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DARBY'S
UNIVERSAL GAZETTEER,

OR, A NEW
GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY:

805
CONTAINING A DESCRIPTION

OF THE

EMPIRES, KINGDOMS, STATES, PROVINCES, CITIES, TOWNS, FORTS, SEAS,
HARBOURS, RIVERS, LAKES, MOUNTAINS, CAPES, &c.

IN THE

KNOWN WORLD;

WITH THE

**GOVERNMENT, CUSTOMS, AND MANNERS,
OF THE INHABITANTS;**

THE EXTENT, BOUNDARIES, AND NATURAL PRODUCTIONS OF EACH COUNTRY; AND THE TRADE,
MANUFACTURES, AND CURIOSITIES OF THE CITIES AND TOWNS.

ILLUSTRATED BY

A NEAT COLOURED MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE SECOND EDITION, WITH AMPLE ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

BY WILLIAM DARBY,

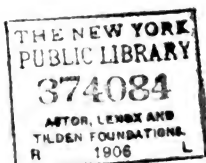
MEMBER OF THE NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY, AUTHOR OF A MAP AND STATISTICAL ACCOUNT
OF LOUISIANA; EMIGRANTS' GUIDE; TOUR FROM NEW YORK TO DETROIT;
AND MEMOIR ON FLORIDA.

PHILADELPHIA:

PUBLISHED BY BENNETT & WALTON, 37, MARKET STREET.

William Brown, Printer.

1827.



Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to wit :

..... BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the eighteenth day of December, in the fifty-
: SEAL. : first year of the independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1826,
.....

BENNETT & WALTON,

of the said District, have deposited in this Office the title of a Book, the right whereof they claim as proprietors, in the words following, to wit :

"Darby's Universal Gazetteer; Or, a New Geographical Dictionary : Containing a Description of the Empires, Kingdoms, States, Provinces, Cities, Towns, Ports, Seas, Harbours, Rivers, Lakes, Mountains, Capes, &c. in the known World ; with the Government, Customs, and Manners of the Inhabitants : The Extent, Boundaries, and Natural Productions of each Country ; and the Trade, Manufactures, and Curiosities of the Cities and Towns. Illustrated by a neat Coloured Map of the United States. The Second Edition, with ample Additions and Improvements. By William Darby, Member of the New York Historical Society, Author of a Map and Statistical Account of Louisiana ; Emigrants' Guide ; Tour from New York to Detroit ; and Memoir on Florida."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned." And also to the act, entitled, "An act supplementary to an act, entitled, 'An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned,' and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

(Signed)

D. CALDWELL,

Clerk of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

PREFACE.

Presenting to the public, a second edition of my Geographical Dictionary, I beg leave to state briefly the improvements and additions that have been introduced. America generally, and in particular the United States, are certainly the most important objects in an elementary work on Geography published in the latter, but I have found it necessary to introduce many new, and to very much enlarge several original articles relating to Asia, Africa, Polynesia, and even to Europe. In the latter interesting section of the Earth, the principal articles are generally new modelled. This is the case in a pre-eminent degree respecting rivers and canals. Under the head of Great Britain will be found a condensed view of that monarchy; the article itself is not in any edition of Brookes' which I have seen. The following heads contain essential matter, and the list might be very much extended. Austria, Amsterdam, Baltic, Bavaria, Black-Sea, Caspian Sea, Caspian Basin, Danube, Elbe, Euphrates, Europe, Ganges, Ghauts, Great Britain, Greece, Haemus Mountains, Havel, Hindoostan, Ionanina, Japan, Jerusalem, Jibbel-Aures, Lapland, Liakura, Mantshuria, Metzovo, Missalonghi, Marmora, Mediterranean, Monguls, Negroponte, Niger, Nile, Oder, Persia, Prussia, &c. The article Earth, is new to this treatise, and was introduced from reasons explained at the commencement of the article itself.

It is, however, in the list of American articles that the greatest augmentation has been made. Beside all others, upwards of 2900 post offices have been added. As the post office list is so frequently swelled, it is beyond the power of any Geographer to keep pace with that department, some offices must be omitted in despite of any practicable vigilance.

An improvement of, in my opinion, incalculable advantage has been made in the general description of the counties in the United States. I have carefully given their central latitude, and central longitude from Washington City. This will enable the reader to locate any given county, which, as they exceed eight hundred, must render the volume much more easy to use to advantage as a work of reference.

Maclean 19 Sept- 1406 - 1.00

Throughout the whole treatise I have endeavoured to give as ample description as my limits would admit. This is the first Geographical Dictionary, in which a detailed and regular description of the counties of the United States has been inserted. In the former editions of Brookes, and in several other similar productions, few, comparatively, of the United States counties, were so described, as to be easily found on a map from the description. In this volume, their relative position, length, breadth, area, and in a majority of cases the general features; and in several hundred the staples of the counties are given. No difficulty can therefore occur in finding any given county.

The elements of the population of the United States, oppose great difficulties to a brief classification. Duly reflecting on this subject, I adopted the tabular form, from a conviction, that no other could answer, to render the volume a facile work of reference. So much of the most essential legislation, and so many of the most vital questions in domestic politics, demand a thorough knowledge of the local position and relative increase or decrease of population, that too much perspicuity cannot be given to that subject. In those states where the population is composed of three bodies distinct in features, and in political condition, viz: Whites, slaves, and free coloured persons, tables have been calculated with great labour, to exhibit the relative position and number of each class.

Respecting the new states and territories, I have deemed it not only justifiable, but indeed requisite, to be more ample than is common in a Geographical Dictionary, comprised in a single octavo volume.

It will not be presumption to say, that much is added to the Geography of the United States, by this publication. The editor has travelled extensively over the states of the south, west, and north-west, and wrote respecting most of those sections from personal observation.

It was very desirable, that more precise information could have been given on South America; but so confused and indefinite are the political boundaries in that country, that much uncertainty prevails respecting the extent of almost every subdivision. I have nevertheless, in the article America, and in the detached articles, inserted a general view of that portion of the Earth, with all the precision, that the state of our information renders practicable.

For the first time, it is probable, in any similar treatise, the recent subdivisions of Mexico, into states and territories, are incorporated into this Dictionary.

With all practicable diligence, it cannot be reasonably expected that a work of such texture and magnitude, can be free from error; such exemption is not in the nature of things possible; but it has been the sedulous endeavour of the editor to render his production a safe and commodious book of reference, and as free from either omission or mistake, as the present state of the science would admit. My absence from the printing

ice, precluded a revise by my own hand, and occasioned some typographical errors, the reader will, therefore, I hope with some indulgence, rect the following, and others of a like nature which may have been overlooked.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>Art. Alps, for Jungfranhorn, read <i>Jung-
frauhorn</i>.
 Amazon, for Tunguragna, read <i>Tun-
guragua</i>.
 America, for Sashashawin, read <i>Sas-
kashawin</i>.
 Baltic, for Itymen, read <i>Kymen</i>.
 Baltic, for Cowland, read <i>Courland</i>.
 Chibushua, and some other places,
 Sonora y Sinaloa, has been substituted for <i>Sonora y Cinaloa</i>. This mistake has arisen from the compositor misunderstanding the use of the <i>y</i> as a Spanish copulative, equivalent to <i>and</i> in English.
 Earth, for Galeira, read <i>Galea</i>.
 Elbe, for Muldan, read <i>Muldau</i>.
 Falerne, for Falerne, read <i>Taleme</i>.</p> | <p>In Art. Lybian Desert, for Barea, read <i>Bar-
ca</i>.
 Lymford, for Lymford, read <i>Lym-
ford</i>.
 Mainotes, for Cacovougries, read <i>Ca-
covougries</i>.
 Mechanicsville, Montgomery city.
 Md., for 20 ms. N. from W. C.,
 read 18 ms. N. from W. C. and
 for Lat. 39° 15' N., read Lat. 39°
 9' N.
 Persia, for 140,000 sqms., read
 1,400,000 sqms.
 Polynesia, for Fleyjee, read <i>Feejee</i>.
 Do. for Owlyhee, read <i>Owhyhee</i>.
 Pyramids of Mexico, for Touatuh,
 read <i>Tonatiuh</i>.</p> |
|---|---|

WILLIAM DARBY.

November 16th, 1826.

NOTE TO THE READER.

In forming and adopting the subjoined abbreviations, I have been careful to avoid any equivoque in their use, by preserving, as far as practicable, the commencing sound of the names. Where no particular meridian is referred to, the longitude is from London ; but where "lon. W. C." is used, reference is made to the Meridian of the Capitol in Washington City.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Al.	Alabama.	Misp.	Mississippi.
Ctl. lat.	Central latitude and longitude of the United States counties are thus pre- faced.	Misu.	Missouri.
		N. H.	New Hampshire.
		Nat. Int.	National Intelligencer.
		N. J.	New Jersey.
		N. Y.	New York.
Conn.	Connecticut.	N. C.	North Carolina.
Cty. or cty.	County.	Ohio,	Not abbreviated.
Del.	Delaware.	Penn.	Pennsylvania.
D. C.	District of Columbia.	Pop. or pop.	Population.
Eng.	England.	psto.	Postoffice.
Flor.	Florida.	pstv.	Postvillage.
Geo.	Georgia.	pstrd.	Postroad.
Ill.	Illinois.	pst.	Posttown.
Ind.	Indiana.	R. I.	Rhode Island.
Kent.	Kentucky.	Stld.	Scotland.
lat.	Latitude.	sqms.	Square miles.
lon.	Longitude.	Tp. or tp.	Township.
Lou.	Louisiana.	Ten.	Tennessee.
L. C.	Lower Canada.	U. S.	United States.
Maine.	Not abbreviated.	U. C.	Upper Canada.
Md.	Maryland.	Ver.	Vermont.
Mass.	Massachusetts.	Virg.	Virginia.
Mich,	Michigan.	W. T.	Western Territory.
ms.	Miles.		

NEW UNIVERSAL GAZETTEER,

OR

GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

AAL

AA, river in the duchy of Courland, Rus. (formerly Poland,) which rises in Samogitia, and flows into the bay of Riga.

Aa, river that rises in the department of Somme, in France, becomes navigable near St. Omer, passes on to Gravelines, where it falls into the German Ocean.

Aa, river in Westphalia, which rises near Munster, waters that city, and falls into the river Embs.

Aa, river of Switzerland, which rises in the valley of Engelberg, crosses Unterwalden, from S. to N. and falls into the Waldstätter Sea. Near the abbey of Engelberg, it has a noble cataract.

Aahus, the capital of a small district of Germany, so named, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Munster. It has a good castle, and lies NE. of Coesfeldt. Lon. $7^{\circ} 1'$ E. lat. $52^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Aain-Charin, village near Jerusalem, said to be the place where Zacharias lived. It is yet frequented by pilgrims, and near it there is a convent, a large elegant building, with a handsome cupola, and under it an extraordinary fine mosaic pavement; the altar, which is a very splendid one, encompassed with marble steps, is said to be built on the very spot where John the Baptist was born.

Aalborg, capital of the bishopric of that name, lies on the coast of Lyngby, on the confines of the bishopric of Wiburg. Next to Copenhagen, it is the richest and most populous city in Denmark. The name signifies Eel-town, great quantities of eels being caught there. It has an exchange for merchants, a safe and deep harbour (though the entrance near Hals

is somewhat dangerous,) and a considerable trade in corn, herrings, guns, pistols, saddles, gloves, &c. Lon. $9^{\circ} 46'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 50'$ N.

Aar, large river in Switzerland, which rises in a lake near Mount Saalberg, in the S. of the canton of Bern, and running NW. through the whole extent of the lake of Brienz and Thun to Bern, takes a circuitous course to Soleure; whence it flows E. to Arburch, and NE. to Brugg; below which, being joined by the Reuss and Limmatt, it falls into the Rhine opposite Waldschut.

Aarhus, a large district of North Jutland, which extends from that of Wiburg to Categat, about 15 ms. in length, and between 8 and 9 in breadth, and is uncommonly fruitful.

Aarhus, or **Aarhuus**, the capital of the bishopric of that name, lies between the sea and a lake, from which water is conveyed by a pretty broad canal that divides the town into two unequal parts. It is large and populous; and has six gates, two principal churches, two market-places, a university, a free-school, and a well-endowed hospital.

Aaronsburg, village of Northumberland cty. Penn. containing about 40 dwellings. It is situated a little more than a m. E. of Elk Creek, which unites with Penn's, and falls into the Susquehanna, 5 ms. below Sunbury.

Aaronsburg, psto. Centre cty. Penn. 15 ms. E. from Bellefonte, and 40 W. by N. from Sunbury.

Aarseo, or **Arseo**, town of Algiers, near the mouth of the river Mina.

Abach, or **Wellenburg**, a market town in Lower Bavaria, on the Danube, 7 ms. from Ra-tisbon; and is noted for its mineral waters.

which are celebrated for curing various diseases. Lon. $11^{\circ} 56'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 53'$ N.

Abadan, town at the mouth of the Tigris.

Abakanski, town of Siberia, in the province of Tobolsk, on the river Janeska, under the Russian government. It was founded in 1707, and rebuilt in 1726. Lon. $94^{\circ} 5'$ E. lat. $53^{\circ} 5'$ N.

Abalak, town in Siberia, 2 ms. from Tobolski. Lon. $68^{\circ} 20'$ E. lat. $58^{\circ} 11'$ N.

Abascia, or *Abcas*, a country in Asia, tributary to the Turks, surrounded on the E. by Mingrelia, on the N. and W. by Black Circassia, on the S. by the Black Sea.

Abassia, the modern name of a kingdom in Ethiopia Proper; it comprehends the provinces of Bagemedar, Gojam, Walcka, Shewa, &c. and is very mountainous; in some parts the rocks are so steep, that men and cattle are craned up by help of ropes and ladders, yet on the top of these there are woods, meadows, and fishponds.

Abberton, Eng. near Lexden, Essex. *Abberton*, near Parshore, 7 ms. from Worcester, noted for its mineral water.

Abbenhall, Eng. small village 12 ms. from Gloucester, 3 from Newnham, noted for a mineral spring, very efficacious in the cure of cutaneous eruptions.

Abberwick, Eng. large village near Alnwick, Northumberland.

Abbeville, a considerable town of France, in the department of Somme, and late province of Picardy, seated in a pleasant valley, where the river Somme divides into several branches, and separates the town into two parts. It is pretty well peopled: has a woollen manufactory, besides manufactories of sail-cloth. It lies 15 ms. E. from the British Channel, 20 NW. from Amiens, 52 S. of Calais, and 80 NW. of Paris. Lon. $1^{\circ} 55'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 7'$ N.

Abbeville, district of S. C. having Pendleton district NW., Laurens NE., Edgfield SE., and the Savannah river SW. It is about 31 ms. in length and breadth, having a superficies of about 1000 sqms. The surface is agreeably varied with hill and dale, and a considerable part of the soil is rich and well watered. Ctl. lat. $34^{\circ} 10'$ N. lon. W. C. $5^{\circ} 20'$ W. Pop. 1820, 22,189.

Abbeville C. H., Abbeville district, S. C. 118 ms. SE. from Columbia, and 625 ms. from Washington.

Abbey Boyle, town of Ireland, in the city of Roscommon, and province of Connaugh, remarkable for an old abbey. It lies 23 ms. N. of Roscommon. Lon. $8^{\circ} 32'$ W., lat. $53^{\circ} 56'$ N.

Abbey-Green, village of Stld. in Lanarkshire, containing about 430 inhabitants; and lies 12 ms. S. of Hamilton, and 4 from Lanark.

Abbey-Holm, town in Cumberland, Eng. on an arm of the sea, and is 295 ms. from London, and 16 SW. from Carlisle. Lon. $3^{\circ} 21'$ W. lat. $54^{\circ} 53'$ N.

Abbey-Milton, or *Abbey-Middleton*, an ancient but mean town in Dorsetshire, Eng. 12 ms. NE. of Dorchester, and 122 from London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 24'$ W. lat. $50^{\circ} 51'$ N.

Abbington, Eng. near Northampton. *Abbington*, near Royston, Cambridgeshire. *Abbington*, *Magna*, and *Parca*, near Linton and Bournbridge, Cambridgeshire.

Abbotsbury, Eng. town in Dorsetshire, 7 ms. SW. of Dorchester, and 127 W. by S. from London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 42'$ W. lat. $50^{\circ} 58'$ N.

Abbets, psto. Muskingum city. Ohio, 70 ms. nearly E. from Columbus, and 353 from W. C.

Abbotstown, psto. Adams city. Penn. 24 ms. SW. from Harrisburg, and 86 from W. C.

Abbeville, psto. Mecklenburg city. Virg. 143 ms. from Richmond, and 266 from W. C.

Abb's Head, St. Stld. a promontory, forming the southern extremity of the Frith of Forth, lying in the Parish of Coldingham and city. of Berwick, about 10 ms. N. of Berwick, and the same distance S. from Dunbar. Lon. $1^{\circ} 56'$ W. lat. $55^{\circ} 54'$ N.

Abenrade, town of Denmark, in Selswick, now very flourishing, being double the extent it was formerly, and built in a better taste. It is seated on a spacious open bay in the Baltic, surrounded on three sides by high mountains, which render the harbour safe. Lon. $9^{\circ} 14'$ E. lat. $55^{\circ} 6'$ N.

Abensberg, or *Abensberg*, town of Bavaria, seated on the Abens, near the Danube, 15 ms. SW. of Ratisbon. Lon. $11^{\circ} 53'$ E. lat. $41^{\circ} 46'$ N.

Aberron, borough town of Glamorganshire, Wales, on the mouth of the Avon, 19 ms. NW. of Cowbridge, and 195 W. from London. Lon. $3^{\circ} 48'$ W. lat. $51^{\circ} 35'$ N.

Aberbrothwick, or *Arbroath*, small neat town on the east coast of Angussshire, Stld., 15 ms. NE. of St. Andrew's, and 40 NNE. from Edinburg. It is situated on the mouth of the small river Brothick: is a royal burgh, well built, and flourishing. The number of its inhabitants has greatly increased within these last 40 years, and they are now estimated at about 7000. The chief manufactures are brown linens, or Osnaburgs, sail-cloths, and white and brown thread. There are about 34 vessels belonging to this place, each from 60 to 160 tons, employed in the Baltic trade. The foreign imports are flax, flax-seed, timber, iron, &c. Lon. $2^{\circ} 29'$ W. lat. $56^{\circ} 36'$ N.

Aberconway, town of Caernarvonshire, Wales, pleasantly situated on the river Conway. It has a good harbour, and formerly carried on a considerable trade in corn. Lon. $4^{\circ} 1'$ W. lat. $53^{\circ} 20'$ N.

Abercorn, village and parish of West Lothian, Stld., on the south bank of the Frith of Forth, 12 ms. W. from Edinburgh. The Roman wall is said to have begun in this parish.

Aberdeen, Old, formerly Aberdeen, is pleasantly situated on an eminence near the mouth of the river Don, and about 1 m. N. from New Aberdeen. The town consists chiefly of one long street. There is a neat town-house, a new building, and a Trades Hospital, for decayed freemen and their widows, and a hospital for 12 poor men, founded by Bishop William Dunbar. But the chief ornament of Old Aberdeen, is the large and stately fabric of King's College, situated on the S. side of the town. It is built round a square, with cloisters on the S. side. The structure contains a chapel, library, museum, common hall, and lecture rooms, with a long range of modern houses, for the accommodation of the professors and students. The library and museum are well furnished. Over

the Don at Old Aberdeen, there is a noble Gothic bridge, of one arch, 67 feet span, and 34½ high from the surface of the river. On both sides it rests on a solid ledge of rock. The population of Old Aberdeen and parish was 9911, in 1801.

Aberdeen, New, is the capital of the shire of Aberdeen, Sld. For extent, trade, and beauty, it far exceeds any town in the north of Scotland. It is built on a gentle eminence, rising from a small bay, formed by the river Dee, over which there is an elegant bridge of 7 arches, built by Bishop Dunbar. The streets are numerous, spacious, and well paved; the houses are built of granite, (from adjoining quarries,) generally four stories high, remarkably neat and elegant, having almost universally gardens in their rear. The whole town is about 2 ms. in circumference, and the population is estimated at above 20,000. New Aberdeen is graced with an elegant college, founded by George Keith, the Earl Marischal of Scotland, in 1593. The trade is considerable, but might be greatly extended by an attention to the white fisheries. Aberdeen once enjoyed a good share of the tobacco trade: but of late years its chief imports were from the Baltic, and a few merchants trade to the West Indies, the Levant, and North America. Its exports are stockings, thread, salmon and oatmeal. The first is a most important article, being estimated at no less than 183,000*l.* annually; and employing in the spinning, knitting, &c. a very considerable portion of the inhabitants of the county. The thread manufacture is another considerable article, though trifling in comparison of the woollen. The salmon fisheries on the Dee, are a good branch of trade. About 46 boats, and 150 men, are employed on the first; and in some years, 167,000*lbs.* of fish have been sent pickled to London, and about 900 barrels of salted fish exported to France, Italy, &c. The inhabitants likewise export considerable quantities of pickled pork, which they formerly disposed of to the Dutch for victualling their East India ships and men of war; the Aberdeen pork has the reputation of being the best cured of any in Europe for keeping on long voyages. Fairs are on the 31st Jan. 3d Wednesday in June, and 13th July.

Aberdeenshire, a *cty.* of Sld. bounded on the NW. by Banffshire, and the Deveron; on the N. and NE. by the German Ocean; on the S. by the counties of Kincardine, Angus, and Perth; and on the W. by Inverness-shire. Its length from NE. to SW. is about 10 ms.; its breadth not quite 30. It comprehends the districts of Mar, Garioch, Strathbogie, and the greater part of Buchan. The soil of this extensive county is very various, and agriculture in general, rude. The high grounds present much excellent pasture, while great part of the lowlands yield very grateful returns to tillage. This county is noted for the thriving state of its manufactures of linen and woollen, in which it promises shortly to rival the superior region of the Clyde.

Aberdour, small town in Fifeshire, Sld. with a good harbour, on the Frith of Forth, about 10 ms. NW. of Edinburgh.

Abeferd, or *Aberforth*, small town of Eng. in

the west riding of Yorkshire, 15 ms. SW. of York, and 184 NNW. from London. It is noted for pin-making. Lon. 1° 21' W. lat. 53° 13' N.

Aberfraw, village of North Wales, in the Isle of Anglesey, formerly a place of note, the Princes of North Wales having had a palace in it. In the neighbourhood, a considerable flannel manufactory is carried on. It lies 6 ms. NW. of Newburgh. Lon. 4° 36' W. lat. 53° 13' N.

Abergavenny, well built town in Monmouthshire, Eng. 16 ms. W. of Monmouth, and 142 W. by N. from London, containing about 500 houses. Lon. 3° 5' W. lat. 51° 50' N.

Abergeldy, village of N. Wales, in Denbighshire, 5 ms. W. by S. of St. Asaph, and 224 from London.

Abernethy, small town in Perthshire, Sld. near the junction of the Erne with the Tay. The chief manufacture is that of household linen, and silesias for the market of Perth.

Aberystwith, town of S. Wales, in Cardiganshire, on the Istwith near its confluence with the Riddall, where they fall into the sea. It lies 203 miles WNW. from London, and 30 NE. from Cardigan. It was formerly fortified with a castle, and defended with walls; but both are now in ruins. It is, however, rich and populous, having a great trade in lead, a considerable fishing of herrings, cod, and whittings, and a good weekly market on Monday. In the bathing season, this town is a fashionable watering place. Lon. 4° 0' W. lat. 52° 23' N.

Abescombe, *psvt.* Gloucester *cty.* N. J.

Aber, country of Africa, on the Red Sea; which bounds it on the E.; on the W. it is bounded by Abyssinia and Nubia, on the N. by Egypt, and on the S. by the coast of Ajan. The chief towns are Arkeko, or Ercoco, and Snaquam; which last is the capital, and the seat of a governor. It is subject to the Turks. It is 500 ms. in length, and 100 in breadth.

Abingdon, or *Abington*, Eng. a town of Berks on the Thames, 47 ms. E. of Gloucester, and 56 W. from London.

Abingdon, *psst.* and capital of Washington *cty.* Virg. near the E. side of the N. branch of Holstein river. Here is a jail, and a court-house, where the district and county courts are held. It is 300 ms. WSW. of Richmond, and 557 from Philadelphia. N. lat. 36° 51' W. lon. W. C. 5° 5'.

Abington, *psvt.* Plymouth *cty.* Mass. 18 ms. SE. from Boston, and 448 from W. C.

Abington Society, *pssto.* Windham *cty.* Conn. 37 ms. from Hartford, and 371 from W. C.

Abington, *psst.* Luzerne *cty.* Penn. 15 ms. NE. from Wilkesbarre, and by *psstd.* 145 NNE. from Harrisburg.

Abington, *tp.* Montgomery *cty.* Penn. 12 ms. N. from Philadelphia. Pop. 1453.

Abino Creek, U. C. in the *cty.* of Lincoln, emptying into Lake Erie, in the *tp.* of Bertie, at the head of the bay, E. of Point Abino.

Abino Point, in the *tp.* of Bertie, on Lake Erie, is 9 or 10 ms. SW. by W. from Buffalo.

Abkhas, one of the Seven Nations in the countries comprehended between the Black Sea and the Caspian. Their principal and most ancient settlements, are on the southern slope

of the mountains lying between the river Cuban and the Black Sea. They are tributary to the Turks, and are divided into two governments, the Western and the Eastern, each subject to a Bashaw, commonly chosen from among the principal natives. One of these resides at Sotchukkale, and the other at Soghunkale. The capital is Anacopir, formerly Nicopsis. The Abkhas speak an oriental language, essentially different from all other known languages, though appearing to have a very remote affinity to that of the Circassians.

Ablo, town of Little Tartary, lying between the river Dneiper and the Black Sea. Lon. 33° 16' E. lat. 46° 20½' N.

Abo, seaport, the capital of Finland, which lies upon the point where the gulfs of Bothnia, and Finland unite. It is a good port. It has a university, founded by Queen Christina in 1640, and endowed with the same privileges as that of Upsal; besides a school, founded by Gustavus Adolphus, for 300 scholars. The town is tolerably well built, and the inhabitants export linen, corn, and planks. Here the treaty of peace between Russia and Sweden, in 1743 was concluded. It lies 120 ms. N.E. of Stockholm. Lon. 22° 18' E. lat. 60° 27' N.

Abourkir, small town of Egypt, lying in the desert between Alexandria and Rosetta. It is the ancient *Canopus*; and is situated, according to Mr. Savary, 6 leagues from Pharos. The town is built on a rock, which forms a handsome road for shipping, and is out of the reach of inundations.

Aboutige, town in Upper Egypt, near the Nile, where great quantities of poppies grow, of which the natives make the best opium in the Levant. Lon. 49° 0' E. lat. 26° 30' N.

Abrantes, town of Portugal, in Estramadura, seated on the Tajo, and belonging to a marquis of that title. It is situated on a high ground, is surrounded with gardens and olive-trees, contains 35,000 inhabitants, and has 4 convents, a hospital, and an alms-house. Lon. 7° 18' W. lat. 39° 13' N.

Abruzzo, province of Naples, bounded on the E. by the Gulf of Venice, on the N. and W. by Ancona, Umbria, and the Campagna di Roma, and on the S. by the Terra di Lavoro and Molise. It is divided into two parts by the river Pescara, called Ulteriore and Citeriore. The former has Aquila, and the latter Solomona, for its capital. The country, though cold, is fertile in corn, rice, fruits, saffron, vines, and olives.

Abu, town in France, in the department of Ardèche, formerly the chief town of Vivares, and a bishop's see, now in a very ruinous state.

Aboyo, or *Abnyo*, one of the Philippine Islands in the East Indies, between Mindanao and Luzon. Here the Spaniards have a fort, and carry on a good trade with their American territories. Lon. 122° 15' E. lat. 10° 0' N.

Abyssinia, a kingdom of Africa, 800 ms. long, and 600 broad, bounded on the N. by Nubia, E. by the Red Sea and Dancalia, W. by Gorbah, and S. by Gingia and Alaba. It is one of the most mountainous and precipitous countries in the world; but in a few vales the soil is black and fertile. The rainy season continues from April to September. This is succeeded, with-

out interval, by a cloudless sky, and a vertical sun. Cold nights as instantly follow these scorching days. The earth, notwithstanding these days, is perpetually cold, so as to feel disagreeable to the soles of the feet. The low temperature of the air in Abyssinia, is doubtless the effect of elevation. According to Bruce, the region which he visited as that from which the Nile has its sources, is elevated more than a mile above Sennaar, and more than 2 ms. above the Red Sea. An elevation of 2 ms. is more than an equivalent for 25° of lat; and would give a temperature to Upper Abyssinia, in N. lat. 10°, which would assimilate with that of the northern coast of Africa on the western Mediterranean, N. lat. 37°. Gondar is nominally the capital of Abyssinia, but in reality there is at present no town in that country worthy the title of capital. See *Africa* and *Nile*.

Acambou, kingdom on the coast of Guinea in Africa, whose king is absolute, and one of the most powerful on the coast; his subjects though warlike and brave, are haughty, rapacious, and cruel.

Acanny, an inland country on the Gold Coast of Guinea, which affords the best gold, and in great plenty; also a town or village in that country. Lon. 0° 30' E. lat. 8° 30' N.

Acapulco, a considerable town and port in Mexico, on the Pacific Ocean, 240 ms. a little S. of W. from Mexico, and by which a commercial communication is effected between western Mexico, and other parts of the world. The inland trade of Acapulco is chiefly performed by pack mules and horses. Acapulco itself is a small place, consisting of about 300 thatched houses, pop. 4000. The air here is hot, heavy, and unwholesome. Upon the arrival of the galleons, traders flock here from all the provinces of Mexico, to exchange European toys, their own cochineal, and about 437,500l. sterling of silver, for spices, muslins, printed linens, silk, perfumes, and the gold works of Asia. Lon. W. C. 22° 40' W. lat. 16° 50' N.

Acasabastlan, river in the province of Vera Paz, which runs into the Gulf of Dulce.

Acatlan, village of Mexico, in Valladolid, N. lat. 19° 20' W. lon. 100° 5'.

Acadian coast, or *Acadia*, cty. of Louisiana, lies along the Mississippi river below Lafouce river.

Acomac, cty. of Virg. on the eastern shore of the Chesapeake Bay, having Northampton S., the Atlantic Ocean E., Worcester cty. in Maryland N., and the Chesapeake Bay W. It is about 20 ms. long and 10 wide, area 240 sqms. chief town Drummondstown. The surface generally flat and sandy. Pop. 1820, 15,969. Ctl. lat. 37° 45' N. lon. W. C. 1° 30' E.

Acomac, c. h. and psto. on the Eastern Shore of Virg. 207 ms. from W. C. and 214 from Richmond.

Acerenza, small town of the province of Basilicata, in the kingdom of Naples, formerly the see of an archbishop. Lon. 16° 5' E. lat. 40° 20' N.

Acerno, town of Italy, in the citorier principality of Naples, 17 ms. SW. of Conza, and 13 N.E. of Salerno. Lon. 15° 5' E. lat. 40° 45' N.

Acerro, town in the kingdom of Naples, in

the Terra di Lavoro, on the river Agno, 7 ms. NE. of Naples, and 20 SW. of Benevento. Lon. 14° 30' E. lat. 40° 55' N.

Ach, town of Suabia, in the Landgravate of Nellenburgh, on the river Ach, 14 ms. NE. of Schaffhausen.

Acham, country in Asia, bounded on the N. by Boutan, on the E. by China, on the S. by Burmah, and on the W. by Hindoostan. It is very little known to Europeans.

Acheen, kingdom on the NW. part of the island of Sumatra, in the Indian Ocean. Though no longer the great mart of eastern commodities, it still carries on a considerable trade with the natives of that part of the coast of Hindoostan, called *Telinga*, who supply it with cotton goods of their country, and receive in return, gold dust, sapan wood, betel nut, patch leaf, (*colus Indicus*), a little pepper, sulphur, camphire, and benzoin. The country is supplied with Bengal opium, and also with iron, and many other articles of merchandise, by the European traders. Acheen is esteemed comparatively healthy, being more free from woods and swamps than most other portions of the island. In various respects the Acheenese excel the other inhabitants of Sumatra; they are taller, stouter, and better proportioned; more sagacious and cunning, more active and industrious, as well as better navigators.

Acheen, or *Achem*, the capital of the kingdom so called, lies 1000 ms. SE. of Madras, on a river which runs into the sea near the NW. point, or Acheen-head, about 2 ms. from the mouth, in a wild valley, formed by two lofty ranges of hills. A considerable fabric of a thick species of cotton cloth, and of stuff for the short drawers worn by Malays and Acheenese, is established here, and supplies an extensive demand. They weave also very handsome silk pieces, of a particular form for that part of the dress which is called by the Malays *cayen farrang*. Lon. 95° 34' E. lat. 5° 22' N.

Achlam, village 12 ms. from York, Eng. where the body of the Emperor Severus, who died at York, was burnt to ashes, agreeably to the custom of those times.

Achlieten, town of Austria, on the Danube, 12 ms. ESE. of Ens.

Achmetsethet, town of Crim Tartary, in the Russian province of Taurida, and government of Catharienslaf. Lon. 33° 20' E. lat. 45° 0' N.

Achmim, town of Egypt. It has manufactures of coarse cottons, and stands on a small eminence, on the right bank of the Nile, 240 ms. S. of Cairo. Lon. 51° 56' E. lat. 26° 40' N.

Achor, psto. Columbiana cty. Ohio, 297 ms. from W. C., and 186 NE. from Columbus.

Acheron, now the *Calamis*, small river of Greece, in Albania. This stream rises in the mountains between Albania and Macedonia, interlocking sources with those of the Celydnus, Haliacmon, and Arachthus, and after a comparative course of 50 ms. falls into the Ionian Sea, opposite the Paxi Islands.

Achrenny, town of Ireland, in the cty. of Sligo, on the Shannon, 16 ms. WSW. of Sligo.

Achyr, strong town and castle of the Ukraine, on the river Uorskio, 127 ms. E. of Kiow. Lon. 26° 10' E. lat. 40° 32' N.

Ackon, town of Lower Saxony, in the Duchy of Magdeburg, with a citadel, on the Elbe, 5 ms. NW. of Dessau.

Acoma, or *St. Estevan de Acoma*, town of New Mexico, seated on a hill, with a good castle. To go into the town, one must walk up 50 steps cut out of the rock. Lon. 106° 15' W. lat. 35° 30' N.

Ackworth, pst. Cheshire cty. N. H., 448 ms. from W. C., and 44 from Concord.

Acton, tp. Windham cty. Ver. Pop. 1810, 245, in 1820, about 300.

Acton, tp. and pstv. Middlesex cty. Mass. 5 ms. NW. by W. from Concord. Pop. in 1819, 885, in 1820, 1047.

Acqs, town of France, in the department of Arriege, on the river Arriege, 20 ms. SSE. of Foix.

Acqs, or *Dax*, a city of France, on the river Adour, in the department of Landes. It has hot water baths.

Acqua, town of Tuscany, noted for its warm baths, 15 ms. E. of Leghorn.

Acquaria, town of Italy, in the Modenese, noted for its medicinal waters, 12 ms. S. of Modena.

Acuasco, psto. Prince George's cty. Md. 42 ms. from Anapolis, and 43 from W. C.

Acra, country of Guinea, on the Gold coast, where some European states have forts, and each fort its village. Lon. 1° 0' E. lat. 5° 25' N.

Acre, or *St. John d'Acre*, a seaport of Syria, in Palestine. It is called Ptolemais by the Greeks, and stands on a plain at the north point of a bay, which extends in a semicircle of 9 ms. to the point of Mount Carmel, near the mouth of the Kardanah, or ancient Belus. In the time of the crusades, it underwent several sieges; and nothing is now to be seen of this ancient city, but the remains of monuments erected by the Christians, and some ruins of a church dedicated to St. Andrew. The new city is distant 1 m. from the ancient walls, and the fortifications are of little importance. The palace of the grand master of the order of St. John of Jerusalem is the residence of the chief of Acre. Here are three mosques, four churches, and a synagogue. The chief articles of commerce are corn and cotton. In 1759, great damage was done by an earthquake; and the year following 5000 persons, near one-third of the inhabitants, died by the plague. It is 24 ms. S. of Tyre, and 47 N. of Jerusalem. Lon. 35° 20' E. lat. 32° 32' N.

Acton-Burnel, vil. of, in Shropshire, Eng. 8 ms. from Shrewsbury.

Actopom, vil. of Mexico, in Quesatario, about 60 ms. a little E. of N. from Mexico. Lat. 20° 20' N. lon. W. C. 21° 40' W.

Acworth, tp. of Cheshire cty. N. H. 6 ms. W. of Concord, pop. 1810, 1523, in 1820, 1479.

Aczu, town of Natolia, A. T.; also a town and a province of Turkistan, in Asiatic Tartary, N. of Caschgar.

Adair, cty. of Kentucky, having Barren cty. W. Greene NW. Casey NE. Wayne and Pulaski, or Cumberland r. and Wolfer SE. and Cumberland cty. S. Adair cty. has a mean length and breadth of about 28 ms. area 800 sqms. the face of the country broken, and the soil much

diversified. Chief town, Columbia. Pop. 1820, 8765, ctl. lat. $37^{\circ} 15' N.$ lon. $8^{\circ} 0' W.$ from W. C. *Adams*, tp. of Coos co. N. H. Pop. in 1810, 244; and in 1820, 363.

Adams, pst. in Berkshire, Mass. 30 ms. N. from Lenox, pop. in 1810, 1763, in 1820, 1836.

Adams, pst. Jefferson co. New-York, 166 ms. NW. from Albany, and 457 from W. C.

Adams, co. of Penn. having Frederick co. in Md. S., Franklin co. Penn. W., Cumberland NW. and NE. and E. It is about 20 ms. in length, and 18 wide; area 360 sqms. Chief town, Gettysburg. The surface of this county is extremely diversified with hill and dale. The soil is also of the different qualities from the worst to the best. The whole co. is well watered. Pop. 1820, 19,681, ctl. lat. $39^{\circ} 50' N.$ W. lon. W. C. $00^{\circ} 10'.$

Adams, tp. Darke co. Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 343.

Adams, vil. Dauphin co. Penn.

Adams, t. Hyde co. N. C. NE. 150 ms. from Raleigh.

Adams, tp. Washington co. Ohio, E. of Muskingum river. Pop. in 1810, 620; in 1820, 324.

Adams, tp. of Washington co. Ohio, pop. in 1820, 174.

Adams, co. of Ohio, having Brown W. Highland and Pike N. Sciota E. and the Ohio river S. This co. is about 20 ms. sq., area about 400 sqms. the surface much broken, the soil in general fertile and well watered. Chief town, West Union. Ctl. lat. $38^{\circ} 50' N.$ W. lon. W. C. $6^{\circ} 30'.$ Pop. 1820, 10,432.

Adams, co. Miss. bounded W. by the Mississippi river, S. by Homochitto river, or Wilkinson co., E. by Franklin co., and N. by Jefferson; length 40 ms., mean width about 15; area 600 sqms. The face of this co. is diversified by hill and dale; soil fertile; vegetables generally cultivated, cotton, maize, potatoes, &c.; principal staple, cotton. Fruits, peach, some apples, and abundance of figs. Chief towns, Natchez and Washington. Ctl. lat. $31^{\circ} 30' N.$ lon. W. C. $14^{\circ} 30' W.$ Pop. 1820, 12,073.

Adamsburg, pstw. Westmoreland co. Penn. 145 ms. W. from Harrisburg.

Adamsville, pstv. Washington co. N. Y. 57 ms. N. from Albany.

Adamsville, pstv. Marlborough district, S. C. by pst. 106 ms. NE. from Columbia.

Addison, tp. of Washington co. Maine, W. 16 ms. from Machias. Pop. in 1810, 399; in 1820, 519.

Addison, co. of Vermont, having lake Champlain W., Chittenden N., Washington and Orange E. and Rutland S. Mean length 25 ms. mean breadth 20; area about 500 sqms. Though not mountainous, it is finely variegated by hill and dale. Otter river flows obliquely through this co. and by its numerous branches affords much fine land and excellent mill seats. Chief towns, Vergennes and Middleburg. Pop. 1820, 20,620, ctl. lat. $44^{\circ} N.$ lon. $4^{\circ} 15' E.$ from W. C.

Addison, tp. and pst. of Addison co. Ver. about 10 ms. W. from Middleburg. Pop. about 1200.

Addison, tp. Steuben co. N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 652.

Addison, tp. of Somerset co. Penn. Pop. in 1810, 678; in 1820, 755.

Addison, tp. of Gallia co. Ohio. Pop. in 1820; 636.

Adelphi, pst. on the north fork of Salt creek, in the NE. angle of Ross co. Ohio, on the road from Chillicothe to Athens; 18 ms. from the former, and 35 from the latter. N. lat. $39^{\circ} 30'.$ W. lon. from W. C. $5^{\circ} 43'.$

Agawam, pst. Hamden co. Mass.

Adana, t. of Asiatic Turkey, in Carmania, on a river of the same name, 12 ms. from the Mediterranean, and 150 SE. of Cogni. Lon. $36^{\circ} 6' E.$ lat. $37^{\circ} 0' N.$

Adda, river of Switzerland, which rises in the Grisons, passes through the lake Como, the Vatteline, and the north part of the Milanese, falls into the Po, 5 ms. above Cremona.

Adel, kingdom of Africa, called also *Zeila*, from a rich trading town of that name, situated near its coast on the Red Sea. It seldom rains here, but the country is well watered by rivers, and abounds with wheat, millet, frankincense, and pepper. The inhabitants are Mohammedans. It was formerly a part of Abyssinia. The capital is Aucagurel.

Adelfors, town of Sweden, in Smoland, noted for its gold mines, 70 ms. NW. of Calmar.

Aderbietan, province of Persia, bounded on the N. by Armenia, W. by Ghilan, S. by Irac Agemi, and W. by Curdistan. Tauris is the capital.

Adige, river of Lombardy, which rises S. of the Lake of Glace, and passing by Tyrol, Brixen, Trent, and Verona, falls into the gulf of Venice, a little N. of the mouth of the Po.

Admiralty-Islands, a cluster of Islands in the Pacific Ocean, to the NW. of New Ireland. They were discovered in 1767, and are between 20 and 50 in number; some of them appear of considerable extent; and the centre one is supposed to be in lon. $146^{\circ} 44' E.$ lat. $15^{\circ} 37' N.$

Adon, town of Hungary, seated in a fruitful country near the Danube, 12 ms. S. of Buda.

Adour, river of France, which rises in the department of Upper Pyrenees, flows by Tarbes and Dax, and enters the bay of Biscay, below Bayonne. It is the SW. river of France of any note; the basin it drains is about 100 ms. long and 50 wide, though the stream is large for so confined an extent, as the principal sources are in the Pyrenees.

Adra, seaport of Spain, in Granada, 47 ms. SE. of Granada. Lon. $3^{\circ} 7' W.$ lat. $36^{\circ} 45' N.$

Adramiti, anct. *Adramyttium*. It is now a miserable village, inhabited by a few fishermen. This place either gave to or received its name from the gulf of Adramyttium, at the head of which it stands. N. lat. $39^{\circ} 4'.$ E. lon. $26^{\circ} 50'.$ 70 ms. N. by W. from Smyrna.

Adria, town of Italy, in Polesino di Rovigo, which gives name to the Adriatic sea, and was formerly of great note, but has been much reduced by frequent inundations. It is seated on the Tartaro, 25 ms. SSW. of Venice.

Adriano, mountain of Spain, in Biscay, over which is a very difficult road to Alba and Old Castle. It is one of the highest mountains of the Pyrenees, and is only inhabited by a few shepherds.

Adranople, city of European Turkey, in Romania, on the Marizza river, formerly the European seat of the Turkish dominion. It is 8

ms. in circumference, situate in a plain, on the river Marissa, which here receives two tributary streams. The commerce of the city by the river is considerable. The Turks took this city from the Greeks, in 1362. It is 112 ms. NW. of Constantinople. Lon. 26° 27' E. lat. 41° 55' N. *Adriatic Sea.* See *Venice, Gulf of.*

Adventure Bay. at the SE. end of Van Diemen's land, so called from the ship in which Captain Furneaux sailed. Lon. 147° 30' W. lat. 43° 23' S.

Agades, or Egates, three small islands on the W. side of Sicily, between Marsella and Trapani; their names are Levenzo, Pavignana, and Maretima.

Etna, or Etna, a celebrated burning mountain of Sicily, now called by the natives *Monte Gibello.* It is situated in the eastern part of the island, in lon. 15° 0' E. lat. 38° 0' N. Pindar, who lived 435 years before Christ, calls it the *Pillar of Heaven*, on account of its great height, which is generally reckoned to be about 11,000 feet; and its circumference, at the base, 70 ms. It affords an epitome of all the differences of climate. The summit is a league in circumference, and within formed like a vast amphitheatre, from whence flames, ashes, and smoke, issue in divers places. Eruptions of this mountain are mentioned by Diodorus Siculus, as happening 1693 years before Christ; and Thucydides speaks of three eruptions, which happened in 734, 477, and 425, B. C. From this period till 1447, there were about 18 different eruptions, the most destructive of which were in 1169 and 1329. There have been other eruptions since, which have done immense damage, particularly those in 1669, 1780, and 1787.

Afghanistan, country of Asia, stretching from the mountains of Tartary to the Arabian sea, and from the Indus to the confines of Persia. The inhabitants of this wide domain have no written character, and speak a language peculiar to themselves. They are a robust hardy race of men; and being generally addicted to a state of predatory warfare, their manners partake of a barbarous insolence; they avow a fixed contempt for the occupations of civil life; and are esteemed the most negligent of religious observances of all the Mohammedans. Their common dress consists of a shirt, which falls over the upper part of long and narrow trousers; a woollen vest, fitted closely to the body, and reaching to the middle; and a high turned up cap, of broadcloth or cotton, usually of one colour, and of a conic form, with two small parallel slits in the upper edge of its facing. The principal cities of Afghanistan are Candahar and Cabul, the former of which was the capital; but the late and present sultans have kept their court at Cabul. The Afghans, in language and manners, have strong resemblance to the Jews. They are a bold, hardy, warlike, but ferocious race.

Africa, one of the four principal parts of the world; bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean sea, W. by the Atlantic ocean, S. by the Southern ocean, and E. by the isthmus of Suez, the Red Sea, and the Indian ocean. It is a peninsula of prodigious extent, being joined to Asia by the isthmus of Suez, which is 40 ms. over. In its greatest length, from the most northern

part to the Cape of Good Hope, it is 4600 ms.; and in the broadest part, from Cape Verd to Cape Guardafui, it is 3500. The greatest part of it is within the torrid zone, which renders the heat almost insupportable in many places. However, the coasts in general are very fertile, the fruits excellent, and the plants extraordinary. There are more wild beasts here than in any other part of the world; there are also some animals peculiar to this country; as the hippopotamus, or river horse; the rhinoceros, with two horns on its nose; and the beautiful striped zebra. Besides these, there are crocodiles, ostriches, camels, and many other animals not to be met with in Europe. There are several deserts, particularly one of a large extent, called Zahara; but these are not quite without inhabitants. There are many large rivers; but the principal are the Nile, Niger, Zaire, Senegal, and Gambia. The most considerable mountains are the Atlas, the Mountains of the Moon, and the Sierra Leone. The inhabitants consist of pagans, Mohammedans, and Christians. In the central parts, on the S. appear to be the native regions of the negroes, whose colour, features, and hair, distinguish them from all other races of mankind. In the seventh century, the Mohammedan Arabs subdued the N. of Africa, and their descendants, under the name of Moors, constitute a great part of the present population. The principal divisions of Africa are Barbary, Egypt, Biledulgerid, Zahara, Negroland, Guinea, Bornou, Cashna, Pezzan, Sena, Nubia, Abyssinia, Abex, Loango, Congo, Angola, Benguela, Matama, Zanguebar, Monomotapa, Monomugi, Sofala, Caffraria, and the country of the Hottentots. The area of Africa has been very variously stated, though from its form and position the most facile to correct admeasurement of any of the large sections of the terraqueous earth. It lies between N. lat. 37° and S. lat. 35°, and extends from 12° W. to 52° E. from the meridian of London. The area exceeds 11,000,000 sqms. This immense surface, if taken as a whole, is the least habitable part of this planet. A strip along the southern side of the western Mediterranean is arable; so is the basin of the Nile, the central parts near the equator, as far as known, a strip along the Indian ocean, and comparatively a small section towards the southern extremity. The residue is composed of sand and rock, dreary wastes, devoid of water, or animal or vegetable life. More than one-tenth part of the land surface of the earth may be deducted for the deserts of Africa. See *Nile, Niger, &c.*

Africa, seaport town of Tunis, 70 ms. SSE. of Tunis. It was taken by Charles V. who demolished the fortifications. Lon. 11° 10' E. lat. 35° 36' N.

Afrigue, St. small town of France, in the department of Averion, 6 ms. E. of Vabres.

Agades, kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, with a town of the same name, tributary to the king of Tombocou. It produces excellent senna and manna. Lon. 13° 20' E. lat. 19° 10' N.

Agamenticus, mountain of North America, in the district of Maine. It is a noted landmark for sailors, about 8 ms. from the sea, in lat. 43° 16'.

Agamenticus, small river in Maine, running

into the Atlantic ocean not far from the town of York. It is navigable but a few ms.

Agatha, St. a town of Naples, in the Ulterior Principality, with a bishop's see, 20 ms. N.E. of Naples. Lon. 14° 36' E. lat. 41° 5' N.

Agaton, town near the mouth of the Formosa, on the coast of Guinea, 80 ms. S. of Benin. Lon. 7° 6' E. lat. 7° 20' N.

Agawam, psto. Hampden cty. Mass. 362 ms. from W. C. and 89 from Boston.

Agde, town of France, in the department of Herault, and late province of Languedoc, seated on the river Herault, 1½ m. from its mouth in the gulf of Lyons, where there is a small fort to defend the entrance. It is 17 ms. N.E. of Narbonne. Lon. 3° 28' E. lat. 43° 19' N.

Agen, city of France, in the late province of Guienne, the episcopal see of the department of Avieron. It is seated on the Garonne, in a pleasant country Prunes, on account of their antiscorbutic property, form here a considerable object of commerce; of which the Dutch take great quantities for long voyages. Great part of the hemp in the neighbourhood is manufactured into table linen, which is sent to Cadiz, and thence exported to the Spanish islands. Here are likewise manufactures of camblets, serges, and sailcloth. Agen is 108 ms. S.E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0° 40' E. lat. 42° 12' N.

Agenabat, town of Transylvania, 10 ms. N.E. of Hermanstadt. Lon. 24° 50' E. lat. 46° 32' N.

Ager, small town of Catalonia in Spain. Lon. 1° 50' E. lat. 41° 50' N.

Agga, or *Aggona*, town and district on the coast of Guinea, in which the English have a fort. Lon. 0° 5' E. lat. 6° 0' N.

Aggerhuys, town of Norway, and capital of a province of the same name, which is full of mountains. It is 30 ms. N.W. of Frederickschall. Lon. 10° 20' E. lat. 59° 30'. See *Christiana*.

Aghrim, vil in the cty. of Galway, Ireland.

Aghrin, town in the cty. of Wicklow, Ireland, 13 ms. S.W. of Wicklow. Lon. 6° 21' W. lat. 52° 45' N.

Aginere, or *Azmere*, capital of a territory of the same name in Hindoostan Proper, built at the foot of a high mountain, on the top of which is a fortress of great strength. It is 230 ms. W. of Agra. Lon. 75° 20' E. lat. 26° 35' N.

Agincourt, vil. of France, in the department of the straits of Calais, and late cty. of Artois, 7 ms. N. of Hesdin.

Agmat, town of Morocco, on a river of the same name, and on the declivity of one of the mountains of Atlas, where the soil is fertile. It is 16 ms. S. of Morocco. Lon. 7° 15' W. lat. 30° 56' N.

Agmondesham. See *Amersham*.

Agnadelloa, vil. of the Milanese, on the canal between Adda and Serio, 5 ms. S.E. of Cassana, and 10 N. of Lodi. Lon. 9° 26' E. lat. 45° 25' N.

Agnano, circular lake in the kingdom of Naples, 7 ms. from Puzzoli. It is about ½ m. in diameter, surrounded by mountains; and on its margin is the famous Grotto del Cane. See *Grotta del Cane*.

Agosta, seaport town of Sicily, with an excellent harbour. The greatest part of it was destroyed by an earthquake in 1693. Lon. 15° 15' E. lat. 37° 35' N.

Agra, capital of a province of the same name,

in Hindoostan Proper, on the S. bank of the river Jumna, which is seldom fordable. It was once the most splendid of all the Indian cities, and now exhibits the most magnificent ruins. About the year 1566, the emperor Acbar made it his capital, and gave his name to it; since which time it is often named Acbarabad. It was then a small fortified town; but it soon sprung up an extensive well-built city, regularly fortified according to the Indian method, and with a fine citadel of red free-stone. Agra is 100 ms. S. by E. of Delhi. Lon. 78° 30' E. lat. 27° 0' N.

Agredu, town of Spain in Old Castile, 8 ms. S.W. of Tاراcona. Lon. 2° 0' W. lat. 41° 53' N.

Agria, small, but strong town of Upper Hungary, and a bishop's see, with a citadel. It was taken by the Turks in 1596, and retaken in 1687. It is seated on the river Agria, 47 ms. N.E. of Buda. Lon. 20° 10' E. lat. 48° 10' N.

Agriignan, one of the Ladrone islands, which is 40 ms. in compass. Lon. 146° 0' E. lat. 19° 40' N.

Agua de Pao, town in the island of St. Michael, one of the Azores, in the Atlantic. Lon. 25° 40' W. lat. 38° 0' N.

Aguaa Bellas, town of Portugal, in Estramadura, with a district of 2 parishes. Lon. 8° 5' W. lat. 39° 40' N.

Agula, town of the kingdom of Fez, seated on the river of that name.

Aguliar, town of Spain in the kingdom of Navarre, 24 ms. W. of Estella. Lon. 2° 30' E. lat. 42° 35' N. It is also the name of another town in Old Castile.

Agurande, small town of France in the department of Indre and late province of Berry. Lon. 2° 10' E. lat. 47° 20' N.

Ahuys, town of Sweden, strong by situation, in the province of Gothland, with a good harbour, 15 ms. S.E. of Christianstadt. Lon. 14° 15' E. lat. 56° 15' N.

Ahwas, anct. *Gyndes*, Zeindel of Danville, river of Persia, in Khosistan. This stream rises in the Elwend mountains, N. lat. 37°, interlocking sources with the Kizillozein and Zab, and flowing thence nearly due S., falls into the Schattel Arab or Lower Euphrates by several mouths, some above, and some below Bassorah. The Ulai of Daniel was most probably a small eastern branch of the Ahwas. It is a mountain stream of about 400 ms. in length, and next to the Tigris in size, amongst the confluent of the Euphrates.

Aiagua Tag. See *Elwend*.

Ajaccio, or *Ajazzo*, fine seaport of Corsica on the W. side of the island, built on a point of land that juts into the gulf. Lon. 8° 50' E. lat. 35° 50' N.

Ajazzo, seaport of Natolia, in the province of Caramania, anciently Silesia seated on the Mediterranean, 30 ms. N. of Antioch, and 40 W. of Aleppo, where stood the city of Issus, and where Alexander fought his second battle with Darius. Lon. 33° 10' E. lat. 37° 0' N.

Aich, town of Bavaria, on the Par, taken by the Swedes in 1634, and afterwards burnt. Lon. 11° 20' E. lat. 48° 30' N.

Aichstat, town of Franconia, capital of a bishopric of the same name. This place is moderately large, and lies in a valley, on the river

Airmul, 30 ms. S. of Nuremberg. Lon. $11^{\circ} 10'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 57' N$. The bishopric is 45 ms. in length, and 17 in breadth.

Aiello, small town in Naples, in Abruzzo Ulterior, belonging to the hereditary prince of Modena. Lon. $15^{\circ} 20' E$. lat. $41^{\circ} 40' N$.

Aigle, town in Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, seated on the Rhone, 6 ms. from its entrance into the lake of Geneva. All the houses, even the meanest, are built of white marble, found in the neighbourhood.

Aigle, small town of France, in the department of Orne, and late province of Normandy, 47 ms. SW. of Rouen. Lon. $1^{\circ} 0' E$. lat. $48^{\circ} 45' N$.

Aignan, St. town of France in the department of Loire and Cher, and late province of Blaisois. It is in the shape of an amphitheatre, at the foot of which runs the river Cher, at the distance of 60 ms. from Bourges.

Aigue Morte, town of France, in the department of the mouths of the Rhone, and late province of Languedoc. It is very strong, on account of its situation among the morasses, though at some distance from the sea. It had a harbour which is now choked up. Lon. $4^{\circ} 3' E$. lat. $43^{\circ} 34' N$.

Aigue-Perse, town of France, in the department of Puy De Dome, and late province of Auvergne, 18 ms. N. of Clermont, and 261 S. of Paris. It has a fountain, once regarded as a prodigy, its cold water having the appearance of boiling. The water of this spring is said to be fatal to the animals that drink it. Lon. $2^{\circ} 30' E$. lat. $46^{\circ} 6' N$.

Ailah, town of Arabia Petrea, on the E. side of the Red Sea, near the road which the pilgrims take from Egypt to Mecca. Lon. $36^{\circ} 40' E$. lat. $29^{\circ} 10' N$.

Ailesbury, largest and most populous town in Buckinghamshire, Eng. It is the centre of the business of the vale of Ailesbury which occupies the centre of the city, and is one of the most fertile tracts in Eng. The inhabitants of this town and its neighbourhood, supply the London market with early ducklings. They carry this trade to such an extent, that it is said 3000*l*. have been received at Ailesbury, from London, in six weeks, for that article. This town is 16 ms. SE. of Buckingham, and 41 NW. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 42' W$. lat. $51^{\circ} 50' N$.

Ailsa, great insulated rock, to the S. of the isle of Arran, in Scotland. Its base is 2 ms. in circumference. It consists of a stupendous assemblage of precipitous cliffs, rising in a wild series, forming a pyramidal mountain, 900 feet high, accessible only on the NE.

Aime, or *Arima*, small town in Savoy, on the river Isere.

Ain, department of France, lately the province of Bresse.

Ainsa, town of Spain, in Arragon, seated in a plain, on the river Ara.

Aire, town of France, in the department of Landes, and late province of Gascony, seated on the river Adour, on the declivity of a mountain, 65 ms. S. of Bordeaux. Lon. $0^{\circ} 16' E$. lat. $43^{\circ} 42' N$.

Aire, strong town in the department of the straits of Calais, and late province of Artois. It is seated on the river Lis, 22 ms. S. of Dun-

kirk, and communicates with St. Omer, by a canal from the river Aa. Lon. $2^{\circ} 29' E$. lat. $30^{\circ} 42' N$.

Ainne, department of France, including the late provinces of Soissonais and Vermandois.

Aix, ancient city of France. It was the capital of the late province of Provence, when it had a parliament. It is seated in a plain, where there are hot baths near the river Arc. It is 75 ms. E. of Montpellier. Lon. $5^{\circ} 31' E$. lat. $43^{\circ} 32' N$.

Aix, ancient town of Savoy, on the lake of Bourget. Here are mineral waters, much frequented. It is 8 ms. N. of Chamberry. Lon. $6^{\circ} 10' E$. lat. $45^{\circ} 42' N$.

Aix, small island on the coast of France, between the Isle of Oleron and the continent, 12 ms. NW. of Rochefort. Lon. $15^{\circ} W$. lat. $46^{\circ} 5' N$.

Aix-la-Chapelle, free and imperial city of Westphalia. The emperor Charlemagne chose this place for his residence on account of its beauty. He is interred in the church of Notre Dame, where they keep his sword and belt, and the Four Evangelists, written in letters of gold, which are made use of at the coronation of emperors. Its famous mineral waters draw a great number of persons every year. It is seated in a bottom, surrounded by mountains, 22 ms. NE. of Liege. Lon. $6^{\circ} 3' E$. lat. $50^{\circ} 48' N$.

Akisat, ancient Thyatira, a town of Natolia, built in a fine plain 18 ms. broad, which produces plenty of corn and cotton. It is inhabited by about 500 Mohammedans, and is seated on the river Hermits, 50 ms. SE. of Pergamo. Lon. $23^{\circ} 30' E$. lat. $38^{\circ} 48' N$.

Alaba, or *Alava*, one of the three smallest districts of Biscay, in Spain, but pretty fertile in rye, barley, and fruits. There are in it very good mines of iron. Vitoria is the capital.

Alabama, one of the United States, having Tennessee N., Georgia E., Florida and the gulf of Mexico S., and the Mississippi W. This state extends from N. lat. $30^{\circ} 12'$ to N. lat. 35° , or $33\frac{3}{4}$ ms., with a mean width of 155 ms.; extending over 51,770 sqms. 33,132,800 acres. The face of Alabama is much variegated, the soil also differs in quality from the worst to the best. That section of the state which lies along the gulf of Mexico, is low and sandy, but this character of country rapidly changes; within 10 or 12 ms. from the coast, the hills commence, and gradually gain elevation advancing N. The bay of Mobile penetrates this section 30 ms. and is followed by an overflowed tract, which extends again 32 ms. to the junction of the Alabama and Tombigbee rivers. Between the head of Mobile bay, and the union of the two latter streams, a number of channels wind through the alluvial tract, the principal of which, are those of the Mobile and Tensaw. The bay and the alluvial bottoms above are limited on each side by hills of moderate elevation covered with pine timber. The pine region extends into the centre of the state, and forms much the largest portion of its soil. The Tombigbee, Black-warrior, Catawba, Coosa, Tallapoosa, Alabama, and some minor streams peninsulate the pine section of Alabama. Extensive bodies of river alluvion skirt those rivers, and much interval land of second rate quality, spread between the river bottoms and the open pine woods; but

the far greater share of the central parts of the state is barren. The foregoing character continues to the sources of the waters flowing towards the gulf of Mexico. Tennessee river enters the state at the NE. corner, and leaves it at that of the NW. sweeping by an elliptical curve to the S. as far as N. lat. $34^{\circ} 17'$. The northern extremity of the state is the most fertile and valuable of its natural sections. The spurs of the Appalachian ridges extend into, and cross Alabama obliquely, rendering its central and northern extremity much broken; the rivers wind in deep valleys. The climate and seasons partake of the extended variety of latitude and natural physiognomy. Stretching through near 5 degrees, and differing so much in relative elevation, the temperature and vegetable production exhibit a very rich variety.

It is productive in maize in all parts of the state; and small grain, in the hilly and northern sections. Cotton is, however, the staple commodity, cultivated for export, though some tobacco is also raised for market in small quantities. A very great variety of fruit trees and garden vegetables are cultivated; the principal fruits are apples, peaches, pears, plums, and, towards the gulf of Mexico, the pomegranate and fig. By the census of 1820, Alabama contained the following counties, with the pop. annexed to each. Those marked * have been formed since the publication of the first edition of this dictionary.

	Pop. 1820.
Autauga,	3853
Baldwin,	1713
Bibb,	3676
Blount,	2415
Butler,	1405
Cataco, or }	5263
Morgan, }	
Clark,	5839
Concehuh,	5713
Covington,*	
Dallas,	6003
Decatur,*	
Franklin,	4988
Green,	4554
Henry,	2638
Jackson,	8751
Jefferson,*	
Lauderdale,	4963
Lawrence,*	
Limestone,	9871
Madison,	17481
Marengo,	2933
Marion,*	
Mobile,	2762
Monroe,	8838
Montgomery,	6604
Perry,*	
Pickens,*	
Pike,*	
St. Clair,	4166
Shelby,	2416
Tuscaloosa,	8229
Washington,*	
Wilcox,	2917
Total,	127,901

The foregoing was the pop. of Alabama 1820, from the marshal's return; but, by subsequent information laid before the Congress of the United States, it appeared that the enumeration was too small by more than 16,000 persons; and, consequently, the state contained above 143,000 inhabitants. Of these, about 35,000 were engaged in agriculture, in commerce 500, and in manufactures 8000. Tuscaloosa is now the seat of government.

I have no document to fix the pop. of this state at the close of 1825, but suppose it cannot fall short of 200,000.

Alabama, river in Alabama, is formed by the united streams of Coosa, and Tallapoosa. The general course of this river is from NE. to SW. and, following the windings, of near 300 ms. in length; it receives only one considerable branch, the Cahaba from the N. and uniting with the Tombigbee at N. lat. $31^{\circ} 06'$, forms the Mobile, about 35 ms. above the head of Mobile bay. The banks of the Alabama are in general extremely fertile. Cotton and tobacco chief staples. It is navigable, by schooners drawing 5 feet water, to the first rapid near Fort Claiborne, and for boats, of considerable tonnage, to the head, at the mouth of Coosa, and Tallapoosa.

Alabaster. See *Eleuthera*.

Alachua, prairie of Florida, 70 ms. W. from St. Augustine. This extensive savannah is about 50 ms. in circumference, without timber, has some spots of good soil, but is, in general, low and sandy. See *Mobile Basin*.

Alacranes, a range of rocks rising near the surface of the sea, opposite to the coast of Jucatan, at N. lat. W. lon. W. C. 14°
Aladulia, province of Asiatic Turkey, having the Mediterranean S., Caramania W., and Syria SE.; it answers nearly to the ancient Cilicia. The country is hilly, and in some parts mountainous, but abounds in horses and camels.

Alagou, town of St. Michaels, one of the Azores islands.

Alagon, a small river of Spain, rising in Salamanca, near the Escorial, and about 20 ms. E. from Ciudad Rodrigo; it first flows S. 70 ms. to a small distance above Coria, from whence it turns SW. 50 ms., and is lost in the Tagus, a few ms. above, and on the opposite side from Alcantara.

Alais, town of France, in the department of the Gard, 40 ms N. from Montpellier; pop. 80,000; carries on an extensive trade in grain, wine, olives, oil, and silk. N. lat. $44^{\circ} 08'$, lon. E. Lond. 4° .

Aland, an island in the Baltic sea, lying in the mouth of the gulf of Finland, about midway between Upsal in Sweden, and Abo in Finland. It is 40 ms. long, and 30 broad, with 8 parishes, and about 12,000 inhabitants. It was ceded to Russia in 1809. N. lat. $60^{\circ} 20'$, E. lon. London 20° .

Alasey Mountains, of Asiatic Russia, between the Indigerka and Kovyma rivers.

Alas strait, between the islands of Sumbawa, and Lombok, in the East Indian seas. N. lat. 8° S. lon. E. Lond. $115^{\circ} 40'$.

Alatamaha, river of Georgia in the United States. Advancing along the Atlantic ocean from Cape Florida, the Alatamaha is the first

river whose sources are within the spurs of the Appalachian ridges. It is formed by two great branches, the Oakmulgee and Oconee, with many lesser tributaries. Both the two main branches have their sources in the mountains. The basin of the Alatomaha contains an area of about 7500 sqms. entirely in Georgia. Boats of 30 tons can be navigated up the Alatomaha and Oconee, to Milledgville, 300 ms. by the windings of the rivers, and about an equal distance following the Oakmulgee branch. This river is discharged between St. Simonds, and Sapelo islands, at N. lat. $31^{\circ} 20'$, W. lon. W. C. $4^{\circ} 37'$. The depth of water on the bar at low tide is 14 feet.

Alatri, town of Italy, in the states of the church, 40 ms. ESE. from Rome. N. lat. $41^{\circ} 43'$, lon. E. Lond. $13^{\circ} 14'$.

Alatyr, town of Asiatic Russia, government of Simbirsk, at the point or confluence of the Sura and Alatyr rivers. N. lat. $54^{\circ} 45'$, lon. E. Lond. $46^{\circ} 14'$.

Alava, S. point of the island Revilla gidedo, in the Pacific ocean. N. lat. $35^{\circ} 8'$, W. lon. W. C. $54^{\circ} 01'$.

Alageia, river of Asiatic Russia, runs into the Frozen ocean. N. lat. $72^{\circ} 40'$, E. lon. Lond. $142^{\circ} 14'$.

Alausi, province of Quito, S. America.

Alausi, capital of a province of the same name. S. lat. $2^{\circ} 12'$, lon. W. W. C. $1^{\circ} 39'$.

Alausi, river of Quito, flows into the gulf of Guayaquil.

Alazierschi, settlement of Asiatic Russia, on the Alazcia or Alapsey river, about 90 ms. WNW. from Nishnei Kovinskoi. It was near this place where the remains of a mammoth was discovered a few years past. N. lat. $69^{\circ} 40'$, lon. E. Lond. $144^{\circ} 14'$.

Albecete, town of Spain, 80 ms. SW. from Valencia, famous for its saffron trade; pop. 7 or 8000. N. lat. $38^{\circ} 51'$, lon. W. Lond. $2^{\circ} 02'$.

Albania, province of European Turkey, nearly commensurate with ancient Epirus, and the southern part of Illyria. It is about 140 ms. long and 80 ms. wide, stretching from N. to S. along the Ionian sea and gulf of Venice. It is a fine region, producing in abundance, wine, oil, grain, and fruits.

Albano, town of Italy, 14 ms. SE. from Rome.

Albany, pst. Oxford cty. Maine, 18 ms. NW. from Paris; pop. 1810, 165, in 1820, 288.

Albany, pst. of Orleans cty. in Vermont, 40 ms. NE. from Montpelier.

Albany, cty. of N. Y. on the S. side of the Hudson river; having Greene cty. S., Schoharie W., Schenectady N., the Mohawk river NE. and the Hudson river E. This cty. is generally hilly, though many parts are fertile and productive in grain, meadow grass, pasturage, and fruit; it is about 20 ms. sq., or covering 400 sqms. Ctl. lat. $42^{\circ} 39'$ N. lon. W. C. $3^{\circ} 15'$ E. Pop. 1820, 26,457, and including the city of Albany, 39,324.

Albany, city, capital, and pst. of Albany cty. state of N. Y.; it is also the seat of government of the state, situated on the right bank of the Hudson, 143 ms. N. from the city of N. Y. It is divided into 5 wards, with a pop. in 1820, of 12,867; and in commerce, wealth, and general improvement, is the second city in the state.

The situation is excellent, as an entrepot between the city of N. Y. and the interior country. Sloops of large tonnage go up to Troy, 5 ms. still higher on the Hudson, and when the two great canals of Champlain and Erie are completed, Albany and Troy will occupy the common centre of an immense inland trade. Albany possesses many splendid private buildings; a state house upon a very commanding site, an academy, 4 banks, 11 or 12 places of public worship; it is supplied by pipes, with excellent water from a fountain distant 5 ms. This city is one of the most ancient in the U. S., the Dutch having a fort there as early as 1612. Many of the old fashioned buildings, with their gable ends to the streets, still remain. A large and very respectable body of the inhabitants are of Dutch descent. N. lat. $42^{\circ} 39'$, E. lon. W. C. $3^{\circ} 17'$.

The total number of the inhabitants of Albany, N. Y. 1825, was 15,974; being an increase, in 5 years, of 3107. There are in the city 265 acres of improved land, 3 grist mills, 2 woollen factories, 2 cotton and woollen factories, 1 distillery, 5 breweries; 2054 yards of woollen cloth are manufactured yearly in domestic way; 264 do flannel do. do.; 564 do. linen, cotton, and other cloths, do. 1317 neat cattle, 919 horses, 1042 sheep, 548 swine.

Albany, tp. of Bucks cty. Penn.; pop. in 1810, 995, in 1820, 1182.

Albany, a river of N. America, flowing out of lake Winnepeg into James' bay, which it enters at N. lat. $51^{\circ} 30'$, and W. lon. W. C. $7^{\circ} 30'$. The country drained by this river is but little known, but generally understood to be flat, naked, barren, and chequered by an immense chain of interlocking lakes and inlets. The British have some forts and trading establishments along its banks.

Albarazin, town of Spain, in the province of Arragon, on the Guadalaviar, surrounded by hills on the borders of Valencia and New Castile. It is productive in fine wool and in iron, situated 100 ms. E. from Madrid. N. lat. $40^{\circ} 34'$, lon. W. Lond. $1^{\circ} 20'$.

Albaricoques, point of the, on the N. coast of St. Domingo, between the Trau d' Enfers and Cape Bourbon. N. lat.

Albazin, town of Great Tartary, with a strong fortress to defend it against the Chinese and Mogul Tartars. It is on the road from Moscow to Peking. Lon. $103^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $54^{\circ} 0' N$.

Albemarle, (or *Aumale*, which see,) town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy. From this town the English family of Keppel take the title of earl. Its serges are in high esteem. It is seated on the declivity of a hill, 35 ms. NNE. of Rouen, and 70 NNW. of Paris. Lon. $1^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 50'$ N.

Albemarle, cty. of Virg. near the centre of the state, mostly between the Blue Ridge, and South-east Mountain, having James river, or Buckingham S., Nelson SW., Augusta NW., Orange NE., and Louisa and Fluvanna SE., being 44 ms. long from N. to S. with a mean width of 16, with an area of 700 sqms. Charlottesville chief town. The face of the country is in part mountainous, but generally hilly; soil varied from first rate to rocky and sterile; the air is

salubrious, and spring water abundant and excellent. Cil. lat. 38° W. lon. W. C. 1° 30'. Pop. 1820, 19,723.

Albemarle Sound, is properly the estuary of the Roanoke and Chowan rivers, extending about 60 ms. from E. to W., gradually opening from the mouth of the Roanoke, to a sheet of water from 5 to 15 ms. wide. It communicates to the SE. with Pamlico Sound; with the Atlantic Ocean, to the eastward by Roanoke Inlet, NE. with Curituck Inlet, and with the Chesapeake Bay by the Dismal Swamp Canal.

Albengua, an ancient strong sea-port of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with a bishop's see. It is surrounded with olive trees, but the air is unwholesome. It is seated on the Mediterranean, 57 ms. SW. of Genoa. Lon. 8° 3' E. lat. 44° 4' N.

Albertson's, psto. Duplin cty. N. C., 369 ms. from W. C., and 90 from Raleigh.

Albion, pstv. Edward cty. Ill., 87 ms. SE. from Vandalia, and 22 NNW. from Harmony, in Ind. This is the principal village of Hirkbeck's settlement, and has risen since 1817. In August 1822, Albion contained about 30 houses, one good inn, 2 stores, some mechanics' shops, and was rapidly improving. [National Intelligencer, Sept. 13, 1822.] N. lat. 38° 22', W. lon. W. C. 11° 03'.

Albion, pstv. Kennebec cty. Maine, 645 ms. from W. C., and 92 NE. from Portland.

Albisola, a small town belonging to Genoa. Lon. 8° 20' E. lat. 44° 15' N.

Albret, town of France, in the department of Landes, and late province of Gascony, 37 ms. S. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0° 30' W. lat. 44° 10' N.

Albright's, psto. Orange cty. N. C., 320 ms. from W. C., and 70 from Raleigh.

Albufera, a salt water lake, or rather bay, of Valencia, in Spain, lying between the city of Valencia and the mouth of the river Xucar.

Alburg, town of Denmark, in N. Jutland, with a bishop's see, seated on a canal 10 ms. from the sea, and 30 N. of Wiburgh. It has a considerable trade in herrings and corn, and a manufacture of guns, pistols, saddles and gloves; a great number of eels are likewise taken here. Lon. 9° 46' E. lat. 56° 50' N.

Alburg, pstv. and port of entry, Grand Isle cty. 94 ms. NW. from Montpelier.

Albuquerque, village near Mexico.

Albuquerque, town of Spain, in Estramadura, defended by an almost impregnable castle. It carries on a great trade in wool and cloth, and is 22 ms. SW. of Alcantara. Lon. 7° 3' W. lat. 38° 50' N.

Albuquerque, town of New Mexico, on the Rio Grande del Norte, below St. Fe of New Mexico.

Alby, ancient town of France, lately the capital of the territory of Albigeois in Languedoc, and an archiepiscopal see. It is situated in the department of Tarn, and contains 10,000 inhabitants. In point of architecture and decorations, the principal church is one of the most curious in France. The inhabitants were called Albigenes; and were the first that disputed the authority of the pope; they were condemned by a council here in 1176. The fine pastures afford wool of a good quality, which is manufactured into knit stockings for the sol-

diers, ratteens of all colours, shalloons, coarse woollens, &c. The wax candles of Alby, are equal in whiteness to those of Mans. This town is 42 ms. NE. of Toulouse, and 335 S. of Paris. Lon. 2° 14' E. lat. 44° 15' N.

Alcala-de-Guadaira, town of Andalusia, in Spain, seated on the river Guadaira, 5 ms. SE. of Seville. Lon. 5° 16' W. lat. 37° 28' N.

Alcala-de-Henarez, large handsome town of Spain, in New Castile, with a famous university, a fine library, and a castle. It is seated on the river Henarez, 15 ms. ENE. of Madrid. Lon. 3° 6' W. lat. 40° 26' N.

Alcala-de-Real, town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a famous monastery; seated near the river Salado, 6 ms. S. of Seville. Lon. 5° 22' W. lat. 37° 38' N.

Alcama, handsome town of the United Provinces, in N. Holland. In the environs, they make the best butter and cheese in Holland, and have the finest tulips. It is 17 ms. N. by W. of Amsterdam. Lon. 4° 44' E. lat. 52° 40' N.

Alcamo, town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazzaro, at the foot of Mount Bonifati. Lon. 13° 52' E. lat. 38° 2' N.

Alcantara, small but strong town of Spain, in Estramadura, and the chief place of the knights of that name. It has a magnificent bridge over the Tajo, built by Trajan. It is 42 ms. N. by W. of Seville. It gives name to one of the three great orders of Spanish knighthood. Lon. 6° 7' W. lat. 39° 20' N.

Alcantara, town of Brazil, in the province of Maranham.

Alcantara, a town of Spain in Andalusia. Lon. 5° 10' W. lat. 37° 40' N.

Alcasar, city of Barbary, in the kingdom of Fez. Lon. 12° 35' W. lat. 35° 15' N.

Alcatrazes, small island N. of St. Domingo.

Alcaraz, a town of Spain, in La Mancha, defended by a strong castle, and has a remarkable ancient aqueduct; it is situate near the source of the Guadalquivir, 135 ms. SSE. of Madrid. Lon. 2° 5' W. lat. 38° 28' N.

Alcaraz, town of Spain, in New Castile, on the river Guadarmena. It has a fortress on a high hill, and lies in a very fruitful country, 100 ms. NW. of Carthagena. Lon. 4° 20' W. lat. 38° 15' N.

Alcazer Leguer, town in the kingdom of Fez, seated on the straits of Gibraltar. Lon. 5° 30' W. lat. 35° 0' N.

Alcazar-de-Sal, town of Portugal, in Estramadura, with a castle reckoned impregnable. They make fine white salt here, whence the town takes its name. It is seated on the river Cadoan, 15 ms. from the sea, and 35 SE. of Lisbon. Lon. 9° 0' W. lat. 38° 18' N.

Alcaer, city in the kingdom of the Netherlands, about 4 ms. from the sea, 15 from Haerlim, and 18 from Amsterdam.

Alconchon, castle of Spain, on the frontiers of Estramadura, seated on the river Alcaraque, that falls into the Guadiana, 20 ms. S. by W. of Badajoz. Lon. 6° 58' W. lat. 38° 12' N.

Alendia, a town of Majorca, consisting of about 1000 houses, between two large harbours. Lon. 3° 0' E. lat. 39° 50' N.

Alldborough, borough and sea-port in Suffolk, Eng., pleasantly seated in a dale, between a high hill and the sea. A river runs on the SW.,

and the harbour is tolerably good, but small. The town was formerly much longer, but the sea has taken away whole streets. It is 40 ms. E. of Bury, and 94 NE. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 52' E.$ lat. $52^{\circ} 16' N.$

Alldborough, borough in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, Eng., on the Ouse, 15 ms. NW. of York, and 205 N. by W. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 10' W.$ lat. $54^{\circ} 8' N.$

Aldea, town of Portugal, in Estramadura, 10 ms. SE. of Lisbon. Lon. $8^{\circ} 55' W.$ lat. $38^{\circ} 36' N.$

Aldea de Tapacayas, town of Brazil.

Alden, psto. Erie cty. N. Y. 294 ms. from Albany.

Alde, psto. Loudon cty. Virg. 150 ms. from Richmond, and 37 from W. C.

Alderbury, village in Wiltshire, Eng., on a healthy hill, 2 ms. from Salisbury, near the Avon, and to the Avon and Salisbury canal, 77 ms. from London. It carries on a manufacture of fustians, and received considerable damage by a fire in 1777, when 200 houses were destroyed.

Alderney, island in the English Channel, 18 ms. NE. from Guernsey. It is 8 ms. in compass, separated from the coast of Normandy, by a strait called the Race of Alderney, which is a very dangerous passage, on account of the rocks under water. It is a healthy island, and fruitful in corn and pasture; but has only one church, in a town of the same name. Lon. $2^{\circ} 7' W.$ lat. $49^{\circ} 45' N.$

Alderette, small town of Portugal, in Alentejo, on the river Caia, which falls into the Guadiana, a little below Badajoz. It is 7 ms. SE. of Portalegre. Lon. $7^{\circ} 25' W.$ lat. $39^{\circ} 2' N.$

Alcempignor Lake, lies to the northward of Lake Superior, and is about the size of Lake Nipising.

Alentejo, fertile province of Portugal, between the Tajo and the Guadiana. The inhabitants are very industrious.

Alençon, large handsome town of France, in the department of Orne, and late province of Normandy. Near it are stone quarries, fit for building, wherein is found a sort of crystal like Bristol stones. It is seated in an open country, abounding in all sorts of corn and fruits, on the river Sart, 20 ms. N. of Mans, and 97 SW. of Paris. Lon. $0^{\circ} 10' E.$ lat. $48^{\circ} 18' N.$

Alentejo, large province of Portugal, having Algarve S., Spanish Estramadura E., the river Tagus N., and Atlantic Ocean W. Chief towns, Evora, Beja, Eboas, and Villa Viciosa.

Aleppo, capital of Syria, inhabited by Turks, and different denominations of Christians, who have each a bishop and a church, and the free exercise of their religion. The city and suburbs contain 235,000 persons. Next to Constantinople and Cairo, it is the most considerable city in the Turkish Empire. It is situated in the vast plain which extends from the Orontes to the Euphrates, and which, towards the S. terminates in the desert. It is built on 8 hills, on the highest of which the castle is erected, and is supposed to be the castle of Beræa. The houses are large and commodious, having terraces on their tops, and generally sky-lights in form of a dome, to let the light into the rooms, which from their loftiness, the gilding on the

window-shutters, cupboards, &c. have at first entrance a very agreeable effect. The streets are carefully paved; have gutters and a foot pavement on each side; and the middle of the street is laid with brick, the small end upwards, for the convenience of horses. There is also a cleanliness observed here, unknown to the other cities of Turkey, there being ass drivers who go about the city and take up the rubbish and dust, which each inhabitant is obliged to sweep together. The mosques are numerous, and some of them magnificent. Before each of them is an area, with a fountain in the middle, designed for ablutions before prayers. The bazars or market-places, are long covered narrow streets, on each side of which are a great number of small shops, just sufficient to hold the tradesman and his goods, the buyer being obliged to stand without. The situation of Aleppo, besides the advantage of a rich and fruitful soil, possesses also that of a stream of fresh water, which never becomes dry. Near Aleppo, its banks are covered with a fertile earth, and laid out in gardens, or rather orchards, which in a hot country, and especially in Turkey, cannot but be delightful. The city is itself one of the most agreeable in Syria. On whatever side it is approached, its numerous minarets and domes, present an agreeable prospect to the eye, fatigued with the continued sameness of the brown and parched plains. Aleppo is the emporium of Armenia and the Diarbekar; sends caravans to Bagdad and into Persia; and communicates with the Persian Gulf and India by Bassora, with Egypt and Mecca by Damascus, and with Europe and Alexandretta and Latakia. Their chief commodities are raw or spun cottons, clumsy linens fabricated in the villages, silk stuffs manufactured in the city, copper, coarse cloths, goats'-hair, the gall-nuts of the Kourdestan, the merchandise of India, such as shawls and muslins. Eighteen miles SE. of Aleppo, is a large plain called the Valley of Salt, bounded by low rocky hills, which form a kind of natural basin that retains the rain descending from the rocks, together with the water rising from a few springs, and cause the whole to be overflowed in winter. The extent of the surface prevents this water from being of any great depth; so that it is soon evaporated by the sun, when it leaves a cake of salt, in some places half an inch thick; and in April, people are employed to gather this salt, which is sufficient to supply all this part of the country. Aleppo is seated on a small brook, 70 ms. E. of Alexandretta, and 170 N. by E. of Damascus. Lon. $37^{\circ} 20' E.$ lat. $35^{\circ} 45' N.$

Alessano, town of Naples, in the province of Otranto, with a bishop's see, 15 ms. SW. of Otranto. Lon. $18^{\circ} 25' E.$ lat. $40^{\circ} 10' N.$

Alessia, town of Albania, with a bishop's see, near the mouth of the Drino. Lon. $20^{\circ} 6' E.$ lat. $42^{\circ} 8' N.$

Alessio, town of Turkish Dalmatia, with a bishop's see, seated on a mountain 25 ms. from Spalatro.

Alet, town of France, in the department of Aude, and late province of Languedoc: 15 ms. S. of Carcassone. Lon. $2^{\circ} 25' E.$ lat. $42^{\circ} 59' N.$

Alcutian Islands, or Northern Archipelago, a long range of islands stretching between North America and Asia, from the peninsula of Alaska, to Cape Lopatka, the S. point of Kamshatka. It is an immense chain extending upwards of 900 geographic ms. They are included in the Russian Province of Irkutsk, and exceed 40 in number. Between N. lat. 52° and 54° W. lon. W. C. from 85° to 113°.

Alexander, pst. of Genesee cty. N. Y. Pop. 1820, 1496

Alexander, tp. Athens cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 837.

Alexander, cty. Ill., at the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi. The features of this cty. are varied; those parts extending along the rivers, are low, flat, and to a considerable extent, annually inundated; in the interior rise hills of considerable elevation. The soil is in general fertile. Some cotton has been cultivated, but the climate is rather too cold for the growth of that vegetable. Maize, wheat, rye, oats, &c. are produced in abundance, as are garden vegetables, and fruit trees, such as apples, peaches, pears, and plums. Cl. lat. 37° 10' N. W. lon W. C. 12° 2'. Pop. 1820, 1512.

Alexander, pst. Athens cty. Ohio, 80 ms. SE. from Columbus.

Alexander's Mills, pst. Fleming cty. Kent., 83 ms. from Frankfort.

Alexandretta, or *Scanderoon*, town of Syria, in Asia, at the extremity of the Mediterranean Sea, and the seaport of Aleppo, from which it is distant 28 or 30 leagues. It is now, properly speaking, nothing else but a village without walls, in which the tombs are more numerous than the houses, and which entirely owes its existence to the road which it commands. This is the only road of all Syria, where vessels anchor on a solid bottom, without their cables being liable to chafe: but in other respects it has many inconveniences. It is infested during winter, by a peculiar wind, which, rushing from the snowy summits, frequently forces ships to drag their anchors several leagues. But the worst circumstance, is the extreme unwholesomeness of the air. It may be affirmed that this, every year, carries off one third of the crews of the vessels which remain here during the summer, nay, ships frequently lose all their men in two months. To this baneful epidemic, *Alexandretta*, from its situation, seems to be irremediably condemned; for the plain on which the town is built is so low and flat, that the rivulets, finding no declivity, can never reach the sea. On this account, while the heats are excessive, the principal inhabitants retire to the neighbouring villages, among the mountains, where there is excellent water and delicious fruits. It is 70 ms. W. of Aleppo. Lon. 36° 23' E. lat. 36° 35' N.

Alexandria, strong and considerable town of Italy, belonging to the Duchy of Milan, seated on the Tanaro, 40 ms. S. by E. of Milan. Lon. 8° 43' E. lat. 44° 55' N.

Alexandria, tp. of Washington cty. Maine, upon Madybamp Lake, 30 ms. nearly N. from Machias.

Alexandria, tp. of Grafton cty. N. H., 26 ms. a little W. of N. from Concord. Pop. 400.

Alexandria, tp. of Hunterdon cty. N. J. opposite to Easton, Penn. Pop. 1820, 2619.

Alexandria, pstv. in Porter tp. Huntingdon cty. Penn. Pop. 1820, 280.

Alexandria, city and port of entry in the D. C., on the S. bank of the river Potomac, about 180 ms. from the ocean. It is the capital of a county of the same name, and carries on a considerable trade, particularly in flour. It has some public buildings, such as an episcopal church, bank, academy, court-house, &c. The original settlers laid out the streets on the plan of Philadelphia. Nine ms. below the town, on the Virg. bank of Potomac, where it is nearly 2 ms. wide, is Mount Vernon, the celebrated seat of General Washington. *Alexandria* is 10 ms. S. from Washington, and 100 ms. N. of Richmond. N. lat. 38° 46' lon. W. W. C. 0° 3'.

Population in 1810.	
Free white males,	2,525
Do. females,	2,378
All other persons except Indians, not taxed,	836
Slaves,	1,488
Total pop. 1810,	7,227

In 1820.	
Free white males,	2,667
Do. females,	2,948
Foreigners not naturalized,	153

Total white pop.	5,768
Free coloured males,	461
Do. females,	707
Slaves, male,	606
Do. female,	829

Total pop. in 1820,	8,371
Engaged in Agriculture,	22
Do. Commerce,	331
Do. Manufactures,	699

Alexandria, town of Ohio, in Sciota cty., at the mouth of the Sciota river.

Alexandria, pst. and seat of justice for the parish of Rapides, Lou., situated upon the right bank of Red River, immediately below the Rapids. It is about 350 ms. above New Orleans by water, and 65 below Natchitoches. Number of inhabitants about 600. N. lat. 31° 18' W. lon. W. C. 15° 39'.

Alexandria, or *Scandaria*, an ancient and once rich and famous town of Egypt, now much decayed, though there are still some remains of its ancient splendour. This city was built by Alexander the Great, about 333 years before Christ, and was a league and a half long, by one third in breadth, which made the circumference of its walls about 4 leagues. Lake Mareotis bathed its walls on the S., and the Mediterranean on the N. It was intersected lengthwise by strait parallel streets. This direction left a free passage to the northerly wind, which alone conveys coolness and salubrity into Egypt. A street of 2000 feet wide began at the gate of the sea, and terminated at the gate of Canopus. This street, the handsomest in the

verse, was intersected by another of the same breadth, which formed a square at their junction, of half a league in circumference. At present the city of Alexandria is reckoned to have about 14,000 or 15,000 inhabitants; a strange colluvies of different nations, as well as from various parts of the Turkish Empire. The present condition of Alexandria is very despicable, being now so far ruined, that the rubbish in many places overtops the houses. The famous tower of Pharos, has long since been demolished, and a castle called *Farillon*, built in its place. Some parts of the old walls of the city are yet standing, and present us with a master-piece of ancient masonry. But what most engages the attention of travellers is the Pillar of Pompey, as it is commonly called, situated at a quarter of a league from the southern gate. It is composed of red granite. The capital is Corinthian with palm leaves, and not indented: it is 9 feet high. The shaft and the upper member of the base are of one piece of 90 feet long, and 9 in diameter. The base is a square of about 15 feet on each side. This block of marble 60 feet in circumference, rests on two layers of stone bound together with lead. Nothing can equal the majesty of this monument; seen from a distance, it overtops the town, and serves as a signal for vessels. Approaching it nearer, it produces an astonishment mixed with awe. One can never be tired, with admiring the beauty of the capital, the length of the shaft, nor the extraordinary simplicity of the pedestal. It was formerly a place of great trade, all the treasures of the East Indies being deposited there: but since the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope, this trade is in a great measure lost. This place is subject to the Grand Signior, who, however, has but a limited authority. It is seated on the most westerly branch of the river Nile, 125 ms. NW. of Cairo. It was taken by the French under Bonaparte, in their expedition to Egypt, but they have been forced to abandon it. Lon. $31^{\circ} 11'$ E. lat. $30^{\circ} 21'$ N.

Alexandria, pst. Genesee cty. N. Y., 9 ms. SSW. from Batavia.

Alexandria, psto. Sonith cty. Ten. 30 ms. NE. from Murfreesboro.

Alexandria Bay, psto. Jefferson cty. N. Y., 172 ms. NW. from Albany.

Alexandriana, psto. Mecklenburg cty. N. C., 157 ms from Raleigh, and 454 from W. C.

Alexanderville, village, Montgomery cty. Ohio, on the Miami river, 7 ms. below Dayton.

Alfaca, the name of certain islands near the mouth of the Ebro, in the principality of Catalonia, in Spain.

Alfeizerao, town of Portugal, in Estramadura, on the sea side. Lon. $9^{\circ} 10'$ W. lat. $39^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Alfeld, town of Germany, in the bishopric of Hildesheim, 15 ms. SSW. of Hildesheim. Lon. $10^{\circ} 4'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 38'$ N.

Alfeo, anciently *Alpheus*, river of Greece, in the Morea. This stream is large when compared with the country in which it flows; rises above the ruins of Megalopolis, near where Tripolizza now stands, and flowing NW. about 40 ms. along the Lapithae mountains, receives many accessory streams from the NE. Suddenly winding to the W. and piercing the mountains,

quits the valley of Arcadia, and traversing Elis 15 ms., falls into the Ionian Sea opposite the ancient Strophades, N. lat. $37^{\circ} 40'$. The Alpheus might be strictly called the river of Arcadia, as it drains that mountain enclosed valley, in all its extent. See *Morea*.

Alfadena, ancient town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ceteriore. Lon. $14^{\circ} 20'$ E. lat. $41^{\circ} 48'$ N.

Alford, town of Eng. in Lincolnshire, on a small brook, 6 ms. from the sea, and 20 N. of Boston. Lon. $0^{\circ} 13'$ E. lat. $53^{\circ} 16'$ N.

Alford, tp. Berkshire cty. Mass., about 140 ms. W. from Boston. Pop. in 1810, 522, in 1820, 570.

Alfordville, psto. Robeson cty. N. C. 109 ms. SSW. from Raleigh.

Alfreu, tp. of U. C. in the cty. of Glengary, and is the third tp. in ascending the Ottawa river.

Alfred, tp. and psto. York cty. Maine, on Mousam river. Pop. of the tp. in 1800, 900, in 1820, 1271.

Alfred, psto. Allegany cty. N. Y. 273 ms. from Albany.

Alfreton, town in Derbyshire, Eng. pleasantly seated on a small hill, 13 ms. N. of Derby, and 141 NNW. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 25'$ W. lat. $53^{\circ} 8'$ N.

Algaiola, small fortified seaport in Corsica. Lon. $8^{\circ} 55'$ E. lat. $42^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Algarva, province of Portugal, 67 ms. in length, and 20 in breadth; bounded on the W. and S. by the sea, on the E. by the Guadiana, and on the N. by Alentejo. It is fertile in figs, almonds, dates, olives, and excellent wine; the capital is Pharo. Pop. about 100,000.

Algezira, strong town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the straits of Gibraltar; but at present in a mean condition, the harbour being decayed. It is 10 ms. NW. of Gibraltar. Lon. $5^{\circ} 22'$ W. lat. $36^{\circ} 14'$ N.

Algher, or *Alceri*, town of Sardinia, on the NW. coast, with a bishop's see. Lon. $8^{\circ} 40'$ E. lat. $40^{\circ} 40'$ N.

Algiers, one of the states of Barbary, bounded on the E. by Tunis, on the N. by the Mediterranean, on the S. by Mount Atlas, and on the W. by Morocco. It extends 600 ms. from E. to W. The air is very temperate, and the land toward the N. fertile in corn. The valleys are full of fruit, but a great part is dry, mountainous, and barren. The melons have an exquisite taste, some of which are ripe in summer, and others in winter. The stems of the vines are so large, that a man can hardly grasp them with his arms; and the bunches of grapes are a foot and a half long. It is divided into three provinces, namely, Tlemsam on the W., Titerie on the S., and Constantia to the E. of the city of Algiers. The Turks, who have the government in their hands, are not above 7000 in number; and yet the Moors, or natives of Africa, have no share in it. It is only a kind of republic under the protection of the grand signior, and it is governed by a sovereign called the dey, but he can do nothing of consequence without the council of the Janissaries. The Arabs, who live in tents, are a distinct people, governed by their own laws and magistrates, though the Turks interpose as often as they please. The dey of Algiers is an absolute mo-

narch, but elected by the Turkish soldiers, and frequently deposed, and put to death by them. The revenues of the government arise from the tribute paid by the Moors and Arabs, a detachment of the army being sent into each province every year to collect it; and the prizes they take at sea sometimes equal the taxes they lay upon the natives. The dey has several thousand Moors in his service, both horse and foot; and the deys or viceroys of the provinces, have each an army under his command. Their religion is Mohammedanism, and their language a dialect of the Arabic. They have likewise a jargon, composed of Italian, French, and Spanish, called *Lingua Franca*, that is understood by the common people and merchants. The complexion of the natives is tawny, and they are strong and well made.

Algiers, large and strong town of Africa, in Barbary, the capital of the kingdom of Algiers. It is built on the declivity of a mountain, and is in the form of an amphitheatre next the harbour; inasmuch, that the houses appearing one above another, make a very fine appearance from the sea. The tops of the houses are all flat, for which reason they walk upon them in the evening to take the air; besides, they are covered with earth, and serve for a sort of gardens. The streets are narrow, and serve to keep off the extreme heat of the sun. The mole of the harbour is 500 paces in length, extending from the continent to a small island, where there is a castle and a large battery of guns. The number of inhabitants is said to be 100,000 Mohammedans, 15,000 Jews, and 4000 Christian slaves. Their chief subsistence is derived from their piracies, for they make prizes of all Christian ships that are not at peace with them. The country about Algiers is adorned with gardens and fine villas, watered by fountains and rivulets; and thither the inhabitants resort in the hot seasons. Algiers, though it has, for ages, braved the resentment of the most powerful states in Christendom, it is said, could make but a weak defence against a regular siege. Algiers is situate opposite Minorca, 380 ms. W. of Tunis. Lon. 2° 18' E. lat. 34° 9' N.

Algonquins, nations of Indians, W. and NW. from Lake Superior, and around the heads of the Mississippi, Winnipeg, and Assiniboin rivers.

Alhama, town of Spain, in Granada. A little below it are hot baths, accounted the best in Spain. It is seated on a valley, surrounded by craggy mountains, 25 ms. SW. of Granada. Lon. 3° 24' W. lat. 36° 56' N.

Alhambra. See *Granada*, the city.

Aljubarota, town of Portugal, in Estramadura, 10 ms. S. from Leiria, famous for a battle between the Castilians and Portuguese, August 14th, 1384, in which the former was defeated.

Alicant, seaport of Spain, in Valencia, remarkable for its excellent wine, and the fertility of its soil, which produces excellent fruits, and plenty of rosemary of an extraordinary size. It is seated on the Mediterranean, on a bay of the same name, 85 ms. S. of Valencia. Lon. 0° 5' W. lat. 38° 16' N.

Aligata, town of Sicily, remarkable for corn and good wine. It is seated on a peninsula,

22 ms. SE. of Gergenti. Lon. 13° 48' E. lat. 37° 11' N.

Allahabad, city of Oude, in Hindoostan proper, seated at the confluence of the two great rivers, the Ganges and Jumna. It was founded by the emperor Acbar, who intended it as a place of arms; but its fortifications will hardly resist the battering of a field-piece. It is 470 ms. NW. of Calcutta. Lon. 82° 0' E. lat. 24° 45' N.

Alburg. See *Alburg*.

Alchurch, vil. of Worcestershire, Eng. It has an alms-house founded in 1580, and the Roman Ickneld street passes through it. The bishop of Worcester had formerly a palace here; and the church, several parts of which are of Saxon architecture, contains many antique monuments. It is 5 ms. E. by N. of Bromsgrove.

Alleghany, or *Appalachian Mountains*, a long range of mountains in N. America, between the Atlantic, the Mississippi, and the lakes; extending nearly parallel with the sea coast, 900 ms. in length, and from 60 to 200 in breadth. The different ridges which compose this immense range have different names in the different states. Advancing from the Atlantic, the first ridge of Pennsylvania, Virginia, and N. Carolina, is the Blue Ridge, or S. Mountain, from 130 to 200 ms. from the sea, and about 1200 feet mean elevation from its base. Between this and the N. Mountain, spreads a large fertile vale. Next lies the *Alleghany*, which is the principal ridge, and has been descriptively called the *back-bone* of the U. S. Beyond this is the long ridge called the Laurel Mountains. From these several ridges proceed innumerable nameless branches or spurs. The Kittatiny, or Blue Mountains, run through the northern parts of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. These mountains are not, in general, confusedly scattered and broken, rising here and there into high peaks overtopping each other, but stretch along in uniform ridges, scarcely $\frac{1}{2}$ m. high. They spread as they proceed S. and some of them terminate in high perpendicular bluffs. Others gradually subside into a level country, giving rise to the rivers which run southerly into the gulf of Mexico. In the back parts of Pennsylvania, scarcely one acre in ten of this range is capable of culture; but this is not the case in all parts; for numerous tracts of fine arable and pasture land intervene between the ridges, having generally a rich black soil. Indeed, some of the mountains will admit of cultivation almost to their tops.

Alleghany River, is an important stream in the western part of Pennsylvania. The head waters have their rise in the N. part of Pennsylvania near New-York state and nearly in an E. and W. centre of the state. Winding a NW. direction it passes into New-York, and then taking a SW. and S. course through a fertile part of Pennsylvania, joins with the Monongahela at Pittsburg, and forming the Ohio river. A very slight inspection of the map of Pennsylvania will convince a person that this river will, at some future day, perhaps not very distant, be one of the great channels of communication between the western and eastern waters of the U. S. At present the transportation is

considerable on one of its small branches. French creek is the only stream of consequence which the Alleghany receives from the westward. The creek has its source near Lake Erie, from which to Waterford, the commencing point of navigation, there is a portage over a turnpike of 14 ms. Upwards of 70,000 bushels of salt from the Onondaga works in New-York, were entered in one year at Erie, a considerable portion of which descended French creek and the Alleghany for the supply of the different Ohio river towns. It is the eastern branches of the Alleghany which, interlocking with the navigable branches of the Susquehanna, make this river of great importance to the state of Pennsylvania. Of these branches, Toby's creek, from the NW., and Kiskiminetas river, from the SW., are the most conspicuous. The navigable branches of the former approach the navigable waters of the W. branch of the Susquehanna within 20 ms., while the navigable head waters of the former may be connected with the navigable waters of Juniatta by a portage of 25 ms. Thus, nature has left comparatively but little for the exertions of man to form a complete water communication between New-York and Philadelphia and the Ohio waters, giving the industrious planter and merchant a choice of a market, either in the gulf of Mexico, or in the metropolis of their own state, one at a distance of 2000 ms., the other not more than 300 from his own door.

Alleghany, *cty.* of N. Y. having Penn. S., Cataraugus W., Niagara NW., Genesee and Ontario N. and Steuben E. It is 52 ms. long from N. to S. and 30 ms. wide from E. to W. and covering an area of 1560 sqms. The face of the country is hilly, and even mountainous, though containing much fertile land. Chief town Angelica. Ctl. lat. 42° 20' N. lon. W. C. 1° W. Pop. 9330, in 1820.

Alleghany, *cty.* of Penn. having Washington SW., Beaver NW., Butler N. and Westmoreland E. It is 52 ms. long, with a mean width of about 18, extending over an area of 565 sqms. It is finely intersected by the Alleghany, Monongahela, and Ohio rivers; the surface is hilly, but the soil of the river and creek bottoms, and, indeed, most of the hill sides, are superabundantly fertile. Chief town, the city of Pittsburgh. N. lat. 40° 30', and lon. 3° W. of W. C. intersect near the centre of this *cty.* Pop. 1820, 34921.

Alleghany, *cty.* of Md., having Fayette, Somerset, and Bedford *ctys.* in Penn. to the N., Washington in Md. NE., the Potomac river S. and SE. and Monongahela *cty.* in Virg. W. It is 65 ms. in length from E. to W. with a mean width of 12½. Area 812 sqms.; face of the country mountainous. Chief town, Cumberland. N. lat. 39° 30', and lon. 2° W. of W. C. intersect in this *cty.* Pop. 1820, 8654.

Alleganza, one of the Canary Islands, lying to the N. of Graciosa, and to the E. of St. Clare. There are several castles that defend the harbour.

Allemance, *psto.* Guilford *cty.* N. C. 77 ms. from Raleigh.

Allen, *psto.* Alleghany *cty.* N. Y. 277 ms. W. from Albany.

Allen, *cty.* Kent, having Ten. S., Warren SW.

NW. and N. and Barren E. The face of this *cty.* is generally level, the soil much varied in quality. Its form is elliptical, extending over about 500 sqms. Chief town, Scottsville. Ctl. lat. 36° 43' N. lon. W. C. 8° 50' W. Pop. 1820, 5327.

Allen, *cty.* Ohio, having Mercer and Vanvert W., Putnam N., Hardin E. and Logan and Shelby S. It extends about 23 ms. from N. to S. with a width of 22 ms. from E. to W. area 500 sqms. Pop. in 1820, none, as the country has only been recently purchased from the Indians, and surveyed, consequently remains unsettled. Ctl. lat. 40° 40', lon. W. C. 7° 10' W.

Allendorf, small town in the landgrate of Hesse-Cassel, remarkable for its salt works and three stone bridges. It is seated on the Weser 15 ms. E. of Cassel. Lon. 9° 39' E. lat. 51° 19' N.

Allensville, Mifflin *cty.* Penn. 76 ms. NW. from Harrisburg.

Allensville, *psto.* Switzerland *cty.* Ind. 130 ms. SE. from Indianapolis, and about 30 ms. SW. from Cincinnati.

Allentown, *psto.* Montgomery *cty.* N. C.

Allentown. See *Northampton* in Lehigh *cty.* Penn.

Allen's Fresh, small town in Charles *cty.* Md. It lies about 90 ms. SSW. of Baltimore, and about 50 S. of W. C.

Allen's Settlement, *psto.* Louisiana.

Allentown, *tp.* Rockingham *cty.* N. H. about 25 ms. NW. of Exeter, and about 40 from Portsmouth. It has but few inhabitants.

Allentown, *pst.* Monmouth *cty.* N. J. 10 ms. SE. of Trenton, 22 S. by W. of Monmouth C. H. and 40 NE. of Philadelphia.

Alley, *psto.* Queens *cty.* N. Y. 18 ms. from the city of N. Y.

Allier, river, which rises in the duchy of Magdeburg, waters Zell, and falls into the Weser below Verden.

Alleria, decayed town in Corsica, a bishop's see, and the place where king Theodore first landed in 1736. Lon. 8° 50' E. lat. 42° 5' N.

Aleutian isls. or *Fox isls.* is a group in the northern Pacific Ocean, stretching from the peninsula of Alaska SW. towards Asia. The principal isls., advancing from Alaska, are Unimak, Amoucta, Amlia, Ounilaska, and Alkha. The Aleutian group lies between N. lat. 52° 30' and 55°, and from 85° to 97° W. lon. W. C.

Allier, department of France, lately the province of Bourbonnois. Pop. 275,000. The Allier river traverses this department. Moulins is the capital.

Aligator, river of N. C. falling into Albemarle Sound.

Alloa, commercial town on the Frith of Forth, Sld. about 20 ms. higher up the river than Leith, and 5 ms. E. of Stirling. It consists of one spacious street, well paved, and shaded with rows of lime trees. Here is a custom-house for the convenience of shipping in this part of the N., and it is the resort of all the coal vessels in the neighbourhood. It has a glass-house and some other manufactures. Lon. 3° 45' W. lat. 56° 10' N.

Almacarron, a seaport of Spain, in the province of Murcia, at the mouth of the Guadalquivir, near the Mediterranean, 20 ms. SW. of Carthage. Lon. 0° 56' W. lat. 37° 28' N.

Allouettes, point in the St. Lawrence river at the mouth of the Saguenay river.

Allowaycreek, town of Salem city. N. J.

All-saints Parish, George-town, S. C.

Altum Bank, psto. Bedford city. Penn. 131 ms.

W. from Harrisburg.

Almaguer, city of Quito, S. America, 20 ms. S. from Propayar. N. lat. 1° 56', W. lon. W. C. 0° 6'.

Almadel, town of S. America, on the coast of Chili.

Almanza, town of New Castile, 50 ms. SW. of Valencia. Lon. 0° 56' W. lat. 38° 54' N.

Almeda, town of Portugal, in Estramadura, seated on the Tajo, opposite Lisbon. Lon. 9° 4' W. lat. 38° 35' N.

Almedia, town of Portugal, in the province of Tral-os-montes, on the confines of Leon, 17 ms. NW. of Ciudad Rodrigo. Lon. 6° 15' W. lat. 40° 45' N.

Almeida, fortified town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, on the river Coa. Lon. 8° 15' W. lat. 40° 38' N.

Almendvalaio, town of Spain, in Estramadura, near the borders of Portugal. Lon. 5° 6' W. lat. 38° 36' N.

Almeria, seaport of Spain, in the province of Granada, on the river Almeria, 62 ms. SE. of Granada. Lon. 2° 0' W. lat. 36° 51' N.

Almond, psto. Alleghany city. N. Y. 273 ms. W. from Albany.

Alna, psto. Lincoln city. Maine, 54 ms. NE. from Portland.

Alnwick, the city. town of Northumberland, Eng., on the river Alne, is a populous well built town, with a town-house. It is 30 ms. N. of Newcastle, 26 S. of Berwick, and 305 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1° 30' W. lat. 55° 25' N.

Alnwick, tp. Northumberland city. U. C. lies in the rear and N. of Haldimand.

Alost, town of Flanders, on the river Dender, in the mid-way between Brussels and Ghent. Lon. 4° 12' E. lat. 50° 58' N.

Alpnach, town of Switzerland, in Underwalden, seated on Lake Alpnach, an arm of the lake of the Four Cantons, with which it unites near Stantzstadt.

Alps, the highest mountains in Europe, separating Italy from France and Germany. They begin on the side of France towards the Mediterranean, between the territory of Genoa and country of Nice; and terminate at the Gulf of Carnero, which is part of the Gulf of Venice. They consist of lofty chains of mountains, ranging one upon another, with only narrow valleys between. They are composed of stupendous rocky masses, 2, 4, and even 6 being piled upon each other, and from 4000 to 15600 feet high. There are few passes over them, and those of difficult access. Switzerland takes up a good part of these mountains, or rather the valleys between them.

Table of the heights of the principal separate Peaks and elevated Valleys of the Helvetian Alps.

	Feet.
Plain of St. Gothard, - - -	6,816
Peuda, mountain of St. Gothard, -	8,819
Prosa, Do. Do. -	8,816
Highest part of the pass of the Grimsel towards the Vallais, - -	7,155

Jungpanhorn, - - - -	13,734
Schreckhorn, - - - -	13,597
Finsteraarhorn, - - - -	14,116
Wetterhorn, - - - -	12,217
Eiger, - - - -	13,086

Penine Alps.

Mount Blanc, - - - -	15,689
Col de Balme, - - - -	7,625
Mount Breven, - - - -	8,358
Mount Buet, - - - -	10,106
Priory of Chamouni, - - - -	3,354
Montanvert, - - - -	6,106
Convent of St. Bernard - - - -	8,006
Velan, the highest peak of St. Bernard, -	11,011
Mount Rossa, - - - -	15,532
Mount Cervin, - - - -	14,784
Breit Horn, - - - -	12,816

Alps, Upper, a department of France, comprehending part of the late province of Dauphiny. Pop. 120,000.

Alps, Lower, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Provence. Pop. 150,000.

Alpuxares, high mountains of Granada, in Spain, near the coast of the Mediterranean, inhabited by the Moriscos, who carefully cultivate the ground, which produces excellent wines and fruits.

Alresford, a town in Hampshire, Eng. It has about 200 houses, 2 principal streets, which are large and broad, and a small manufacture of linseys. It is 18 ms. ENE. of Southampton, and 57 WSW. of London. Lon. 1° 1' W. lat. 51° 6' N.

Alsace, a late province of France, bounded on the E. by the Rhine, on the S. by Switzerland and Franche Comte, on the W. by Lorraine, and on the N. by the palatinate of the Rhine, now included in the departments of the Upper and Lower Rhine, which see.

Alsece, tp. Berks city. Penn., on the E. side of the river Schuylkill. Pop. in 1810, 1275, in 1820, 1640.

Alsen, an island of Denmark, in the Little Belt, or entrance into the Baltic, between Sleswick and Funen. It has nothing remarkable but two castles, and is 100 ms. W. of Copenhagen.

Alsfeld, an ancient town of Germany, in the landgrate of Hesse Castle, 12 ms. NW. of Marburg. It is an ancient town, and its inhabitants were the first of this country who embraced the reformation. Lon. 9° 0' E. lat. 50° 55' N.

Alsheda, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smoland, near which a gold mine was discovered in 1738.

Alsop's Tavern, psto. Spottsylvania city. Virg. 76 ms. from Richmond.

Alstead, psto. Cheshire city. N. H.

Alston-Moor, town in Cumberland, Eng. Near this town are extensive lead mines. It is 20 ms. E. by S. of Carlisle, and 303 NNW. of London. Lon. 2° 14' W. lat. 50° 54' N.

Altaian, mountains. This term has been erroneously applied to the whole great central chain of Asia, which, near the Aral Lake, branches north eastward by east, and reaches the sea of Ochotsk to the NW. from the mouth of the Amur river, at N. lat. 56°. The distinc-

The name of Altai, or Altay, is properly given to that part of the chain W. from the Selenga river. Thus restricted the Altaian mountains form, nevertheless, an immense range of upwards of 1400 ms. in length, rising in some places to 10,000 feet. This chain is pierced by the southern sources of the Irtysh, Ob, and Yenisei rivers, which rise on the elevated valley between the Altaian mountains and those of Bogdo.

Altamira, town of Mexico, on the border between Vera Cruz, and San Louis Potosi, on the N. side of the bay of Tampica, and near the Gulf of Mexico. N. lat. 22° 26', W. lon. W. C. 21° 11'.

Altamira, river of Mexico, rising near the city of San Louis Potosi, and flowing E. 150 ms., joins the Moctezumo, or Tula, and forms the bay of Tampico.

Altamont, town of Naples, in Calabria Citerior, 15 ms. NW. of Basigliano. Lon. 16° 22' E. lat. 39° 50' N.

Altamura, town of Naples, in the territory of Bari, at the foot of the Appennines. Lon. 16° 38' E. lat. 51° 6' N.

Altar, town of Mexico, in Sonora.

Altenburg, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, with a strong castle. It is seated on the Pleisse, 20 ms. S. of Leipzig. Lon. 12° 28' E. lat. 50° 59' N.

Altenberg, town of Transylvania, 18 ms. S. of Weissenburg. Lon. 23° 15' E. lat. 46° 0' N.

Altenburg, or *Owar*, town of Lower Hungary, on the Danube, 15 ms. S. of Presburgh, and 40 SE. of Vienna. Lon. 17° 13' E. lat. 48° 0' N.

Alterburg, or *Oldenburg*, an ancient town of Germany in Holstein.

Altesson, town of Piedmont, between the rivers Dore and Stura, near Lauvenier. Lon. 7° 20' E. lat. 44° 36' N.

Altezey, town and castle of Germany, in the Palatinate of the Rhine, 15 ms. SW. of Mentz. Lon. 8° 12' E. lat. 42° 40' N.

Altkirch, town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, on the river Ille, 45 ms. SSW. of Strasburg. Lon. 7° 20' E. lat. 47° 40' N.

Altmore town of Ireland, in the city of Tyrone, 7 ms. NW. of Dungannon. Lon. 6° 45' W. lat. 55° 43' N.

Alton, town in Hampshire, Eng., seated on the river Wey. It has a famous free-school, a large manufacture of plain and figured barons, ribbed druggets, and serges de Nismes; and round the town are plantations of hops. It is 18 ms. ENE. of Southampton, and 48 WSW. of London. Lon. 0° 56' W. lat. 51° 22' N.

Alton, tp. Strafford city. N. H. Pop. about 1000.

Altona, flourishing seaport of Germany, in the Duchy of Holstein, commodiously seated on the Elbe, in the vicinity of Hamburg. The Danes built it in that situation, that it might rival Hamburg in commerce. Altona is separated from Hamburg by the Alster, a creek from Stormaria. Lon. 9° 52' E. lat. 53° 37' N.

Altorf, town of Germany, formerly in the territory of Nuremberg, with a famous university, a library, and a physic garden. It is 10 ms. SE. of Nuremberg. Lon. 11° 22' E. lat. 49° 20' N.

Altorf, town of Germany, in the circle of Silesia, 20 ms. NE. of Constance, and subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 9° 30' E. lat. 47° 50' N.

Altorf, town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Uri, seated near the mouth of the river Russ, on the lake of Lucern, 20 ms. SE. of Lucern. Lon. 8° 25' E. lat. 46° 55' N.

Altringham, town in Cheshire, Eng., 10 ms. E. of Warrington, and 180 NW. of London. Lon. 2° 32' W. lat. 53° 23' N.

Alva-de-Tormes, a considerable town of Spain, in Leon, with a strong castle, seated on the Tormes, 12 ms. SE. of Salamanca. Lon. 5° 4' W. lat. 41° 0' N.

Alvarado, large river of Mexico, with a town of some consequence at its mouth, in Vera Cruz; it is formed by the Alvarado proper, and Rio Blanco, the latter rising from the eastern slope of the Peak D'Orizaba, and nearly W. off the city of Vera Cruz. The Alvarado enters the Gulf of Mexico, at N. lat. 18° 50' W. Lon. W. C. 18° 40'.

Alveston, village in Gloucestershire, Eng. On the top of a hill near the Severn, is a large round camp, called Oldbury, where several antiquities have been dug up. It is 8 ms. N. by E. of Bristol.

Alumets, les, on the Ottawa river, above the Rapids, which are higher than riviere du Nord. *Alured Cape*, in the tp. of Clarke, U. C., N. side of Lake Ontario.

Alzira, town of Spain, in Valencia, on the river Xucar, 17 ms. S. of Valencia. Lon. 0° 10' E. lat. 36° 6' N.

Amadan, or *Hamadan*, town of Persia, 200 ms. NE. of Bagdad. It is the ancient Ecbatana. Lon. 47° 4' E. lat. 35° 15' N.

Amadia, trading town of Asia, in Curdistan, belonging to the Turks; seated on a high mountain, 40 ms. SE. of Gezira. Lon. 41° 5' E. lat. 36° 5' N.

Amazura, small river of South America, falling into the Oronoco near its mouth.

Amak, island in the Baltic, near Copenhagen, from which it is separated by a canal.

Amal, town of Sweden, in the province of Gothland, with a good harbour on lake Wenner, 175 ms. SW. of Upsal. It carries on a great trade in timber, deals, and tar. Lon. 12° 40' E. lat. 59° 0' N.

Amalfi, an ancient town in the Citerior Principality of Naples, and an archbishop's see. Flavio Gioia, who is said to have invented the mariner's compass, about the beginning of the 14th century, was a native of this town. It was here also, that in 1137, the Pandects of Justinian were recovered. It is seated in a charming country, on the western coast of the Gulf of Salerno, 13 ms. SW. of Salerno. Lon. 14° 45' E. lat. 40° 26' N.

Amanbia, river of South America, rising between the Parana and Paraguay, and falling into the former at lat. 24°.

Amanda, tp. Fairfield city. Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 1221.

Amandaville, pstv. Egbert city. Geo.

Amand, St. town of France in the department of Cher, and late territory of Bourbonnois, seated on the river Cher, 20 ms. S. of Bourges. Lon. 2° 30' E. lat. 46° 45' N.

Amand, St. town of France, in the department of the North, and in the late French Flanders, seated on the Scarpe, 7 ms. N. of Valenciennes. Lon. $3^{\circ} 35'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 27'$ N.

Amantea, seaport town of Naples, in Calabria Citerior, near the bay of Eufemia, 20 ms. SW. of Cosenza. Lon. $16^{\circ} 10'$ E. lat. $39^{\circ} 12'$ N.

Amapalla, seaport of North America, in Guatemala, seated on a gulf of the same name, 220 ms. SE. of Guatemala. N. lat. $12^{\circ} 50'$ W. lon. $W. C. 11^{\circ} 55'$.

Amapalla, or *Fonseca*, large bay or gulf of N. America, between the province of Guatemala and Nicaragua. N. lat. 12° lon. $W. C. 11^{\circ} W.$

Amaro, Juan, town of Brazil, in the Captain Generalship of Bahia, on the Pannaco river. S. lat. $13^{\circ} 20'$ E. lon. $W. C. 36^{\circ} 50'$.

Amasia, ancient town of Natolia, the birth-place of Strabo, the geographer. It is the residence of a bashaw, and gives its name to the province it stands in, where there are the best wines and fruits of Natolia. It is seated near the river Casalmack, 36 ms. N. of Tocat. Lon. $36^{\circ} 0'$ E. lat. $40^{\circ} 31'$ N.

Amazon, or *Orellana*, a great river of S. America, which has its source in Peru, not far from the Pacific Ocean, and running E. falls into the Atlantic Ocean by a number of channels, which in the rainy season overflow their banks, and fertilize the country. Its course is between 4 and 5000 miles, including all its windings. The country included within its various mouths, is 150 ms. broad, and it receives in its progress, near 200 other rivers, many of which have a course of 5 or 600 leagues. The principal of these tributary streams, are the Napo, Japura and Negro, from the N; the Tocantinas, Xingua, Tapajos, Madeira, Jurus, Intay, Grand Para, Gualaga, and Lauricocha, from the S. The Amazon, including all its confluent and their tributaries, drains an area of more than 2,800,000 sqms. It enters the Atlantic Ocean under the Equator, Lon. E. W. C. 28° . Very erroneous opinions prevail in the U. S. respecting the relative extent of the basins of the Mississippi and Amazon, and also, upon the comparative length of the 2 streams. Measured by steps of 100 ms. along its valley, the Mississippi, by either the Missouri or Yellow Stone rivers, is about 2500 ms. in length. The Amazon by the Madeira, is 2300 ms., by the Tunguragna 2600, and by the Grand Para 2900 ms., measured also by comparative scale. In respect to the area drained, the rank of the Amazon is still more imposing. The Mississippi basin stretches from the sources of the French Broad, to those of Maria's river, 1700 ms., with a mean width of 800 ms.; superficies, about 1,300,000 sqms. The basin of the Amazon, from the head of the island of Ioanna, to the sources of the Lauricocha, is about 2100; the mean width exceeding 1400 ms. Consequently, this immense basin extends to near 3,000,000 sqms. See *Rivers*.

Amazonia, a country in S. America, bounded on the N. by Terra Firma and Guiana, on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean and Brazil, on the S. by La Plata, and on the W. by Peru. It is indeed a vague term to designate all the interior regions of S. America watered by the Amazon river, and yet inhabited only by the native

tribes of savages. It was discovered in 1580. by Francisco Orellana, who sailed down the river Amazon to the Atlantic. Observing companies of women in arms on its banks, he called the country Amazonia, and gave the name of Amazon to the river. But this was probably a fiction, for M. Condamine could perceive no such women. It is generally a flat region, abounding in woods, lakes, rivers, bogs, and morasses. The soil is very rich and fertile; the trees and plants are verdant all the year. The rivers and lakes are infested by alligators and water-serpents. Their banks are inhabited by different tribes of Indians, governed by petty sovereigns. The Spaniards have made many vain attempts to settle this country. On that part of the coast between Cape North and the mouth of the Amazon, and along that river, the Portuguese have indeed some settlements.

Amber, pstv. Onondago city. N. Y.

Amber Bay, of Yucatan, on the coast of Honduras. N. lat. $19^{\circ} 40'$ W. lon. $W. C. 11^{\circ} 50'$.

Amberg, handsome town of Germany, capital of the Upper Palatinate of Bavaria. It has a strong castle, and is seated on the river Ills, 40 ms. E. of Nuremburg. Lon. $12^{\circ} 7'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 20'$ N.

Amberst, town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dome, and late province of Auvergne, seated in a beautiful valley on the river Ore. It was remarkable before the French Revolution, for the great number of paper manufactures in its vicinity, and for its trade in coarse laces, camlets, &c. It is 21 ms. E. of Issoire, and 300 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. $3^{\circ} 50'$ E. lat. $45^{\circ} 25'$ N.

Ambergrease-Key, island in the bay of Honduras, on the coast of Yucatan. N. lat. $18^{\circ} 50'$ W. lon. $W. C. 11^{\circ} 48'$.

Ambleside, town of Westmoreland, Eng., on Winander-mere; 13 ms. NW. of Kendal, and 271 NNW. of London. Lon. $3^{\circ} 6'$ W. lat. $54^{\circ} 28'$ N.

Ambleteuse, seaport of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and late province of Picardy, 8 ms. N. of Boulogne, defended by a battery of cannon. Lon. $1^{\circ} 41'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 49'$ N.

Amboise, town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, and late province of Touraine, seated at the confluence of the Loire and Massec. It is 12 ms. E. of Tours, and 118 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. $0^{\circ} 54'$ E. lat. $47^{\circ} 25'$ N.

Amboy, sometimes called Perth Amboy, city and pst. of East Jersey, in Middlesex city. This town is finely situated for a seaport, lying open to Sandy Hook, and approachable from the sea with any wind that blows. Pop. in 1810, 715, in 1820, 898. Lat. $40^{\circ} 31'$ N. E. lon. $W. C. 2^{\circ} 44'$. 25 ms. from New York, and 67 from Philadelphia.

Amboy, South, tp. Middlesex city. N. J., lying S. of Amboy Bay. Pop. in 1810, 3041, in 1820, 3406.

Amboy, bay between South Amboy and Staten Island, formed by the union of the Rariton and Passaic rivers.

Amboyza, an island of Asia, in the Indian Ocean, with a garrison town of the same name. It is the chief of the Moluccas, and remarkable for the quantity of cloves and nutmegs it pro-

Ames. The English and Dutch had factories here at the beginning of the 17th century; but the Dutch expelled the English. Lon. 127° 0' E. lat. 4° 0' S.

Ambresbury, town in Wiltshire, Eng., 6 ms. N. of Salisbury, and 78 W. of London. Lon. 1° 40' W. lat. 51° 11' N.

Ambrym, one of the New Hebrides, in the S. Pacific Ocean. Lon. 168° 12' E. lat. 16° 10' N.

Amedabad, a large and populous city of Hindoostan, and the capital of the province of Guzerat. It is one of the best fortified places in India, but was taken by general Goddard, in 1780, from the Poonah Mahrattas, to whom it was restored in 1783. It stands in a beautiful plain on the banks of a navigable river that falls into the Gulf of Cambay, 321 ms. N. of Bombay. Lon. 72° 37' E. lat. 22° 58' N.

Amednagar, city of Hindoostan in the Deccan; once the capital of the Soubah of the same name, which now is better known by that of Dowlatabad. This city was the residence of the emperor Aurungzebe, during his conquest of the Deccan, and the Carnatic. It is 181 ms. by Poonah from Bombay. Lon. 75° 0' E. lat. 19° 10' N.

Amelia, an episcopal city of Italy, in the State of the Church, in the Duchy of Spoleto, 30 ms. SW. of Spoleto, and 45 N. of Rome. Lon. 12° 30' E. lat. 41° 33' N.

Amelia, cty. Virg., lying between the waters of the Nottoway and Appomattox rivers. Having Nottoway SW., Prince Edward W., Cumberland NW., Pohatan and Chesterfield NE., and Dinwiddie SE. It is about 30 ms. long, with a mean width of 10, embracing an area of 300 sqms. The face of this cty. is agreeably diversified, and soil tolerably fertile. Ctl. lat. 37° 15' N. lon. W. C. 1° W. Pop. 1820, 11,106.

Amelia, C. H. and psto. Amelia cty. Virg. 58 ms. SW. from Richmond, and 185 from W. C.

Amelia Springs, psto. Amelia cty. Virg. 61 ms. SW. from Richmond, and 184 from W. C.

Amelia Island, in the Atlantic Ocean, coast of East Florida, S. from Cumberland island. Lat. 30° 35' N.; extending 13 ms. from the mouth of Nassau to St. Mary's rivers, with a mean width exceeding a mile.

Ameliasburg, tp. in the cty. of Prince Edward, U. C., is the westernmost tp. of that cty., bounded by the carrying place, which leads from the head of the bay of Quinte to Lake Ontario, and is washed by the waters of the bay and the lake.

Amenia Union Society, psto. eastern part of Dutchess cty. N. Y., 25 ms. NW. from Poughkeepsie. Pop. 1820, 3,114.

America, continent of, one of the great subdivisions of the terraqueous globe. Taken in its fullest extent, America extends from S. lat. 56°, to the utmost known land towards the N. pole. It is washed on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean, which separates it from Africa and Europe; by the Pacific Ocean W. separating it from Asia, Australasia, and Polynesia; and on the N. by the Frozen Ocean, and the various inlets separating the numerous islands of that inhospitable region. America is naturally divided into two immense sections, which have received the relative adjective names of North America, and South America. North America

extends from the Isthmus of Darien, N. lat. 8° to the utmost known regions of the N., and spreads from Bhering's Straits to those of Bellisle, or rather, to embrace Greenland. Its breadth is very irregular, not exceeding 15 or 20 ms. near Panama; whilst from Bhering's straits to the straits of Bellisle, it extends to a distance of 3,300 geographical, or 3,800 English ms. bearing N. 76° W. From the straits of Bellisle to the isthmus of Darien, is 4,500 geographical, equal to 5212 English ms. North America is traversed by two great chains, and several minor ranges of mountains. The Appalachian or Alleghany mountains, extend through the United States from NE. to SW. from the state of New York, to Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, with a mean width of about 50 ms. Several detached ranges or groups rise NE. off the Hudson, and SE. off the St. Lawrence. The Masserne or Ozark mountains, extend from the centre of the state of Missouri toward Texas, and the other Spanish internal provinces, in a direction nearly parallel to the Appalachian chain. The length of the Appalachian is about 900 ms. with a mean elevation of, from 1,200 to 2,000 feet. The extent of the Masserne chain, is not very accurately known, but must exceed 600 ms.; its mean height cannot, in the present state of geographical knowledge, be estimated with any approximate degree of accuracy. The great spine of North America, is the Chippewan, Rocky, or as it is termed in Mexico, that of Anahuac. This immense chain reaches from the peninsula of Tehuantepec N. lat. 16°, to the Frozen Ocean at N. lat. 68°, or through upwards of 50 degrees of latitude; encircling nearly one-seventh part of the globe. In neither the Appalachian, or Masserne chains, nor in any of their neighbouring groups, have any active or extinct volcanoes been discovered; but in the southern part of the great central chain, an immense range of volcanoes or volcanic summits rise to from 10,000 to 17,700 feet. It is generally supposed that the mountains of the isthmus of Darien, are continuations of the chain of Anahuac; but there is strong reason to believe, that the former are distinct and unconnected with the latter. A nameless range skirts along the Pacific Ocean, which from the defective surveys yet taken, cannot be very distinctly delineated. That part of North America W. of the Chippewan mountains, and N. of Colorado river, except the central parts of the valley of Columbia, remains either imperfectly or entirely unknown. North America has 5 great systems of rivers; that of the Atlantic Ocean; that of the Gulf of Mexico; that of the Frozen Ocean; that of Hudson's Bay; and that of the Pacific Ocean.

In the Atlantic system, the principal rivers are, St. John's of Florida, Altamaha, Savannah, Santee, Pedee, Cape Fear, Roanoke, James, Potomac, Susquehannah, Delaware, Hudson, Connecticut, Kenbec, Penobscot, St. John's of New Brunswick, and St. Lawrence. In the system of Hudson's Bay are included, besides many streams of lesser note, Rupert's, Albany, Severn, and Sashashawin rivers. Into the Northern Ocean, M'Kenzie's, Peace, or Unjiga river, is the only stream of considerable mag-

nitude yet known, to enter from the continent of North America. The rivers of the central valley of North America, are discharged into the Gulf of Mexico, amongst which the Mississippi presents its overwhelming flood; but besides that vast river, the Appalachicola, Mobile, Colorado, of the Gulf of Mexico, Rio Grande del Norte, and several others, are streams of great magnitude. The Santiago, Hiaqui, the Colorado of the Gulf of California, and the Columbia, are the only extensive rivers, the courses of which are correctly known, and which enter the Pacific Ocean from the continent of North America.

South America reaches from Cape Vela, N. lat. $12^{\circ} 15'$, to Cape Horn, S. lat. 56° , or through more than 68° of latitude, in nearly a N. and S. direction, exceeding 4,700 ms. in length. Its greatest breadth, is nearly at right angles to its greatest length; the former, stretching from Cape St. Roque, in the Atlantic Ocean, to Cape Blanco, in the Pacific Ocean, through 35° of lon., on S. lat. 5° , or over upwards of 2760 ms. South America is traversed by 3 great chains of mountains; the Andes, ranging along the western coast; the mountains of Brazil; and those of Caraccas or Venezuela. The Andes are commensurate with South America in its utmost length. Like the Appalachian, the Andes chain is composed of a number of collateral or rather parallel ridges. Those of the Andes, rise to enormous volcanic summits of from 10,000 to upwards of 20,000 feet, and are, those of the Asiatic chain of Himmalaya excepted, the highest on the globe. The Andes also similar to the chain of Anahuac, rise into and extend wide elevated habitable valleys from 2,000 to 9,000 feet elevation. From this vast system of mountains, the largest rivers of the earth have their sources, pouring their mighty volumes, however, from the position of the mountains, all towards the Atlantic Ocean. The Magdalen, Orinoco, Amazon, and Plate, have but comparative rills as contrasts on the Pacific side of the continent. The chain of Caraccas, seems to be rather an embranchment of the general chain of the Andes, than a distinct system. The course of the Caraccas chain from W. to E., appears to form its most distinguishing feature, whilst the general range of the Andes, are from N. to S. nearly. The Caraccas chain in no part, rises above about 8450; it extends along the coast at no great distance from the sea, and expires towards the gulf of Cora, or mouth of the Orinoco river. The Brazilian chain is distinct, rising about S. lat. 30° , and stretching towards the equator, expires near the Atlantic Ocean, between the mouth of the Amazon river, and Cape St. Roque. This chain extends upwards of 2,000 ms. but is in no place very elevated. South America exhibits four systems of rivers; that of the Pacific Ocean; that of the Caribbean sea; the great central system, and that of Brazilia. The Pacific system of South American rivers, presents in a distance of near 5,000 ms., an innumerable list of small streams; but from the approximation of the Cordilera, to the Pacific Ocean, no single river of any considerable magnitude. The Calicalla, Imperial, Biobio, Quillota, and a few others in Chili, with the Guaquil in Quito,

are the principal streams discharged westward from the Andes. Atrato, Magdalena, and Taucuya, in the Republic of Columbia, are the only rivers of the Caribbean system, of any magnitude worthy of notice. The most interesting river system, not only in America, but upon the globe, is that of the centre of South America. This vast system, extends from the 52° S. lat., to the 10° N. lat., through upwards of 4,300 ms. in length, with a breadth from the extreme western sources, to the mouth of the Amazon river, through 30° of lon. on the equator, or above 2000 ms. Over this immense surface flow, besides innumerable smaller streams, the Orinoco, Amazon, and Plate, with their various branches, many of which, are themselves rivers of great length and magnitude. An elongation of this system reaches beyond the Plate, and stretches to the river Galegas, or Cape Fairweather, S. lat. $51^{\circ} 30'$. In this space is included the rivers, Colorado, Negro, St. Mathias, Camerones, Point Desire, and Gallegos. The fourth and last of the river systems of South America, extends from Cape Santa Maria S. lat. $34^{\circ} 30'$, to S. lat. 1° , and is bounded W. by the Brazilian mountains, or dividing line between the waters of the Amazon, and Plate rivers, and those included within itself, and on all other sides by the Atlantic Ocean. This system may be correctly designated the Brazilian, and contains the streams of the Rio Grande, Parayba, Doce, Patuxo, St. Francisco, Parnaiba, Pinare, and Gurupy. The islands of the West Indies, form a part of America, but it is difficult to assign any point of division in this Archipelago, to mark the line of separation between the two great sections of the continent. Indeed any such division must be arbitrary. In common estimation, the Caribbean Islands, from Barbada to Trinidad inclusive, are viewed attached to South America, whilst the Leeward Islands, and St. Domingo, Jamaica, Cuba, and the Bahamas, are joined with North America. Each great section has, however, numerous islands unequivocally belonging to it. To North America may be added the vast but desolate expanse of Greenland, together with a nameless maze of frozen islands along the entire northern extent of the continent. Iceland, from its proximity to Greenland, is decidedly an American island. In the Gulf of St. Lawrence are the islands of Newfoundland, Anticosti, the Magdalen islands, Prince Edward, Cape Breton, and some of lesser note. Along the Pacific side of North America, are found a few small islands in the gulf of Panama; the group of Revillagigedo, W. of Mexico, and S. of the Peninsula of California; Quadra and Vancouver, Queen Charlotte, Prince of Wales, and King George, with many smaller islands, lie opposite and close to the coast between N. lat. 48° , and N. lat. 58° . In the great bay between the Peninsula of Alaska and Prince William's sound, beside several others, are the islands of Montagu and Kightak. The Fox or Aleutian islands, extend SW. and W. from the point of Alaska towards Asia. Along the North American coast, and within the sea of Kamtschatka, some unimportant islands exist, and completes the list of North American islands. South America, compared with its extent, is in

remarkable manner unaccompanied with islands. However, independent of those already named, are found along the Columbian coast, *Graciosa*, *Buenos Ayres*, *Orchilla*, and *Margarita*. In the mouth of the Amazon and *Tocantins*, and the Delta of the *Orinoco*, are an immense number of nameless islands, with a few of sufficient importance to merit designating terms. *Joannes* in the estuary of the Amazon, is the most extensive of those two groups. From the mouth of the Amazon to the straits of *Magellan*, are innumerable small and interesting islands, but no one the size of which could entitle it to particular notice in a general view. Separated from the continent by the straits of *Magellan*, spreads the large but desolate island of *Terra del Fuego*; and about 30 ms. to the N.E. of the latter, stands the still more barren and inhospitable group of the *Falkland* islands. Passing the straits of *Magellan* into the Pacific Ocean, and following the South American coast, are first met the group of the *Toledo* islands; farther N. the island of *Madre de Dios*: the fine *Archipelago* of *Chiloe* opens between S. lat. 42° and 44°. The group of *Juan Fernando*, S. lat. 34°, W. lon. W. C. 2°, is generally considered as American. Beyond the latter, proceeding N. at a long interval, we find a few small islands in the bay of *Guaquil*; and under the equator, W. lon. W. C. 13°, the *Galapagos* group closes the list of South American islands.

The general resemblance between the eastern and western continent, is in no other circumstance more striking, than in their respective inland seas. South America, like Africa, is an immense continuous body of land, whilst North America, similar to Europe and Asia, is deeply indented by inland seas. The *Caribbean sea*, extends between South America, North America, and the West Indian Archipelago. This fine sheet of water, stretches upwards of 2000 ms. from the island of *Trinidad*, to the straits between *Cuba* and *Yucatan*; with a mean breadth of 500 ms. The Gulf of Mexico, lies in form of an immense ellipse, about 1000 ms. in length, with a mean width of 600 ms. This gulf is a real Mediterranean sea, having only two outlets towards the main Atlantic. The space between North America and Greenland, is occupied by the immense gulfs of *Hudson's* and *Baffin's* bays. On the Pacific coast, North America is again penetrated by the long and narrow *Vermillion sea*, or gulf of California. See those seas under their respective heads; See also article *Earth*.

America, and its islands, including Greenland, now (1826) advancing from N. to S. is held exclusive of the Aborigines, by Denmark, Russia, Great Britain, United States, Spain, Mexico, Central America, (Guatemala,) France, Netherlands, Sweden, Columbia, Republic of Bolivar, Peru, Brazil, United Provinces of La Plata, and Chili. See each of these subdivisions, under their respective heads.

Russian America extends, agreeable to the claims of that government, along the coast of North America, from N. lat. 51°, to the utmost known lands N., extending indefinitely inland, and embracing all the islands within 100 ms. off the coast; and must include 1,160,000 sqms.

of land. British America consists of all the northern parts of the continent E. of the Russian territories, and N. from those of the United States, with the islands of Newfoundland, Anticosti, Cape Breton, Prince Edward, Bahamas, Virgin Islands, Jamaica, Trinidad, and some others of lesser note. Mexican America extends from the confines of the kingdom of Guatemala, W. of the gulf of Mexico, and SW. of the United States, as far as N. lat. 42°. The Republic of Columbia, embraces the vast regions formerly included in the captain-generalship of Venezuela, and the viceroyalty of New Grenada, with a part of northern Peru. Spain yet retains Cuba and Porto Rico. Danish America includes Iceland, Greenland, and the small islands of St. Croix, and St. Thomas. The kingdom of the Netherlands, claims St. Eustatius, and some other islands of little note, with extensive territories on the South American coast in Guyana. France holds Guadaloupe, Martinico, and a part of Guyana. The wide spread regions held by the Portuguese in America, extend from the 4° of N. lat. to the 35° of S. lat. along the Atlantic Ocean, and inland to the 72° of lon. W. of London, and embracing a territory of 2,700 ms. in length from N. to S. and 2,600 ms. in breadth from E. to W. The United Provinces of Buenos Ayres, or La Plata, claim all that formerly appertained to Spain upon the waters of that mighty river, as do Chili and Peru along the Pacific Ocean, from the limits of New Grenada, to the utmost bounds of civilized settlement towards the southern extremity of the continent.

SUMMARY. No I.

	Square Miles.	Inhabitants.
Russian America, -	1,160,000	200,000
British America, -	2,660,000	1,850,000
Danish America, -	500,000	60,000
United States, -	2,200,000	10,000,000
Spanish America entire, -	5,250,000	18,000,000
Portuguese America, -	3,000,000	6,000,000
Swedish, Dutch, French, -	216,000	590,000
Negroes of St. Domingo, -	20,000	700,000
		<hr/> 37,400,000

If taken nationally, this mass will stand thus:

Whites in the English, Danish, Swedish, Dutch, French, and United States territories, -	9,110,000
Spaniards, and their white Creoles, Portuguese, and their white Creoles, -	10,900,000
Indians in all America, -	3,000,000
Blacks, entire on the continent, and contiguous islands. -	19,800,000
	<hr/> 3,590,000

37,400,000

The following table was extracted from the National Intelligencer, of June 50th, 1825. The table No. 1. I compiled for my Geographical Lectures, and published in 1821. It was afterwards inserted in the first edition of my Dictionary. As the two tables were framed without concert between the authors, they may afford some interesting points of comparison. The enumeration given by M. de Humboldt, is

probably founded on data collected as early as 1805, and if so, accounts for his estimate of the aggregate population, being lower than mine.

POPULATION OF AMERICA, No. II.

The Paris Journal des Debats, has copied from the Revue Protestante, an interesting letter from Humboldt, the celebrated traveller, to M. Ch. Coquerel, Pastor at Amsterdam, on the proportion which the Catholics and Protestants of America bear to each other, on the different races in America, and the languages spoken in that continent. The details are to be given in the third volume of his Travels to the Equinoctial Regions, which is about to appear. The following are a few of his statements:

Total Population of America is 34,284,000

I. Roman Catholics,	-	-	22,177,000
a. Spanish Continental			
America,	15,985,000		
Whites,	2,937,000		
Indians,	7,530,000		
Mixed races			
and negroes,	5,518,000		
	15,985,000		
b. Portuguese America,	4,000,000		
Whites,	920,000		
Negroes,	1,960,000		
Mixed races			
and Indians,	1,120,000		
	4,000,000		
c. United States, Lower			
Canada, and French			
Guyana, - - -	536,000		
Hayti, Porto Rico, and			
the French West In-			
dies, - - -	1,656,000		
	22,177,000		
II. Protestants	-	-	11,287,000
a. United States,	9,990,000		
b. English Can-			
ada, (Upper)			
Nova Scotia,			
Labrador,	260,000		
c. English and			
Dutch Guyana,	220,000		
d. English West			
Indies,	734,500		
e. Dutch and Da-			
nish W. Indies,	82,500		
	11,287,000		
III. Independent Indians not			
Christians, - - -	820,000		
	34,284,000		

The English Language is spoken			
in America by - - -	11,297,500		
The Spanish by - - -	10,174,000		
The Indian language by - - -	7,800,000		
The Portuguese by - - -	3,740,000		
The French by - - -	1,038,000		
The Dutch, Danish, Swedish, and			
Russian by - - -	214,500		

Since the preceding matter was prepared for the press, the following comparative esti-

mate was republished in the Philadelphia Evening Post. Willing to condense every document deserving notice on this very important subject, I have concluded to give it a place in the article America. I may, however, repeat the remark, that evidently, M. de Humboldt, found his estimates on data of an earlier date, than the present epoch. It may be seen by reference to the article United States, that the ratio of increase, is within a small fraction, of 3½ per cent; and if so, there must have been in the United States, at the end of 1825, 11,876,000 inhabitants. By reference to the 2 articles of Upper and Lower Canada, it will be also seen, that at the end of 1825, these 2 provinces had a collective population of 500,000 nearly:—Consequently, the United States, and the Canadas, are now peopled by 12,376,000 inhabitants.

POPULATION OF AMERICA, No. III.

The following estimates of the population of the American Continent and Islands S. of the United States, by M. de Humboldt, we derive from the "Bulletin Universel des Sciences et de l'Industrie," for July, and September last.

Mexico.—Whites, 1,230,000; Indians, 3,700,000; mixed races, viz. Mestizoes, Mulattoes, Zamboes, and mixture of mixtures, (mélange des mélanges) 860,000; negroes, 10,000. Total, 6,800,000.

Guatemala.—Whites, 280,000; Indians 880,000; mixed races, 420,000; negroes, 20,000. Total, 1,600,000.

Columbia.—Whites, 642,000; Indians, 720,000; mixed races, 1,256,000; negroes, 167,000. Total 2,785,000.

Peru and Chili.—Whites, 465,000; Indians, 1,030,000; mixed races, 853,000; negroes, 152,000. Total of Peru, 1,400,000. Total of Chili, 1,100,000.

Buenos Ayres, and the new Republic of Bolivar.—Whites, 320,000; Indians, 1,200,000; mixed races, 742,000; negroes, 38,000. Total 2,300,000. (The population of the Republic of Bolivar, does not probably exceed half a million.)

Brazil.—Whites, 920,000; Indians, 260,000; mixed races, 860,000; negroes, 1,960,000. Total, 4,000,000.

Guinea.—English, Dutch, and French Whites, 10,000; mixed races, 20,000; slaves, and free blacks, 206,000. Total, 236,000.

West India Islands.—British, Spanish, French, Dutch, Danish, and Swedish, and Independent Hayti. Whites, 482,600; free blacks, and mulatto slaves, 1,147,500. Total, 2,843,000.

Indians.—Independent tribes, 420,000.

RECAPITULATION.

Whites, - - - -	4,350,000
Indians, - - - -	8,210,000
Mixed races, - - -	6,398,000
Negroes, - - - -	4,516,000

Total Population, - - - 23,484,000

M. de Humboldt, estimates the population of the rest of America, viz. the United States and British North American possessions, as follows: Whites, 9,125,000; Negroes, 1,920,000; Mixed races, 30,000; Independent Indians, 420,000.

Total, 11,475,000. According to his calculations, the total population of America is about 35,000,000, of which, the whites compose 38 per cent. Indians 25, negroes 19, and mixed races 18. Of this population, 22,486,000 are supposed to be catholics; 17,636,000 protestants, and 820,000 pagans. The English language is spoken by 11,647,000; the Spanish by 10,504,000; Indian language by 7,593,000; the Portuguese by 3,740,000; the French by 1,242,000; and the Dutch, Danish, Swedish, or Russian, by 216,000.

The whole population of America is only 5,000,000 more than that of France, and not twice as much as that of the islands of Great Britain, and Ireland. The greater part of this continent yet remains in its natural wild and uncultivated state, untouched by the hand of civilized man. The number of whites in the United States, is double that of all the nations and colonies S. of us. The whites of the republics S. of Mexico, Guatemala, Colombia, Peru, Chili, Buenos Ayres, and Bolivar, are of the Spanish origin; those of the empire of Brazil are descendants of Portuguese; and those of the West Indies are Spanish, British, French, &c. The mixed races are said to constitute the most robust and useful classes of the new states. They are of all colours, from the dark shade of the African, to the bright hue of the European. A Mestizo is the issue of a white and an Indian; Mulatto, of a white and negro; a Zambo, of an Indian and negro, and the descendants ramify into an endless multiplicity of varieties, forming what M. de Humboldt calls, a mixture of mixtures. Many persons of the mixed race, are as white as the spaniards and Portuguese. The dependent Indians are, for the most part, a harmless, superstitious, and indolent race of beings. The Araucanians to the S. of Chili, are the most brave and noble tribe of independent Indians in South America. There are only 387,000 negroes in the seven republics above named, and we believe the greater part of these are now free, most of these states having taken measures for emancipation of the blacks. In Brazil, the negroes compose about one half the population. This empire, with less than a million of whites, has more blacks, and probably more slaves, than the United States. In the West Indies, the free blacks outnumber the slaves. Most of the former belong to the republic of Hayti, and the Island of Cuba.

America, pstv. Alexander cty. Ill., on the right bank of Ohio river, 15 ms. above its mouth.

Amersfort, town of Holland, in Utrecht. It has a trade in beer and tobacco, and goods from Germany are shipped here for Amsterdam. It is seated in a fertile country, on the river Embs, 10 ms. ENE. of Utrecht.

Amersham, or *Agmondesham*, borough in Buckinghamshire, Eng., on a vale between woody hills, 26 ms. NW of London.

Ames, village, Athens cty. Ohio, in the tp. of Amesville, 12 ms. NE. from Athens.

Amesbury, town in Essex cty. Mass., about 4 ms. from Newburyport, and 50 ms. NE. from Boston. It is a flourishing place, being situated on a navigable river.

Amesbury or *Ambresbury*, a town in Wiltshire, Eng. 6 ms. N. of Salisbury, and 77 W. of London.

Amerville, tp. of Athens cty. Ohio. Pop. in 1810, 608, in 1820, 707.

Amewell, tp. of Hunterdon cty. N. J. about 34 miles NE. of Philadelphia. Pop. 1810, 5777, in 1820, 6749.

Amherst Island, in the cty. of Ontario, U. C. formerly called Isle Tonti; contains about 16,000 acres; it lies opposite to Ernest town and part of Fredericksburg, in lake Ontario, towards the entrance of the bay of Quinte.

Amherstburg, a town of U. C. on the left shore of Detroit river, commonly known by the name of Fort Malden. It is situated but a short distance above lake Erie. N. lat. 42° 3' W. lon. W. C. 5° 5'.

Amherst, tp. and pst. of N. H. Hillsborough cty. The Aurean academy was founded here in 1790. It is situate on a north branch of the Souhegan, 53 ms. NW. of Boston, and 60 WSW. of Portsmouth. Lon. 71° 33' W. lat. 42° 54' N. Pop. in 1810, 1554, in 1820, 1622.

Amherst, town of Nova Scotia, Cumberland cty. on Chignecto bay.

Amherst, tp. of Hampshire cty. Mass. with a population in 1810, of 1469, in 1820, 1917.

Amherst, cty. of Virg. having the Blue Ridge, or Rockbridge, NW., Nelson NE., James river, or Buckingham and Campbell, SE., James river or Bedford, SW., being 22 ms. in length, with 19 miles in breadth, or 418 sqms. The face of the country is agreeably diversified by hill and dale, and abounds in excellent spring water. The soil, like the features of the country, admits of great variety, but is in many places extremely productive. Ctl. lat. 37° 30' N. lon. W. C. 2° 10' W. This city lies directly W. from Richmond. Pop. 1820, 10,426.

Amherst, C. H. and pst. Amherst cty. Virg. 130 ms. nearly W. from Richmond, and 15 N. from Lynchburg.

Amherst Springs, pstv. Amherst cty. Virg.

Amiens, a large and populous town of France in the department of Somme. Three branches of the river Somme pass through this city, and afterwards unite. It has manufactures of linen and woollen cloth, which employ in the city and adjacent country, 30,000 people. It is 20 ms. SE. of Abbeville, and 75 N. of Paris. Lon. 2° 18' E. lat. 49° 54' N.

Amikoues, river of the, runs into lake Huron from the N. shore, E. of the Missassaga river.

Amisville, village and pst. Culpepper cty. Virg. 100 ms. NNW. from Richmond, and 80 SW. from Washington.

Amite, cty. of Miss. having Wilkinson W., Franklin N., Pike E. and the parishes of St. Helena and New Feliciana, in Lou. S. It is 30 ms. in length from E. to W. and 24 ms. broad from N. to S. covering an area of 960 sqms. The soil along the streams and slopes of the hills good second-rate soil, but the greatest part of the surface is open pine woods. Cotton principal staple. Chief town, Liberty. Ctl. lat. 31° 15' N. lon. W. C. 13° 50' W. Pop. 1820, 6859.

Amity, pstv. Orange cty. N. Y.

Amity, tp. of Berks cty. Penn. Pop. 1810, 1090, in 1820, 1279.

Amity, pstv. of Washington cty. Penn. on Bane's fork of Ten Mile Creek in Amwell tp. on the road from Washington to Waynesborough.

Amwïch, a town of Wales, on the NW. coast of Anglesea, with a harbour for small vessels. In 1768, when the Parys mines were opened, it did not contain above six houses; but now they amount to more than 2000. It is 25 ms. W. of Beaumaris, and 275 NW. of London. See *Parys*.

Ammercot, fort in Hindoostan Proper, in a very extensive sandy desert, between the Indus, the territories of Agimere and Moultao, and the Puddar. It is 190 miles N. by E. of Tatta.

Amol, a town of Asia, in Usbec Tartary, seated on the river Gihon, 60 ms. W. of Bokhara. Lon. 64° 30' E. lat. 39° 20' N.

Amorgus, an island of the Archipelago, fertile in wine, oil, and corn. It is 30 ms. in circumference, and 67 N. of Candia. Lon. 26° 15' E. lat. 36° 20' N.

Amonoosuck, *Upper* and *Lower*, names of two rivers of N. H. both of which rise in the White mountain, and fall into the Connecticut river, about 50 ms. apart.

Amoskeag falls, in the Merimac, 15 ms. below Concord. A canal has been completed around these falls, the descent 48½ feet, in a distance of half a mile.

Amotape, village of Peru, near the Gulf of Guayaquil, and between Tumbez and Piura. S. lat. 40° 50' W. lon. W. C. 3° 46'.

Amoyambo, a town of S. America, in Tucuman.

Amour, river of Asia, whose source is in Siberia; it runs E. through Chinese Tartary, and falls into the channel of Tartary, or La Perouse's Strait. N. lat. 53° 30'. The Amour is formed by two great branches, the Amour proper, and the Sangheri. The Amour is the northern and largest branch, and rises in central Asia, interlocking sources with the Selenga and Lena. Lon. 110° E. lat. 50° N. Flowing a little S. of E. about 1000 ms. It receives the Sangheri from the SW. The united stream turns to NE. and after flowing in that direction 400 ms. falls into the channel of Tartary. The basin of this great river is about 1200 by 400 ms. and comprises an area of 480,000 sqms. lying between N. lat. 43° and 56°. It is entirely within the Chinese Empire.

Amay, an Island on the SW. coast of China. The English had a factory here, but abandoned it, on account of the impositions of the inhabitants.

Ampelaki, village of Greece on the island of Colouri, the ancient Salamis; situated near the ferry from the city of Athens, and contains about 80 houses, inhabited principally by Albanians. N. lat. 37° 55'.

Amphipolis, town of Turkey in Europe, now Jamboli, on the river Strymon, the modern Strumona, 70 ms. NE. of Salonichi. Lon. 24° 16' E. lat. 41° 38' N.

Amplepuis, town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire. It is celebrated for its wines, and is 16 miles E. of Roanne.

Amptill, town in Bedfordshire, Eng. between two hills, but in a barren soil. It is 6 ms. S. o Bedford, and 45 NW. of London. Lon. 0° 30' W. lat. 52° 6' N.

Ampurias, seaport of Spain, in Catalonia, seated at the mouth of the river Flavia, 60 ms. NE. of Barcelona. Lon. 3° 6' E. lat. 42° 5' N.

Anras, very strong castle in Germany, seated in the Tyrol, 2 ms. SE. of Inspruck. It is remarkable for a rich library adorned with the portraits of many learned men. Lon. 11° 29' E. lat. 47° 9' N.

Amsterdam, tp. Montgomery cty. N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 3171.

Amsterdam, large, rich and populous city, Holland. The walls are high, and well fortified; and the bridge which joins the rampart is built over the river Amstel, and is one of the finest pieces of architecture in these parts. Few cities have their public buildings so fine, numerous, and well kept. Here are many handsome churches, and hospitals for persons of all religions and countries. The exchange is one of the principal ornaments of the city, and the harbour is one of the largest and finest in Europe, where a vast number of merchant ships may always be seen; though there is a bar at its entrance, which is, however, a great security against foreign enemies. The foundation of this town is laid upon piles, driven into a morass, and under the stadthouse alone are 13,000. The streets are spacious and well paved, and most of them have canals, with rows of trees on each side. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Amstel and Wye, 65 ms. N. of Antwerp, 175 E. by N. of London, 240 N. by E. of Paris, and 560 NW. of Vienna. Lon. 4° 50' E. lat. 52° 23' N. In addition to the immense canals previously executed in the kingdom of the Netherlands, one of primary importance has been recently formed from the Helder to Amsterdam. The best account of this canal, probably, yet published in the United States, is contained in the following extract from a letter dated January 14th, 1826, from Mr. Ed. Everett, to Mr. Joseph M. White, both of the House of Representatives:

"The canal from the Helder to Amsterdam is a work, of which the possibility would hardly have been conceived of by any other people than that by whom it has been achieved, and who unite, in equal degrees, the qualities of patience and enterprise. No inconsiderable portion of the route of this canal lies over a tract as low or lower than the level of the neighbouring seas; and it is through a region like this, that patience and enterprise have carried a canal, near fifty miles in length, navigable for vessels of war.

"The object of this canal was to enable vessels of burden to come up to Amsterdam, and thereby avoid the delay and expense of carrying on the foreign commerce of that city by means of trans-shipment and lighters. Very interesting and scientific statements were published, about a year since, I believe, by Loammi Baldwin, Esq. in one of the newspapers of Boston. I had supposed that the remarks of this accomplished civil engineer were in my possession at the time I undertook to communicate to you some data on this subject; and it is with real concern that I find them not to be among my papers. I have however sent for them to Boston. Meantime, the following letter from Mr. Parker, Consul of the United States at Amster-

dam, which I find in another Boston paper, will serve to give some general ideas on the subject:

'Amsterdam, 3d January, 1825.

'Sir:—I presume it is not generally known to the merchants and ship owners of the United States, that a canal has been cut from the Helder to this city, for the purpose of enabling large vessels to come up and discharge their cargoes here, thereby avoiding the expense and inconvenience of employing lighters. After a labour of several years, attended with great expense and many difficulties, the work is now nearly completed, and the canals have been opened. A frigate and several merchantmen have passed through, proving, beyond a doubt, notwithstanding all that prejudice and ill-nature have said to the contrary, the accomplishment of the great object in contemplation.

'The whole length of the canal from this city (Amsterdam) to the Helder, is forty-eight English miles. The depth is now sixteen feet; but it will be increased to twenty in the course of the ensuing summer. Steam boats are now building for the purpose of towing large ships. Smaller ones may be drawn by horses; and when the wind is favourable, the canal regulations permit the use of fore and aft sails. It is calculated that six horses will tow a ship of three hundred tons, with her full cargo on board; and that when the path for horses is completed, such a vessel may be brought from the Helder to our harbour, in two days; at an expense not exceeding 100 florins, (about 42 dollars.) The frigate Bellona was four days on her passage to the Helder, owing to circumstances which it may be proper to explain. The canal having been opened, it was the wish of government, that a national ship of war should be the first to pass through it; and this was accomplished under every disadvantage. The weather was extremely boisterous, and the days very short; there being only nine hours daylight. The ship drew as much water as the depth of the canal; and the want of posts (Dolphins,) at the different turnings, made it extremely difficult to steer a ship of such great length. But the most serious difficulty was the want of a path for horses; and the road at the side of the canal being covered by ground newly thrown up, could not support the weight of the horses, so that they sunk in the mire.

'I am authorized to state, that in the course of a few months, every obstacle will be removed. Posts will be placed at short distances, along the whole canal, to assist in steering, and for making vessels fast when necessary; and the horse path will be put in proper order, so as to give every facility for the thorough accomplishment of the object in view.

'Since the above was written, several large vessels have come through the canal: some without the assistance of horses. An English frigate made the passage of the Helder, in thirty-four hours.' See Kingdom of the Netherlands.

Amsterdam, island in the South Indian Ocean, between the Cape of Good Hope, and New Holland. S. lat. 38° 15' E. lon. London 153° 30'.

Amsterdam, New, capital of Berbice in Dutch Guayana, N. lat. 6° 20' E. lon. W. C. 19° 45'.

Amu, river. See Jihon.

Amur. See Amour.

Amwell, village near Ware, in Hertfordshire, famous for giving rise to the New River, which supplies London with water.

Amwell, tp. Washington city. Penn. Pop. in 1810, 1673, in 1820, 1825.

Anadir, considerable river of Siberia, in Asia, that falls into the sea of Kamschatka. The Anadir rises in the country of the Tchoutshi, and issues from a lake at N. lat. 68° 2' E. lon. 169°, and pursuing a south-eastern course of about 400 ms., falls into the Gulf of Anadyr, or the Anadir Skaia Gulf, N. lat. 65° E. lon. 177° 34'. The Anadyr, is a broad but shallow river, and is the boundary of 2 different climates and soils. All the country to the N. of this river, is almost completely barren and destitute of vegetation, while the country on the S., is clothed in verdant pasture, or crowned with lofty forest trees.

Anagni, a small town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma: a bishop's see, 32 ms. E. of Rome. Lon. 13° 25' E. lat. 41° 56' N.

Anauri Pecu, or Arani Pecu, river of Portuguese Guayana, falls into the N. side of the estuary of the Amazon, nearly on the equator, lon. W. C. 26° E.

Anacopir, the capital of the nation of the Abkhaz, on the river Makai, which falls below it into the Black Sea.

Anatton, an island, one of the New Hebrides, in the S. Pacific Ocean. Lon. 170° 9' E. lat. 20° 10' S.

Ancarano, town of Italy, in the marquise of Ancona, five ms. N. of Ascoli, and 82 NE. of Rome. Lon. 13° 29' E. lat. 42° 48' N.

Ancaster, small town in Lincolnshire, Eng. 15 ms. S. of Lincoln. It was anciently a Roman village, on a Roman highway, and lies under a hill abounding with antiquities.

Ancaster, tp., lies to the southward of Dundas-street, and is bounded on the E. by Barton and Glanford, U. C.

Ancé Grand, part of the island of Martinico, on northern coast.

Ancé, Grand Bay, name of several bays of Guadaloupe, and some other islands of the West Indies.

Ancé, Petite, 5 ms. S. from Cape Francois.

Anchor Point, E. side of Cooke's Inlet, NW. coast of N. America.

Ancenis, town of France, seated on the Loire, in the department of Lower Loire, and late province of Bretagne, 20 ms. E. of Nantes. Lon. 1° 5' W. lat. 47° 15' N.

Anclam, town of Germany, in Pomerania, on the river Pene, 20 ms. S. of Grispwald. Lon. 14° 2' E. lat. 53° 52' N.

Ancober, territory on the gold coast of Guinea, having a river of the same name flowing through it, the banks of which are adorned with lofty trees. On the western bank is a populous village.

Ancocus, river of N. J. falling into the Delaware, about 6 miles below Burlington.

Ancona, province in the ecclesiastical state.

Ancona, ancient town and citadel of Italy, on the Gulf of Venice, in the marquise of Ancona. It is 116 ms. N. by E. of Rome. Lon. 13° 35' E. lat. 43° 38' N.

Andalusia, province of Spain, 250 ms. in

length, and 150 in breadth. It is bounded on the S. by Granada, on the W. by Algarva and the Atlantic, on the N. by Estramadura, and on the E. by Murcia. The Guadalquivir runs through its whole length; and is the best, most fertile, and trading part in Spain. The capital is Seville.

Andalusia, psto., Bucks. co. Penn., 96 ms. from Harrisburg.

Andaman Islands, on the E. side of the entrance into the bay of Bengal. The inhabitants are savage.

Andaye, fortified town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees, and late territory of Basques, famous for its brandy. It is situate at the mouth of the river Bidasoa, opposite Fontarabia, Spain, 18 ms. S.W. of Bayonne. Lon. $1^{\circ} 45'$ W. lat. $43^{\circ} 25'$ N.

Ancrum, or *Gallatin*, tp. Columbia co., N. Y. remarkable for its extensive iron works; about 20 ms. SE. from Hudson. Pop. 1820, 3147. The bar iron of Ancrum is in great demand at \$120 per ton, a higher price than is at present (1823) paid for any imported iron. No other pigs are used at the West Point foundry for the heavy guns (32 and 42 pounders) casting for the U. S. Navy. [Silliman's Journal of Science, vol. VI. No. 1. p. 185.]

Andely, town of France, in the department of Eure and late province of Normandy, parted by a paved causeway into little towns called Great and little Andely, a mile from each other. Great Andely, is in a valley, on the little river Gambons. It is 20 ms. SE. of Rouen, and 60 NW. of Paris. Lon. $1^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 20'$ N.

Andernach, ancient city of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, seated on the Rhine, 10 ms. NW. of Coblenz. Lon. $7^{\circ} 22'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 29'$ N.

Andora, St. seaport of Spain in the bay of Biscay. It is 60 ms. W. of Bilbao. Lon. $4^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $43^{\circ} 25'$ N.

Anderson, co. of E. Ten. having Roane co. SW., Morgan NW., Campbell NE. and Knox, or Clinch river SE. It is about 30 ms. long, with a mean breadth of 25, extending over 750 sqms. Cumberland mountain traverses this country, and protrudes several spurs from the main ridge; it is, therefore, mountainous, broken, and rocky, though possessing much good soil; it is also well watered and healthy. Ctl. lat. $36^{\circ} 10'$ N. lon. W. C. $7^{\circ} 30'$ W. Pop. 1820, 4674.

Andersonburg, village and psto. Perry co. Penn., 17 ms. N. from Harrisburg.

Anderson's Store, pstv. Caswell co., N. C. 56 ms. NW. from Raleigh.

Anderson's creek, Ind. separates Perry and Spencer counties, and falls into the Ohio at and below Troy.

Andersontown, village and psto. Madison co. Ind., 20 ms. from Indianapolis.

Andersonville, pst. Hancock co. Miss., 43 ms. SE. from Monicello.

Andersonville, pstv. Pendleton district, S. C. by the post route 152 ms. NW. from Columbia. It is situated at the efflux of the Seneca river into the Tugaloo or Upper Savannah river. N. lat. $34^{\circ} 5'$ W. lon. W. C. $5^{\circ} 45'$.

Andes, tp. Delaware co. N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 1378.

Andes, or *Cordilleras*, chain of mountains in South America, which, running from the most

northern part of Peru, to the straits of Magellan, are the longest and most remarkable in the world. They divide the whole southern part of America, and run a length of 4300 ms. They are much superior in height to any other known mountains, those of the Gangetic Hindoostan excepted; for the plain of Quito, which may be considered as the base of the Andes, is elevated nearly as far above the sea as the top of the Pyrenees; and they rise, in different places, more than one third above the Peak of Teneriffe, once thought to be the highest land in the ancient hemisphere. The Andes may literally be said to hide their heads in the clouds; the storms often roll, and the thunder bursts below their summits, which, though exposed to the rays of the sun in the torrid zone, are covered with everlasting snow. The Andes are not composed of one continued, but of many collateral ridges, with, in many places, very wide and elevated valleys. The following are the most elevated peaks of this chain which have been scientifically measured, but it is supposed that a number of the summits in that part of the Andes which traverses Chili, are as elevated as any of those within the tropical regions.

Chimborazo	-	-	-	-	21,440
Disca Casada	-	-	-	-	19,570
Cayambe Urcu	-	-	-	-	19,392
Antesana	-	-	-	-	19,150
Cotopaxi	-	-	-	-	18,864
Altair	-	-	-	-	17,472
Sangal	-	-	-	-	17,152
Tunguragua	-	-	-	-	16,379

All the climates of the world are included in the slopes and valleys of the Andes, and upon its snow clad summits. Indeed, many of its most elevated peaks reach above the region of vapour, and of course above that of snow. The vegetation upon those immense slopes partakes of the variety of elevation, every vegetable is found, from the most tender tropical plants to the lichens of the arctic regions. The highest points to which the activity and perseverance of travellers have ever attained, have been reached in the Andes by Humboldt and Bonpland. By their own calculation those adventurers and intelligent philosophers ascended to 19,300 feet, and found the summit of Chimborazo rising to 2140 feet still higher, giving in all 21,440 feet. This is the highest land yet measured on the western hemisphere. To the height of about 5000 feet reigns a perpetual spring, seldom varying 7 or 8 degrees of Fahrenheit. The limit of perpetual congelation, according to Humboldt, is under the equator 15,700 feet, lowering about 700 feet at N. lat. 20° , or about 35 feet in each degree of lat. Between the tropics and below an elevation of 5000 feet, lies the region of plantains, cassava, cocoa, maize, indigo, sugar, cotton, coffee, and other very tender plants. Below 9000 feet the oral gramina, the apple, and many other European vegetables, but above that elevation large trees begin to disappear. Grasses appear as high as 15,000 feet, but above that elevation the lichens close the last vestige of vegetable life, and leave the highest summits clothed with eternal frost. The truth of the commonly re-

ceived opinion is very problematical, that the Andes of South America, and the Mexican mountains are detached parts of the same chain.

Andover, borough in Hampshire, Eng. a manufacture of shalloons, and a considerable trade in malt. A navigable canal passes hence to Southampton water. It is situate near the river Ande, 10 ms. N. by W. of Winchester, 63 W. by S. of London. Lon. 120° W. lat. 51° 14' N.

Andover, town of Mass. in Essex cty. Here, is an excellent academy, called Philips Academy, with, in 1820, about 140 students. Its funds amount to 50,000 dollars: and its establishments, to one principal and three assistants. Also manufactures of paper and gunpowder. It is situate on the Shawsheen, 20 ms. WSW. of Newburyport, and 22 NNW. of Boston.

Andover, pst. of Windsor cty. Ver. 20 ms. SW. from Windsor. Pop. 1820, 960.

Andover, pst. Hillsborough cty. N. H. situated on the Merimack, 18 ms. NW. from Concord. Pop. 1820, 1642.

Andover, pst. Tolland cty. Con. 15 ms. E. from Hartford. Pop. 1820, 100.

Andover, town of Sussex cty. N. J. 50 ms. N. from Trenton, and 40 ms. WNW. from New York.

Andover, psto. Alleghany cty, N. Y. 285 ms. W. from Albany.

Andover furnace and psto. Warren cty. N. J., 10 miles SE. from Newtown.

Andreanovskoie, islands, are the western part of the Aleutian isles, towards Asia; the principal islands are Attou, Kiksa, Amgatka, Bokoo-voi, Kanaga, and Andaschii. They belong to Russia. N. lat. 52° 30' passes nearly along the Andreanovskoie group. See *Aleutian*.

Andrewsbridge, psto. Lancaster cty. Penn., 40 ms. from Harrisburg.

Andrews, St. city in Fifeshire, Stld. with a university. At the bottom of a bay, on the level top of a small hill, extending E. and W., having an open prospect of the German Ocean. It is 30 ms. NE. of Edinburgh. Lon. 2° 45' W. lat. 56° 18' N.

Andria, town of Naples, in Bari, with a bishop's see, four ms. S. of Barletta. Lon. 16° 32' E. lat. 41° 25' N.

Andros, island and town in the Archipelago. The inhabitants are of the Greek church, and have a bishop and several monasteries. The principal riches of this island consist in silks, and the fields are very pleasant and fertile; being planted, grow with oranges, citrons, mulberries, pomegranates, and figs. Lon. 25° 30' E. lat. 37° 50' N.

Androscoggin, in some maps called the Amari-scoggin, a considerable river in N. H. and Maine. It rises in the former in Coos cty. and flowing ESE. enters the latter in Oxford cty. where it turns S. and SE. and unites with the Kennebeck river about 18 ms. from the ocean, after passing through the richest part of Maine.

Anduzur, town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on the Guadalquivir, defended by a castle. It is 35 ms. E. of Cordova. Lon. 64° 7' W. lat. 37° 55' N.

Anegada, one of the English Virgin Islands. Lon. 64° 7' W. lat. 18° 40' N.

Angara, great river of Asia, is the outlet of the Baikal sea, from which it flows a little W. of N. about 600 ms., thence turns to the W. 300, joins the much lesser stream, the Jeniesey. The name of the latter, however, prevails, and designates the united streams below their junction. Above its great western bend, this river is sometimes called the Upper Tongouska.

Angelica, pst. and seat of justice of Alleghany cty. N. Y. situated on Angelica creek, N. lat. 42° 18' W. lon. W. C. 1° 3'. Pop. 1820, 1510.

Angelo, St. small but strong town of Naples, in Capatana, 5 ms. N. of Manfredonia, and 2 from the sea. Lon. 16° 13' E. lat. 41° 40' N.

Angelos, populous and trading town of Mexico, with a bishop's see. The air is excellent, and the land abounds in corn. It is 62 ms. SE. of Mexico. Lon. 92° 22' W. lat. 19° 30' N.

Angers, ancient town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire; and the late province of Anjou. It is seated near the confluence of the Sarte and Loire, and is divided by the Maine into two parts; the western extending into the plain, and the eastern, which rises on the acclivity of a hill. It is 50 ms. E. of Nantes, and 175 SW. of Paris. Lon. 0° 35' W. lat. 47° 30' N.

Angliera, town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the east side of the lake Maggiore, 30 ms. NW. of Milan. Lon. 8° 40' E. lat. 45° 42' N.

Anglesey, island and the most western cty. of N. Wales. It is 24 ms. in length, 14 in breadth, and sends two members to parliament. It is in the diocese of Bangor, is divided into six hundreds, containing two market towns, and 74 parishes. It is separated from Caernarvonshire by a long and narrow strait called the Menai. That part of the island which borders this strait is finely wooded, recalling to the mind its ancient state, when it was the celebrated seat of the Druids. Vast quantities of copper are procured from a famous mine in Parys mountain. In the NW. part of the island is a quarry of green marble intermixed with that curious substance called asbestos.

Angol, town of S. America, in Chili, 155 ms. N. of Baldivia. Lon. 72° 59' W. lat. 37° 36' S.

Angola, kingdom of Africa, bounded on the N. by Congo Proper, on the E. by Malemba, on the S. by Benguela, and on the W. by the ocean. This country produces Indian corn, beans, oranges, lemons, and several other fruits. The inhabitants are very lazy, and generally idolaters, taking as many wives as they think fit.

Angola, psto. Erie cty. N. Y. 307 ms. W. from Albany.

Angouleme, town of France, in the department of Charente and late province of Angoumois. It stands on a mountain surrounded by rocks. The river Charente runs at the foot of it; there were formerly fine paper manufactories in its environs. It is 30 ms. W. of Limoges, and 250 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 0° 14' E. lat. 45° 39' N.

Angostura, town of S. America, in Colombia, on the Orinoco river, N. lat. 8° E. lon. W. C. 13° 05'.

Angoumois, late province of France, bounded on the N. by Poitou, on the E. by Limosin and

Marche, on the S. by Perigord, and on the W. by Saintonge. It is now comprehended in the department of Charente.

Angora, city of Natolia, in the territory of Amasia, formerly Ancyra, computed to contain 100,000 inhabitants. It is a Greek archbishop's see, and remarkable for some remains of antiquity. Here they breed goats, the hair is of a fine white, almost like silk, which they work into the finest stuffs, particularly camlets. It is 212 ms. SE. of Constantinople. Lon. $32^{\circ} 5'$ E. lat. $39^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Angra, the capital of Tercera, one of the Azores. It is a bishop's see, and the residence of the governor of the Azores. Lon. $27^{\circ} 7'$ W. lat. $38^{\circ} 39'$ N.

Angra de los Reyes, city, Brazil, in Rio Janeiro. Lon. $44^{\circ} 11'$ W. lat. $23^{\circ} 4'$ S.

Anguila, the most northern of the Caribbee, 30 ms. in length, and 10 in breadth. Its productions are tobacco, maize, and sugar. Lat. $18^{\circ} 12'$ N. lon. W. C. $12^{\circ} 40'$ E.

Anguilla, one of the Bahama islands. N. W. of the island is the Anguilla Bank, or Cayos de los Paques. Lat. $23^{\circ} 36'$ N. lon. W. C. $1^{\circ} 50'$ E.

Anguille, Cape, on the W. coast of Newfoundland. Lat. $47^{\circ} 57'$ N. lon. W. C. $17^{\circ} 30'$ E.

Annapolis, river of Nova Scotia, runs into the Bay of Fundy. It is navigable for ships of any burthen 10 ms., and 15 ms. for those of 100 tons.

Annapolis, city, of Nova Scotia, on Annapolis River.

Annapolis Royal, seaport of Nova Scotia, on the river and bay of Annapolis. The port is one of the finest in the world, from 5 to 18 fathoms deep, and large enough to contain several hundred ships. This city was the Port Royal of the French, and was founded as early as 1608. Lon. W. C. $10^{\circ} 38'$ E. lat. $44. 49$. N.

Annapolis, city, Anne-Arundel city. Md. on the S. bank of the Severn, 30 ms. S. from Baltimore, 40 ENE. Washington. Pop. about 2000. It is the seat of the state government. Shipping in 1815, 2553 tons. Pop. in 1820, 2260. Lat. $38^{\circ} 58'$ N. lon. W. C. $0^{\circ} 31'$ E.

Annapolis, pstv. Jefferson city. Ohio, 152 ms. ENE. from Columbus.

Anne-Arundel, city, of Md., having Patuxent river SW. and W., the Patapsco river NE., Chesapeake bay E. and Calvert city. S. It is 60 ms. in length from SE. to NW. with a mean width of 12; area 720 sqms. Face of the country in general rolling rather than hilly. Chief town Annapolis. Ctl. lat. 39° N. lon. W. C. $0^{\circ} 20'$ E. Pop. 1820, 271,165.

Anncy, town of Savoy, in the dutchy of Genevois, seated on the river Siers, and on a lake of its own name, about 10 ms. long, and 4 broad. It is 70 ms. S. of Geneva, and 22 NE. of Chamberri. Lon. 65° E. $45^{\circ} 52'$ N.

Ann Harbor, psto. Washtenaw, Mich. Territory.

Annobona, island of Africa, on the coast of Guinea, so called because it was found out on New-Year's-day. It is well stocked with cattle and fruit, and the air is more healthful than in other islands on the same coast. It abounds with palm-trees, cocoas, oranges, lemons, bananas, and several other fruits; with hogs, goats, sheep and chickens, which are all extremely cheap. Lon. $5^{\circ} 10'$ E. lat. $1^{\circ} 40'$ S.

Annonay, town of France, in the department of Ardecey, and late province of Dauphiny, formerly a fine manufactory for paper. It is seated on the confluence of the rivers Cances and Deumes, 12 ms. SW. of Vienne. Lon. $4^{\circ} 10'$ E. lat. $44^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Ano-Capri, the largest town in the island of Capri, belonging to the kingdom of Naples.

Annsburg, pst., Washington city. Maine, 30 ms. NW. of Machias.

Annaville, pstv. Dinwiddie city. Virg., 55 ms. S. of Richmond.

Annaville pstv. Athens city. Ohio.

Anson, pst. Somerset city., Maine, on the Kennebec, 12 ms. NW. Norridgewick. Pop. 630.

Anson, city, of N. C., having Chesterfield District, S. C. S., Mecklenburg city. W., Rocky river, or Montgomery, N., Yaddin river, or Richmond, N. E. and E. It is about 33 ms. long, with a mean width of 23, extending over 760 sqms. The face of the country is broken, and rather mountainous. The river lands are fertile, but the uplands are of a thin and unproductive soil. Chief town Sneadsborough. Ctl. lat. 35° N. lon. W. C. $3^{\circ} 15'$ W. Pop. 1820, 12,534.

Anson's Bay, on the west coast of Norfolk Island.

Anspach, town and castle in Germany, in Franconia, and capital of the margravate of the same name. The king of Prussia found means to prevail upon the present prince to resign his dominions in his favour in consideration of a stated revenue; he has since married an Eng. lady and settled in Eng. The palace at Anspach, which is near the castle, has a remarkable cabinet of curiosities. It is seated on a river of the same name, 25 ms. S. W. of Nuremberg. Lon. $10^{\circ} 47'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 20'$ N.

Anstruther, borough on the S. E. coast of Fifeshire, 25 ms. N. E. of Edinburgh. Lon. $2^{\circ} 34'$ W. $56^{\circ} 15'$ N.

Antequiero, town of Spain, in Granada, divided into the Upper and the lower. The Upper is seated on a hill, and has a castle; the Lower stands in a fertile plain, and is watered with a great number of brooks. There is a large quantity of salt in the mountain; and 5 ms. from the town a spring famous for the cure of the gravel. It is 25 ms. N. of Malaga. Lon. $4^{\circ} 30'$ W. lat. $37^{\circ} 1'$ N.

Antequiera, town of N. America, in New Spain, in the province of Guaxaquia, 75 ms. SE. of Guaxaquia.

Anthony's Nose, point of land projecting over the Hudson river, above 50 ms. N. of N. Y. It is a part of the Highlands between West-point and Fish-kill.

Anthony's Kill, river of N. Y. empties into the Hudson from the W. 7 ms. above the Mohawk.

Antibes, seaport of France, in the late Province of Provence, now in the department of Van, with a strong castle. Lon. $7^{\circ} 13'$ E. lat. $13^{\circ} 35'$ N. Its territory produces excellent fruit. Seated on the Mediterranean, 9 ms. W. of Nice.

Anticosti, a barren island of N. America, lying in the mouth of the river St. Lawrence. Lon. $64^{\circ} 16'$ W. lat. from 49° to 52° N.

Anietam, small river in Washington city. Md.,

which falls into the Potomac, near Shepherds' town.

Antigua, one of the English Leeward Islands in the W. Indies about 20 ms. in length and breadth. This island having no rivers and but few springs, or such as are brackish, the inhabitants are obliged to preserve the rain water in cisterns. The air here is not so wholesome as in the neighbouring islands, and it is more subject to hurricanes. It has excellent harbours. The chief produce is sugar. The capital is St. John. It is 60 ms. E. of St. Christopher's. N. lat. 17° 17' lon. W. C. 16° E.

Antilles, the name which the French give to the Caribbee islands, discovered by Columbus, in 1492. See *Indies West*.

Antio, promontory of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, near which a harbour has been lately made. It takes its name from the ancient city of Antium, the ruins of which extend over a long tract of land.

Antiocha, or *Antioch*, an island in the Mediterranean, near Sardinia, taken from his Sardinian majesty by the French, in February, 1793, but evacuated soon after.

Antioch, now *Anthakia*, an ancient and celebrated town of Syria, of which it was formerly the capital. It is seated on the river Orontes, now called Assi, 15 ms. E. of the Mediterranean and 40 SW. of Aleppo. Lon. 36° 43' E. lat. 35° 17' N.

Antiochetta, town of Turkey in Asia, in Carmania, with a bishop's see, opposite the island of Cyprus. Lon. 32° 15' E. lat. 36° 42' N.

Antiparos, the ancient Olearos, an island of the Archipelago, 2 ms. W. of Paros. It is only a rock, 16 miles in circuit; yet in some parts it is well cultivated, and produces as much barley as serves a small village. It has a grotto, which is one of the greatest curiosities in nature; it appears to be about 80 yards high and 100 broad; and the roof forms a pretty good arch, which entertains the eye with a vast variety of figures, of a white transparent crystalline substance. It was first discovered by an Italian traveller, who gives a very entertaining account of it: "Our candles being all lighted up, (says he,) and the whole place completely illuminated, never could the eye be presented with a more glittering or more magnificent scene. The roof all hung with solid icicles, transparent as glass, yet solid as marble. The eye could scarce reach the noble and lofty ceiling; the sides were regularly formed with spars; and the whole presented the idea of a magnificent theatre, illuminated with an immense profusion of lights. Lon. 25° 44' E. lat. 37° 8' N.

Antis, tp. and psto. Huntingdon cty. Penn. 160 ms. W. from Harrisburg, and 222 from W. C.

Antivari, town of Turkish Dalmatia, with a Greek archbishop's see, 10 ms. N. of Dolcigno. Lon. 19° 10' E. lat. 42° 19' N.

Antoina de Behar, town and capital of Texas; situated on the St. Antonia river. Lat. 29° 30' N. lon. W. C. 21° 30' W.

Antoine, St. town of France, in the department of Isere, and late province of Dauphiny; seated among the mountains, 13 ms. E. of Lyons. It has a celebrated abbey. It is 5 ms. NE. of St. Marcellan.

Antoine, St. one of the Cape de Verd islands, 15 ms. from St. Vincent. It is full of high

mountains, whence proceed streams of excellent water, which render the land very fruitful. The principal town is seated among the mountains. Lon. 25° 0' W. lat. 17° 0' N.

Antrim, cty. of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, bounded on the E. by St. George's Channel, on the W. by Londonderry, on the N. by the ocean, and on the SE. by Down. It is 46 miles in length, and 28 in breadth, and is pretty fruitful. It contains 56 parishes.

Antrim, capital of the cty. of Antrim, at the N. end of the lake Lough-Neah. It is a poor place, 13 ms. W. of Carrickfergus. Lon. 6° 6' W. lat. 54° 43' N.

Antrim, tp. of Hillsborough cty. N. H. It lies about 70 ms. W. of Portsmouth. Pop. in 1810, 1592, in 1820, 1982.

Antrim, tp. Franklin cty. Penn. bordering on the state of Md. Pop. in 1810, 2864, in 1820, 4120.

Antwerp, city of Brabant, capital of the marquisate of the same name, with a bishop's see. It lies in a low, marshy ground on the Scheldt, 24 ms. N. of Brussels. It is the third city in Brabant, large and well built, containing 22 squares, and above 200 streets, all straight and broad. It is 22 ms. N. of Brussels, 22 NE. of Ghent, and 65 S. of Amsterdam. Lon. 4° 28' E. lat. 51° 13' N.

Antwerp, pst. Jefferson cty. N. Y. 35 ms. NE. from Sacket's Harbor, and 40 SW. from Ogdensburg.

Anville Island, in the gulf of Georgia, on the NW. coast of America. Lat. 49° 30' N. lon. W. C. 45° 30' W.

Anvil, tp. of Lebanon cty. Penn. Pop. in 1820, 2322. This tp. before the separation of Lebanon from Dauphin, belonged to the latter, and in 1810, contained 2601.

Anzerma, town and province of Popayan, in S. America, where there are mines of gold. The town is seated on the river Coca. Lon. 75° 25' W. lat. 4° 58' N.

Aornus. See *Bijore*.

Avusta, town of Piedmont, capital of a duchy of the same name, at the foot of the Alps, on the river Doria, 50 ms. NW. of Turin. Lon. 7° 30' E. lat. 45° 48'.

Avusta, duchy of Piedmont. It is a valley 30 ms. in length, fertile in pastures, and all sorts of fruits.

Apamea, or *Afamea*, town of Syria, on the river Assi, 35 ms. S. of Antioch. Lon. 36° 56' E. lat. 34° 32' N.

Apanomia, town of the Island of Santorina, in the sea of Candia. It has a spacious harbour in the shape of a crescent, which is so deep, that there is no anchorage. Lon. 25° 59' E. lat. 36° 18' N.

Apee, one of the New Hebrides, near Mallicola, in the S. Pacific ocean. Lon. 168° 32' E. lat. 16° 46' S.

Apenrade, a town of Denmark, in Sleswick, with a citadel, seated at the bottom of a gulf of the Baltic sea, 27 ms. N. of Sleswick. Lon. 9° 58' E. lat. 55° 6' N.

Aphium Kurahissart, town of Natolia, called Aphium. It produces a great deal of opium. Lon. 31° 48' E. lat. 38° 35' N.

Apiachama, river of Peru, runs N. of La Paz, into the Beni.

Apostles, the Twelve, lie off the southern cape, which makes West bay, in lake Superior.

Apostles, group of islands in the straits of Magellan. Lat. $52^{\circ} 34'$ S. lon. W. C. $1^{\circ} 54'$ E.

Appalachicola, river of the U. S. The basin of the Appalachicola is remarkable, as forming the connecting link between the waters which flow into the gulf of Mexico, and those which enter the Atlantic ocean. The Appalachicola is formed by two streams, the Chatahooche and Flint rivers. The former rises in the Appalachian mountains, at N. lat. 35° , interlocking with the sources of Tennessee, Oakmulgee, Oconee, and Savannah rivers; and flowing SW. by S. though 2° of lat. turns thence nearly due S. to N. lat. $30^{\circ} 45'$, where it receives the Flint. The latter, an inferior stream to the former, has its sources in the angle between the Oakmulgee and Chatahooche rivers, at N. lat. $33^{\circ} 40'$, flowing SW. by S. 200 ms. unites with the Chatahooche, and forms the Appalachicola. This latter fine river flows a little W. of S. to N. lat. $29^{\circ} 50'$, having an entire course of about 70. ms. Its mouth is into St. George's sound. The basin of the Appalachicola affords an inland navigable expanse of 400 ms. in length, with a mean width of 150 ms. and having an area of about 20,000 sqms. Though interrupted by some falls, and many shoals, the rivers Chatahooche and Flint are navigable almost to their sources; and schooners of considerable size ascend the Appalachicola, to its head. Cotton, tobacco, grain, tar, and lumber, are the common staples of this basin.

Apalachie, river of Georgia, the west branch of the Oconee, which it joins 4 ms. W. of Greensborough.

Apolabamba, province of Peru, in La Paz, N. of Larecaja. Pop. 30,000, chiefly civilized Indians. Chief town, St. Antonia.

Appamattox, river of Virg. rising in Buckingham and Prince Edward cities, and joining the James river, near City Point.

Appanee, river of N. C. running through the front of the tp. of Camden, divides Fredericksburgh from Richmond, and empties itself into the bay of Quinte, at the Mohawk settlement.

Appennines, chain of mountains which divide Italy throughout its whole length, as far as the southern extremity of the kingdom of Naples. From hence proceed, except the N. and W. branches of the Po, all the rivers which fertilize Italy.

Appenzel, town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of the same name, which is divided into 12 communities; 6, called the interior, are Roman Catholic; the 6 exterior are Protestant. It is 40 ms. E. of Zurich. Lon. $9^{\circ} 31'$ E. lat. $47^{\circ} 21'$ N.

Apple Creek, psto. St. Genevieve cy. Misu. 80 ms. S. from St. Louis.

Appleby, cy. town, Westmoreland, Eng., on the river Eden, by which it is almost surrounded, and is 10 ms. SE. of Penrith, and 266 NNW. of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 34'$ W. lat. $54^{\circ} 34'$ N.

Appleton, plantation and tp. Lincoln cy. Maine. Pop. in 1810, 316, in 1820, 510.

Appling, cy. Geo., bounded W. by Irwin, N. by Tellfair and Tatnall, E. by Wayne and Camden, and S. by E. Flor. The northern part is drained by Saltilla and the southern by Su-

wanny rivers. It is generally level, and in that side towards Flor. swampy. Ctl lat. 31° N. Lon. $5^{\circ} 30'$ W. from W. C. Area uncertain. Pop. 1820, 1264.

Appington, town and capital, Columbia cy. Geo. N. lat. $33^{\circ} 35'$ lon. W. C. $5^{\circ} 35'$ W.

Appoquinimink, creek, Newcastle cy. Del., runs into Del. bay, 2 ms. below Reedy Island. It rises in Cecil cy. Md., and flowing nearly due E. 15 ms., is one of the natural channels, which have claimed attention as affording the means of opening a canal, between Del. and Chesapeake bay.

Appoquinimink, tp., Del. Pop. in 1810, 3559, in 1820, 3388.

Apt, ancient town of France, in the department of the mouths of the Rhone, and late province of Provence. There are many fine Roman antiquities, and it is seated on the Calaron, 20 ms. N. of Aix, and 25 SE. of Orange. Lon. $5^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $43^{\circ} 51'$ N.

Apulia, the E. side of the kingdom of Naples, on the Gulf of Venice. It is divided into 3 provinces, whose modern names are Capitanata, Bari, and Otranto.

Apulia, psto. Fabius tp. Onondago cy. N. Y.

Apure, or *Apuri*, river of S. America, in Columbia; the great north-western branch of the Orinoco. This river has its numerous sources in the Venezuelan Andes, from $6\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ to 10° N. lat. It is very remarkable that some of the branches of the Apure, rise within less than 30 ms. from the Gulf of Maracaibo, and others equally near the Caribbean sea at the Gulf of Triste, and flow from the ocean inland. The valley of the Apure is in form of a triangle, base 400, and altitude 200, and comprising 40,000 sqms. The provinces of Varinas, and Venezuela, are chiefly drained by the confluent of the Apure. The Apurimac, is the great western branch of the Grand Para. It rises in the Andes at S. lat. 16° , and 5° E. from W. C., and within 80 ms. from the Pacific Ocean. With a general comparative course nearly N. of about 500 ms., it joins the Grand Para at S. lat. $10^{\circ} 40'$. The province of Guancauclia, is chiefly drained by this river.

Apurima, or *Aporamia*, very rapid river of S. America, in Peru.

Aqua-Negra, small town of Italy, in the Mantuan, on the river Chiesca, 12 ms. W. of Mantua. Lon. $10^{\circ} 25'$ E. lat. $45^{\circ} 12'$ N.

Aquanshicola, creek, Northampton cy. Penn.; rises in Ross tp., W. from the Wind Gap of the Del., flows a little S. of W. about 25 ms., and falls into the Lehigh, immediately above the Lehigh Water Gap.

Aquia, small town, upon Aquia creek, Stafford cy. Virg. It is about 45 ms. below the city of Washington.

Aquila, town of Naples, capital of Abruzzo Ulterior, with a bishop's see, and a castle. An earthquake happened here in 1700, by which 24,000 persons were killed. It is seated on the Poscara, 52 ms. NE. of Rome. Lon. $13^{\circ} 39'$ E. lat. $42^{\circ} 20'$ N.

Aquileia, formerly a trading town of Italy, in Venetian Friuli. It was seated near the Gulf of Venice, 57 ms. NE. of Venice. Lon. $13^{\circ} 8'$ E. lat. $46^{\circ} 0'$ N.

Aquino, town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro. It was the birthplace of the Roman satirist Ju-

venal, and is 30 ms. NW. of Capua. Lon. 13° 50' E. lat. 41° 36' N.

Arabia, country of Asia, bounded on the N. by the ancient Mesopotamia, on the E. by the Gulfs of Persia and Ormus, on the S. by the Indian Ocean, and on the W. by the Red Sea and Egypt. It is divided into 3 parts, Arabia Petrea, Deserta, and Felix. Arabia Petrea, is the smallest of the 3, and towards the N. is full of mountains, with few inhabitants, on account of its barrenness. It had its name from the town of Petrea, its ancient capital, now destroyed. It differs little from Arabia Deserta, so called from the nature of the soil, which is generally a barren sand: but there are great flocks of sheep and herds of cattle near the Euphrates, where the land is good. In the desert are great numbers of ostriches, and there is a fine breed of camels in several places. Arabia Felix is so called on account of its fertility with regard to the rest. The Arabs in the desert live wandering lives, removing from place to place, partly for the sake of pasture, and partly to lie in wait for the caravans, which they often rob, as they travel over part of this desert from Bassora to Aleppo, and from Egypt to Mecca, in order to visit Mahomet's tomb. Arabia Felix produces frankincense, myrrh, balm of Gilead, gum arabic, and coffee, of which latter they export prodigious quantities. The famous Mahomet was a native of this country, and his followers, soon after his death, conquered a great part of Asia, Africa, and Europe, establishing their religion wherever they came. It lies between 35° and 60° E. lon., and 12° and 33° N. lat. extending 1430 ms. in length, and 1200 in breadth.

Aracan, or *Reccan*, country of Asia, bounded on the N. by Roshan, on the E. by Burmah, on the S. by the coast of Ava, and on the W. by the Gulf of Bengal. They have only two seasons, the rainy season, which continues from April to October, and the fair season, which includes all the rest of the year, and is called the summer. There are such numbers of elephants, buffaloes, and tigers, that but few places are inhabited on account of the ravages made by these animals. The commodities are timber, lead, tin, and elephants' teeth; and sometimes the traders meet with diamonds, rubies, and other precious stones. The country called Aracan, lies to the SE. from Bengal, between N. lat. 20° and 25°, and between the Burampooter and Irrawaddy rivers.

Araguay, river of Brazil, the SW. branch of the Tocantinas.

Aral, basin of, is the SE. part of the greater basin of the Caspian. The Aral receives from the Belur Dag mountains, the 2 great rivers Amu and Sihon. The sources of these streams are scattered from N. lat. 36° to 50°, or through 14° of lat., or about 1000 ms. The slope from the Belur Dag towards the Aral, is about 400 ms. in mean width; therefore, this fine arable tract comprises 400,000 sqms. Sandy deserts prevail between the Aral and Caspian seas. The Aral basin is nearly commensurate with Independent Tartary.

Aral, lake of Asia, 200 ms. E. of the Caspian sea. It is 300 ms. in length, and in some places 150 in breadth. It lies between 58° and 62°

of E. lon., and between 42° and 47° N. lat. The Aral has no outlet, and its water is salt.

Arande-de-Duero, handsome town of Spain, in Old Castile, on the Duero, 42 ms. E. of Valladolid. Lon. 3° 30' W. lat. 41° 40' N.

Ararat, high mountain of Asia, in Armenia, where it is said Nosh's Ark rested.

Ararat, mountain in N. C., about 9 ms. NW. of Bethany, in Stokes cty. This is a very lofty mountain, which affords from its top a very extensive view of the adjacent country.

Ararat, psto. Patrick cty. Virg., by pstrd. 200 ms. SW. from Richmond.

Aras, ancient *Araxes*, is the great southern branch of the Kur, rising in the Caucasus mountains, a short distance E. from Arzroum, and interlocking sources with the Euphrates and Kur, and with some smaller streams flowing into the Black Sea, pursues a course nearly E. about 300 ms., falling into the Kur at Dschivat. The valley of the Aras, is along N. lat. 40°, but from the elevation of its sources, the country is cold. Similar to the Kur, the Aras being a mountain stream, flows with great rapidity, and affords but little aid to navigation.

Arassi, maritime and populous town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, 5 ms. SW. of Albenguay. Lon. 7° 56' E. lat. 44° 2' N.

Arava, fortress of Upper Hungary, situated on a river of the same name, 72 ms. NW. of Cassovia. Lon. 20° E. lat. 49° 30' N.

Arau, or *Aarau*, in Switzerland, derives its name from the river Aar, on which it is seated. It is 25 ms. W. of Zurich. Lon. 7° 50' E. lat. 47° 25' N.

Arauco, prv. of S. America, in Chili, lying between the rivers Biobio, and Calacalla or Valdivia, extending along the Pacific Ocean from S. lat. 36° to 40°, and inland indefinitely. This is the original Aracania, which produced the Aracanius, who were the first native nation of America which opposed an effective resistance to the Spaniards. Valdivia is the capital.

Araza, river of S. America, rising at S. lat. 11°, flows first upwards of 100 ms. northward, and thence NE. 300 ms., is lost in the Amazon S. lat. 2° 30', and is the next great confluent above the Madeira. Yurba, Yutay, and Yavari, regularly follow the Araza, advancing up the Amazon. These 4 rivers rise in the same region, and curving alike, at a distance of 30 or 40 ms. from each other, have each a course of about 400 ms. In some maps, they are all made to flow from one common source, the Roguaguala Lake, and again, the latter is made to communicate with the Para, a branch of the Ucayole. It may be doubted whether any such conformation exists in nature. That part of S. America is yet very imperfectly known.

Arbe, episcopal town of the republic of Venice, in an island of the same name, on the coast of Dalmatia, from which it is 5 ms. distant.

Arbela, town of Asia, in Kurdistan, where Alexander fought the last battle with Darius. It is about 60 ms. SE. of Monsul. Lon. 42° 25' E. lat. 35° 5' N.

Arbela, psto. Lancaster cty. Penn., 47 ms. E. from Harrisburg.

Arberg, town of Switzerland, in the canton F

of Bérn, on a kind of island formed by the 2 branches of the Aar. It is 10 ms. NW. of Bern. Lon. $7^{\circ} 5' E.$ lat. $47^{\circ} N.$

Arbois, populous town of France, now in the department of Jura, lately in the province of Franche-Comte, famous for its white wines. It is 22 ms. SW. of Besancon. Lon. $5^{\circ} 40' E.$ lat. $46^{\circ} 55' N.$

Arbon, ancient town of Switzerland, on the S. side of the Lake Constance, in Thurgau. The majority of the inhabitants are protestants. It is 12 ms. SE. of Constance. Lon. $9^{\circ} 30' E.$ lat. $47^{\circ} 30' N.$

Arbroath. See *Aberbrothwick*.

Argurg, or *Aarburg*, town of Switzerland, in Argau, seated on the Aar, with a citadel cut out of a rock, 12 ms. E. of Soleure.

Aradia, town of the Morea, near the gulf of the same name, and in the province of Belvedere, 22 ms. N. of Navarin. Lon. $21^{\circ} 42' E.$ lat. $37^{\circ} 24' N.$

Archville, psto. Ohio cty. Virg., 407 ms. NW. from Richmond.

Arcis-sur-Aube, small town of France, in the department of Aube, and late province of Champagne, seated on the river Aube, 15 ms. N. of Troyes. Lon. $4^{\circ} 12' E.$ lat. $48^{\circ} 32' N.$

Arco, town and castle in the Trentin, on the river Sarca, 15 ms. SW. of Trent. Lon. $11^{\circ} 12' E.$ lat. $46^{\circ} N.$

Arcos, town of Spain in Andalusia, on a craggy rock, at the foot of which runs the Gaudaleto, 28 ms. N. E. of Cadiz. Lon. $5^{\circ} 46' W.$ lat. $36^{\circ} 52' N.$

Arcot, city and capital of the Carnatic, in the peninsula of Hindoostan. It is 73 ms. W. by S. of Madras, and 217 E. by N. of Seringapatam. Lon. $79^{\circ} 9' E.$ lat. $12^{\circ} 30' N.$

Arcueil, village of France, 3 ms. S. of Paris, remarkable for an aqueduct, which is thought to equal the works of the ancient Romans. It was built in 1624, by Mary de Medicis: its water is distributed into different parts of Paris.

Archangel, seaport of Russia, capital of the government of the same name. It was the only seaport of Russia for many years, and was first resorted to by the English in 1553. Great part of the city was burnt to the ground in 1793: but it is now rebuilding with neatness and even elegance. Archangel is seated on the Dwina, 4 ms. from the White Sea, and 400 NE. of Petersburg. Lon. $39^{\circ} E.$ lat. $64^{\circ} 34' N.$

Archer, tp. of Harrison cty. Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 1105.

Archipelago, a considerable part of the Mediterranean Sea, having Romania on the N., Nattolia on the E., Macedonia, Livadia, and the Morea on the W. and the isle of Candia on the S. It is partly in Europe, and partly in Asia, containing 45 principal islands. It is the ancient *Ægean Sea*. Whatever may have been the origin of this term, it is now applied to any sea containing numerous and contiguous islands; such as the Grecian Archipelago, the Archipelago of the West Indies, of the East Indies, or any other similar groupe.

Ardebil, one of the most famous and ancient towns of Persia, 25 ms. E. of Tauris. Lon. $48^{\circ} 20' E.$ lat. $38^{\circ} 15' N.$

Ardeche, department of France, part of the late province of Dauphiny.

Ardenburg, town of Dutch Flanders, 10 ms. NE. of Bruges. Lon. $5^{\circ} 30' E.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 16' N.$

Ardenne, department of France, part of the late province of Champagne, so named from the famous forest of that name.

Ardenne, forest on the river Meuse, between Thionville and Liege.

Ardrah, small kingdom of Africa, in Guinea. It lies at the bottom of the gulf of St. Thomas. The inhabitants are very licentious, and have neither temple nor any place for religious worship. However, they are very courageous, and their king was absolute, till the king of Dahomy reduced and burnt the towns. The air is very unwholesome to Europeans; yet the natives live to a great age; but the small pox makes great destruction among them. This country is fertile in Indian corn, palm wine, plants, and fruits, which last all the year, and they make a great deal of salt. It has a town of the same name. Lon. $3^{\circ} 5' E.$ lat. $6^{\circ} N.$

Ardres, town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. It is 8 ms. S. of Calais. Lon. $1^{\circ} 59' E.$ lat. $50^{\circ} 50' N.$

Arebo, or *Arebon*, town on the Slave Coast of Guinea, at the mouth of the river Formoso. The English had once a factory here, as the Dutch have still. Lon. $5^{\circ} 5' E.$ lat. $6^{\circ} N.$

Arekea, seaport of the Red Sea, 55 ms. from Suquam.

Arenberg, town of Westphalia, capital of a cty. of the same name. It is seated on a river, 22 ms. S. of Cologne. Lon. $7^{\circ} 3' E.$ lat. $50^{\circ} 22' N.$

Arensburg, town of Westphalia, on a hill in the cty. of the same name, by the river Roer, 50 ms. NE. of Cologne. Lon. $8^{\circ} 20' E.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 23' N.$

Arensburg, seaport in the isle of Oesel. It is included in the Russian government of Riga. Lon. $25^{\circ} 40' E.$ lat. $50^{\circ} 15' N.$

Arenshard, tract in the duchy of Sleswick, containing the greatest part of the famous rampart built by the Danish king Gotric, in the beginning of the 9th century, as a defence against the irruptions of the Saxons. It extends across the country about 9 ms. in length.

Arensvalde, town of the new marche of Brandenburg, on the lake Slauin. Lon. $15^{\circ} 52' E.$ lat. $53^{\circ} 13' N.$

Arequipa, episcopal town of S. America in Peru, seated on a river in a fertile country, 290 ms. S. by E. of Lima. Near it is a dreadful volcano. Lon. $75^{\circ} 30' W.$ lat. $16^{\circ} 40' S.$

Arezzo, ancient episcopal town of Tuscany. It is seated on a mountain, 15 ms. W. of Cittadi-Castello. Lon. $12^{\circ} E.$ lat. $43^{\circ} 27' N.$

Argau, or *Aargau*, province of Switzerland in the canton of Bern.

Argence, town of France, seated on the river Meuse, now in the department of Calvados, lately in the province of Normandy, 10 ms. E. of Caen. Lon. $0^{\circ} 2' W.$ lat. $49^{\circ} 12' N.$

Argentan, town of France, in the department of Orne, and late province of Normandy. It is seated on an eminence, in the middle of a fertile plain, on the banks of the river Orne, and carries on a considerable trade in lace. It is 12 ms. NW. of Seez, and 110 W. of Paris. Lon. $0^{\circ} 5' E.$ lat. $48^{\circ} 45' N.$

Argenteuil, town of the Isle of France, on the

Seine, 5 ms. NW. of Paris. It is a very beautiful place, with a fine vineyard; and, in the environs they have quarries of the plaster of Paris. Lon. $2^{\circ} 22'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 52'$ N.

Argentiera, barren island of the Archipelago, which takes its name from the silver mines in it. There is but one village in the island, and it has no water but what is kept in cisterns. Lon. $23^{\circ} 10'$ E. lat. $36^{\circ} 50'$ N.

Argentiere, town of France, in the department of Ardèche and late province of Provence, 5 ms. SW. of Aubenes, and 17 W. of Viviers. Lon. $4^{\circ} 22'$ E. lat. $44^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Argetnon, town of France, in the department of Indre and late province of Berry, divided into two parts by the river Creuse. It is 37 ms. SW. of Bourges. Lon. $1^{\circ} 38'$ E. lat. $46^{\circ} 35'$ N.

Argos, city of Greece. This is amongst the most ancient cities in the world, retaining its primitive name. It stands on a plain near the Inachus now Planitza river, in the Morea, 8 ms. NNE. from Napoli di Romania, and about 25 SSW. from Corinth. N. lat. $37^{\circ} 45'$ E. lon. $22^{\circ} 50'$.

Argostol, seaport of the isle of Cephalonia, opposite Albania; it is the best harbour in all the island, and the provveditor resides in the fortress, which is 5 ms. distant.

Arguin, island and fort of Africa, on the coast of Zahara, 30 ms. SE. of Cape Blanco. Lon. $17^{\circ} 5'$ W. lat. $20^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Argun, river of Asia, which in part divides the Russian from the Chinese empire.

Argun, town of East Tartary, on the frontiers of the Chinese empire. There are mines of silver and lead near it; and a pearl fishery in the river Argun. Lon. $103^{\circ} 56'$ E. lat. $42^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Argyle, tp. Washington cty. N. Y. on the E. side of the river Hudson, S. of Kinsburg, and contained in 1820, 2811 inhabitants.

Argyleshire, cty. of Scitl. bounded on the N. by Invernesshire, on the E. by the counties of Perth and Dumbarton, on the S. and W. by the Atlantic Ocean, by which it is broken into islands and peninsulas. Its extent is very considerable, being not less than 90 ms. in length and 70 in breadth. This cty. affords a very wild prospect of hills, rocks, and huge mountains, piled upon each other in dreadful disorder, bare, bleak, and barren to the view; or covered with shagged heath, which in summer is variegated with an agreeable bloom of a purple colour. These high grounds, though little fitted for cultivation, afford excellent pasture.

Argyro-Castro, city of European Turkey, in Albania, situated in a very mountainous district, about 40 ms. NE. by E. from Butrinto, and 9 ms. N. from Libokavo. According to Hobhouse, it contains 20,000 inhabitants, chiefly Turks. Though environed by high mountains, Argyro-Castro occupies part of a very fruitful vale, watered by the ancient Celydnus, now Voussa river. It is supposed to be the Hadrianopolis of the Romans.

Arhusen, seaport of Denmark, in N. Jutland, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Baltic Sea, at the mouth of the Guda, and surrounded by forests full of game. It is 25 ms. S. of Wiberg. Lon. $9^{\circ} 50'$ E. lat. $56^{\circ} 5'$ N.

Ariano, town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, with a bishop's see; 15 ms. E. of Benevento, and 10 NW. of Trevico. Lon. $15^{\circ} 19'$ E. lat. $41^{\circ} 8'$ N.

Ariano, town of Italy, in the Ferrarese, on a branch of the river Po, 22 ms. NE. of Ferrara. Lon. $12^{\circ} 8'$ E. lat. $45^{\circ} 8'$ N.

Arica, seaport of Peru, 550 ms. S. E. of Lima. Here the treasure brought from Potosi is shipped; and there are many farms employed in the cultivation of Guinea pepper, in which it has a great trade to Lima. Lon. $71^{\circ} 6'$ W. lat. $18^{\circ} 27'$ S.

Aripo, town on the west coast of Ceylon, at the mouth of the river Sarunda. To the east of it is a pearl fishery. Lon. $80^{\circ} 23'$ E. lat. $8^{\circ} 42'$ N.

Arkansas, river of the U. S., which rises in the Chippewan or Rocky mountains, about lat. 40° N. lon. W. C. 37° W.; and joins the Miss. river at lat. 34° N. lon. W. C. 14° W. This great river has a general or comparative course of more than 1400 ms., and by its windings exceeds 2000 ms. It receives numerous branches, the principal of which are the Canadian, Fork, Negracka, and Poteau. The Arkansas flows through, and gives name to the territory of the same name.

In the present state of geographical science, it is impracticable to fix with adequate precision the area of the valley of the Arkansas, but an approximation to accuracy may not be entirely unsatisfactory. From the mouth to a distance of 250 ms. the valley is confined very nearly to the mere bed of the river. It then widens, and embraces a region of about 600 by 300, and with a superficies of 180,000 sqms. The far greater part of this immense surface, is open grassy plains. It is traversed by the Masserne mountains in a direction from NE. to SW. The entire length of the Arkansas, by comparative courses, is about 1200 ms.

Arkansas, territory of the U. S. formed out of the ancient Lou. It is bounded E. by the Miss. river, S. by Lou. and Red river, W. by Texas, and N. by the unappropriated territories of the U. S. and by Missu.; being about 550 ms. in length from E. to W., with a mean width of near 200, extending over an area of about 100,000 sqms. It lies between N. lat. 33° and $36^{\circ} 30'$. The face of the country, from its great extent, is very much diversified. It is intersected by, besides the Arkansas, the branches of Red, Ouachita, and White rivers. The Ozark, or Masserne mountains, traverse from NE. to SW., rising in Missu. and stretching through Arkansas, extend into Texas. That part of the territory to the SE., off the Massernes, is generally low, and in many places liable to annual submersion. To the NW. of the mountains, the physiognomy of the country presents a generally open expanse of prairie, without wood, except near the margin of the streams. The seasons of the year partake also of the extremes incident to so great an extent, and in a country where the face of the earth affords so much difference of level. The summers are as remarkable as are the winters, for extremes of temperature. As low as N. lat 35° , and on a level with the Arkansas river, the thermometer ranges from 97°

above, to upwards of 20 below zero. The soil exhibits every variety, from the most productive to the most sterile; therefore, it may be easily conceived, that in a region where the temperature of the air, and the qualities of the soil offer so much variety, vegetation must be very greatly influenced. The indigenous forest trees are specifically numerous, and very large. The principal species are, oaks, many species; hickory, many species; ash, many species; sycamore, cotton wood, linden, maple, three or four species; lircodendron tulipifera, locust, and pine. The cultivated fruit trees are the apple, pear, peach, plum, nectarine, cherry and quince. The various kinds of small grain, succeed well, such as wheat, rye, oats, barley, and maize. Garden plants are abundant, and grow luxuriantly. In metallic wealth, Arkansas is productive in iron ore, gypsum, and common salt. Indications of other minerals are common, but the country has been too imperfectly surveyed to develop its fossil resources. Cotton, Indian corn, flour, peltry, salted provisions, and lumber, are the staples of the territory. Arkansas was among the most ancient settlements of the French in Lou. That nation had a hunting and trading post on the Arkansas river as early as the beginning of the eighteenth century; from the peculiar situation of the adjacent country, the settlements upon that river made little advance before the transfer of Lou. to the U. S. Since that period, Arkansas has been involved in the various vicissitudes of the country of which it formed a part; and on the formation of Misu. into a state, became a territory of the U. S.

In 1820, it was politically divided into the following counties, which had the number of inhabitants annexed to each respectively.

Lawrence,	5,602
Phillips,	1,201
Arkansas,	1,360
Puloski,	1,923
Clark,	1,040
Hempstead,	2,248
Miller,	999

14,273

This population is composed of

Free whites, males,	6,971
Do. Do. females,	5,611

Total of whites,	12,582
Free people of colour, males,	44
Do. Do. females,	15
Male slaves,	820
Do. female,	797
All other persons except Indians, not taxed,	18

If the whole territory is taken into view, the above abstract will yield about 7 sqms. to an individual.

Arkansas, psto. Ark. cty. Ark. T. 180 ms. from Little Rock, and 1152 from W. C.

Arkiopolis, pstv. and seat of government, Arkansas Territory, on the right bank of Arkansas river, about 100 ms. above its mouth. It is now called *Little Rock*, which see.

Arklow, seaport of Ireland, in the cty. of

Wicklow, 13 ms. S. of Wicklow. Lon. 6° 5' W. lat. 52° 42' N.

Arlee, ancient city of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, and late province of Provence. The country around is very pleasant, and produces good wine, vermillion, manna, oil and fruits. It is seated on the Rhone, 12 ms. SE. of Nismes. Lon. 4° 42' E. lat. 43° 41' N.

Ariesheim, handsome town of Switzerland, in the bishopric of Basle, where the canons of that city reside.

Arlington, Bennington cty. Ver., about 12 ms. N. of Bennington. Pop. 2000.

Arlon, an ancient town of the Austrian Netherlands, now dismantled. It is seated on a mountain, 10 ms. NW. of Luxemburg. Lon. 5° 56' E. lat. 49° 45' N.

Armagh, cty. of Ireland, bounded on the E. by Down, on the W. by Tyrone and Monaghan, on the N. by Lough Neagh, and on the S. by Louth. It is in length 32 ms., and in breadth 17, contains 49 parishes, and sends six members to parliament.

Armagh, city of Ireland, once a considerable town, now a small village; but it gives name to a cty., and is the see of an archbishop, who is primate of all Ireland. It is 45 ms. SE. of Londonderry. Lon. 6° 34' W. lat. 54° 27' N.

Armagh, town of Centre cty. Penn.

Armagh, psto. Indiana cty. Penn., 163 ms. W. from Harrisburg.

Armagnac, late province of Guienne, in France, 55 ms. in length, and 40 in breadth. This province, with Gascony, is now included in the department of Gers.

Armenia, a large country in Asia, bounded on the W. by the Euphrates, on the S. by Diarbeker and Curdistan, on the E. by Schirvan, and on the N. by Georgia. It is one of the most fertile countries in Asia, being watered by several large rivers. Part of it belongs to the Persians, and part to the Turks. The inhabitants are much attached to commerce, and undertake long journeys to carry it on. They are Christians and have a patriarch and an archbishop. Polygamy is not allowed among them. The country in general is full of mountains and valleys, lakes and rivers, and produces rice, cotton, flax, melons, and grapes.

Armentiers, town of France, in the department of the North Flanders, seated on the Lis, 8 ms. NW. of Lisle. Lon. 3° 3' E. lat. 50° 40' N.

Armiers, town of France, in the department of North Hainault, seated on the Sambre, 20 ms. S. of Mons. Lon. 4° 3' E. lat. 50° 7' N.

Armiro, town of Macedonia, on the gulf of Velo, 30 ms. SE. of Larissa. Lon. 23° 22' E. lat. 39° 30' N.

Arms Cross Roads, psto. Ontario cty. N. Y., 184 ms. W. from Albany.

Armstrong, cty. of Penn., having Westmoreland and Alleghany SW., Butler W., Venango NW., Jefferson NE., and Indiana E. and SE. It is about 35 ms. in length, with a mean width of 20, extending over 700 sqms. The Alleghany river intersects this cty., winding from the NW. angle in an elliptical curve to the SW. The face of the country is hilly, rocky, and broken, though much of the soil, particularly

that of the river bottoms, is composed of a fertile loam. Chief town, Kittanning. N. lat. 41°, and lon. 2° 30' W. from W. C., intersect in this city. Pop. 1820, 10,324.

Armstrong's, Montgomery cty. Al. psto., 95 ms. from Cahaba.

Armuyden, seaport of the United provinces in the island of Walcheren, now inconsiderable, the sea having stopped up the harbour. The salt works are its chief resource. It is 3 ms. E. of Middleburg. Lon. 3° 42' E. lat. 51° 31' N.

Arna, seaport of Andros, an island of the Archipelago, with a good port.

Arnay-le-Duc, town of France, in the department of Cote d'Or, and late province of Burgundy. It is seated in a valley, near the river Arraux, 25 ms. NW. of Baune. Lon. 4° 26' E. lat. 47° 7' N.

Arneberg, town of Germany, in Brandenburg, on the Elbe, three ms. from Werbern, taken by the Swedes in 1631.

Arnedo, seaport of Peru, 25 ms. N. of Lima.

Arnheim, strong town of Holland, in Gelderland; capital of the quarter or cty. of its name; on the Rhine, 8 ms. N. of Nimeguen. Lon. 5° 54' E. lat. 52° 2' N.

Arno, river of Tuscany, which rises in the Apennines, and passing by Florence and Pisa, enters the Gulf of Genoa, a little below the latter town.

Arnold's Old Place, psto. Fauquier cty. Virg., 120 ms. nearly N. from Washington.

Arnsheim, town of Germany in the palatinate of the Rhine, 8 ms. from Kreuzenach.

Arnetadt, town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a castle, a palace, and three churches; seated on the Gera, 11 ms. S. of Erfurt.

Arques, town of France, in the department of Lower Seine; on a river of its name, 4 ms. SE. of Dieppe.

Arraciffe, seaport of Brazil, in the province of Pernambuco. It is built on a narrow channel, with a castle to defend the entrance, and esteemed the strongest place in all Brazil. Lon. 36° 10' W. lat. 8° 20' S.

Arragon, province of Spain, bounded on the N. by the Pyrenees, W. by Navarre and the Two Castiles, S. by Valencia, and E. by Valencia and Catalonia. The country, though abounding in rivers, is in want of good water. It is fertile in corn, wine, flax, and fruit, near the rivers, but in other places dry and sandy. It produces saffron, and there are many mines of salt. Saragossa is the capital.

Arrah, town of Hindoostan, in Bahar, 33 ms. W. by S. of Patna.

Arran, island of Scotland, in the Frith of Clyde, to the S. of the Isle of Bute. Among the rocks are found iron ore, spar, and great variety of beautiful pebbles. On the coast are many wonderful caverns, which often afford shelter to smugglers. The principal place is Lamlash.

Arras, fortified city of France, capital of the department of Pas de Calais, and an episcopal see. It is seated on the Scarpe, 22 ms. WNW. of Cambrai. Lon. 2° 46' E. lat. 50° 17' N.

Arriege, department of France, containing the late provinces of Couserans and Foix. Foix is the capital.

Arroe, small island of Denmark, in the Baltic,

between the islands of Funen and Alsen. Lon. 10° 20' E. lat. 55° 10' N.

Arrojo-de-St. Servan, town of Spain, in Estramadura, 8 ms. S. of Merida, and 25 E. of Badajoz. Lon. 6° 20' W. lat. 38° 36' N.

Arta, ancient seaport of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, with a Greek archbishop's see. It carries on a considerable trade, and is seated on the river Asdhas, 70 ms. NNW. of Lepanto. Lon. 21° 20' E. lat. 30° 28' N.

Artois, late province of the French Netherlands. It now forms part of the department of the Straits of Calais.

Aruba, island near Terra Firma, in S. America, subject to the Dutch. Lon. 67° 45' W. lat. 12° 30' N.

Arve, rapid river of Savoy, which rises in Faucigny, and joins the Rhone below Geneva. It has a cataract near Salenche in Savoy. Its fall is said to be above 1100 feet, rushing with great noise and violence from a prodigious impending rock. See *Arpenas*.

Arun, river of Sussex, Eng. which meandering through a beautiful country, falls into the English channel, below Arundel.

Arundel, borough in Sussex, Eng. on the side of a hill, on the Arun, where small ships may ride; 68 ms. SSW. of London. Lon. 0° 29' W. lat. 50° 55' N.

Arundel, tp. of York cty. Maine, along the Saco river, about 20 ms. from York. Pop. in 1810, 2371, in 1820, 2478.

Arwangen, castle and village of Switzerland, on the river Aar, over which it has a covered bridge.

Arzilla, ancient seaport of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez. It is 50 ms. SSW. of Tangier. Lon. 6° 3' W. lat. 35° 30' N.

Arzina, river of Russian Lapland, into a bay of which, in 1553, two English ships (which had penetrated as high as the 72° N. lat. to Spitsbergen) were forced by stress of weather; and their crews were frozen to death.

Arzroum, usually called Erzerum. See *Erzerum*. Mr. Morier in his travels, spells this name Arzroum, no doubt with more propriety than the common orthography.

Asaph, St. city of Flintshire, Eng. on the river Elway, where it unites with the Clyde; and over both is a bridge. It is a poor place, of note only for its cathedral. It is 24 ms. W. of Chester, and 203 NW. of London. Lon. 3° 36' W. lat. 53° 12' N.

Asbury, psto. Warren cty. N. J. 35 ms. NNW. from Trenton.

Ascension, barren, uninhabited island in the Atlantic. 600 ms. NW. of St. Helena. Lon. 14° 18' W. lat. 7° 40' N.

Ascension, parish of Louisiana, lying along both banks of the Mississippi river; having Assumption, and St. James SE., the Atchafalaya river SW., Iberville NW., and the Amite river NE. It is 40 ms. long from NE. to SW. with a mean breadth of 10, area 400 sqms. The face of this parish is an almost undeviating plain. The soil is exuberantly productive, though the margins of the rivers excepted, liable to annual submersion. Staples, sugar and cotton. Chief town Donaldsonville. Ctl. lat. 30° 6' N. W. lon. 14° W. C. Pop. in 1820, 3728.

Aachffenburg, town of Germany, 40 ms. E. of Mentz. Lon. $9^{\circ} 5'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 40'$ N.

Ascoli, populous town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, on a mountain at the bottom of which runs the Fronto, 80 ms. NE. of Rome. Lon. $13^{\circ} 29'$ E. lat. $44^{\circ} 44'$ N.

Ascoli-di-Satriano, episcopal city of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, on a mountain 70 ms. E. of Naples. Lon. $15^{\circ} 36'$ E. lat. $41^{\circ} 1' N$.

Aseer, or *Aseergur*, strong fortress of the Soubah of Candeish, in the Deccan of Hindoostan, 20 ms. NE. of Burhanpour. Lon. $76^{\circ} E$. lat. $21^{\circ} 35' N$.

Ashborn, town, in Derbyshire, Eng. seated between the rivers Dove and Compton, 10 ms. NE. of Uttoxeter and 150 NNW. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 44' W$. lat. $53^{\circ} 3' N$.

Ashborough, pstv. Randolph cty. N. C., about 80 ms. W. of Raleigh.

Ashburnham, tp. Worcester cty. Mass. about 50 ms. WNW. of Boston. Pop. 1000.

Ashburton, borough in Devonshire, Eng. It is seated among the hills, (which are remarkable for tin and copper,) near the river Dart, 19 ms. SW. of Exeter, and 193 W. by S. of London. It has a handsome church. Lon. $3^{\circ} 50' W$. lat. $50^{\circ} 30' N$.

Ashby, pstv. Middlesex cty. Mass. It is in the NW. tp. of the cty. on the N. H. line, 47 ms. NW. from Boston.

Ashby de la Zouch, town in Leicestershire, Eng. A canal is now made from this town, which communicates with the Coventry canal. Ashby is 13 ms. S. of Derby, and 115 NNW. of London. Lon. $3^{\circ} 50' W$. lat. $50^{\circ} 80' N$.

Ashden, village in Essex, Eng. 3 ms. NW. of Saffron Walden.

Ashfield, town and pstv. in the SW. part of Franklin cty. Mass. 113 ms. W. from Boston.

Ashford, tp. of Windham cty. Conn. lying principally between Bridgelows and Mount-hope rivers.

Ashford, town in Kent, Eng., has a large church that was formerly collegiate. It is seated on the river Ash or Esh, 24 ms. SE. of Maidstone and 57 of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 52' E$. lat. $51^{\circ} 4' N$.

Ashford, Windham cty. Conn. town and pstv. on the heads of Shetucket river, 30 ms. NE. from Hartford.

Ashe, cty. of N. C. forming the NW. angle of that state, having Buncombe SW., Burke S., Wilkes SE. by E., and part of Virg. N., and part of Ten. W. It is 64 ms. long, from SW. to NE. with a mean width of 12 ms.; area 768 sqms. The surface of the cty. is hilly and even mountainous. The air is pure and healthy, and the soil in part productive. Chief town Jefferson. Cl. lat. $36^{\circ} 20' W$. lon. W. C. $4^{\circ} 40'$. Pop. 1820, 4335.

Ashland, pstv. Richland cty. Ohio, 80 ms. NNE. from Columbus.

Ashtabula, small river or creek of Ohio, in the cty. of Ashtabula, about 30 ms. in length, and flows into Lake Erie.

Ashtabula, cty. of Ohio, forming the NE. angle of that state having, Trumbull S., Geauga W., lake Erie NW., and part of Penn. E. It is 28 ms. in length, and 25 in breadth, extending over an area of 700 sqms. The face

of this country is hilly; the soil is, however, fertile, and well wooded and watered. Jefferson is the chief town. N. lat. $41^{\circ} 45'$ and lon. from W. C. $4^{\circ} W$. intersect in the western part of this cty. Pop. 1820, 7382.

Ashtabula, pstv. Ashtabula cty. Ohio. The village is on lake Erie, at the mouth of Ashtabula creek, 40 ms. SSW. from Erie in Penn.

Ashton-under-Line, village of Eng. in Lancashire, seven ms. E. of Manchester, with a manufactory of cotton, and an iron foundry.

Ashville, pstv. Buncombe cty. N. C. The village stands on French Broad, 40 ms. NW. from Rutherfordton, and 273 W. from Raleigh.

Ashville, pstv. St. Clair cty. Al., about 70 ms. a little E. of S. from Huntsville.

Ashwell, village in Hertfordshire, on the river Rhee, that issues from a rock at the S. end of the town. Near the church are the remains of a Roman camp, which consists of 12 acres of land, enclosed by a deep ditch, and formerly a rampart. It is four ms. N. of Baldock.

Asia, one of the four great parts of the world, situated between lon. 25° and $180^{\circ} E$. from London, and between the equator and lat. $80^{\circ} N$. It extends 4740 ms. from the Dardanelles on the W. to Behring's straits; and 4380 ms. from the most southern part of Malacca, to the most northern cape of Nova Zembla: being superior in extent, as well as in many other respects, to Africa and Europe. It is separated from Europe, according to the English geographers, by the Mediterranean, the Archipelago, the Black Sea, the Palus Mæotis, the Don, part of the Wolga, and the Ural mountains; from America by Behring's straits, and the Pacific Ocean; and from Africa by the Red Sea and the isthmus of Suez. But the French and German geographers separate Asia and Europe by the Ural mountains, Ural river, Caspian Sea, Caucasus mountains, Black Sea, straits of the Bosphorus, sea of Marmora, straits of Dardanelles, and Archipelago. All the other parts are surrounded by the ocean. The principal countries in this continent are Siberia, Tartary, China, Thibet, Hindoostan, Siam, Burmah, Persia, Arabia, Syria, Palestine, Natolia, Diarbeker, Irac, Armenia, Georgia, Curdistan, &c. Asia is looked upon as that part of the world, which, of all others, has been most peculiarly distinguished by heaven. There it was the first man was created; there the patriarchs lived; there the law was given to Moses, and the greatest and most celebrated monarchies were formed. Lastly, in Asia, Jesus Christ appeared, and from thence it is that the light of the gospel was diffused over all the world. Laws, arts, sciences, and religion, almost all had their original in Asia. See *Earth*.

Astinara, island in the Mediterranean, on the NW. coast of Sardinia, 17 ms. N. by W. of Sassari. It is 28 ms. in compass. Lon. $8^{\circ} 30' E$. lat. $41^{\circ} N$.

Askeaton, borough of Ireland, in the cty. of Limerick, on the river Shannon.

Askrig, town in the N. riding of Yorkshire, Eng. 6 miles S. by E. of York, and 243 N. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} W$. lat. $53^{\circ} 53' N$.

Aene. See *Erne*.

Aiola, town of Italy, in Bresciano, 20 ms. SE. of Brescia. Lon. $10^{\circ} 30' E$. lat. $45^{\circ} 48' N$.

Asolo, town of Italy, in Trevisano, on a mountain 17 ms. NW. of Treviso. Lon. $11^{\circ} 56' E.$ lat. $45^{\circ} 59' N.$

Asoph, sea, anciently the Paulus Mæotis, lying N. of the Black Sea, with which it has a communication by the strait of Caffa, the ancient Cimmerian Bosphorus. This sea, which is sometimes called the sea of Zabak, extends 150 ms. from SW. to NE. Lon. from 35° to $40^{\circ} E.$ lat. from 45° to $47^{\circ} N.$ The Asoph sea is properly the estuary of the Don; it is shallow and only admits vessels of moderate draught, and like other small seas of Europe, is probably in a state of progressive desiccation.

Asoph, district of the Russian empire, in the province of Catharinenslaf, including a large tract of territory to the E. and W. of Asoph. Catharinenslaf is the capital.

Asoph, late capital of a district of the same name, in Asia, seated near the mouth of the Don, to the E. of the sea of Asoph. It has been several times taken and retaken by the Turks and Russians. The branch of the Don, upon which it stands, is now so choked with sand, as scarcely to admit the smallest vessel, which renders the place less important than it was formerly. Lon. $41^{\circ} 30' E.$ lat. $47^{\circ} 18' N.$

Aspern, town of Austria, on the left bank of the Danube, below Vienna, famous for a battle fought there, May 22d, 1809, between the French, under the Emperor Napoleon, and the Austrians; the latter were defeated.

Asperosa, town of Turkey in Europe, on the coast of the Archipelago, 22 ms. SE. of Nicopoli. Lon. $24^{\circ} 50' E.$ lat. $40^{\circ} 58' N.$

Assam, country of Asia, bounded on the W. by Bengal and Bootan, on the N. by Thibet, and on the SE. and S. by Meckley. Its capital is Ghergong, and the river Burrampooter flows through the whole length of it. The open parts are marked with population and tillage; the woods abound with elephants. Assam lies between lon. 91° and $96^{\circ} E.$ and lat. 25° and $28^{\circ} N.$

Assancale, town of Armenia, on the river Aras, 22 miles E. of Arzerum. Here are hot baths much frequented. Lon. $41^{\circ} 10' E.$ lat. $39^{\circ} 46' N.$

Assanchif, town of Asia, in Diarbeck, seated on the Tigris, 40 ms. SE. of Diarbeckar. Lon. $40^{\circ} 20' E.$ lat. $37^{\circ} 30' N.$

Assanpink, large creek of N. J. rises in Middlesex, from whence it flows SW., into the Delaware river, forming for a few miles above its mouth at Trenton, part of the boundary line between Burlington and Hunterdon counties. There are some cotton factories on this stream.

Assawamset, psto. Plymouth city. Mass., 50 ms. S. from Boston, and 30 E. from Providence.

Assens, seaport of Denmark, in the island of Funen. It is the common passage from the duchy of Sleswick to Copenhagen, and is 17 ms. SW. of Odensee. Lon. $10^{\circ} 2' E.$ lat. $55^{\circ} 17' N.$

Assiniboin, river of North America, in the U. S. and British territories; rising by two large branches, the Assiniboin proper, and Red River. The former has its source in the recesses of Cabotia, as high as lat. $52^{\circ} 30' N.$ flows SE. 200, and E. 100, joins Red river. The latter rises in the U. S. as far S. as lat. $45^{\circ} 30'$, and flowing thence nearly N. about 300 ms. unites with the

Assiniboin, which continuing a short distance NE. is lost in the extreme southern angle of lake Winnipic. The regions drained by the Assiniboin and its confluent are flat, full of small lakes, and extend NW. from the sources of the Mississippi.

Assisio, city of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, on the side of a high mountain. The cathedral of St. Francis is magnificent, and composed of three churches, one above another. It is 70 ms. N. of Rome. Lon. $12^{\circ} 38' E.$ lat. $43^{\circ} N.$

Assos, seaport of Natolia, on a bay of the Archipelago, 12 ms. SE. of Troas. Lon. $26^{\circ} 36' E.$ lat. $39^{\circ} 32' N.$

Assumption, psto. Lafourche, Interior Lou., 91 ms. W. from New Orleans.

Assumption, episcopal city, the capital of Paraguay, in S. America. It is a large, populous, and handsome town, and stands in a fertile country, on the river Paraguay. Lon. W. C. $17^{\circ} 25' E.$ lat. $26^{\circ} N.$

Assumption, parish of Lou. situated along both banks of the Lafourche river; having the interior of Lafourche SE., Atchafalaya river SW., Ascension NW. and St. James' and St. John's NE. It is about 35 ms. long, and 15 ms. wide; area 500 sqms. The face of the parish is level, and, except the margin of the Lafourche, and some other streams, liable to annual submersion. Soil extremely fertile. Staples sugar and cotton. No town of any consequence. N. lat. 30° and lon. $14^{\circ} W.$ from W. C. intersect in this parish near the banks of the Lafourche river. Pop. 1820, 3576.

Assynt, district of Sutherland, in Sstd., containing limestone and marble.

Assyria, country of Asia, celebrated in ancient history. It comprehended the provinces in Asia now called Diarbec, Curdistan, and Irac.

Astabat, town of Armenia, 3 ms. from the river Aras, and 12 S. of Naksivan. Lon. $45^{\circ} 30' E.$ lat. $38^{\circ} 28' N.$

Asi, ancient episcopal town of Italy, in Montserrat. It is seated on the Tanaro, 22 ms. E. of Turin. Lon. $8^{\circ} 8' E.$ lat. $43^{\circ} 3' N.$

Astorga, very ancient city of Spain, in Leon, well fortified by art and nature, seated in a pleasant plain, 25 ms. SW. of Leon. Lon. $5^{\circ} 32' W.$ lat. $42^{\circ} 22' N.$

Astrabad, large town of Persia, capital of a province of the same name, on the Caspian Sea, 200 ms. N. of Ispahan. Lon. $55^{\circ} 35' E.$ lat. $36^{\circ} 30' N.$

Astracan, (the Ghinterkan of the middle ages) episcopal city, of the Russian empire, capital of a province of the same name. It is large and populous, has a good harbour, and is surrounded by strong walls. The river Volga, on which it stands, overflows like the Nile; and when the water is run off, the grass grows with much rapidity. The city of Astracan is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ ms. in circumference, surrounded by a brick wall, which is now in a ruinous condition; but, if we comprehend the suburbs, the circuit will be near 5 ms. The number of inhabitants amounts to 70,000, including Armenians and Tartars, as well as a few Persians and Indians. All round the city, at the distance of 2 ms. are seen a great number of gardens and orchards. This city is supposed to have been, in early times, the general staple for the productions of Persia,

India, and Arabia. It is seated on an island formed by the Volga, 40 ms. NW. of the Caspian Sea. Lon. $47^{\circ} 40'$ E. lat. $46^{\circ} 22'$ N.

Asturias, province of Spain, 120 ms. in length, and 45 in breadth; bounded on the E. by Biscay, on the S. by Old Castile and Leon, on the W. by Galicia, and on the N. by the Atlantic. It is divided into two parts, Asturia d'Oviedo, and Asturia de Santillana. This province is full of mountains and forests, and its wine and horses are excellent. It has mines of gold, lapis, lazuli, and vermillion, and belongs to the eldest son of the king of Spain, who is styled prince of Asturias.

Asylum, tp. of Luzerne cty. Penn. on the SW. side of Susquehannah river, 67 ms. NW. of Wilkes Barre.

Atacamau, harbour of S. America, in Peru. There is a great desert of the same name, extending along the Pacific Ocean from S. lat. 22° to $26'$, and inland to the foot of the Andes. Lon. 70° W. lat. 22° S.

Atacapas, a considerable settlement in lower Louisiana, lying west off the Atchafalaya river; being bounded by that river E., by Opelousas N. and NW. and by the gulf of Mexico S. It is divided into the parishes of St. Martin's and St. Mary's, which see.

Atalaya, town of Portugal, in Estramadura, seated on an eminence, with a strong fortress, 5 ms. S. of Tomar. Lon. $7^{\circ} 56'$ W. lat. $39^{\circ} 25'$ N.

Atchafalaya River, may be strictly called the continuation of Red River; it is only 114 chains along the right bank of the Mississippi, from the ingress of Red River to the egress of Atchafalaya, the latter may therefore be considered as leaving the Mississippi exactly on lat. 31° N. It is only at high floods, however, when any great quantity of water leaves the Mississippi by Atchafalaya; when the former is at a moderately low stage, the current into the latter ceases. The Atchafalaya, below its efflux, continues SW. about 2 ms. where it assumes a south course, which continues, with a small deviation to the east, 50 ms. in a direct line. The river then turns SE. 10 ms. and again E. 25 ms. to its junction with Plaquemine from the Mississippi. Below the Plaquemine the Atchafalaya reassumes a south course of 60 ms. falls into the gulf of Mexico, having an entire length of 147 ms. A few spots of land sufficiently high for cultivation are found on the left bank of the Atchafalaya, near its efflux from the Mississippi; those, however, soon cease, and both banks are generally liable to inundation. A very heavy forest covers both shores of this river, until within a few ms. of its mouth. Twenty-six ms. below its efflux commences the great raft. This singular phenomenon, about which so much mistake and speculation has been made, was measured by the writer of this article; the following is the fruit of his observations on the subject. From the course of that particular bend of the Mississippi, out of which the Atchafalaya issues, the drift timber of the former is thrown into the latter. In 1778, this drift timber passed into the Atchafalaya, in such quantity as to form a compact mass, too large to pass down with the current, and therefore choked and became settled. Other accessions have

annually augmented the original body, and now form rafts of more or less extent, for about 25 ms. along the river. It is a very erroneous, though a common opinion, that the raft is sufficiently compact to admit the passage of horses, and that trees are formed upon it: both these statements are entirely unfounded. It is with considerable difficulty and danger, that a man can cross the river on the timber; the body of which rises and falls with the water of the river, and at all seasons maintains an equal elevation above the surface. The raft is in fact subject to continual change of position, to which superadding its recent formation, renders either the solidity of its structure, or the growth of large timber impossible. Some small willows and other aquatic bushes, are frequently seen amongst the drift wood, but are too frequently destroyed by the shifting of the mass to acquire any considerable size. The distance between the extremities of the raft is, as stated, about 25 ms. but of this space not more than 10 ms. is impeded by raft. The width of the river is about 220 yards. If we allow the timber to be 8 feet deep, 10 ms. by 220 yards, will yield 2,240,500 solid cords.

The first stream of consequence which enters Atchafalaya, is the Cortabau, which comes in from the NW. half a mile above the lower raft. (See *Courtableau*.) Around the mouth of Courtableau is one wide overflow. Towards Opelousas and Attacapas this drowned tract reaches 8 or 9 ms. in a direct line from the Atchafalaya. The intermediate space at high water is a lake. The currents of the smaller bayous are lost in the maze, and only remain distinguishable by the openings of their channels. The many lakes that mingle with the outlets of the river, and with each other, render this region in an extraordinary manner intricate. Below Courtableau many outlets leave the Atchafalaya, which flow into lake Chetimaches, and whose waters again enter the main stream by the outlet of that lake. From Courtableau to the Cow Island is SE. 25 ms. in a direct line. Here the river turns east. So numerous are the outlets between Courtableau and Cow Island, that the current of the Atchafalaya passes by them into lake Chetimaches, and therefore from Cow Island to the Plaquemine, the volume of the former river is nearly stagnant. The river here winds diagonally over an inclined plane, and when the swell of the waters rise above the banks, the water naturally flows down the direct slope, and consequently, when the river assumes an eastern course, the current at high water is at right angles to the river. Within a short distance below Cow Island, there is a very narrow selvage of high land commencing on the right shore, which continues to the entrance of the Plaquemine, but cut by 20 or 30 outlets, great and small. In this eastern course of Atchafalaya, the light coloured water of Mississippi disappears, and the stream assumes the dark green tinge of the waters of the swamps. This change is effected by a bayou, whose banks are in general above overflow, and which comes in from towards Tausse Riviere, and flowing SW. carries the Mississippi waters towards Cow Island.

Where the Atchafalaya and Plaquemine form their junction, the united stream assumes a S.

course, which it maintains to the gulf of Mexico, the distance by a meridian line 54 ms., or about 70 ms. pursuing the river. A summary of all the distances gives the whole length of the Atchafalaya, by comparative course, 133 ms. and along the stream 193 ms.

A particular description of this river below Plaquemine would be mere repetition. It is sufficiently explicit to observe that 10 ms. below Plaquemine another small raft impedes the navigation, boats being obliged to be taken by an outlet through lake Natchez, and thence again into the main stream below. The Atchafalaya passes through lake Chetimaches, and 3 ms. farther down contracts again into a river of about 240 yards wide, receives the Teche, 5 or 6 ms. below which timber ceases, and the level grassy sea marsh reaches the banks, and continues with the Atchafalaya to its mouth. The only spots of valuable arable land on the entire banks of Atchafalaya in all its course, is near the mouth of Teche, and the opposite bank, a few ms. below, at Rice's Island. See *Teche*, and *Rice's Island*.

The tide flows up the Atchafalaya, when the Mississippi is low, as high as the great raft, and at other seasons in proportion to the height of the streams in the interior.

Atchafalaya Bay, at the mouth of Atchafalaya river, on the coast of Lou. about 30 ms. long from SE. to NW., and 20 ms. wide. A long bar from Point Chevreuil to Point au Fer, on which, at common tides, there is about 9 feet water, prevents vessels above that draft from entering, though the depth within and up the Atchafalaya, to the mouth of Teche, would admit vessels of any assignable tonnage.

Atna, town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, 22 ms. N. of Policastro. Lon. 15° 58' E. lat. 40° 36' N.

Ath, town in Austrian Hainault, seated on the Dender, 12 ms. NW. of Mons. Lon. 3° 44' E. lat. 50° 35' N.

Athapescow, lake of British America. Lat. 60° N. lon. W. C. 32° W. It discharges into Slave lake, by Slave river. It is about 200 ms. long; mean width 20.

Athelney, island of Somersetshire, Eng. at the confluence of the Thone and Parret, memorable for having afforded shelter to king Alfred.

Athens, now called *Setines*, once a celebrated city, the capital of ancient Attica, but now of Livadia, in European Turkey. After many revolutions, the Turks finally wrested it from the Venetians; and it has now not more than 10,000 inhabitants, of whom three-fourths are Christians of the Greek church; the remainder Turks. It is the see of an archbishop, and is defended by a citadel on the summit of a lofty rock. The town stands beneath the citadel; not encompassing the rock as formerly, but spreading into the plain to the W. and NW. Some masses of brick-work, standing separate without the town, belonged, perhaps, to the ancient wall, of which other traces also appear. The houses are mostly mean and straggling. In the lanes, the high walls on each side, which are commonly white-washed, reflect strongly the light of the sun. The streets were very irregular, and, anciently, were neither uniform nor handsome. There are many magnificent ruins, which testify its

former grandeur. It is situated on the gulf of Engia, 100 ms. NE. of Lacedemon, and 320 S. by W. of Constantinople. Lon. 23° 57' E. lat. 38° 5' N.

Hobhouse says, "He who, at this day, (1809) surveys the hill of the Acropolis, (the citadel of Athens,) has the view of a site which has been covered with the habitations of men, and has maintained, probably without intermission, a pop. of 8000 or 10,000 souls for more than 30 centuries; a fortune to which no other spot, that I know of, in the world, can justly pretend; and which a view of its revolutions and disasters must render still more surprising."

Athens, psto. Somerset cy. Maine, 22 ms. NNE. from Norridgewock. Pop. in 1810, 374; in 1820, 590.

Athens, tp. Windham cy. Ver. Pop. 1820, 480.

Athens, pst. and seat of justice in Greene cy. N. Y., situated on the right bank of the Hudson river, opposite Hudson. Lat. 42° 15' N. lon. W. C. 3° 10' E. It is a fine flourishing village, containing about 300 houses, and, including the tp. 2030 inhabitants, in 1820.

Athens, pst. Bradford cy. Penn., on the Susquehannah. Pop. 1820, 1108.

Athens, psto. M'Minn cy. Ten., 80 ms. SE. from Murfreesborough

Athens, village and psto. Limestone cy. Al., 25 ms. W. from Huntsville.

Athens, pst. in Clarke cy. Geo., 70 ms. N. from Milledgville. Franklin college, located in this town, went into operation in 1803. Its endowments are, a president, four professors, and two tutors. Its support is founded upon funds arising from 100,000 dollars, bank stock, and 50,000 acres of land; 12,000 dollars have been appropriated to the purchase of a library and philosophical apparatus. Lat. 33° 58' N. lon. W. C. 6° 40' W.

Athens, cy. of Ohio, having Meigs and Gallia S., Jackson SW., Hocking W., Perry and Morgan N., Washington and Ohio river E. It is about 40 ms. in length from E. to W.; mean width 23; area 900 sqms. The country is hilly, but well wooded and watered. The soil extremely fertile. Chief town, Athens. Lat. 39° 20' N. and W. lon. W. C. 5°, intersect in this cy. It is traversed from NW. to SE. by Hocking river. Pop. 1820, 6338.

Athens, pstv. and seat of justice for Athens cy. Ohio, upon the Hocking river, 73 ms. SE. from Columbus, and 41 W. from Marietta. Lat. 39° 23' N. lon. W. C. 5° 5' W.

Atherston, town of Warwickshire, Eng., on the Anker, indifferently large and well built; 10 ms. N. of Coventry, and 104 NW. of London. Lon. 1° 30' W. lat. 52° 40' N.

Athlone, town of Ireland, in the cy. of West Meath, on the Shannon, 60 ms. W. of Dublin. Lon. 7° 41' W. lat. 53° 22' N.

Athol, district of Perthshire, Stld., a beautiful, romantic, and mountainous country, containing some fine lakes.

Athol, tp. in Worcester cy. Mass. Pop. in 1810, 1041, and in 1820, 1211.

Athol, pstv. Worcester cy. Mass., 70 ms. NW. from Boston.

Athol, tp. in Warren cy. N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 570.

Athol, psto. in Athol tp. Warren cty. N. Y., 80 ms. N. of Albany.

Athos, or *Monte-Santo*, mountain of Macedonia, in a peninsula, to the S. of the gulf of Connessa, about 30 ms. in circumference, and two in perpendicular height. It is inhabited by a great number of Greek monks, who have many fortified monasteries upon it. Here they cultivate olives and vines; and are carpenters, masons, &c. leading an austere life, and living to a great age. It is 70 ms. E. of Solonichi. Lon. $26^{\circ} 20'$ E. lat. $40^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Athy, town of Ireland, in the cty. of Kildare, and province of Leinster, seated on the river Barrow, 12 ms. S. of Kildare. Lon. $6^{\circ} 37'$ W. lat. $52^{\circ} 58'$ N.

Atkinson, a point of the NW. coast of N. America. Lat. $49^{\circ} 21'$ N. lon. W. C. $45^{\circ} 55'$ W.

Atkinson, pstv. and tp. Penobscot cty. Maine, Pop. in 1820, 245.

Atkinson, tp. and pstv. in Rockingham cty. New-Hampshire. Pop. in 1810, 556, in 1820, 563.

Atlantic, or *Atlantic Ocean*, takes its name from mount Atlas in Africa, and lies between the W. continents of Africa and Europe, and the E. continent of America. Its least breadth, from Guinea, in Africa, to Brasil, in S. America, is 2300 ms. On one side of the equator, it is called the N. Atlantic Ocean; and on the other, the S. Atlantic Ocean.

The Atlantic Ocean is remarkable, as being the only large aquatic opening between the polar extremities of the earth. By reference to the articles *Baltic*, *Earth*, and *Europe*, it will be seen in what manner the climates of the opposing shores of the Atlantic are influenced by its peculiar extent and position.

Atlas, chain of high mountains in Africa, separating Barbary from Biledulgerid. They are inhabited almost in every place, except where the extreme cold will not permit. The highest summit of this chain is estimated at about 12,000 feet above the surface of the Atlantic Ocean.

Atlixco, town of Mexico, in Puebla, situated 20 ms. SW. from the city of Puebla. Lat. $18^{\circ} 50'$ N. lon. W. C. $21^{\circ} 40'$ W.

Atokas, or *Tabicoak*, river, runs into Lake Ontario W. of York, and the river Humber, U. C. The mouth of this river, is the boundary between the Mississauga lands, and the East Riding of the cty. of York. It is now generally called the Etobreake.

Atoli, one of the Sandwich Islands, discovered by Captain Cook, in 1778. Towards the NE. and NW., the face of the country is ragged and broken; but to the S. it is more even. The hills rise from the sea side with a gentle acclivity, and at a little distance back, are covered with wood.

Atayaque, small river of Texas; it is a branch of the Sabine.

Atri, episcopal town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ulteriore. It is seated on a craggy mountain, 4 ms. from the Gulf of Venice, and 10 SE. of Teramo. Lon. $15^{\circ} 48'$ E. lat. $41^{\circ} 35'$ N.

Atsion, village, Burlington cty. N. J., where there is a valuable iron foundry; 26 ms. W. of Tuckerton, 29 E. by S. of Philadelphia.

Attascocito, branch of the Sabine river, rises in Texas, about 20 ms. E. from Nacogdoches.

Attica, tp. and pstv. Genessee cty. N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 1519.

Attica, bay, on the S. side of the Ottawa river, at the mouth of the river of the same name.

Attica, river of U. C., a branch of the Ottawa river.

Attica, a peninsula of Greece, and in many respects one of the most interesting regions of the earth. In ancient times, Attica was bounded N. by the Asopus, which separated it from Boeotia; NW. by Megaris, SW. by the Saronic Gulf, and SE. and E. by the straits of Eubœa. It forms an irregular triangle, base on the Saronic Gulf and Megaris 50 ms., and altitude from the Megaris to the mouth of the Asopus 30 ms. Including the island of Salamis and cape Ithamus E. from Marathon, the whole of Attica must have fallen short of 200 sqms. This is far below the mean extent of a cty. of the U. S., particularly along the Atlantic slope. The surface of Attica is broken, and much of it occupied by comparatively high mountains. In the northern part spreads the rugged track of Cithæron, and its extension, Parnes. From the Cithæron again branched another chain, which under the local names of Brilessus, Pentelicus, Hymettus, and Laurium, reached the southern extremity of Attica at cape Sunium. The intervening valleys and the island of Salamis afforded the only arable soil, which from a careful inspection of the features of the country, cannot exceed two thirds of the whole area, or 134 sqms. Upon this very limited area ancient Attica, following the lowest estimate, possessed a pop. of 284,000, or upwards of 2000 to the arable sqm. This must appear excessive, and yet we have the evidence of history to warrant the conclusion, that at the period of the Peloponnesian war, a little more than 4 centuries before our area, this little territory must have contained more than 300,000 inhabitants.

According to the best modern accounts, Attica, including Athens, has now a pop. of about 25,000. This, although very trifling, when compared with the ancient state of society in that country, is yet, far above what is generally considered as the mean population of Greece. Attica, or rather the territory of Athens, is now restricted to within Cithæron, and does not exceed 150 sqms.; consequently, it contains a pop. of 180 to the sqm. Before the late revolution in Greece, Attica was subject to the Kisler Aga at Constantinople, and ruled by a Wayrode. See *Greece*.

Attleborough, East, psto. Bristol cty. Mass., 40 ms. S. from Boston.

Attleborough, psto. Bucks cty. Penn.

Attleborough, tp. Bristol cty. Mass. Pop. in 1810, 2716, in 1820, 3055.

Attlebury, town in Norfolk, 14 ms. NE. of Thetford, and 93 of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 5'$ E. lat. $52^{\circ} 35'$ N.

Attlebury, psto. Dutchess cty. N. Y., 63 ms. SSE. from Albany.

Atrato, river of Colombia, falling into the Gulf of Darien. It rises in Choco, and flows N. about 250 ms.

The principal mouth of the great river Atrato is called Barbacoa, situated in $8^{\circ} 12'$ N.

lat. This river meanders through a beautiful country a distance of about 530 ms. following the stream. Its banks are, in general, steep and high, clothed with perpetual verdure and majestic forests, of which the lofty cedar is the most common tree.

At the mouth of this river we have the great bay of Candelaria, capable of containing all the fleets of Europe; the anchorage excellent in 15 to 20 fathoms. Nearly all the bay is completely sheltered, and the most violent northern gales of wind scarcely ruffle the harbour. In fact, there is no bay within the tropics as spacious and safe as Candelaria.

The bar of the river Atrato at the lowest tides has 5 feet, but generally 6½ feet; the entrance is about 200 yards in length, and perfectly safe for vessels of the above mentioned draught.

The first river of any magnitude which discharges itself into the Atrato, is called Succo (turbid or muddy,) distant from the bar about 70 ms., in lat. 7° 46' N. This river may be of consequence as the country advances in settlements, but at present it is full of floating timber and other impediments.

The second river tributary to the Atrato is called Marindo, about 150 ms. from the mouth of the former. About 20 leagues below its entrance into the Atrato, there are the high mountains called Marindo, remarkable for the magnificence of their forests of cedar and other durable woods.

The third river, called Napipi, discharges itself into the Atrato, in lat. 6° 33' N. This river becomes worthy of particular notice, because it is the best channel through which the communication may be opened between the two seas. From its source, or rather from the spot to which a steam boat could navigate, the distance by land to the Pacific Ocean is only 6 ms. The Indians of the country take a bale of goods across this portage weighing 5 arrobas, or 125 pounds, for 1 dollar. These goods are carried to a safe bay on the Pacific, from whence they are taken in canoes to various places.

From the entrance of the Napipi into the Atrato, to a place called Tambo de don Carlos, is about 100 ms., and is usually performed in three days, but a steam-boat could do it in 12 or 14 hours. From Tambo to Antado is 15 ms. and from the latter place to the great bay of Cupica, in the Pacific Ocean, is about 12 or 14 ms.; and the Indians frequently perform two journeys there in the same day. Loads of goods may be taken from Antado to Cupica either by mules or men, but the latter is most common, more especially as commerce by that route is yet in a state of infancy.

The fourth river, called Bebara, discharges itself into the Atrato, in lat. 6° 2'. About 15 ms. from its mouth, is a warehouse, where goods are usually deposited, when destined for Antioquia. From this warehouse to a place called Urroa, is about 60 ms. land carriage; and, as the goods are usually taken by men, and the roads difficult, they are usually 7 days in performing the journey. The cost is about \$12 for 125 pounds weight. From Urroa to Antioquia is about 40 ms. The latter distance is

usually performed by mules, at a charge of \$4 a load.

These facts are stated to show that, by the route of the Atrato, there can be easily opened a great intercourse with the valuable province of Antioquia, instead of the present route by the river Magdalena, and consequently add to the importance of the former river.

The Atrato runs through the province called Citara, and the capital is frequently called by that name, but its proper name is the city of San Francisco de Quibido; it contains about 2000 inhabitants, the air pure, and the heat much less than in the Antilles. The distance from the mouth of the Atrato to Quibido is about 410 ms. by water. From thence to its source about 80 ms. Boats or vessels drawing 7 feet water may go to Quibido, and 5 feet may be carried to the aforementioned Tambo de San Pablo. The rate of the current is generally about two ms. per hour, and, even during the highest freshes, the current is much less rapid than the Mississippi and other rivers of the U. S., of course not the least doubt exists that steam boats of large burden may navigate from the mouth of the Atrato to the Tambo de San Carlos: this latter place is situated on a narrow tongue of land, about four and a half ms. wide, in the province called Novita. On the other side of this narrow isthmus we find the river San Juan, which unites with a river called Calima, and descends to the port or bay of Chorambra, in the Pacific Ocean.

It is therefore unquestionable, that by cutting a canal of a few miles, from Tambo de San Carlos to the river San Juan, a water communication can be opened from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and it is likewise certain that a canal may be cut from Antado to the bay of Cupica; future surveys will establish which of these routes may be best."

The foregoing information is drawn from Wm. D. Robinson, and by that gentlemen credited to a Mr. Kirkland. The distances given must be taken with great allowance, as the entire length of the Atrato, by comparative courses, but little exceeds 200 ms. It is, in fact, a river of great importance, rather from its position than from its magnitude.

Attack, city and fortress of Hindoostan Proper, on the E. bank of the Indus; supposed to stand on the site of the Taxila of Alexander, where he crossed that river. It is 180 ms. NW. of Lahore. Lon. 70° 36' E. lat. 32° 27' N.

Attack, river which rises in the Tartarian mountains, N. of Hindoostan, passes by Cabul, and flows into the Indus above Attack.

Atures, falls of, in the Orinoco, S. America. Lat. 5° 15' N. lon. W. C. 8° 55' E.

Atwater, tp., Portage cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 320.

Atwater, psto. Portage cty. Ohio, 63 ms. NE. from Columbus.

Auburn, town in Wiltshire, Eng., on a branch of the Kennet, 8 ms. NE. of Marlborough and 81 W. of London. Lon. 1° 32' W. lat. 51° 31' N.

Auburn, pstv. and seat of justice in Gayuga cty. N. Y., upon the great western turnpike road, at the outlet of the Owaseo lake, 170 ms. W. from Albany. It has, beside the ordinary county buildings, a state prison capable of con-

taining 1000 prisoners. The pop. exceeds 2000. Lat. $42^{\circ} 56'$ N. lon. W. C. $0^{\circ} 27'$ E.

Auburn, tp. Susquehanna cty. Penn. Pop. in 1820, 208.

Auburn, tp., Richland cty. Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 9169.

Auburn, tp. and pstv. in Gaega cty., Ohio.

Auburn, pst. Oakland cty. Mich.

Aube, department of France, the late province of Champagne.

Aubenas, town of France, in the department of Ardèche and late province of Dauphiny. It has a manufacture of cloths, of Spanish wool, and of red cotton, in imitation of Indian handkerchiefs. Beside corn and wine, its district produces truffles, oranges, figs, olives, chestnuts, and walnuts. The silk-worm and mulberry-tree succeed well here. *Aubenas* is seated on the Ardèche, at the foot of the Cévennes, near the mineral waters of Valtz, and 15 ms. NW. of Viviers. Lon. $4^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $44^{\circ} 40'$ N.

Aubigny, town of France, in the department of Cher, and late province of Berry, in a fine plain, on the river Nere.

Aubin, town of the island of Jersey, with a good harbour and a fort.

Aubin du Cormier, town of France, in the department of Ile and Vilane, and late province of Bretagne, 10 ms. E. of Rennes. Lon. $1^{\circ} 23'$ W. lat. $48^{\circ} 15'$ N.

Aubonne, handsome town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, on a river of the same name, 10 ms. W. of Lausanne. Lon. $6^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $46^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Abusson, town of France, in the department of Creuse, and late territory of Marche. It had a manufacture of tapestry, which made it populous. It is seated on the river Creuse, 37 ms. NE. of Limoges. Lon. $2^{\circ} 15'$ E. lat. $45^{\circ} 58'$ N.

Aucaugrel, town of Africa, capital of the kingdom of Adcl, seated on a mountain. Lon. $44^{\circ} 25'$ E. lat. $0^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Auch, episcopal city of France, in the department of Gers, lately an archi-episcopal see, and the capital of Gascony. It lies on the summit and declivity of a steep hill, at the foot of which runs the Gers. Pop. 8000. They have manufactures of velvet, serges, crapes, hats, and leather. *Auch* is 37 ms. W. of Toulouse. Lon. $0^{\circ} 40'$ E. lat. $43^{\circ} 39'$ N.

Auckland, *Bishop's*, town in the bishopric of Durham. It is pleasantly seated on the side of a hill, and noted for its beautiful castle and for its chapel, whose architecture is very curious. It is 8 ms. S. by W. of Durham, and 251 NNW. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 31'$ W. lat. $54^{\circ} 43'$ N.

Aude, department of France, part of the late province of Languedoc. Pop. 241,000.

Auglaize, tp. in Wood cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 216.

Auglaize, southern branch of Maumee river, Ohio, rising in Allen cty., and flowing nearly N. 83 ms. falls in Maumee, near fort Defiance.

Augsburg, city of Suabia, lately imperial, and a bishop's see, but now the capital of a principality subject to Bavaria. It is a large fortified place, has a variety of manufactures, and is one of the principal trading towns in Germany. The cathedral, town-house, and other public buildings, are magnificent. In the bishop's palace, the Lutherans presented their confession

of faith to the emperor Charles V. in 1550, hence called the Confession of Augsburg. It is seated between the Werdach and Lech, 30 ms. NW. of Munich. Lon. $10^{\circ} 55'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 17'$ N.

Augusta, tp. of Greenville cty., U. C.

Augusta, tp. in Kennebec cty. Maine. Pop. 1810, 1805, and in 1820, 2457.

Augusta, tp. in Oneida cty. N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 2771.

Augusta, tp. in Northumberland cty. Penn. Pop. 1810, 1373, in 1820, 2075.

Augusta, pst. Sussex cty. N. J., 70 ms. N. from Trenton.

Augusta, seat of justice of Bracken cty. Ken. is a small town delightfully situated on a handsome bank of the Ohio river. It is 18 ms. below Limestone, and 65 ms. from Lexington. Pop. 1820, 260.

Augusta, cty. of Virg. lying between the SW. mountain and Blue Ridge, having Rockbridge SW., Bath and Pendleton NW., Rockingham NE., and Albemarle and Nelson SE. It is in form of a square of 30 ms. each side; 900 sqms. The face of the cty. waving, or rather hilly; soil variegated, but generally productive. Staples, tobacco, flour, and pork. Chief town, Staunton. Pop. 1820, 16,742. N. lat. 38° , and 2° W. lon. W. C. intersect in the southern part of this cty. The Shenandoah and James river rise in Augusta, and flow from it in opposite directions.

Augusta, tp. in Columbiana cty. Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 533.

Augusta, capital and pst. of Geo. situate on the SW. bank of the river Savannah, 120 ms. NW. of the town of Savannah. It is seated on a fine plain, and enjoys the best soil, with the advantage of a central situation between the upper and lower countries, and is rising into importance. Pop. in 1820, about 4000. Lat. $33^{\circ} 20'$ N. lon. W. C. 5° W.

Augusta, pst. Perry cty. Miss. 74 ms. SE. from Monticello.

Augusta, small village and pst. on the left bank of Tallapoosa river, Montgomery cty. Al. 68 ms. E. from Cahaba.

Augustine, St. city of the U. S. in Flor. N. lat. $29^{\circ} 58'$, lon. W. C. $4^{\circ} 50'$ W.

This town is situated on the eastern coast of Flor. It is built in a prairie on the sea shore, surrounded by walls and a dry ditch on the land side. It is defended on the N. by a fort of 4 stations, called the Fort of St. Jean, built of stone, with a parapet 9 feet thick and a rampart 20 feet high, with bomb proof casemates and ways, and is lined with more than 50 pieces of artillery. Upon the sea shore, S. of the town, stands another small fort connected with the walls of the town. This fort defends the harbour, which is good, safe, and commodious, with a depth of water of not less than from 28 to 30 feet at low tide. This harbour is covered from the sea side by a long and low island, called the Island of St. Anastase. It is separated from the main land by a branch of the sea called the river Matanze.

Should a vessel, after leaving the Bahama Channel, be obliged, in consequence of some accident, or any particular reason, to stand in for an harbour, the port of St. Augustine is the nearest and most advantageous place.

The entrance is covered outside by sand banks and rocks, extending out more than one-third of a league, between which there are openings or passes, which form the channels leading to the interior of the harbour. The S. channel is the one vessels generally make use of. There is not less than from 20, 25, to 30 feet water at low tide; but before you enter this channel, you have to pass a bar, over which there is not more than 9 feet water at low tide. You can moor your ship outside of the bar, and wait till the tide comes in. This pass can easily be distinguished by the breakers of the sea, which beat against the rocks on the banks S. and N., and thereby plainly mark out the passage, which is at least 300 fathoms wide. After passing the bar you find from 18 to 20 feet water. You will range along the island of Annastasiu within 2 cable lengths; you may cast anchor near the NE. point, opposite a battery, in 26 feet water, at the distance of one cable length and an half from the land. You double the N. point of the island, and then come to anchor before the town. N. and S. of the town there are 2 great Indian villages, which form the suburbs thereof. Half a league from the town, on the N. side, is a small fort, called the Fort Negro, situated on a flat and level ground, at a little distance from the northern shore of the river St. Marks, with a branch communicating with the river St. Jean, towards the mouth, in the Atlantic Ocean. These passes and entrance into the harbour are very advantageously situated; for all the vessels coming from Mexico, Lou. and the Havanna, are obliged to pass through the Bahama channel, at a short distance from St. Augustine, the port of which can be made with ease, and where you will find assistance and relief—*Nat. Int. Oct. 17th, 1825.*

Aguatine, cape of Brasil, in Pernambuco, about 20 ms. S. from Olinda. S. lat. 8° 30', lon. W. C. 42° E.

Augustow, small, but strong town of Poland, in Polachia, seated on the Nariou, 44 ms. N. of Bielisk. Lon. 23° 40' E. lat. 53° 25' N.

Augustus, Fort, small fortress of Invernesshire, Sld. at the head of Loch Ness, between the rivers Taarf and Oich.

Avigliano, small town of Italy, in Piedmont, 7 ms. W. of Turin. Lon. 7° 38' E. lat. 45° 5' N.

Avignon, city of France, capital of a territory of the same name, with a university. It was formerly, from 1309 to 1376, the residence of the popes, who afterward returned to Rome. It is advantageously seated on the Rhone, 20 ms. E. of Nismes. Lon. 4° 53' E. lat. 43° 57' N.

Aulcester, town of Warwickshire, Eng., 7 ms. W. of Stratford upon Avon, and 102 NW. of London. Lon. 1° 52' W. lat. 52° 16' N.

Aulps, town of France, in the department of Var, and late province of Provence. Lon. 6° 30' E. lat. 43° 40' N.

Aunis, lately small territory of France, in Poitou, and now forming part of the department of Lower Charente.

Auray, small seaport of France, on the gulf of Morbihan, in the department of that name, and late province of Bretagne, 8 ms. W. of Vannes. Lon. 2° 33' W. lat. 37° 41' N.

Aurelius, pstv. and tp. Cayuga cty. N. Y., the tp. is situated at the head of Owasco lake, be-

tween the tps. of Junius and Marcellus, and the psto. about 5 ms. SW. from Auburn. Pop. 1820, 7923.

Aurelius, tp. in Washington cty. Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 239.

Aurich, town of Westphalia, in E. Friesland, with a castle, where the count resides. It is seated in a plain surrounded by forests full of game, 12 ms. NE. of Embden. Lon. 7° 12' E. lat. 53° 28' N.

Aurierville, pstv. Montgomery cty. N. C., 124 ms. SW. by W. from Raleigh.

Aurillac, populous trading town of France, on the river Jordanne, in the department of Cantal, and late province of Auvergne. Quantities of lace and velvet are manufactured here. It is 30 ms. SW. of St. Flour, and 250 S. of Paris. Lon. 2° 22' E. lat. 44° 55' N.

Aurora, island, one of the New Hebrides, in the S. Pacific Ocean. It is about twelve leagues long, but not above five broad. Lon. 168° 24' E. lat. 15° 8' S.

Aurora, tp. in Erie cty. N. Y., 15 ms. SE. from Buffalo. Pop. 1820, 1285.

Aurora, tp. and pstv., on the eastern shore of Cayuga lake, in Cayuga cty., 12 ms. SW. from Auburn.

Aurora, psto. and tp., Portage cty. Ohio. Pop. 1810, 189; in 1820, 549.

Aurora, psto. Dearborn cty. Ind., 25 ms. W. from Cincinnati.

Aurangabad, considerable city of Asia, in the Deccan of Hindoostan. It is but a modern city; owing its rise from a small town, to the capital of Dowlatabad, to the great Aurungzebe, from whom it had its name. It is 260 ms. NE. of Bombay. Lon. 76° 2' E. lat. 19° 45' N.

Austerlitz, or *Slawkow*, town of Moravia. Near this place, a great and decisive victory was obtained by the French, commanded by Buonaparte, over the Austrians and Russians, on the 2d of Dec. 1805, which led to the treaty of Presburg. It is 12 ms. E. of Bran, and 30 SSW. of Olmutz.

Austerlitz, pst. Columbia cty. N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 2355.

Austinburgh, tp. Ashtabula cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 445.

Austintown, tp. Trumbull cty. Ohio. Pop. 1810, 440, in 1820, 1720.

Austinville, pstv. Wythe cty. Vir., on the E. side of Kanawha river, 24 ms. E. of Wythe court house, and 366 from W. C.

Australasia, name applied by some geographers to those islands that lie S. of the continent of Asia, as New Holland, New Guinea, New Britain, New Ireland, New Caledonia, New Zealand, and those of Solomon, Arroo, New Hebrides, &c.

Austria, an empire of Europe, the name of which has been taken from one of its constituent provinces. The Austrian empire occupies the central, and comprises some of the finest parts of Europe. It is at present composed of:

	Pop.
Austria proper, - - -	1,700,000
Bohemia, - - -	3,022,000
Bukovina and Lodomeria, - -	250,000
	4,972,000

	Pop.
<i>Brought forward,</i>	4,972,000
Carinthia,	160,000
Carniola,	200,000
Croatia and part of Sclavonia,	500,000
Hungary and Transylvania,	11,500,000
Gallicia,	3,650,000
Moravia and part of Silesia,	1,655,000
Stiria,	800,000
Lombardy,	5,000,000
	<hr/> 28,437,000

Freystadt,	-	-	-	-	4
Wells,	-	-	-	-	3
Gmunden,	-	-	-	-	3
Reid,	-	-	-	-	3
Hallstadt,	-	-	-	-	2
Steyer,	-	-	-	-	2
The aggregate population of Lower Austria,	-	-	-	-	1,062
Upper Austria,	-	-	-	-	646
					<hr/> 1,708

This table exhibits the heterogeneous composition, and vast magnitude of Austria, amongst the states of Europe. Occupying the middle basin of the Danube, and the north of Italy, this empire possesses the most fertile regions in Europe. The mountainous chains of Bohemia, Hungary, Poland, and the Alpine tracts, towards Turkey and Italy, abound in metals and minerals, to such vast extent, that Austria is justly considered as the most productive metallic region of not only Europe, but of the eastern continent: and, by a singular fortune, the salt mines of Wieliczka in Poland, fell to Austria. The entire area now under the Austrian sceptre, amounts to about 268,000 sqms. From the extreme eastern angle of Transylvania, to the eastern boundary of Sardinia, in a direction nearly E. and W., Austria extends 900 ms., and in breadth from Croatia to the northern part of Bohemia, 450 ms. The empire generally, lies between 45° and 50° N. lat.

Austria is commonly considered as a Germanic state; but it is evident, that if the far greater part of its inhabitants are taken into view, it is much more Hungarian, and even more Italian than German. The Roman Catholic is the prevailing religion, though other sects exist partially, and are permitted rather than tolerated, to exercise their rites in the empire of Austria. See *Arch-Duchy of Austria, and Earth*.

Austria, in German, *Esterreich*, *Eastern kingdom*, the original centre around which the empire of that name has been formed. It is an Arch-Ducal province, along both banks of the Danube, and sub-divided into Upper Austria and Lower Austria, separated by the river Ens. It is about 140 miles long, and with a mean width of 70 broad, containing 9800 sqms. One third of this extent consists of mountains, forests, lakes, and pasture grounds. It is bounded by Bavaria W., Stiria S., Hungary E., and Bohemia and Moravia on the N.

The population of the principal places are:

LOWER AUSTRIA.

Vienna,	-	-	-	-	256,000
Krems,	-	-	-	-	7,000
Wiener Neustadt,	-	-	-	-	5,000
Waidhopfen,	-	-	-	-	4,300
Kloster Neuburg,	-	-	-	-	3,026
St. Polten,	-	-	-	-	2,960
Korn Neuburg,	-	-	-	-	2,500
Boaden,	-	-	-	-	2,000

UPPER AUSTRIA.

Linz, or Lintz,	-	-	-	-	18,000
Ens,	-	-	-	-	4,400

The climate of Austria may be safely assumed as a scale by which to estimate that of ce Europe. It lies from N. lat. 47° 20' to 48° 30'. Linz, the most westerly city, is about 1000 feet above the level of the Black Sea; and Linz near Presburg, the most eastern, is 1000 feet above the same level. On the bank of the Danube and the lower country, the heat is excessive in summer, and cold extremely in winter. Fahrenheit's thermometer frequently rises to 98°, and sinking below zero. The changes are rapid and severe. On the 25th Aug. 1805, Fahrenheit's thermometer, at 3 1/2 in the afternoon, stood at 97°, and at three in the morning, was down at 54°, at Vienna.

Austria is limited N. by the mountains of Bohemia, and S. by those of Styria. The country is uneven, the valleys producing grain and fruits. The mean temperature of the springs and deep wells at Vienna, from 44° to 46° of Fahrenheit. The air is consistently healthy, though the winters are long, and to great vicissitudes. Agriculture generally commences in the latter part of March, and winter sets in about the beginning of November.

The rivers of Austria are, the Danube, which rolls its great volume through the whole of Austria, and receives from the N. the Moravia, and Kamp; and from the S. the Ens, Traun, and Tracen. There are a few lakes, but of sufficient note to demand particular attention.

Autauga, city of AL, having Alabama river Montgomery SE. and S., Dallas SW., C W., Shelby N. and Coosa river, NE. It is 43 by 18 ms.; area 774; surface hilly, and varied in quality from first rate along streams to extremely sterile ridges. Soil cotton. Pop. 1820, 3853. Chief town, Montgomery. Ctl. lat. 32° 30' N. lon. W. C. 90°.

Autun, ancient town of France, the episcopal see of the department of Saone and Loire, in the late province of Burgundy; it contains great many mines, and produces a great quantity of sulphur. It is 45 ms. E. by S. of N. and 162 SE. of Paris. Lon. 4° 23' E. lat. 47° 57' N.

Auvergne, late province of France, 100 miles in length, and 75 in breadth; bounded N. by the Bourbonnois, on the E. by Forez, on the W. by Limosin, Quercy, and Marche, and on the S. by Rouergue and Cevennes. It now forms the two departments of Cantal and Puy de Dome.

Awe Loch, one of the most beautiful lakes in Scotland, in Argyleshire, 30 ms. long, and in parts, above two broad. It contains many little islands, tufted with trees. The river, the outlet of this lake, is discharged into the Firth of Clyde, at the village of Bunawe.

Auxerre, ancient town of France, in the department of Yonne, lately an episcopal see of Burgundy, advantageously situated on the Yonne. The inhabitants are computed at 16,000; and it contains many fountains and squares. It is 25 ms. S. of Sens. Lon. $5^{\circ} 39'$ E. lat. $47^{\circ} 48'$ N.

Auxonne, town of France in the department of Cote d'Or and late province of Burgundy, on the Saone, over which there is a bridge of 23 arches, and is 17 ms. E. of Dijon. Lon. $5^{\circ} 22'$ E. lat. $47^{\circ} 11'$ N.

Ava, large river which rises in Thibet, and crossing the kingdoms of Burmah, and Pegu, falls into the bay of Bengal by several mouths.

Ava, large city in Asia, capital of the kingdom of Burmah, and seated on the river Ava. The inhabitants are well-shaped, have good features, and an olive complexion; but the women, who are small, are whiter than the men. Ava is 1150 ms. NE. of Calcutta. Lon. $96^{\circ} 40'$ E. lat. 21° N.

Ava, long tract of coast in Asia, on the E. side of the gulf of Bengal, extending from the S. extremity of Aracan to Cape Negrais, and divided from Pegu, on the E. by the river Ava.

Avalea, ancient town of France, in the department of Yonne and late province of Burgundy. It is 20 ms. SE. of Auxerre. Lon. $3^{\circ} 52'$ E. lat. $47^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Aveiro, town of Portugal, on the lake of Vouga, with a good harbour, 30 ms. S. of Oporto. Lon. $8^{\circ} 30'$ W. lat. $40^{\circ} 40'$ N.

Aveiron, department of France, including the late province of Rouergue.

Avellino, episcopal town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore. It was almost ruined by an earthquake in 1694, and is 25 ms. E. of Naples. Lon. 15° E. lat. $40^{\circ} 50'$ N.

Avenche, town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, formerly capital of Switzerland, but now shows its former greatness only by its ruins. It is 15 ms. W. of Bern. Lon. $6^{\circ} 52'$ E. lat. $46^{\circ} 50'$ N.

Aventville, pstv. Nash. city. N. C., by the pstrd., 77 ms. NE. from Raleigh.

Averach, fortified town of Germany, in the S. part of Suabia, and dutchy of Wirtemberg, seated at the foot of a mountain on the rivulet Erms, 15 ms. E. of Tubingen. Lon. $9^{\circ} 22'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 26'$ N.

Averno, a lake of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, 2 ms. long, and 1 broad. Virgil and others have said that the water was so bad, that birds drop dead when flying over it, and hence they call it the lake of hell; but it is now found to have no poisonous quality; for birds not only fly over it, but swim upon it. A little to the W. of the lake is a cave, where some pretend they went formerly to consult the Cumean Sybil. There are also some old walls, which some suppose to be the ruins of a temple of Apollo, and others of Pluto.

Aversa, town of Naples, with a bishop's see. It is seated in a very fine plain, 8 ms. N. of Naples. Lon. $14^{\circ} 20'$ E. lat. $40^{\circ} 59'$ N.

Avery'sboro, pstv. of Cumberland city. N. C., standing on the E. side of the NW. branch of Cape Fear river, 35 ms. N. of Fayetteville, and 36 S. of Raleigh.

Aves, or the Islands of Birds, so called from the great number of birds that frequent them.

They are 70 ms. E. by S. of Curacao, and 1000 N. of the coast of Terra Firma.

Avesnes, small but strong town of France, in the department of the North and late province of Hainault, seated on the Hesper, 25 ms. E. of Cambray, and 100 NE. of Paris. Lon. $3^{\circ} 58'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 8'$ N.

Avila, ancient town of Spain, in Old Castile. It has a university, and in the middle of a fine large plain, surrounded with mountains, and covered with fruit-trees and vineyards, 40 ms. NW. of Madrid. Lon. $4^{\circ} 35'$ W. lat. $40^{\circ} 40'$ N.

Aviles, town of Spain, in Asturias d' Oviedo, on the bay of Biscay, 25 ms. N. of Oviedo. Lon. $6^{\circ} 5'$ W. lat. $43^{\circ} 27'$ N.

Avis, small town of Portugal, in Alentejo, on an eminence with a castle near the river Avis. Hence the military order of the knights of Avis have their name. It is 65 ms. E. of Lisbon. Lon. $7^{\circ} 40'$ lat. $38^{\circ} 46'$ N.

Avon, river that rises in Wilts, Eng. and coasting the edge of the new forest, falls into the English channel at Christchurch Bay in Hampshire.

Avon, river that rises in Leicestershire, Eng. and running SW. by Warwick and Eversham, falls into the Severn, at Tewkesbury, in Gloucestershire.

Avon, Lower, river that rises in Wilts, Eng., and running W. to Bath, becomes navigable there, continues its course to Bristol, and falls into the Severn.

Avon, tp. in Somerset city. Maine. Pop. 1810, 304, in 1820, 450.

Avon, tp. in Ontario, city. N. Y. Pop. 1820, 1933.

Avon, psto. Somerset, city. Maine, 100 ms. NE. from Portland.

Avon, psto. Lorrain city. Ohio. *Vide post office*.

Avoyelles, parish of Louisiana, having Opelousas, or St. Landre SW., Rapides NW., Red River NE., Mississippi and Atchafalaya rivers E. It is 35 by 20 ms.; area 700 sqns. The general surface of Avoyelles is a dead level, and annually overflowed alluvial plain; but the prairie or arable part of about 15 ms. by from 2 to 5, lies 20 or 25 feet above overflow, with a very productive soil. Staple cotton. No town of any consequence. Pop. 1820, 2245. Ctl. lat. 31° N. lon. 15° W. from W. C.

Avranches, ancient town of France, in the department of the channel and late province of Normandy; the city is mean but is finely seated on an eminence, near which the sea runs about $1\frac{1}{2}$ ms. from the ocean and 30 E. of St. Malo. Lon. $1^{\circ} 18'$ W. lat. $48^{\circ} 41'$ N.

Avatsha-Bay, harbour of Kamtschatka, the safest and most extensive that has been discovered, and the only one in that part of the world, that can admit vessels of a considerable burden. Lon. $158^{\circ} 48'$ E. lat. $52^{\circ} 51'$ N.

Avlen, small imperial town of Suabia, on the river Cochen, 15 ms. W. of Oeting. It was taken by the French in August, 1796. Lon. $10^{\circ} 15'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 36'$ N.

Acbridge, corporate town in Somersetshire, Eng. on the river Ax, under the Mendip hills, where there is a good pasturage, 10 ms. NW. of Wells, and 132 W. of London. Lon. 3° W. lat. $51^{\circ} 17'$ N.

Axel, small fortified town of Dutch Flanders, seated in a morass, 10 ms. N. of Ghent. It was taken by the French in 1794. Lon. $3^{\circ} 45'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 15'$ N.

Arholm, island in the NW. part of Lincolnshire, Eng. It is formed by the Trent, Dun, and Idle, and is 10 ms. long and 5 broad. It is a rich tract, in which much flax is cultivated.

Arim, territory on the Gold Coast of Guinea, containing two or three villages on the sea shore. The inhabitants are generally rich, and sell a great deal of gold to the English and Dutch. They are likewise industrious in fishing and tilling the ground. The excessive moisture of the climate renders it very unhealthy, but it produces plenty of rice, water-melons, lemons, oranges, &c. The Dutch have a fort and a factory here, called St. Anthony.

Azminster, town of Devonshire, Eng. on the river Ax. It was a place of note in the time of the Saxons, but now contains only 200 houses. Here is a manufacture of broad and narrow cloths, and a famous one for carpets. It is 18 ms. E. by N. of Exeter, and 147 W. of London. Lon. $3^{\circ} 8'$ W. lat. $50^{\circ} 46'$ N.

Axum, formerly a large city, and once the capital of Abyssinia. Its ruins are very extensive, but consist altogether of public buildings. The present town of Axum contains about 600 houses, stands in a confined valley between two hills, near the ruins of the ancient city. Coarse cottons, and excellent parchment are still made at this place. It is 125 ms. W. of the Red Sea. Lon. $35^{\circ} 4'$ E. lat. $14^{\circ} 6'$ N.

Ayamonte, seaport of Spain, in Andalusia, with a strong castle built on a rock at the mouth of the river Guadiana, opposite Castro-Marino, 80 ms. NW. of Cadiz. Lon. $7^{\circ} 15'$ W. lat. $37^{\circ} 12'$ N.

Aylesham, town in Norfolk, Eng., 12 ms. N. of Norwich, and 121 NE. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 17'$ E. lat. $52^{\circ} 53'$ N.

Aylettes, psto. King William cty. Virg., 29 ms. NE. from Richmond, and 120 S. from Washington.

Aymouth, town of Sstd. in Berwickshire, 6 ms. N. of Berwick, formerly fortified to curb the

garrison of that town. Lon. $1^{\circ} 46'$ W. lat. $56^{\circ} 11'$ N.

Ayr, borough of Sstd. capital of an extensive cty. of the same name. It is situate on a sandy plain, on both sides of the river Ayr, over which is a bridge of 4 arches. Ayr is 65 ms. SW. of Edinburgh. Lon. $4^{\circ} 39'$ E. lat. $55^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Ayrshire, cty. of Sstd. bounded on the W. and N. by the Frith of Clyde and Renfrewshire, on the E. by the counties of Lanerk and Dumfries, and on the SE. and S. by the shires of Kircudbright and Wighton. It exhibits the shape of two wings, extending to the NW. and SW. and forming a vast bay at the mouth of the Frith of Clyde. Between its extreme points it is about 53 ms.; its greatest breadth is not quite 27. Its most northerly division is Cunningham, the NW. angle of which, though mountainous, is rich in pasture.

Azamor, small seaport of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco; formerly very considerable, but ruined by the Portuguese in 1513. Lon. 7° W. lat. $32^{\circ} 50'$ N.

Azem, see *Assam*.

Azof, see *Asoph*.

Azores, or *Western-Islands*, a group of Islands in the Atlantic Ocean, between 25° and 33° W. lon. and between 37° and 20° N. lat., 900 ms. W. of Portugal, and as many E. of Newfoundland. They were discovered by the Flemings, in the 15th century, but were afterwards taken possession of by the Portuguese, to whom they have been subject ever since. They are 9 in number, viz. St. Maria, St. Michael, Terceira, St. George, Gracioso, Fyal, Pico, Flores, and Corvo. They were called the Azores, from the number of hawks found among them. The 2 westernmost were named Flores and Corvo, from the abundance of flowers on the one, and crows on the other. They are subject to a governor-general, who resides at Angra, in Terceira. No poisonous animal, it is said, is to be found in the Azores, and if carried thither it will expire in a few hours. All of them are fertile, and enjoy a salubrious air, but are subject to violent earthquakes.

B.

BAAL BECK, or the *Valley of Baal*, a fertile country of Asia, between Lebanon and Antilibanus, about 30 ms. from Damascus, where there was formerly a temple of the Sun, the ruins of which are still admired by travellers. Some geographers make it a part, and the others the whole of Cælosyria; but all agree, that it was one of the most pleasant spots on the earth.

Baba, village of A. T. in Natolia, celebrated for its knives and sword blades, it stands on a gulf of the same name, on the Archipelago. N. lat. $39^{\circ} 40'$ E. lon. $26^{\circ} 5'$.

Baba, or *St. Mary*, the ancient Lectum, cape of A. T. in Natolia. The village of Baba stands a short distance within the cape. It lies nearly N. from Mytilene, and is the SW. angle of ancient Troade.

Babelmandel, or as it ought to be written,

Bal-el-mandel, is strictly speaking, the outlet of the Red Sea. The island Perim divides the straits into two unequal channels. According to Lord Valentia's chart, the whole distance between the opposing shores is only 15 British statute ms. and the island within 3 ms. from the African shore. N. lat. $12^{\circ} 40'$ E. lon. $43^{\circ} 33'$.

Babelmandel, cape of Arabia, lying N. from the straits of that name; about 50 ms. S. from Mocha, and 100 W. from Aden. It is the extreme southwestern angle of Asia. N. lat. $12^{\circ} 40'$ E. lon. $43^{\circ} 33'$.

Babingby, or *Batburghley*, village, Norfolk cty. Eng. It is noted as being the place where Felix, the Burgundian, landed to introduce Christianity among the East Angles, and where their first church is said to have been erected. It is 4 ms. NE. from Lynn.

Babuyanes, cluster of 6 or 7 small islands in the N. Pacific Ocean, 10 leagues N. of the Isle of Luconia. The chief produce is wax, ebony, bananas, cocoas, and plantains.

Babylon, capital of the ancient kingdom of Babylonia or Chaldaea.

Babylon, ruins of, is supposed to be situated at lat. $32^{\circ} 34'$ N., and lon. $44^{\circ} 12\frac{1}{2}'$ E., at the higher extremity of the Delta, formed by the Tigris and Euphrates.

Baca, or *Baza*, town of Spain, in Granada, 15 ms. NE. of Guadix.

Bach, or *Batha*, town of Hungary, formerly the see of a bishop, seated near the Danube, 30 ms. ENE. of Funfkirchen, and 85 S. of Buda.

Bacharach, town of France, in the department of the Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. It is famous for its wine, and stands at the foot of a mountain near the Rhine, 24 ms. S. by E. of Coblenz.

Bachelors, tp. Oxford cty. Maine. Pop. in 1810, 91.

Bachelor's Retreat, psto. Pendleton district, S. C., 150 ms. NW. from Columbia.

Bachouanon, river of U. C., falls into Lake Superior about midway between the falls of St. Mary and Red River.

Bacheseraï, town of Russia, in the province of Taurida. It was lately the residence of the Tartarchs of the Crimea. It is 70 ms. S. of Precop. Lon. $35^{\circ} 40'$ E. lat. $45^{\circ} 20'$ N.

Bacarrach, town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, formerly imperial. It is famous for its wines, and is seated on the Rhine, 20 ms. W. of Mentz. Lon. $7^{\circ} 52'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 53'$ N.

Bachian, one of the Molucca islands, in the E. Indies, which produces cloves. It is very fruitful, and belongs to the Dutch. Lon. $125^{\circ} 5'$ E. lat. $0^{\circ} 25'$ S.

Back Creek, psto. Cecil cty. Md., 5 ms. S. from Elkton.

Back Creek Valley, psto. Frederick cty. Virg., 25 ms. NW. from Winchester.

Badajoz, town of Spain, capital of Estramadura, and a bishop's see. It is famous for a bridge built by the Romans over the Guadiana. It is a frontier town towards Portugal, and well fortified. It is 14 ms. E. of Elvas, and 175 S. by W. of Madrid. Lon. $6^{\circ} 40'$ W. lat. $38^{\circ} 45'$ N.

Badakshan, city of Usbek Tartary, capital of the province of Kilan. Gold, silver, and rubies, are found in its vicinity; and caravans pass by this city to Cabul and China. It is seated on the Harrat, or Amu, in a branch of the Belur mountains, 320 ms. E. of Balk. Lon. $70^{\circ} 35'$ E. $36^{\circ} 35'$ N.

Baden, town of Suabia, capital of a margravate of the same name, with a castle on the top of a mountain, where the prince often resides. It is remarkable for its baths, whence it takes its name; and is seated near the Rhine, 4 ms. S. of Bastadt. Lon. $8^{\circ} 14'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 50'$ N.

Baden, margravate of Suabia, bounded on the N. by the palatinate of the Rhine and bishopric of Spire, on the E. by the dutchy of Wirtemberg and principality of Fustenburg, on the S. by the Brigaw, and on the W. by the Rhine. It is divided into the Upper and Lower.

Baden, ancient and handsome town, in a cty. of the same name in Switzerland. It is remarkable for its baths, mentioned by the inhabitants under the names of Aquæ and Thermæ Helveticæ; and for the treaty concluded here in 1714, between Germany and Spain. It is seated on the Limmat, 10 ms. NW. of Zurich. Lon. $8^{\circ} 20'$ E. lat. $47^{\circ} 25'$ N.

Baden, neat little walled town of Austria, famous for its hot baths; seated on the river Sucehat, 15 ms. SW. of Vienna. Lon. $16^{\circ} 25'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 1'$ N.

Badenweiler, town of Suabia, belonging to the lower margravate of Baden, seated near the Rhine, 10 ms. SE. of Friburg. Lon. $7^{\circ} 52'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 1'$ N.

Badgeworth, village in Gloucestershire, Eng., remarkable for a spring of mineral water called Cold Pool, nearly the same as those of Cheltenham. It is 7 ms. NE. of Gloucester.

Baeza, town of Spain, in Andalusia. It is the see of a bishop, and has a university; seated on the Guadalquivir, 15 ms. NE. of Jaen. Lon. $3^{\circ} 18'$ W. lat. $37^{\circ} 45'$ N.

Bafing, river of Africa, one of the principal confluent of the Senegal; rises in the Kong mountains N. lat. 11° , and flowing a little W. of N. upwards of 200 ms. joins the Senegal. The course of the Bafing lies between 10° and 11° W. lon. It forms the eastern boundary of the kingdom of Bambook.

Baffin's Bay, large bay to the N. of Hudson's Bay, said to be discovered in 1662, by Baffin, an Englishman, who attempted to find a NW. passage that way to the South Sea. Mr. Pinkerton had the temerity to doubt the existence of this bay, but recent researches, particularly by capt. Parry, have established the accuracy of Baffin, and added much to the extent of this inland sea. Baffin's bay, or sea, lies within the arctic circle, and is upwards of 1000 ms. long, with a mean width exceeding 250. It reaches to near N. lat. 78° .

Baffo, considerable town in the island of Cyprus, with a fort near the ancient Paphos, of which considerable ruins remain, particularly some broken columns, which probably belonged to the temple of Venus. Lon. $32^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $34^{\circ} 50'$ N.

Bagdad, falsely supposed to be ancient Babylon, a populous city, capital of Irac Arabia, seated on the Tigris, and inhabited by Christians, Turks, &c. Bagdad was founded in A. D. 762, by Abu Jaafar al Mansur, the second Abasside Khalif, who removed the seat of the Sarazan empire to this new capital. It is now the seat of a Turkish Bashaw. It is very remarkable that during all the revolutions of ages, from the most remote antiquity, a great capital has existed in the lower part of the basin of the Euphrates. Bagdad was built on the Tigris, about 70 ms. almost directly N. from the ruins of Babylon, and about 20 ms. above Selencia. Though fallen from its former magnitude, Bagdad still shares with Bassora as a commercial depot. N. lat. $33^{\circ} 20'$, lon. $43^{\circ} 52'$. Distant from Bassorah 250 ms., and about 500 due E. from Damascus.

Baggy's psto. McIntosh cty. Geo., 165 ms. SE. from Milledgeville, and 35 from Darien.

Baglana, or *Becklana*, country of Hindoostan, H

in the Deccan, which extends from the Surat river to Poonah, and is enclosed by a ridge of mountains, part of the Gants. It is bounded on the N. by Candeish, on the SW. by Vislapour, and on the SE. by Dowlatabad.

Bagnara, seaport of Naples, 8 ms. S. of Palma. In this town 3017 persons perished by the dreadful earthquake in 1783. Lon. $16^{\circ} 8' E.$ lat. $38^{\circ} 15' N.$

Bagnarea, town of Italy, with a bishop's see, in the patrimony of St. Peter, 5 ms. S. of Orvieto. Lon. $12^{\circ} 28' E.$ lat. $42^{\circ} 36' N.$

Bagnares, town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrenees, and late province of Bigorre. It lies at the foot of the Pyrenees, on the river Adour. It is much frequented on account of its hot mineral waters, and is 10 ms. SE. of Tarbes. Lon. $0^{\circ} 12' E.$ lat. $43^{\circ} 3' N.$

Bagnols, town of France, in the department of Hérault, and late province of Languedoc, near the river Cese, 8 ms. SW. of Pont St. Esprit. It has a handsome square and 2 fountains, which rise in the middle of the town. Lon. $4^{\circ} 43' E.$ lat. $44^{\circ} 10' N.$

Bahama, or *Lucaya Islands*, situated between 22° and $27^{\circ} N.$ lat. and 73° and $81^{\circ} W.$ lon. They extend along the coast of Florida to Cuba, and are said to be 500 in number, some of them only mere rocks, but 12 of them are large, fertile, and in nothing different from the soil of Carolina. These islands were the first fruits of Columbus's discoveries, but they are all uninhabited, except Providence, and are subject to the English, to whom they were not known till 1667, when captain Seyle being driven among them in his passage to Carolina, gave his name to one of them, and, being a second time driven upon it, called it Providence. The cotton seed has been recently introduced into these islands from Georgia, and is well adapted to the soil and climate.

Bahama Channel, between Florida, and the Bahama islands. The currents here set, but with varying force, continually N.

Bahar, country of Hindoostan Proper, bounded on the W. by Allahabad and Oude, on the N. by Napaul, on the E. by Bengal, and on the S. by Orissa. It is subject to the English E. India Company; and most of the salt-petre they export is manufactured in this province, of which Patna is the capital.

Baheren Island, lies in the gulf of Persia, and was once famous for its pearl fishery. Baherin, Bahrain or Baherim, signifies *two seas*, and is the name of the group of islands so very vaguely designated above. They are situated in the Western part of the Persian Gulf, opposite to Lahsa in Arabia. N. lat. $27^{\circ} E.$ lon. 49° . They are numerous though small individually. The Pearl Fishery, for which these islands have been celebrated, though declined in importance, is still carried on by the Arab inhabitants.

Bahia Honda, port of the N. side of the Island of Cuba. Lat. $22^{\circ} 58' N.$ lon. $6^{\circ} 6' W.$ W. C.; 60 ms. SW. by W. from Havanna.

Bahsa de Todos Santos, province of Brazil on the Atlantic ocean. St. Salvador is the capital.

Bahia, See *St. Salvador*.

Bahus, strong town of Sweden, capital of a government of the same name, on a rock, in

an island, 10 ms. N. of Gottenburg. Lon. $11^{\circ} 42' E.$ lat. $57^{\circ} 52' N.$

Baia, an inconsiderable town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro; it was famous, in the time of the Romans, for its hot baths and elegant palaces. Its splendour may be inferred from its innumerable ruins, heaps of marble, mosaics, stucco, and other precious fragments of taste. It is seated on the bay of Naples, 12 ms. W. of Naples. Lon. $14^{\circ} 5' E.$ lat. $40^{\circ} 51' N.$

Baja, populous town of Hungary, on the Danube, 35 ms. NW. of Esseck. Lon. $20^{\circ} E.$ lat. $46^{\circ} 10' N.$

Badajer, cape on the W. coast of Africa, S. of the Canary islands. Lon. $14^{\circ} 22' W.$ lat. $46^{\circ} 10' N.$

Baikal, great lake in Siberia, in the province of Irkutsk, 220 ms. long, and 80 broad. The Baikal, is, out of N. A.; the most extensive collection of fresh water known. Like the higher lakes of the Canadian sea, the Baikal is comparatively excessively deep, and appears as an immense cavern or basin in the mountains of central Asia. Its range is from SW. to NE., about 200 ms. long, with a mean width of 40. It is in relative Geographic position and extent very similar to lake Erie. The Angara river is discharged into the NE. angle of the Baikal, which also receives into its SW. extremity a stream of far greater magnitude, the Selenga. The latter is formed by numerous branches issuing from the Altaian mountains; which, uniting after a comparative course of 500 ms. falls into the Baikal, from which this vast mass of water is again discharged by the Angara. The outlet of the Baikal seems to have been rifted through the mountains, and presents a scene of terrific grandeur. The channel is about a mile wide, interspersed with rugged fragments of rock, over which the immense cataract is poured with appalling velocity. In grandeur, sublimity, and magnitude, the passage of the Angara from the Baikal is not, it is probable, equalled by any other scene on the Eastern continent.

The water of this inland sea is extremely limpid, and in the abundance of seals along its shores, affords a very remarkable anomaly in animal life; this being the only region of the earth, where these creatures are found at any considerable distance from salt water. The existence of the seal in the Baikal, is one amongst many proofs of a gradual recession of the oceanic mass. The Baikal lies between the parallels of 51° and $55^{\circ} N.$ lat. Its shores exhibit a congeries of mountains.

Baikal Mountains.—These rugged ridges are evidently a part of the vast system of the Altai, and extend from SW. to NE. nearly parallel to the Baikal sea; W. of which commences an immense marshy steppe or plain, which spreads towards the Ob over the sources of the Janissey. On all other sides the mountains rise to a great height; some peaks reaching the region of perpetual snow. They are composed partly of granite, and partly of silicious breccia and lime-stone. Coal is found amongst their lower valley.

Baileysburg, psto. Surry cty. Virg., 72 ms. SE. from Richmond.

Baillet, town of France, in the department

of the North, and late French Flanders, 9 ms. SW. of Ypres. Lon. $2^{\circ} 55'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 45'$ N.

Bainbridge, tp. and pstv. in Chenango co. N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 2290.

Bainbridge, tp. Geauga co. Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 199.

Bainbridge, tp. and psto. Ross co. Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 146.

Bainbridge, pstv. on the left bank of Tennessee river, opposite the lower extremity of Muscle shoals, and 5 ms. above Florence, in Franklin co. Alabama.

Bain Gonga, or **Bain River**, river of Hindoostan, which rises near the Nerbudda, runs S. through Berar, and, after a course of near 400 ms. unites with the Godavey, within the hills that bound the British Circars.

Baird's Forge, psto. Burke co. N. C., 200 ms. NW. from Raleigh.

Bairdstown, pstv. of Nelson co. Kent., with about 600 inhabitants. It is situated on the N. side of Beech creek, (a branch of Rolling river,) 16 ms. NE. of Bealsburg, and 55 SW. of Frankfort. Lat. $37^{\circ} 50'$ lon. W. C. $8^{\circ} 15'$ W.

Bakenell, town of Eng. in the Peak of Derbyshire, on the river Wye, 20 ms. NNW. of Derby, and 151 of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 42'$ W. lat. $53^{\circ} 15'$ N.

Bakerfeld, pstv. Franklin co. Ver., 50 ms. NW. from Montpelier.

Bakerstown, psto. Alleghany co. Pa., 14 ms. from Pittsburg, on the Butler road.

Baku, town of Persia, in the province of Schirvan, the most commodious haven of the Caspian Sea, on the W. coast of which it is situated. The number of shoals and sandbanks render the entrance somewhat difficult. Baku is a fortress, surrounded by high brick walls, 300 ms. S. of Astracan. Lon. $49^{\circ} 15'$ E. lat. $40^{\circ} 2'$ N.

Bala, town in Merionethshire. It is 50 ms. SSE. of Holyhead, and 105 NW. of London. Lon. $3^{\circ} 35'$ W. lat. $52^{\circ} 50'$ N.

Balaclava, ancient Symbolon, seaport of the Crimea, which, after flourishing some ages under the Genoese, fell into the possession of the Turks, who effected its ruin. It is now recovering under the Russian government. The haven is secure, but entrance narrow. Pop. 3000. N. lat. $44^{\circ} 38'$ E. lon. $33^{\circ} 44'$.

Balagat, province in the Deccan of Hindoostan, and the largest of the three which compose that kingdom. It consists of a vast extent of fertile and populous plains, supported in the nature of a terrace, by a stupendous wall of mountains, called the Gauts, which rises abruptly from the low country called the Concan. This tract is so elevated, that the air is cool and pleasant. It extends through the peninsula, to the southern extremity of Mysore.

Balaguer, fortified town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the river Segra, at the foot of a craggy rock, 75 ms. NW. of Barcelona. Lon. $1^{\circ} 1'$ E. lat. $41^{\circ} 55'$ N.

Balaruc, town of France, near the road from Montpelier to Toulouse; noted for its bath.

Balasore, seaport to the NW. of the bay of Bengal. The inhabitants make stuffs of silk, cotton, and a sort of grass. It is 124 ms. SW. of Calcutta. Lon. $6^{\circ} 46'$ E. lat. $21^{\circ} 26'$ N.

Balbastro, episcopal town of Spain, in Arra-

gon, on the river Vero, 42 ms. NE. of Saragossa. Lon. $0^{\circ} 27'$ E. lat. $42^{\circ} 8'$ N.

Balbec, city of Asia in Syria, anciently called **Helopolis**. It is situated at the foot of Anti-Lebanon, precisely on the last rising ground, where the mountain terminates in a plain. On the E. side are the remains of ancient ruins, of whose magnificence it is difficult to give an adequate idea. Among the most magnificent are the ruins of the temple of the Sun, for a particular description of which we refer our readers to Mr. Wood, and Mr. Dawkins, and to Volney. It is 37 ms. N. of Damascus. Lon. $37^{\circ} 20'$ E. lat. $34^{\circ} 22'$ N. Balbec, or Balbec, is one of the places to which the primitive name is now applied. The Greek name Helopolis, is merely a translation of Balbec, and both mean City of the Sun.

Balch, town of Usbec Tartary, on the frontiers of Persia, 200 ms. S. of Bokhara. Lon. 69° E. lat. $37^{\circ} 20'$ N.

Balcony Falls, psto. Rockingham co. Virg., 162 ms. NW. from Richmond.

Baldeagle, psto. Lycoming co. Penn. by the pstrd., 126 ms. from Harrisburg.

Baldeagle, a mountain of Penn. between the main branch of Susquehannah, and the W. branch; separating Northumberland and Columbia, from Lycoming, and extending to the NE. into Luzerne.

Bald-Eagle, river of Penn., Centre co., falls into the W. Branch of Susquehannah.

Bald-Bagle, tp. Lycoming co. Penn. Pop. in 1810, 246, in 1820, 281.

Bald-Eagle, tp. Centre co. Penn. Pop. 1810, 1145, in 1820, 685.

Bald-Head, light-house, on a small island, near the mouth of Cape Fear River, in N. C. Lat. $33^{\circ} 51'$ N. lon. W. C. $1^{\circ} 13'$ W.

Bald-Head, point in Norton sound, on the NW. coast of N. America. Lat. $64^{\circ} 43'$ N. lon. W. C. $84^{\circ} 42'$ W.

Baldria, seaport of Chili, in S. America. It was built by the Spanish general Baldria, about 1551, after he had conquered Chili. It stands between the Callacalles and Portero, where they fall into the Pacific Ocean. Lon. W. C. $3^{\circ} 40'$ E. lat. $39^{\circ} 38'$ S.

Baldria, see **Valdria**.

Baldock, town in Herts, Eng., between the hills, in a chalky soil, and chiefly of note for its trading in malt. It is 9 ms. WSW. of Royston, and 37 NNW. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 5'$ W. lat. $52^{\circ} 2'$ N.

Baldwin, tp. and pstv. Cumberland co. Maine. Pop. in 1810, 546, in 1820, 1120.

Baldwin, co. of Geo., having Jones W., Putnam and Hancock N., Hancock E., and Wilkinson S. It is 30 ms. long by 27 wide; area 810 sqms.; face of the country rolling, and soil of middling quality in general. Chief town Milledgeville. Pop. 1820, 5665. Ctl. lat. $33^{\circ} 10'$ N. lon. W. C. 64° W.

Baldwin, co. of Al., having Mobile S., part of Miss. W., Washington, N., and Tombigbee and Mobile rivers E. It is 33 ms. in length, with a mean width of 20; area 660 sqms.; face of the country hilly, except upon the streams; soil in general thin, and covered with pine timber, though the alluvial land along the rivers is highly productive. Staple cotton.

Chief town Blakely. Ctl. lat. 30° 40' lon. W. C. 10° 30'. Pop. 1820, 1713.

Baldwinsville, pstv., on the left bank of Seneca river, Onondaga city. N. Y., 25 ms. NE. from Auburn, and 12 NW. from Salina.

Bale, see *Baale*.

Baleatic, a group of islands in the Mediterranean sea, between Spain and Sardinia. The principal are, Majorca, Minorca, and Ivica, or Iviza.

Baltze, river of N. America in Yucatan, falling into the Gulf of Honduras. On its banks the English have their principal establishments for cutting mahogany.

Bali, island forming the N. side of the straits of Java, through which the E. India ships sometimes return from China; but the passage is commonly very difficult, on account of contrary winds. This island is extremely populous, and abounds in rice, and many sorts of fruits.

Balkan, the Turkish name of the ancient mount Haemus, which separates Roumelia from Bulgaria. They call some parts of this chain Desproto Dag. See *Haemus*.

Balk, city of Usbec Tartary, capital of a province of the same name.¹ It has a considerable trade in silk, and is the chief seat of the commerce between Bokharia and Hindoostan. It is seated towards the borders of Persia, on the river Dewash, which flows into the Amu, 220 ms. SE. of Bokhara. Lon. 67° 16' E. lat. 36° 38' N. *Balk*, it is probable, is the ancient Bactria.

Ballard's Bridge, psto. Chowan cty. N. C., by the pstrd. 199 ms. NE. from Raleigh.

Ballard's Cape, part of the island of Newfoundland. Lat. 46° 35' N. lon. W. C. 24° 34' E.

Ballardville, psto. Oldham cty. Kent.

Ballyconnel, town of Ireland, in the cty. of Cavan, 11 ms. NE. of Cavan. Lon. 7° 25' W. lat. 54° 10' N.

Ballymakill, borough of Ireland, in Queen's cty., 18 ms. NW. from Kilkenny. Lon. 7° 25' W. lat. 52° 50' N.

Ballyshannon, large seaport of Ireland, in the county of Donnegal, with a good harbour, 110 ms. NW. of Dublin. Lon. 7° 50' W. lat. 54° 33' N.

Ballochistan, country of Hindoostan Proper, bordering on the N. of Mewat, and approaching within 14 ms. of Delhi. It is 80 or 90 ms. long, and from 30 to 40 broad. Westward it borders on the country of the Seiks.

Ballstown, tp. Saratoga cty. N. Y., 25 NW. of Waterford, and 30 N. of Albany. Pop. in 1820, 2407.

Ballstown Springs, or *Ballstown Spa*, pstv. Saratoga cty. N. Y., remarkable as being the site of very celebrated mineral springs. These waters are within the precincts of the town, and are eminent for their medicinal virtues. There are several bathing houses erected, and the accommodations for visitors are very convenient, and splendid. The number of visitants is considerable; in 1821, they amounted to near 3000.

Ballstown, pstv. Saratoga cty., about 4 ms. from Ballstown Spa. Persons directing letters to either of these places, ought to be very careful to designate which, as they are frequently confounded, and each possesses its own post office.

Ballerille, pstv. Powhatan cty. Virg.

Baltic, large sea between Denmark and Sweden to the W., and Germany, Poland, and Russia to the E., from which run the Gulfs of Bothnia, Finland, Riga, and Dantzic. It is remarkable that this sea neither ebbs nor flows, and a current always sets through the sound into the Ocean. Yellow amber is found on the coast.

The Baltic is the Venedicus Sinus of Ptolemy, the Mare Suevicum of Tacitus, and the Sinus Codanus of Pliny. In the countries contiguous to its shores, its ancient name was Variatzkoič Moré; in Russia, it is Baltiskoč Moréc; and in Swedish, Oster Sjøw.

There are many very important particulars relating to the Baltic, which demand a much more ample description than is contained in the original article. This great inland sea commences with the narrow strait between Elsinour in Denmark, and Helsingborg in Sweden. The depth of water is 10 fathoms directly opposite the castle of Cronenburg. This strait is particularly called, The Sound. The Baltic is again connected with the Cattegat, by the Great Belt, between the islands of Zealand and Funen, and by the Little Belt, between Funen and Jutland. Of these passes, the Sound is the most frequented, most direct, and deepest channel; it, however, shallows within Cronenburg so much, that about 10 ms. SE. from Copenhagen it contains but 4 fathoms. Within the bar, it again deepens, and gradually spreading between Germany on the S., Russia, E., and Sweden W., presents a sheet of water from 100 to 150 ms. wide, and 200 in length. This is the southern Baltic, from which turns, almost at right angles, its northern extension between Sweden and Russia. The latter, in its northern part, the Gulf of Bothnia, reaches above N. lat. 65°. From the northern Baltic are protruded, eastward, the Gulfs of Riga and Finland. Into the former is discharged the Dwina, the latter receives the Neva. From the southern mouth of the Little Belt, to that of the Vistula, is 400 ms. the Oder entering about midway. From the mouth of the Vistula to that of the Tornea, 800 ms. Thus the entire length of the Baltic, curving from Jutland to the head of the Gulf of Bothnia, is 1200 ms. The average width about 120 ms., including all its gulfs. This yields an area of 150,000 sqms. The mean depth of the Baltic does not exceed 50 fathoms, and near any of its shores, it falls far short of that depth. The water is merely brackish, and does not contain more than one-thirtieth part of salt, (*muriate of soda*.) This sea has no tide.

The Baltic, and its gulfs, as recipients, receive from Germany, the Oder; from Prussia, the Vistula; from Russia, the Memel, Dwina, Narova, Neva, Rymen, Kume, and Ulea; and from Sweden, the Tornea, Kalix, Lulea, Pithea, Skillistea, Umea, Windel, Angerman, Indahl, and Wester Dahl, with the outlets of the Maclar, and Wetter lakes. Within this range are included, in Germany, great part of Holstein, Mecklenburgh, and Brandenburg; all Pomerania, Lusatia, and Silesia; in Poland, all Polish Prussia, and part of Austrian Poland; in Russia, all Cowland, Riga, Revel, Pskov, Polotsk, St. Petersburg, Viburg, Finland, and part of Russian

Poland; Smolensk, Novogorod, Olonetz, and Russian Lapland. In Sweden, Tornea, Lulea, Pitea, Bothnia, Norland, Sweden Proper, and Gothland. In the Baltic are the islands of Zealand, Funen, Langeland, Falster, Laland, Femeren, Rugen, Bornholm, Oland, Gothland, Oesel, Dago, and Aland. Upon the Baltic basin exist more than 20,000,000 inhabitants. This mass exceeds one half the human species above N. lat. 55°. This circumstance is altogether the most important in comparative Geography. Here we find numerous and highly civilized nations, in latitudes which in America and Asia, are exposed to almost continual winter. This remarkable region extends from the source of the Oder, N. lat. 49° to those of the Tornea, 68°, through 19° of lat. 1,300 ms. From W. to E. 700 ms. from the Dofrine mountains to the eastern confluent of the Onega lake. The mean width about 700, giving an area of 900,000 sqms. Exclusive of the Baltic and lakes Ladoga, Onega, and other water surfaces, the habitable superficies of the basin of the Baltic is very nearly 700,000 sqms.

The subsidence of the water of the Baltic, remained long a contested subject, but appears to be now registered amongst the authenticated facts in Physical Geography. The following extract from the *Mechanics Magazine*, Glasgow, in Scotland, appeared in the *Nat. Int.* Sept. 1825:—

"A singular and interesting fact has been ascertained, respecting the level of the Baltic. It was suggested that the waters of this Sea are gradually sinking; but a Memoir in the *Swedish Transactions*, for 1823, has put the change beyond question. From lat. 56° to 63°, the observations show a mean fall of 1½ foot in 40 years; 4-10 of an inch annually; or 3 feet 10 inches in a century. The Baltic is very shallow at present, and if the waters continue to sink as they have done, Revel, Abo, and a hundred other ports, will by-and-by, become inland towns; the Gulfs of Bothnia and Finland, and ultimately the Baltic itself, will be changed into dry land." See *Earth*.

Baltimore, *New*, tp. Green cty. N. Y. Pop. 1820, 2056.

Baltimore, town of Ireland, in the cty. of Cork, seated on a headland which runs into the sea, 9 ms. NE. of Cape Clear. Lon. 9° 14' W. lat. 51° 24' N.

Baltimore, cty. Md., having Anne Arundel SW., Frederick NW., York cty. in Penn. N., Hartford E., and the bay of Chesapeake SE. It is about 30 ms. in length, and 25 mean width, area 750 sqms. The face of the country is very pleasantly diversified by hill and dale, and is well wooded and watered. The soil is good for grazing, for the cultivation of small grain, and for orchards. Chief town Baltimore. Ctl. lat. 39° 30' N. lon. W. C. 0° 30' E. Pop. 1220, 33,354, exclusive of the city.

Baltimore, city and port of entry, Baltimore cty. Md., situated on the N. side of the Patapsco river, 14 ms. above North Point, 38 NE. from Washington, and 100 SW. from Philadelphia. Lat. 39° 17' N. lon. W. C. 0° 27' E.

This city is built at the head of a bay, which extends from the Patapsco river. Its harbour is spacious and convenient. Below the city

the bay narrows to a very confined strait, which is amply commanded by Fort M'Henry. Jones' Falls creek divides the city and harbour into 2 sections. The lower part of the city is called Fell's Point, to which vessels of 600 tons can ascend, but the water shallows so rapidly, that at the city the depth is insufficient for any of heavier draught than 200. Baltimore is extremely well situated for commercial connexions with the valley of Ohio; it commands the trade of Md., more than one half of that of Penn., and a part of N. Y. Having the advantage of climate, the harbour of Baltimore is not so liable to obstruction from ice as that of Philadelphia. Its relative amount of shipping places it the third in rank in the U. States.

The edifices necessary for the transaction of judicial and commercial business are splendid and convenient, whilst the interests of science and elegant amusements, have met their due share of encouragement. The city contains a state penitentiary, alms-house, a court-house, and jail, a custom-house, an exchange, a museum, theatre, and hospital. Besides the foregoing, there are in this city 3 market houses, 10 banks, and upwards of 30 places of public worship. Washington's monument, erected of marble at the N. end of Charles street, on an elevated spot, will be when completed, a very sublime production of art. It is intended to be 163 feet in height, exclusive of the statue of Washington, which is to crown the edifice. The monument erected to the memory of the men who fell in defence of the city, on the 12th and 13th of September, 1814, is a handsome structure in N. Calvert street.

The literary institutions of this city are respectable. In 1807 a medical college was founded, which subsequently received the title of the University of Maryland, and embraces the ordinary pursuits connected with such an institution. St. Mary's college possesses a fine library, with a chemical and philosophical apparatus, and is supported by about 150 students. Baltimore college has about 50 students.

The increase of Baltimore has been fully commensurate with the advantages of its local position. In 1790 it contained 13,503 inhabitants, and in 1800, 26,514. The following table exhibits its subsequent advance.

Population in 1810.			
Free white males,	-	-	14,793
Do. females,	-	-	13,104
All other persons except Indians not taxed,	-	-	3,973
Slaves,	-	-	3,713
Total population in 1810,	-	-	35,583
Population in 1820.			
Free white males,	-	-	23,822
Do. females,	-	-	24,233
Total whites,	-	-	48,055
Free persons of colour, males,	-	-	4,363
Do. do. females,	-	-	5,963
Slaves, males,	-	-	1,968
Do. females,	-	-	2,389
Total population in 1820,	-	-	62,738

Of these :

Foreigners not naturalized,	1,359
Engaged in Agriculture,	127
Do. in Manufactures,	4,601
Do. in Commerce,	2,389

Baltimore, tp. Sussex cty. Del., including the hundreds of Daysborough, Indian River, Lewes, Rehoboth, and Broad Kill. Pop. 1810, 10,107. Baltimore alone, in 1820, 2,057.

Bambara, city of Africa on the Niger, and capital of a kingdom of the same name. N. lat. 14° 10' W. lon. 2° 40'.

Bamberg, large handsome town of Franconia, formerly imperial, but now capital of a bishopric of the same name, of considerable extent, with a university. It is seated at the confluence of the Maine and Rednitz, 35 ms. N. of Nuremberg. Lon. 11° 7' E. lat. 50° 2' N. Bamberg now belongs to Bavaria, and forms two baillages in the circle of the Mieu.

Bamberg, town of Bohemia, seated at the foot of a mountain, 30 ms. S. of Glatz. Lon. 16° 50' E. lat. 49° 55' N.

Bambouk, kingdom of western Africa, between Bafing and Faleme rivers. N. lat. 14° W. lon. 8°. About 400 ms. NE. from Sierra Leone.

Bamiyan, ancient city of Asia, situated in the mountains of Hindo Kbo, N. lat. 34° 20', E. lon. 67°; 250 ms. NW. by W. from Attock. This is the sacred place, the Jerusalem of the sect of Buddh. In Sanscrit it is called *Vami-nagari*, or *Vamigran*, and is a derivation from *Vamiyan*, "*The most beautiful and excellent city.*" This interesting scene of ruin lies between Cabul and Bahlac, distant about 150 ms. from the former. It is represented in the books of the Buddhists as the seat of purity. They contend that it was built by the patriarch Shem, for whom they sometimes call it *Shem-Bamiyan*. This patriarch they suppose to have been an incarnation of *Vichnou*, an opinion in which they are followed by the Bramins.

Every appearance in and around Bamiyan, corresponds to support the veracity of Hindoo literature. An air of extreme antiquity appears on all sides. Colossal statues, massy walls, and immense palaces, those monuments of a primitive age, are spread over the now desolate space. Bamiyan, and Bahlac, or Balk, are often confounded by Persian authors, who call the first Balk-Bamiyan, and the second Balk-Bachara. Through the district of Bamiyan, flows a pleasant though scanty stream, which rises in the adjacent hills, and falls into a lake from which issue 4 rivers, the Hirmend, the Landhi-Sindh, the rivers of Bahlac, and Conduz. See Brewster's Ency. Art. *Bamiyan*.

Bampton, town of Oxfordshire, Eng., near the Thames, 12 ms. W. of Oxford, and 70 W. by N. of London. Lon. 1° 25' W. lat. 51° 46' N.

Bampton, town in Devonshire, Eng., in a bottom surrounded by hills. It is 14 ms. NNE. of Exeter, and 163 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3° 38' W. lat. 51° 2' N.

Banbury, borough in Oxfordshire, Eng., on the Charwell, 75 ms. NNW. of London. Lon. 1° 11' W. lat. 52° 4' N.

Banca, island of Asia, in the E. Indies, on

the E. coast of Sumatra, with a town and strait of the same name. Lon. 106° 50' E. lat. 2° 35' S. The straits of Banca extend between Banca and Sumatra, directly N. from the straits of Sunda.

Banccalis, seaport, on the E. coast of Sumatra, where the Dutch have a settlement. It is 130 ms. W. of Malacca. Lon. 100° 7' E. lat. 1° 15' N.

Bancock, town of Asia, in the kingdom of Siam, with a fort, once in the possession of the French, who were expelled in 1688. It is 17 ms. N. of the sea, and 40 S. of Siam. Lon. 101° 5' E. lat. 13° 35' N.

Banda, the general name of 5 islands in the East Indies, of which Banda is the chief. These islands are remarkable for the production of nutmeg and mace; have been subject to the Dutch, ever since 1609, when they expelled both the English and the natives. They are all very small, the largest being scarcely 26 ms. in length; and are subject to earthquakes. Banda is 75 ms. SE. of Amboyna. Lon. 128° 5' E. lat. 4° 50' S.

Banda Oriental, country of S. America, lying between the Atlantic Ocean and Uruguay river, and so called from its relative position with the former. The Banda Oriental is bounded W. by the Uruguay, S. by the Rio-de-la-Plata, E. by the Atlantic Ocean, and N. by an indefinite limit along the Brazilian provinces. This fine region stretches from N. to S. 280 ms. or from S. lat. 31° to 35°, with a mean width of 250 ms. The area about 70,000 sqms. It is in a peculiar manner supplied with navigable bays, and rivers. Beside the Atlantic coast, and the vast estuary of the Plate river, the western limit of the Banda Oriental is formed by the noble volume of the Uruguay, and its central parts are drained by the Rio Negro and the southern branch of the Rio Grande. Chief city Monte Video.

Bander Congo, seaport of Persia, seated on the Persian gulf, 80 ms. W. of Gombroon. Lon. 55° 8' E. lat. 27° 10' N.

Banderas, bay of Mexico, on the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 20° 30' N.

Bandon Bridge, large town of Ireland, in the cty. of Cork. It stands on Bandon river, 15 ms. SW. from Cork, and contains a pop. of 12,000. N. lat. 51° 36' W. lon. 8° 48'.

Bandora, town of Hindoostan, and the capital of Salsette, an island separated from Bombay by a narrow channel. Lon. 72° 40' E. lat. 19° N.

Banff, seaport, and the county town of Banffshire, Eng. pleasantly situated on the side of a hill, at the mouth of the Deveron, over which is a handsome bridge of seven arches, erected by government. Here is a manufacture of thread, and another of stockings; and the children attend the factory and school alternately; so that education and industry are united. It lies in a beautiful plain washed by the Deveron, the lofty banks of which, clothed with wood on the opposite side, afford a delightful contrast to the soft vale beneath. Banff is 32 ms. NW. of Aberdeen. Lon. 2° 15' W. lat. 57° 35' N.

Banffshire, cty. of Stld. bounded on the N. by the Murray Frith, on the SE. by Aberdeenshire, and on the NW. by Murrayshire. Its greatest length is 50 ms. and its extent along the coast nearly 30. Pop. in 1801, 35,807; 1811, 36,668; and in 1821, 43,561. Sqms. 217.

Bangalore, city of Hindoostan, in Mysore. The chief manufactures are silk and cotton cloths, muslins, leather, and oil. It is 74 ms. NE. of Seringapatam. Lon. $77^{\circ} 37'$ E. lat. 13° N.

Bangor, a city of Wales, in Carnarvonshire, 36 ms. W. of St. Asaph, and 251 NW. of London. Lon. $4^{\circ} 12'$ W. lat. $53^{\circ} 12'$ N.

Bangor, borough of Ireland, in the city of Down, on the S. shore of Carrickfergus, opposite the town of that name. Lon. $5^{\circ} 42'$ W. lat. $54^{\circ} 40'$ N.

Bangor, pst. and capital of Penobscot city, Maine; lying on the W. side of the river Penobscot, at the head of winter navigation, about 37 N. of Castien, on the same river. Pop. in 1810, 850, and in 1820, 1,221. In 1810 this tp. was included in Hancock city, but is now in Penobscot. It is 35 ms. N. from Castine, and 52 above the entrance of Penobscot bay. Lat. $44^{\circ} 41'$ N. Lon. W. C. $8^{\circ} 30'$ E.

Bangor, tp. and psto. Franklin city, N. Y., Pop. in 1820, 370.

Banister, fine, small river of Virg. in Pittsylvania and Halifax cities., rises in the former, and flows E. into the latter, falls into Dan river 10 ms. above its mouth.

Banister, pstv. and seat of justice, Halifax city, Virg. on Banister river, 139 ms. SW. from Richmond.

Banjatuka, a town of European Turkey, in Bosnia, supposed to contain 18,000 inhabitants. It is seated at the confluence of the Verbania with the Verbas, 70 ms. NW. of Seria, 160 ms. S. from Vienna, and 155 W. of Belgrade. Lon. $18^{\circ} 5'$ E. lat. $44^{\circ} 44'$ N.

Banjer, considerable river in the island of Borneo, which flows almost due S. from the centre of the country to the harbour of Banjermassing, and at its mouth the Dutch have their principal factory.

Bangermassing, kingdom in the S. part of the island of Borneo, the capital of which is Martapura. The country produces great quantities of pepper; also gold, iron, diamonds, canes, bird's nests, wax, and dragon's blood. It has a town of the same name, with a good harbour, at the mouth of the river Banjer. Lon. $114^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $3^{\circ} 15'$ S.

Banks Island, island in the Pacific Ocean, on the E. side of New Zealand, about 100 ms. in circumference. Lon. 174° E. lat. $43^{\circ} 30'$ S.

Banks Island, island in the Pacific Ocean, near the W. coast of N. America, about 60 ms. long and 5 broad. Lon. 130° W. lat. $53^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Bann, river of Ireland, which issues from the Mourne mountains, in the county of Down, flows NW. into Armagh, through Lough Neagh, and thence forms the boundary between Londonderry and Antrim, entering the sea 4 ms. below Colerain.

Bannbridge, town of Ireland, in the city of Down, on the river Bann, 14 ms. N. by E. of Newry.

Bannockburn, village of Stld., on the river Bannock, 2 ms. S. of Sterling.

Bannow, town of Ireland, in the city of Wexford, seated on the E. shore of a bay to which it gives name, 20 ms. SW. of Wexford. Lon. $6^{\circ} 50'$ W. lat. $52^{\circ} 13'$ N.

Bandstead, village of Surry, Eng. noted for its downs; one of the most delightful spots in Eng.

on account of its fine carpet ground, covered with short herbage, perfumed with thyme and juniper. These downs form a tract of 30 ms. extending, under different denominations, from Croydon to Farnham. Bandstead is 13 ms. SSW. of London.

Bantam, large town on the NW. coast of Java. It is the capital of a kingdom of the same name, with a good harbour, and a castle. It is divided into two towns by a river. The produce is pepper, of which they export vast quantities. Bantam, once populous and flourishing, is now a poor and wretched place. Lon. $105^{\circ} 26'$ E. lat. $6^{\circ} 20'$ S.

Bantry, town of Ireland, in the city of Cork, on a bay of the Atlantic, to which it gives name. Lon. $9^{\circ} 25'$ W. lat. $51^{\circ} 36'$ N.

Bapaume, strong town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Artois, 12 ms. SE. of Arras. Lon. $2^{\circ} 35'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 8'$ N.

Baptistown, pstv., Hunterdon city, N. J., 29 ms. NW. from Trenton.

Bar, strong town of Poland, in Podolia, on the river Bog, 40 ms. NW. of Bracklaw. Lon. $27^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 14'$ N.

Baraba, see *Barraba*.

Barataria, bay of Louisiana; it is the entrance from the sea to a chain of lakes and small bayous, reaching to the Mississippi at the city of New-Orleans. Boats and canoes can pass from the river at several points, and penetrate to Barataria bay. The adjacent country is an open flat sea marsh.

Bar, or *Barrois*, late dutchy of France, lying on both sides of the Meuse, between Lorrain and Champagne. It now forms the department of Meuse.

Barbadoes, the easternmost of the Windward Islands in the West Indies, 25 ms. in length, and 15 in breadth. It belongs to the English; and the number of the whites is about 20,000, who have 100,000 slaves. Their exports are sugar, rum, cotton, indigo, and ginger; and they have most of the fruits common to the climate. The sugar exported hence is whiter and finer than of any other plantation; and they have one particular production, called Barbadoes tar, which rises out of the earth, and swims upon the surface of the water. This Island has suffered much from hurricanes; particularly from a dreadful one, Oct. 10, 1780. It is 70 ms. E. of St. Vincent. The capital is Bridetown.

Barbary, country of Africa, between the Atlantic ocean, the Mediterranean sea, and Egypt; containing the countries of Barca, Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, Fez, and Morocco. It was known to the ancients by the names of Mauritania, Numidia, Proper Africa, and Lybia. In its most enlarged sense this term designates all that part of Africa N. from Mount Atlas. If the eastern limit is considered to be the Gulf of Sidra, Barbary is about 1,500 ms. from W. to E. with a mean width of 150, and embracing an area of 225,000 sqms. If the opposite slope of the Atlas towards the Sahara is included, the superfluous would be fully doubled. With the Mediterranean N., and the burning deserts S., winter is a limited season in Barbary, and it is no doubt that region of the earth least subject to the violent vicissitudes of temperature, and

where the greatest variety of vegetable productions are. Reduced to desolation by war, religious fanaticism, and political slavery, this once smiling region exhibits the ruins only, of what it was more than 2,000 years past. The 35th deg. of N. lat. passes very nearly through the midst of Barbary. In its greatest extent N. and S. this country lies between the parallels of 30° and 37° N.

The soil is various, though in general highly productive in fruits and grain. Maize, wheat, rye, and millet, are the most common cerealia. Barbary is in a preeminent manner the country of fruit. In its orchards are reared apples, peaches, grapes of great variety, plums, pomegranates, dates, &c.

The religion Mahometan, in its most repulsive forms. Jews, are, however, found in every province, and every where exist in a state of the greatest degradation. Christianity, once general, may be considered as obliterated in Barbary. Any representation of the aggregate pop. of this country, the interior of which we know so imperfectly, would be a mere conjectural sketch.

Barbas, cape of Africa, in the Atlantic Ocean. Lon. 162° 40' W. lat. 2° 15' N.

Barbe, St. a town of Mexico, in New Biscay, near which are rich silver mines. It is 500 ms. NW. of Mexico. Lon. 107° 5' W. lat. 26° N.

Barberino, town of Tuscany, at the foot of the Apennines, on the river Sieva, 12 ms. N. of Florence.

Barbazieux, town of France in the department of Charente, with a mineral spring, and a manufacture of linen cloth. It is 45 ms. NE. of Bordeaux.

Barboursville, pstv. Orange cty. Vir., about 80 ms. NW. from Richmond.

Barboursville, pstv. and seat of justice, Knox cty. Kent, on the right bank of Cumberland river, 124 ms. SE. from Frankfort, lat 36°. 52' N. lon. W. C. 6° 35' W.

Barbuda, one of the Leeward Islands, in the West Indies, 20 ms. long, and 10 broad. It has a good road for shipping, but no direct trade to Britain. The inhabitants (about 1500) are chiefly employed in raising corn, and breeding cattle, for the use of the neighbouring islands. It is 35 ms. N. of Antigua. Lon. 61° 50' W. lat. 17° 50' N.

Barbue, river of U. C., falls into lake Erie 40 ms. from Long Point. It is now commonly called the Orwell.

Barbue, river in the U. S. in the peninsula of Mich.; falls into lake Michigan.

Barby, town of Upper Saxony, capital of a cty. of its name, with an ancient castle, and an academical college, founded by the United Brethren, in 1754. It is seated on the Elbe, 15 ms. SE. of Magdeburg. Lon. 12° 4' E. lat. 52° 2' N.

Barca, country of Africa, on the S. coast of the Mediterranean, between Egypt and Barbary. It extends in an E. and W. direction 800 ms., and inland indefinitely to the Sohara. Barca lies between N. lat. 28° and 31°. Its principal vegetable production, dates. The Barcans, though rude and bigoted barbarians, are more humane and mild than the inhabitants of the Barbary coast. The chief towns of this country

are Zoara, Soluk, Bernie, Bengasi, Tauchira, Tolemata, (*Ptolemais*), Barca, the capital of the country, Curin, (*Cyrene*), Derna, Cape Luco, (*Promontorium Carylionium*), Porta Mesulman, (*Calabathmus*), Ramedia, Bareton, (*Paretonium*).

Barca, city of Africa, and capital of the country of the same name. The term is no doubt regularly transmitted from the Carthaginians, amongst whom this name was common. Barca is situated on or near the Mediterranean, 70 ms. NE. from Bengasi. N. lat. 38½° E. lon. 21°.

Barcelona, the Barcenona of the Romans, city of Spain, and capital of the province of Catalonia. It is situated on the Mediterranean, between the rivers Ilezos, and Llobregat. Barcelona is, after the cities of Lisbon and Cadiz, the greatest mart of the peninsula of Spain. The citizens of the former, however, very far exceed those of the two latter cities in personal industry. The following is an accurate statement of the progressive pop. of this city, including Barcelonetta.

In 1715,	- -	37,000	In 1798,	- -	130,000
1769,	- -	54,000	1806,	- -	160,000
1787,	- -	111,000			

The harbour is mostly artificial, and gradually becoming more shallow. Lat. 41° 26' N. lon. 2° 13' E.; 250 ms. a little N. of E. from Madrid.

Barcelona, town of Colombia, South America, on the Caribbean sea, 40 ms. SW. by W. from Cumana. Lat. 10° 1' N. lon. W. C. 12° 5' E.

Barceloneta, or *Little Barcelona*, is adjacent to, and situated to the SE. of that city. This suburb rose during the last century, between the sea gate and light house. It is built in a regular square of 24 streets. The inhabitants, about 25,000, are mostly, in some manner or other, engaged in commercial pursuits.

Barcelonette, town of France, in the department of Lower Alps, seated on the Hubaye, 12 ms. SE. of Embrun.

Barcelore, or *Barcura*, a town of Hindoostan, on the coast of Canara, which gives name to a district, but has been long in ruins. It is 40 ms. NNW. of Mangalore.

Barcelos, town of Portugal, in Entre Douero e Minho, near the river Cavado, 10 ms. WSW. of Braga.

Bardewich, town of Lower Saxony, in the dutchy of Lunnenburg, on the river Ilmenau, 17 ms. SE. of Hamburg.

Bardi, town of Italy, in the Parmesan, 30 ms. SW. of Parma.

Bardt, town of Germany, in Swedish Pomerania, with a castle and harbour, near the Baltic, 12 ms. W. by N. of Stralsund. Lon. 13° 12' E. lat. 54° 23' N.

Bareges, village of France, much frequented on account of its mineral baths. It is seated in a valley of the same name, 12 ms. S. of Bagneres.

Bareith, town of Franconia, in the margravate of Culembach, with a famous college, 15 miles SE. of Culembach. Lon. 11° 56' E. lat. 50° N.

Barfleur, town of France, in the department of the Channel and late province of Normandy. The cape of that name is 12 ms. E. of Cher-

burg, and near it, part of the navy of France was destroyed by the English, in 1692. It is 170 ms. NW. of Paris. Lon. $1^{\circ} 6' W.$ lat. $49^{\circ} 40' N.$

Bargaintown, pstv. of Gloucester city. N. J., 50 ms. SE. from Philadelphia.

Bari, Islands of, in the St. Lawrence river, above Ogdensburg.

Bari, Point, in St. Lawrence river, above Ogdensburg.

Bari, formerly a good seaport town of Naples, till its harbour was ruined by the Venetians. It is seated on the Gulf of Venice, is the capital of Terra di Bari, and an archbishop's see. It is 20 ms. E. of Trani. Lon. $17^{\circ} 5' E.$ lat. $41^{\circ} 26' N.$

Bari, or *Terra di Bari*, province of Naples, on the Gulf of Venice. The air is temperate, and the soil fertile; but there are many serpents and tarantulas.

Barkadores, district of the Logwood country, east side of Yucatan.

Barkhamstead, tp. and pstv. Litchfield city. Conn. Pop. 1810, 1506, in 1820, 1592.

Barkhamstead, the above noted pstv. in the NE. part of Litchfield city. Conn., about 20 ms. NW. from Hartford.

Barking, a town of Essex, Eng., on the river Roding, near the Thames, in an unwholesome air, 7 ms. E. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 12' E.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 52' N.$

Barkdale, village of Lincoln city. Georgia.

Bar-le-duc, town of France, in the department of Meuse, capital of the late dutchy of Bar, with a handsome castle. It is divided into the upper and lower town; being seated on the side of a hill, 30 ms. W. of Toul, and 138 E. of Paris. Lon. $5^{\circ} 20' E.$ lat. $48^{\circ} 44' N.$

Barlett, tp. Grafton city. N. H. Pop. 700.

Barletta, handsome and strong town of Naples, in Bari, on the Gulf of Venice, 25 ms. WSW. of Bari. Lon. $16^{\circ} 32' E.$ lat. $41^{\circ} 30' N.$

Barlow, tp., Washington city. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 316.

Barnard, tp. Windsor city. Ver. Pop. 1650. About 60 miles NE. from Bennington, and 21 NW. from Windsor.

Barnard, vil. Meigs city. Ohio.

Barnard-Castle, town in the city of Durham, Eng., on the river Tees; it has a manufacture of stockings; 30 ms. SW. of Durham, and 244 NNW. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 49' W.$ lat. $54^{\circ} 35' N.$

Barnardston, tp. Franklin city. Mass. Pop. 1820, 912.

Barnaul, a mining city of Asiatic Russia, in the government of Kolyvan, situated on the left bank of the Oby, 150 ms. above, and nearly due S. from the city of Kolyvan. The principal mines are of copper and silver. The mines are crown property, and worked by about 50,000 boors, besides the regular miners. N. lat. $53^{\circ} E.$ lon. $82^{\circ} 30'.$

Barnegat, inlet from the Atlantic ocean, on the E. coast of Monmouth city. N. J., about 70 ms. NE. from Cape May.

Barnegat-bay, of N. J. Monmouth city. 68 ms. NE. by N. from Cape May. Lat. $39^{\circ} 47' N.$ lon. W. C. $2^{\circ} 47' E.$

Barnegat, village of Dutchess city. N. Y. on the E. side of the Hudson, 10 ms. S. from Poughkeepsie.

Barnet, tp. and pstv. Caledonia city. Ver. on the W. side of Connecticut river, 19 ms. N. of Haverhill, N. H. This tp. is settled, principally by emigrants from Stld. as the name implies. Pop. about 1000.

Barnet, town partly in Middlesex, and partly in Herts, Eng. It is in the parish of E. Barnet, and situated on the top of a hill, whence it is called High Barnet, and also Chipping Barnet, from a market granted here, by Henry II. to the monks of St. Alban's. Barnet is 11 ms. N. by W. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 5' W.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 42' N.$

Barnsborough, village in Gloucester city. N. J., about 14 ms. below Philadelphia.

Barnsteald, tp. Strafford city. N. H. Pop. 1500. It is 30 ms. NW. of Portsmouth.

Barnsley, town in the W. riding of Yorkshire, with a considerable manufacture of coarse linen. It is seated on the side of a hill, 13 ms. N. of Sheffield, and 174 N. by W. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 28' W.$ lat. $53^{\circ} 35' N.$

Barnsley, village of Gloucestershire, Eng. It is noted for large quarries of excellent freestone, and 4 ms. NE. of Cirencester.

Barnesville, pstv. Montgomery city. Md. 4 ms. from the mouth of Monocacy creek, and 13 S. from Fredericktown.

Barnesville, pt. of Belmont city. Ohio, 11 ms. SW. from St. Clairsville.

Barns Mills, pstv. Monongahela city. Virg. near Morgantown, and 219 ms. NW. from Richmond.

Barnet's, pstv. Fauquier city. Virg., 60 ms. W. from W. C.

Barnstable, city. of Mass.; having Plymouth NW., Buzzard's bay W., the Atlantic ocean S. E., and Cape Cod bay N. This city is peculiar in respect to form; it includes that remarkable peninsula to which the name of Cape Cod has been extended, and includes, besides the peninsula, the Elizabeth group, and some other small islands. Following the curvature of the cape, it is about 65 ms. in length, with a mean width of 5 ms.; area 325 sqms. The surface is generally flat; soil sandy and barren; but the air is healthful. Chief town, Barnstable. Ctl. lat. $41^{\circ} 45'.$ lon. W. C. $6^{\circ} 45' E.$ Pop. 1820, 24,046.

Barnstable, pst. and capital of Mass. It is situated in Barnstable bay, a part of Cape Cod bay, 64 ms. SSE. from Boston. This town is flourishing and commercial. Pop. 3650.

Barnstable, tp. Barnstable city. Mass. Pop. in 1810, 3646, in 1820, 3824.

Barnstead, tp. Strafford city. N. H. Pop. in 1810, 1171, in 1820, 1805.

Barnwell, district of S. C.; having Savannah river SW., Edgefield NW., Orangeburgh NE., Colleton and Beaufort SE., being 50 ms. in length by a mean width of 35; area 1050 sqms.; surface hilly, and soil of middling quality. Staples, cotton and grain. Chief town, Barnwell. Ctl. lat. $33^{\circ} 10' N.$ lon. W. C. $4^{\circ} 20' W.$ Pop. 1820, 14,750.

Barnwell, C. H. and pstv. of Barnwell district S. C. Lat. $33^{\circ} 13' N.$ lon. $4^{\circ} 20' W.$

Barsoach, town in the Deccan of Hindoostan, on the S. bank of the Nerbudda, 40 ms. N. of Surat, formerly a very commercial place. Lon. $72^{\circ} 55' E.,$ lat. $21^{\circ} 25' N.$

Barrabara, a general name for the peninsula

between the Oby and Irtysh rivers, in Asiatic Russia. This vast plain extends in fact, from the Baikal sea, and Angara river, extending N. from the Altaian mountains: but the steppe of Barraba is limited on the SE., by the river of Tomsk, and extends from SE. to NW., from Cayansk to Samarov, or rather from Kolyvane to Samarov, nearly 700 ms., with a mean width of 300 ms.; extending over about 200,000 sqms. It is one vast undeviating plain, over which are interspersed open meadows, and fresh and saline lakes. Though lying between 55° and 61° , the climate is mild, and the soil being an alluvial deposit is very productive.

Barraux, fortress of Dauphiny, France, at the entrance of the valley of Gresivaudan, built by a duke of Savoy in 1597. It is seated on the Isere, 6 ms. S. of Chamberry. Lon. $5^{\circ} 52'$ E. lat. $45^{\circ} 29'$ N.

Barre, pstv. Washington cty. Ver., 6 ms. SE. from Montpelier.

Barre, pstv. Worcester cty. Mass., about 60 ms. W. of Boston. Pop. 1810, 1991, and in 1820, 2077.

Barre, tp. in Genesee cty. N. Y. Pop. 1820, 1767.

Barre, tp. Huntingdon cty. Penn. Pop. 1810, 1053 in 1820, 1387.

Barren Creek Springs, psto. Somerset cty. Md. by the pstrd., 85 ms. SE. from Annapolis.

Barren Great and Little, two considerable branches of Green river, in the state of Kent.

Barren, cty. of Kent, having a part of Ten. S., Allen SW., Warren W., Hardin N., and Greene, Adair, and Cumberland E., the surface generally level, and soil of middling quality. It is 45 ms. in length, by a mean width of 20., area 900 sqms. Chief town, Glasgow. Pop. 1820, 10,328. Ctl. lat. $37^{\circ} 05'$ N. lon. W. C. $8^{\circ} 30'$ W.

Barrens, psto. St. Genevieve cty. Misu., 70 ms. SE. from St. Louis.

Barrier Point, the W. point, where the river Petite Nation enters the Ottawa, U. C.

Barrington, tp. of Bristol cty., on the SW. side of Warren river. Pop. 1810, 604, in 1820, 634.

Barrington, tp. Stafford cty. N. H., about 30 ms. NW. of Portsmouth. Pop. 1810, 3564, in 1820, 1610.

Barrington Great, Berkshire, Mass. about 150 ms. westward from Boston. Pop. 1810, 1784, in 1820, 1908.

Barrington, pstv. Steuben cty. N. Y., 226 ms. W. from Albany.

Barron's, psto. Prince William cty. Virg., 48 ms. SW. from W. C.

Bar-sur-Aube, town of France, in the department of Aube, famous for its wines; seated at the foot of a mountain, 18 ms. SW. of Joinville.

Bar-sur-Seine, town of France, in the department of Aube, on the river Seine, at the foot of a mountain, 20 ms. SW. of Bar-sur-Aube.

Bart, tp. and psto. Lancaster cty. Penn., Pop. 1820, 1099, in 1820, 1423.

Bartholomew, St. one of the Caribbee islands, in the West Indies, 30 ms. N. of St. Christopher. It is 20 ms. in circumference, and has a good harbour. The French ceded it to the Swedes in 1785. Lon. $63^{\circ} 10'$ W. lat. $17^{\circ} 36'$ N.

Bartholomew, St. parish of S. C. in the district of Charleston, containing about 13,000 inhabitants, three-fourths slaves.

Bartholomew, small river of Arkansas and Lou., rising in the former, and falling into Ouachitta.

Bartholomew, Cape, S. point of Staten Island, in the straits of Le Maire.

Bartlett, tp. Coos cty. N. H. Pop. 1810, 436, 1820, 511.

Barton, town in Lincolnshire, Eng. on the Humber, where there is a ferry into Yorkshire, of great advantage to the town, which is 35 ms. N. of Lincoln and 166 of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 20'$ W. lat. $53^{\circ} 42'$ N.

Barton, tp. in the cty. of Lincoln, U. C.

Barton, pstv. of Orleans cty. Ver., 50 ms. NE. of Montpelier.

Barton, small river of Ver., rising in Orleans cty., and falling into lake Memphramagog.

Baruth, once a considerable town of Syria, with a Christian church, 30 ms. NE. of Seyda. Lon. $36^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $34^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Basartschick, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Romania. It has a great trade, and is seated on the river Meritz or Maritza. Lon. $24^{\circ} 40'$ E. lat. $42^{\circ} 19'$ N.

Basel, or **Basle**, canton of Switzerland, 24 ms. long and 21 broad; bounded on the N. by Brigau; E. by the Forest towns; S. by the canton of Soleure, and W. by the bishopric of Basel and France. It contains about 38,000 inhabitants, and is of the Calvinist religion.

Basel, bishopric in the NW. part of Switzerland; bounded on the E. by the canton of Basel; S. by that of Soleure, and W. and N. by France.

Basel, the capital of the canton of the same name, and the largest town in Switzerland. It is surrounded by thick walls, flanked by towers and bastions; and is divided into two parts by the Rhine, which communicate by a handsome bridge. The largest part is on the side of Switzerland, and the least on that of Germany. The larger has five gates, six suburbs, numerous streets and fountains, and is partly seated on a hill: the other stands on a plain, and has but two gates, with several streets and fountains. Under a marble tomb in the principal church is interred the great Erasmus. The university, founded in 1459, has a fine library, and a rich cabinet of medals. Basel has several manufactures, particularly of paper, ribands, and cottons; and it carries on an extensive trade. Three treaties of peace were concluded here in one year, 1795, with the French republic; namely, by Prussia, Spain, and Hesse Cassel. Basel is capable of containing 100,000 inhabitants; but the number is scarcely more than 14,000. It is 174 ms. N. by E. of Geneva, and 250 E. by S. of Paris. Lon. $7^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $47^{\circ} 35'$ N.

Bashee, island in the China sea, the most eastern of a cluster called, from this, the Bashee islands, lying to the S. of Formosa. The productions are plantains, bananas, pine-apples, sugar-cane, potatoes, yams, and cotton. The quadrupeds are goats and hogs. Bashee is of a circular form, 6 ms. in diameter, and has a town of the same name. Lon. $121^{\circ} 50'$ E. lat. $20^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Basilicata, province of Naples, bounded on the N. by Capitanata and Bari, E. by the gulf of Taranta, S. by Calabria Citeriore, and W. by Principato Citeriore and Ulteriore. It has some mountains continually covered with snow, but is fertile in corn, wine, oil, cotton, honey, and saffron. Acerenza is the capital.

Basiliptamos, the ancient *Eurolas*, river Eu. Turkey, in the Morea, which flows into the gulf of Colocythia.

Basin-Harbor, vil. Addison cty. Ver.

Basin Minas, bay or small gulf at the NE. extremity of the bay of Fundy.

Basingstoke, a corporate town in Hampshire, Eng. It has a great trade in corn and malt, and a manufacture of druggets and shalloons, and a navigable canal to the river Wey, near its entrance into the Thames. It is 18 ms. NNE. of Winchester, and 45 W. by S. of London.

Baskenridge, pst. of Somerset cty. N. J., 7 ms. SSW. from Morristown. Here, on the 13th Dec. 1776, Gen. Lee was taken prisoner by Col. Harcourt of the British army.

Baskirs, or *Bashkirs*, a wandering, or rather Nomadic Tartar nation, who range along the lower part of the Don and Volga rivers, on the confines of Europe and Asia. They seem to be descendants of the Bulgares, and are now subject to Russia.

Baques, late territory of France, which included Lower Navarre, Labourd, and Soule, and now forms, with Bearn, the department of Lower Pyrenees.

Base, an insulated rock near the coast of Sild., at the entrance of the Frith of Forth, between the towns of N. Berwick and Dunbar. On the S. side it is almost conic; on the other it overhangs the sea in a tremendous manner. It is inaccessible on all sides except the SW., and there it is with difficulty a man can climb up by the help of a rope or ladder. In May and June it is quite covered with the nests, eggs, and young birds of the gannets, or solan geese. The rock is 1 m. in circumference, and has a rabbit warren, and pasture for a few sheep. A ruinous castle, once the state prison of Sild., stands at the edge of the precipice. The garrison, in 1694, surrendered to king William, and the fortifications were demolished.

Bass Strait, channel about 40 leagues wide, which separates Van Diemen Land from the S. extremity of New Holland. It contains a chain of small islands extending N. and S. It was discovered in 1797 by surgeon Bass. S. lat. 40°, E. lon. 136°.

Bassano, town of Vicentino, in the territory of Venice, on the river Brante, in a country fertile in excellent wine. Lon. 11° 24' E. lat. 45° 51' N.

Basse, town of France, in the department of the N., and late province of Flanders, famous for the many sieges it has sustained: but its fortifications are now demolished. It is 18 ms. SW. of Lisle. Lon. 2° 52' E. lat. 50° 28' N.

Basseen, city and fortress in the Deccan of Hindoostan, opposite the N. end of Salsette. It is 27 ms. N. of Bombay. Lon. 72° 10' E. lat. 19° 19' N.

Bassenthwaite-water, a fine lake in Cumberland, 5 ms. NW. of Keswick. It is 4 ms. long,

bounded, on one side, by high hills, wooded, in many places, to their bases; on the other, by the fields, and the skirts of Skiddaw.

Basseterre, capital of St. Christopher, built by the French, before the island was ceded to the English in 1713.

Basseterre, capital of Guadaloupe, in a district of the same name, in the W. part of the island. It is defended by a citadel and other fortifications. Lon. 61° 59' W. lat. 15° 59' N.

Bass Cove, in Adolphustown, bay of Quinte, U. C.

Bass Island, in the bay of Quinte, lies off near to the town-plot in Adolphustown.

Bass Islands, an interesting group in lake Erie, appertaining to Huron cty. Ohio. This cluster is composed of 3 principal and several smaller islands. In the southern Bass island is the fine harbour of Put-in-bay, about 5 or 6 ms. W. of which, on Sept. 10th, 1813, Capt. Perry captured the British fleet, under the command of Capt. Barclay.

Bassora, or *Bussarah*, city and seaport of Turkey, in Asia, 40 ms. NW. of the Gulf of Persia. It stands on the Euphrates, a canal from which divides the city into two parts; and over it is a bridge of boats. The houses are constructed of bricks dried in the sun, and have a very mean aspect. The circumjacent tract is looked upon by the Arabs to be one of the most delightful spots in Asia, and even as one of the most beautiful gardens in the world. The hot winds that blow here are very troublesome to travellers, sometimes overwhelming them with sand driven out of the neighbouring deserts. In 1691, the plague destroyed 80,000 of the inhabitants. It is 240 ms. S. by E. of Bagdad. Lon. 44° 52' E. lat. 29° 26' N.

Bastard, tp. of U. C., between Lansdowne and Leeds.

Bastia, seaport in Albania, in Turkey in Europe, opposite the island of Corfu, at the mouth of the river Calamu. Lon. 20° 20' E. lat. 39° 40' N.

Bastia, capital of Corsica, with a good harbour, a strong castle, and a bishop's see. It surrendered to lord Hood in 1794, but has since revolted to France. It is 70 ms. SSW. of Leghorn. Lon. 9° 30' E. lat. 42° 39' N.

Bastimentos, the name of some small islands near Terra Firma, in S. America, at the mouth of the bay of Nombre de Dios, with a fort and a good harbour. Lat. 9° 32' N. lon. W. C. 2° 40' W.

Bastogne, town of Luxemburg, 25 ms. NW. of Luxemburg. Lon. 6° E. lat. 50° N.

Batacola, seaport on the coast of Malabar, between Onore and Barcelore. Here are the remains of a once considerable city, on the banks of a small river, 4 ms. from the sea. The country produces a good deal of pepper; the English had a factory here, but were all massacred by the natives, because one of their bull dogs killed a consecrated cow.

Bataseck, tower of Lower Hungary, on the Danube, 70 ms. S. of Buda. Lon. 19° 20' E. lat. 46° 15' N.

Batavia, city of the island of Java, capital of all the Dutch settlements in the E. Indies. In general, the place is very beautiful and built of white stones; they have canals in the prin-

cipal streets, planted on each side with evergreen trees. It is the residence of the governor-general of all the Dutch colonies in the E. Indies. It has a handsome hospital and arsenal; and all the goods brought from other parts of the E. Indies are laid up here, till they are exported to their places of destination. The air is very unwholesome; and this place is represented as the grave of European navigators. Shortly after the Dutch declared war against Eng., Batavia was captured by the British. Lon. $106^{\circ} 51'$ E. lat. $6^{\circ} 10'$ S.

Batavia, pst. and capital of Genesee cy. N. Y., 48 ms. W. from Canandaigua, and 38 ms. E. from Buffalo. It is a thriving village. Pop., including the tp. of the same name, in 1820, 2597. Lat. 43° N. lon. W. C. $1^{\circ} 15'$ W.

Batavia, tp. and psto. of Geauga cy. Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 355.

Batavia, tp. in Clermont cy. Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 1208.

Batacah, town of Mexico, in Yucatan, on the side of the bay of Campeachy.

Batcheserai, or *Bakcheserai*, town of Russia, in the Crimea, a few ms. from the Black Sea, and NE. from Levastopol. N. lat. $44^{\circ} 50'$, E. lon. $33^{\circ} 20'$. It was the former residence of the Khans of the Crimea, and is situated on the rugged flanks of 2 mountains. The ruins of the palace of the Khans, occupy the central parts.

Batchian, the largest of the Lesser Moluccas, about 12 ms. in circumference. S. lat. $0^{\circ} 25'$, E. lon. $125^{\circ} 5'$.

Bates, psto. Monroe cy. N. Y., 250 ms. W. from Albany.

Baterville, pstv. Independence cy. Ark., 111 ms. from Little Rock.

Bath, city of Eng., in Somersetshire. It has been famous from the time of the Romans, for its hot springs, which are not only used as baths, but internally as a medicine. Bath is seated on the Avon, which has been made navigable hence to Bristol; 12 ms. ESE. of Bristol, and 107 W. of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 21'$ W. lat. $51^{\circ} 32'$ N.

Bath, tp. Steuben cy. N. Y. Pop. 1820, 2578.

Bath, pstv. and seat of justice, Steuben cy. N. Y., 20 ms. NW. of Painted Post, and 40 ms. S. from Canandaigua. It is a neat well-built vil. of about 100 houses.

Bath, pstv., tp., and port of entry, Lincoln cy. Maine, on the right bank of the Kenebec, 34 ms. NE. from Portland. Pop. in 1810, 2491, in 1820, 3026.

Bath, pstv. and tp. Grafton cy. N. H. Pop. in 1810, 1316, and in 1820, 1498.

Bath, vil. Rensselaer cy. N. Y., on the E. side of the Hudson, opposite the upper part of Albany.

Bath, pstv. Northampton cy. Penn.

Bath, town of Berkely cy. Virg., 104 ms. NW. from Washington. Here are the Berkely springs.

Bath, tp. in Medina cy. Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 176.

Bath, tp. in Greene cy. Ohio. Pop. in 1810, 913, and in 1820, 1185.

Bath, cy. of Virg., having Bottetourt and Monroe S., Greenbriar W., Randolph NW., Pendleton NE., Augusta E., and Rockbridge SE. It is 45 ms. in length, with a mean breadth of

20 ms., and 900 sqms. Situated in the Appalachian ridges; the face of this cy. is mountainous; the air is pure and healthy; the soil in general rather sterile, though some very productive land lies along the streams. Chief town, Warren springs. Ctl. lat. $38^{\circ} 10'$ N. lon. W. C. $2^{\circ} 40'$ W. Pop. 1820, 5237.

Bath, C. H. and pstv. Bath cy. Virg. 50 ms. W. from Staunton, and 227 SW. from Washington.

Bath, pstv. of Beaufort cy. N. C., 61 ms. SE. of Edenton, on Tar river 24 ms. above Pamlico sound. Lat. $35^{\circ} 31'$ N.

Bath, cy. of Ken., having Nicholas NW., Flemming NE., Floyd SE., and Montgomery SW. It is 34 ms. in length, with a mean breadth of 10; area 340 sqms. Chief town, Owingsville. Pop. 1820, 7961. Ctl. lat. $38^{\circ} 15'$ N. lon. W. C. $6^{\circ} 30'$ W.

Batha, or *Bachia*, town of Hungary, in a cy. of the same name, on the Danube, 110 ms. SSE. of Buda. Lon. $20^{\circ} 40'$ E. lat. $45^{\circ} 36'$ N.

Batgan, city of Asia, in Nipaul. N. lat. $27^{\circ} 20'$, E. lon. $85^{\circ} 15'$. It is the third city of the kingdom, and is situated 10 ms. S. from Catmandu the capital.

Batnian, country of Asia, in Indostan, bounded N. by the Penjau and the Setledge river, E. by the district of Hurriannah, S. by Bycæneer, and W. by a sandy desert. This district lies along the Cuggar.

Batnir, the capital of Batnian. N. lat. $28^{\circ} 4'$, E. lon. $74^{\circ} 1'$. 200 ms. W. from Delhi.

Battel, town, Sussex, Eng. This town is noted for a manufacture of gunpowder, well known by the name of Battle powder. It is 22 ms. E. of Lewes, and 57 SE. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 33'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 55'$ N.

Batecola, fortified town on the E. coast of Ceylon. Lon. $81^{\circ} 3'$ E. lat. $5^{\circ} 55'$ N.

Battenburgh, town of Dutch Guelderland, seated on the N. bank of the Meuse, 10 ms. SW. of Nimuegen. Lon. $5^{\circ} 33'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 48'$ N.

Batteraur, island, in the river St. Lawrence, above Bearded Island.

Battersea, village in Surry, noted for its fine asparagus. Near it stands a distillery, and a curious horizontal airmill. Here Sir Walter St. John, founded a free-school, and here is a timber bridge over the Thames to Chelsea. Battersea is 4 ms. WSW. of London.

Baton Rouge, pst. Lou., on the left bank of the river Mississippi. Here, in ascending the river, banks rise to a considerable height above the elevation of the water in freshets. It is about 138 ms. above New Orleans, following the river. Here the country is finely improved. The town contains about 60 or 70 houses, and 350 inhabitants.

Baton Rouge, East, parish of Lou., on the left bank of the Mississippi river, having that stream W., New Feliciana N., the Amite river, or St. Helena E., Iberville river, or St. Gabriel S. It is 26 ms. in length, with a mean width of 15; area 400 sqms. Its surface is rolling towards the N., but becomes generally level to the southward. The soil is fertile, and in its natural state, covered with a dense forest. Staple, cotton. Chief town, Baton Rouge. Ctl. lat. $30^{\circ} 30'$ lon. W. C. $14^{\circ} 15'$ W. Pop. 1820, 5,220.

Baton Rouge, West, parish of Lou., on the right bank of the Mississippi, opposite east Baton Rouge, having the Mississippi river E., Plaquemine river, or St. Gabriel SE., Atchafalaya river SW. and W., and Pointe Coupee N. It is 30 ms. in length, by 25 mean width; area 750 sqms. Its surface a dead alluvial plain, extremely fertile, but except near the margin of the Mississippi, and some other streams, liable to annual submersion. Staple, cotton. Ctl. lat. 30° 30', lon. W. C. 144° W. Pop. 1820, 2335.

Battlefield, village in Shropshire, Eng., 5 ms. N. of Shrewsbury.

Battletown, pstv. Frederick cty. Virg. 11 ms. E. by N. from Stevensburg, and 6 E. from Winchester.

Batture Grand, on Ottawa river, below Portage du Chene, U. C.

Batuculla, town of Hindoostan, in Canara, with 2 mosques, and upwards of 70 temples. It is seated near the mouth of the Sancada, which waters a beautiful valley, 27 ms. NNW. of Kundapura.

Bavaria, late circle and electorate of Germany, now a kingdom. It is bounded NE. and S. by the Austrian empire, W. by Wirtemberg and Baden, and N. by several German states. The modern kingdom of Bavaria, was one of the fruits of the French revolution. Since June 21, 1808, it has ranked as the third state of Germany. As a kingdom it originally contained 15 circles:

	Sqms.	Pop.
1. The circle of the Meir,	72½	190,650
2. Pegnitz, -	42	141,900
3. Nab, -	130½	220,835
4. Retzal, -	67½	190,077
5. Altmuhl, -	94½	202,107
6. Upper Danube,	79	258,589
7. Lower Danube,	118	215,661
8. Lech, -	91	223,176
9. Regen, -	121	237,095
10. Isar, -	155½	302,530
11. Sultzbach, -	103½	190,967
12. Iller, -	118	237,097
13. Inn, -	176	202,751
14. Eisak, -	154½	191,611
15. Adige, -	112½	226,492
	1636	3,231,538

Bavaria was nearly doubled in extent and population by subsequent augmentations, and is really the most powerful state which can be called truly German, Austria and Prussia being composed of heterogeneous elements. This kingdom is in a peculiar manner intersected by fine navigable streams; as beside the Danube, it is watered by the Inn, Isar, Lech, Nab, and Regen, in Bavaria Proper, and in the Rhenish provinces, by the Rhine. The religion Roman Catholic, though general toleration prevails. Aggregate pop. at present exceeds 4,000,000. Chief cities, Munich, Ingoldstadt, Augsburg, Ratisbon, and Passau. In point of geographical position, Bavaria lies between N. lat. 47° and 50°, and though directly W. from Austria, the latter, from its more depressed level, has a more temperate climate than the former.

Bavaria Proper, late dutchy, and the principal part of the late circle of Bavaria. It is 125

ms. long, and 87 broad, and divided into Upper and Lower Bavaria. Toward the S., the country is mountainous, intersected with forests, lakes, morasses, and pastures; and toward the N., are large plains which produce plenty of corn; there are likewise, many salt works, medicinal springs, and baths, mines of copper, silver, and lead, and quarries of excellent marble. The principal rivers, are the Danube, Inn, Isar, and Nab. The inhabitants are deemed the most zealous catholics in Europe. The capital is Munich.

Bavaria, Palatinate of, late dutchy, sometimes called *Nordgau*, from its situation in the N. part of the late circle of Bavaria, and sometimes the Upper Palatinates, distinguish it from the late palatinate of the Rhine, often called the Lower Palatinate. It is very fertile, and watered by the Nab, and several smaller rivers. The capital is Amberg.

Bayay, town of France, in the department of Nord, 6 ms. NE. of Quesnoy, and 12 SW. of Mons.

Bauge, town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire, seated on the Coesnon, 18 ms. E. of Angers.

Beugenci, town of France, in the department of Loire, and late province of Orleans, seated on a hill, at the foot of which, runs the Loire. It is famous for its wines, and is 6 ms. W. of Orleans.

Baughman, tp. Wayne cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 553.

Baume-les-Nonnes, town of France, in the department of Doubs, and late province of Franche Comté. It had, before the French revolution, a rich nunnery, from which it received its appellation. Baume is 15 ms. SW. of Besancon. Lon. 6° 24' E. lat. 47° 24' N.

Bausk, or *Bautko*, small but important town of Courland, on the frontiers of Poland, with a castle on a rock. It is seated on the river Musza, 15 ms. SE. of Mittau. Lon. 23° 56' E. lat. 56° 30' N.

Bautzen, considerable town of Germany, and capital of Upper Lusatia, with a strong citadel. It stands on the river Spree, 30 ms. E. of Dresden. Lon. 14° 42' E. lat. 51° 10' N.

Baux, town of France, in the department of the mouths of the Rhone, and late province of Provence. It is built upon a rock, at the top of which is a strong castle, 10 ms. E. by N. of Arles. Lon. 4° 57' E. lat. 43° 43' N.

Bawtry, town in the west riding of Yorkshire, seated on the river Idle, 7 ms. S. by E. of Doncaster, and 152 N. of London. Lon. 1° 10' W. lat. 53° 27' N.

Bayazid, strong town of Asiatic Turkey, in Armenia, 143 ms. E. from Arzroum.

Bay, or *Baja*, town of Lower Hungary, on the Danube, 32 ms. N. of Essek. Lon. 19° 59' E. lat. 46° 12' N.

Baydenville, pstv. Ind.

Bayeux, town of France, in the department of Calvados, and late province of Normandy, once a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Aure, 4 ms. from the English channel, and 140 W. by N. of Paris. Lon. 0° 43' W. lat. 49° 16' N.

Bayle's Store, pstv. Stokes cty. N. C., 145 ms. NW. from Raleigh.

Bayon, town of France, in the department of Meurthe, and late province of Lorrain, on the river Moselle, 12 ms. S. of Nanci. Lon. $6^{\circ} 22'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 38'$ N.

Bayon, or **Bayona**, seaport town of Spain, in Galicia, situated on a small gulf of the Atlantic, 12 ms. W. of Tuy. Lon. $8^{\circ} 34'$ W. lat. 42° N.

Bayona, large bay of the Pacific Ocean, between the mouth of the Santiago river, and the Marie islands. It is in the Mexican province of Jalisco, late Guadalaxara. N. lat. 22° lon. W. C. $28^{\circ} 30'$.

Bayonne, populous and commercial city of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees, and late province of Gascony, seated at the mouth of the river Adour, which forms a good harbour. It is divided into three parts. There is a communication between these different parts by a bridge. The Nive and Adour, unite their streams in the middle of this city, and proceed to the sea, at the distance of a quarter of a league. The citadel is the strongest in France. The military weapon, the bayonet, bears the name of this city, in which it was invented. The hams and chocolate of Bayonne are famous. It is 25 ms. SW. of Dax, and 425 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. $1^{\circ} 20'$ W. lat. $43^{\circ} 29'$ N.

Bayou Carancio, psto. Rapides, Lou.

Bayou Chicot, psto. in the northern part of Opelousas, Lou., 30 ms. NW. from the village of St. Landré, and 1488 SW. from W. C.

Bay River, psto. Craven cy. N. C., 20 ms. E. from Newbern. Bay River is a small creek of Pamlico Sound, and farming part of the boundary between Beaufort and Craven cties.

Bazas, town of France, in the department of Gironde and late province of Guienne. Lon. $0^{\circ} 2'$ W., lat. $44^{\circ} 22'$ N.

Bazetta, tp. in Trumbull cy. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 196.

Beach Grove, psto. Luzerne cy. Penn.

Beach Island, tp. in Hancock cy. Maine. Pop. 1810, 4, in 1820, 8.

Beachy-Head, promontory of Eng., on the coast of Sussex, between Hastings and Shoreham, Lon. $0^{\circ} 19'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 54'$ N.

Beaconsfield, town of Eng. in Bucks. The poet Waller died here, and is interred in the church-yard, as is likewise the late Edmund Burke, who resided here. It is 23 ms. WNW. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 30'$ W. lat. $51^{\circ} 36'$ N.

Beallsville, fine pstv. on the U. S. road, Washington cy. Penn. 8 ms. W. from Browns-ville, and 17 E. from Washington, the cy. seat.

Beaminster, town in Dorsetshire, Eng.; seated on the Bert, 15 ms. WNW. of Dorchester, and 138 W. by S. of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 52'$ W. lat. $50^{\circ} 50'$ N.

Beam's Station, psto. Granger cy. Ten. 30 ms. NE. from Knoxville, and 226 NE. from Murfreesborough.

Bearded Island, in the river St. Lawrence, above lake St. Francis.

Beardfield, tp. in Perry cy. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 428.

Bear Creek, small branch of Tennessee, which gains importance from being for a short space the boundary between the states of Alabama and Mississippi.

Bear Creek, also another inconsiderable stream, running into the Western side of Miami river in Montgomery cy. Ohio.

Beard's Store, psto. Auson cy. N. C., 80 ms. SW. from Raleigh.

Bear Gap, small pstv. of Northumberland cy., Penn. 70 ms. N. from Harrisburg.

Bear Lake, one of the sources of the Mississippi, about lat. $48^{\circ} 20'$ N.

Beard's Creek, in Geo., a small branch of Alamahah river, in Liberty cy.

Beard's Mill, psto. Rowan cy. N. C.

Bearn, late province of France, bounded on the E. by Bigorre, on the S. by Spanish Navarre, on the W. by Saule and a part of Lower Navarre, and on the N. by Gascony and Armagnac. It now forms with Basques, the department of the lower Pyrenees.

Beattie's Ford, psto. of Lincoln cy. N. C.

Beaucaire, town of France, in the department of Gard on the Rhone, opposite Tarascon, with which it has a communication by a bridge of boats. It is 10 ms. E. of Nismes. Lon. $4^{\circ} 39'$ E. lat. $43^{\circ} 50'$ N.

Beauce, late province of France, between the Isle of France, Blasois, and Orlenois. It now forms the department of Eure and Loire.

Beaucharnois Isle, in the North Easterly part of lake Superior, not a great way from the shore, and Eastward of Isle Hocquart.

Beauclere, port in an island on the NW. coast of America. Lat. $56^{\circ} 17'$ N. lon. W. C. $56^{\circ} 37'$ W.

Beauford, cy. N. C., in Newbern district: having Craven SW., Pitt NW., Martin and Washington N., and Hyde and Pamlico sound E. Length 40 ms., mean breadth 17; arca 670. It is generally level. Chief town Bath. Pop. 1820, 9900. Ctl. lat. $35^{\circ} 30'$ lon. W. C. $0^{\circ} 5'$.

Beaufort, small town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire, and late province of Anjou, containing about 100 houses. It is 15 ms. E. of Angers. Lon. $0^{\circ} 9'$ W. lat. $47^{\circ} 26'$ N.

Beaufort, strong town of Savoy, in Italy, on the river Oron, 12 ms. NE. of Monstier. Lon. $6^{\circ} 28'$ E. lat. $45^{\circ} 50'$ N.

Beaufort, district, S. C. containing 4 parishes; having the Atlantic ocean SE., Savannah river SW., Barnwell NW., and Combahee river or Colleton district NE. It is 60 ms. in length, by a mean width of 30 ms., or 1800 sqms. Chief towns Beaufort and Cosasatchie. This is a maritime district, and has a considerable proportion of light land; the rest yields pretty good crops of cotton, Indian corn, rice, and indigo. Pop. 1820, 32,199. Ctl. lat. $32^{\circ} 30'$ N. lon. W. C. 4° W.

Beaufort, seaport, and psto. Beaufort district, S. C., on Port Royal Island, 75 ms. S. from Charleston, and 58 N. from Savannah. Its harbour is deep and spacious. Here is a chartered college, but in a languishing state. Present pop. about 1000. Shipping in 1815, upwards of 1500 tons. Lat. $32^{\circ} 25'$ N. lon. $3^{\circ} 30'$ W.

Beaufort, seaport town and capital Cateret cy. N. C., on Gore sound 44 ms. S. from Newbern. Vessels drawing 14 feet water can ascend to this place. It is well situated to be-

come an extensive depot of trade; and it is proposed, to connect its sound with the Neuse, Tar, and Roanoke rivers. Its present pop. about 500; shipping in 1815, exceeded 1530 tons. Lat. $34^{\circ} 40' N.$ due S. from W. C.

Beaujeu, town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire, and late province of Lyons, with an old castle. It is seated on the river Ardere, at the foot of a mountain 8 ms. W. of Saone. Lon. $4^{\circ} 40' E.$ lat. $46^{\circ} 9' W.$

Beaumaris, city. town of Anglesey, Eng. It is governed by a mayor, and sends one member to parliament. It is 59 ms. W. by N. of Chester, and 241 NW. of London. Lon. $4^{\circ} 15' W.$ lat. $53^{\circ} 15' N.$

Beaumont, town of France, in the department of the North, and late French Hanault. It was ceded to the French in 1684, and taken by the English in 1691, who blew up the castle. It is seated between the Maese and Sambre, 10 ms. E. of Maubeuge. Lon. $4^{\circ} 19' E.$ lat. $50^{\circ} 12' N.$

Beaumont de Lomagne, town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, on the Gimone, 5 ms. from the mouth of that river, and 12 SE. of Lectoure.

Beaumont-le-Roger, town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, and late province of Normandy, 22 ms. SW. of Rouen. Lon. $0^{\circ} 56' E.$ lat. $49^{\circ} 7' N.$

Beaumont-le-Vicomte, town of France, in the department of Sarthe, and late province of Maine, 10 ms. N. of Mans. Lon. $0^{\circ} 12' E.$ lat. $48^{\circ} 4' N.$

Beaumont-sur-Oise, town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, and late province of the Isle of France, seated on the declivity of a hill, on the river Oise, which has a bridge, 20 ms. N. of Paris. Lon. $2^{\circ} 26' E.$ lat. $42^{\circ} 9' N.$

Beaune, town of France, in the department of Cote d'Or, and late province of Burgundy, remarkable for its excellent wine. It is 25 ms. SW. of Dijon. Lon. $4^{\circ} 47' E.$ lat. $47^{\circ} N.$

Beaufort, seigniory, Quebec city. L. C., at the mouth of the Montmorenci river, on the N. side of the St. Lawrence.

Beau-rivage, river of L. C., enters the Chaudiere, about 4 ms. above its mouth.

Beauvais, episcopal city of France, in the department of Oise, is seated on the river Thesin, 42 ms. N. of Paris. Lon. $2^{\circ} 5' E.$ lat. $49^{\circ} 26' N.$

Beauvoir-sur-Mar, seaport of France, in the department of Vendee, and late province of Poitou, 25 ms. SW. of Nantes. Lon. $1^{\circ} 54' W.$ lat. $46^{\circ} 53' N.$

Beaver Creek, rises in the tp. of Caistor, U. C. and running through part of Gainsborough, empties itself into Welland, to which river it runs close, and nearly parallel, for almost 4 ms., before its discharge.

Beaver Creek, in the tp. of Humberstone, runs into lake Erie, W. of Row's Point, U. C.

Beaver Creek, runs into lake Superior, on the N. side, between river Aupie and river Rouge, U. C.

Beaver Creek, psto. Madison city. N. Y., 85 ms. W. from Albany.

Beaver, or *Big Beaver*, river, Penn. *Big Beaver* is formed by the Mahoning, Shenango,

Neshanock, and Conequenessing creeks. The Shenango rises in Ashtabula, city. of Ohio, and Crawford of Penn. within 12 ms. from the SE. shore of lake Erie, interlocking sources with those of Grand river, Coneaut, and French creek, and pursuing a nearly S. course over Mercer, receives the Conequenessing from the NE. and entering Beaver city. unites with the Mahoning, and forms Big Beaver.

The Mahoning is, in reality, the main branch; rising in Columbiana, Stark, Trumbull, and Portage cities. Ohio; its course is first nearly N. 30 ms. to near Warren, in Trumbull. Winding to SE. it pursues that course 35 ms., entering Penn. in the SW. angle of Mercer, and joining the Shenango at N. lat. 41° , about two ms. within Beaver city. Below the junction of the Mahoning and Shenango, Big Beaver flows a little E. of S. 20 ms. into Ohio river. Conequenessing is the eastern constituent stream of Beaver, draining the peninsula between the Alleghany, Ohio, Big Beaver, and Shenango rivers.

The valley of Big Beaver is nearly circular, and about 70 ms. diameter; area 3850 sqms. It is worthy of remark, that the general courses are nearly on a direct NW. line: of the Youghiogany, below the mouth of Castleman's river, Monongahela and Ohio, from the mouth of Youghiogany to that of Big Beaver; and the latter and Mahoning, to about three miles above Warren. This range of navigable water is upwards of 130 ms. direct, and from 180 to 200 ms. following the sinuosities of the streams.

The sources of the Mahoning interlock with those of the Tascarawas branch of the Muskingum, and Cayahoga, and Grand river of Lake Erie.

Beaver Creek, usually called *Little Beaver*, to distinguish it from the large stream above mentioned, is an excellent mill-stream in Columbiana city. Ohio, rising in the northern parts of that city, and after running generally in a southeasterly direction 30 ms., falls into the Ohio river just within the borders of Penn. It affords a vast number of excellent mill seats, many of which are already improved. And among numerous others, are two paper mills; beside several forges and furnaces.

Beaver Creek, mill stream, Clark city. Ohio, running northwardly into Buck creek, a little distance above Springfield.

Beaver Creek, name of a creek running into the west side of Little Miami river, in Green city. Ohio.

Beaver Creek, also the name of a tp. situated on the above stream, in Green city. Pop. 1820, 384.

Beaver, tp. Green city. Ohio, Pop. in 1810, 799, and in 1820, 757.

Beaver River, empties itself into the Narrows, a little below the Falls of St. Mary's, running from N. to S., U. C.

Beaver, city. Penn. on both sides of Ohio river, having part of the state of Ohio W., Mercer N., Butler E., Alleghany SE., and Washington S. It is about 40 ms. in length along the state of Ohio, with a mean breadth of 15 ms.; area 600 sqms.; features hilly and broken; soil generally, however, fertile, and well wooded and watered. Chief town Beaver, Ctl. lat.

40° 50' N. lon. W. C. 3° 20' W. Pop. 1820, 13,340.

Beaver, big, tp. Beaver cty. Penn. Pop. 1810, 702, in 1820, 742.

Beaver, tp. Crawford cty. Penn. Pop. 1810, 236, in 1820, 419.

Beaver, tp. Union cty. Penn. Pop. 1820, 2036.

Beaver, borough, tp. and pstv. Beaver cty. Penn. Pop. 1810, 426, in 1820, 351.

Beaver Dam, tp. Erie cty. Penn. Pop. 1820 142.

Beaver Dam, pstv. Goochland cty. Virg., 24 ms. NW. from Richmond.

Beaver, Little, tp. Beaver cty. Penn. Pop. 1810, 1379, in 1820, 1144.

Beaver, North, tp. Beaver cty. Penn. Pop. 1810, 932, in 1820, 1206.

Beaver, South, tp. Beaver cty. Penn. Pop. 1810, 1331, in 1820, 800.

Beaver, Iron Works, pstv. Bath cty. Kent., 78 ms. E. from Frankfort.

Beavertown, pstv. Union cty. Penn. 69 ms. N. from Harrisburg.

Beaver, tp. Columbiana cty. Ohio. Pop. 1810, 483, in 1820, 639.

Beaver, the southeasternmost tp. of Guernsey cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 556.

Beblinguen, town of Suabia, in the dutchy of Wirtemberg, on a lake, from which runs the river Worm, 10 ms. NW. of Stutgard. Lon. 9° 2' E. lat. 48° 58' N.

Bec, town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, and late province of Normandy. Lon. 0° 52' E. lat. 49° 14' N.

Beccancour, river of L. C., enters the St. Lawrence, opposite the mouth of the river St. Maurice. Its sources interlock with those of the Chaudiere.

Beccaria, tp. in Clearfield cty. Penn. Pop. 1820, 236.

Becket, village of Berkshire cty. Mass., on the head of Westfield river, 17 ms. SE. from Lenox, and 25 W. from Northampton.

Beckhamsville, pst. Chester district, S. C. on the Waterce, 32 ms. NW. from Camden.

Beccles, town, Suffolk, on the navigable river Waveney, 12 ms. SW. of Yarmouth, and and 108 NE. of London. Lon. 1° 45' E. lat. 52° 36' N.

Bec-d'Arieux, or *Bedarioux*, town of France, in the province of Herault, and late province of Languedoc, on the river Obe, 20 ms. N. of Beziers. Lon. 3° 20' E. lat. 43° 32' N.

Bechin, town of Bohemia, situated on the river Lausnica, 55 ms. S. of Prague. Lon. 14° 53' E. lat. 49° 13' N.

Becket, tp. Berkshire cty. Mass., about 170 ms. W. of Boston. Pop. in 1810, 1028, in 1820, 984.

Beckum, town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Munster, at the source of the river Nerse, 22 ms. SE. of Munster. Lon. 8° 3' E. lat. 51° 44' N.

Beccangil, province of Asia, in Natolia, bounded on the N. by the black Sea, on the W. by the Sea of Marmora, on the S. by Proper Natolia, and on the E. by the province of Bolli. It was anciently called Bithycia. The capital is Bursa.

Bedal, town in the north riding of Yorkshire, Eng. 10 ms. SE. of Richmond, and 220 NNW. of London. Lon. 1° 25' W. lat. 54° 20' N.

Beddington, tp. Washington cty. Maine, near the source of Pleasant river, 35 ms. NW. by W. from Machias.

Beddington, village near Croyden, in Surry, Eng.

Beden, or *Beding*, village of Eng. in Sussex, 13 ms. W. of Lewes, near a river of its own name, which runs into the English channel at New Shoreham.

Beder, fortified city of the Deccan of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad, once the capital of a considerable kingdom. It is 80 ms. NW. of Hydrabad. Lon. 78° E. lat. 17° N.

Bedford, borough, and a cty. town of Bedfordshire, Eng. It is divided into two parts by the Ouse, over which there is a bridge with a gate at each end. It is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament, and is 27 ms. E. by N. of Buckingham, and 50 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0° 30' W. lat. 52° 13' N.

Bedford, tp. Hillsborough cty. N. H. Pop. in 1810, 1296, and in 1820, 1375.

Bedford, tp. Middlesex cty. Mass. Pop. in 1810, 592, and in 1820, 648.

Bedford, tp. in Westchester cty. N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 2432.

Bedford pstv. West Chester cty. N. Y., about 35 ms. northeastwardly from the city of N. Y. Pop. 2400.

Bedford, borough, pstv. and capital, of Bedford cty. Penn., about 189 ms. W. of Philadelphia, 91 E. by S. of Pittsburg, and 150 NW. from Washington. The situation of this town is extremely romantic, being surrounded by mountains. It is now much frequented in the summer season on account of the mineral springs in its neighbourhood. Pop. in 1810, 547, and in 1820, 789. The cty. was divided from Cumberland, and Bedford erected into a county town, March, 1771. It has a pstv. and about 730 inhabitants.

Bedford, cty. Penn., having Md. S., Somerset W., Cambria NW., Huntingdon NE., and Franklin SE. Length 52, mean breadth, about 31; 1600 sqms.; surface extremely diversified by mountains, hills, and valleys; soil equally varied: in general rocky and barren in the mountains but fertile and well watered in the valleys, Staples grain, flour, whiskey, and salted provisions. It is very productive in excellent iron, and possesses some mineral coal. The springs near Bedford have become a place of fashionable resort in the months of July, August, and September. Chief town Bedford. Pop. 1820, 20,248. Ctl. lat. 40° N. Lon. W. C. 1° 30' W.

Bedford, tp. Bedford cty. Penn. Pop. in 1810, 1342, in 1820, 1321.

Bedford, New, tp. Bristol cty. Mass., at the head of the navigation on Accushnet river, 58 ms. S. by E. of Boston. Pop. in 1820, 3947. Lon. W. C. 6° 58' E. lat. 42° 41' N. see *New Bedford*.

Bedford, cty. of Virg., having Franklin SW., Bottetourt W. and NW., Rockbridge N., Amherst NE., Campbell SE., and Pittsylvania S. It is 30 ms. in length by a mean breadth of 22; area 660 sqms. separated by the Blue Ridge from Bottetourt cty., a part of Bedford is mountainous; it is in general, however, hilly, and moderately fertile. Staples tobacco and grain.

Chief town, Liberty. Ctl. lat. 37° 13' N. lon. W. C. 2° 20' W. Pop. 1820, 19,305.

Bedford, ctty. of W. Ten., on Duck river, having Maury, W., Williamson NW., Rutherford N., Warren NE., Franklin SE.; Lincoln S. Length 35 ms., mean width 25., area 875 sqms., surface rolling. Staples cotton and small grain. Chief town Shelbyville. Pop. 1820, 16,006. Ctl. lat. 35° 30' N. lon. W. C. 9° 30' W.

Bedford, pstv. in the northern part of Henry ctty. Kent. 12 ms. SE. from Port William, at the mouth of Kent. river, and 40 ms. NW. from Frankfort.

Bedford, pstv. Cayahoga ctty. Ohio, 184 ms. NE. from Columbus.

Bedford Level, tract of fenny land, about 300,000 acres, in the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Northampton, and Lincoln, Eng. After various attempts to drain these fens, in the reign of Henry VI. and Charles I., William, earl of Bedford, in 1649, undertook and completed it; and, in the reign of Charles II. a corporation was established for the government of this great level.

Bedfordshire, ctty. of Eng., bounded on the SE. by Huntingfordshire, E. by Cambridgeshire, SW. by Buckinghamshire, and NW. by Northamptonshire. Its utmost length is 35 ms., and its greatest breadth, 22, containing 260,000 acres. It is divided into 9 hundreds, and 124 parishes: and has 10 market towns. The number of inhabitants in it, in 1801, was 63,393, 1811, was 70,213, and in 1821, 83,716; pop. to the sqm. 206; sends 4 members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Ouse and the Ivel. Its chief products are corn, butter and fullers earth; its manufactures, lace, straw hats, baskets, and toys.

Bedminster, tp. Bucks ctty. Penn. Pop. 1810, 1199; 1820, 1248.

Bedminster, tp. Somerset ctty. N. J. Pop. 1810, 1312, in 1820, 1393.

Bednore, or *Bedanore*, town in the peninsula of Hindoostan, in Mysore. It is 452 ms. SE. of Bombay, and 187 NW. of Seringapatam. Lon. 75° 30' E. lat. 14° N.

Bedouins, modern name of the wild Arabs, who live in tents, and are dispersed all over Arabia, Egypt, and the N. of Africa, governed by their chiefs, in the same manner that the patriarchs were formerly; their principal employment is grazing of cattle.

Bedwin Great, borough in Wiltshire, Eng. 5 ms. SW. of Hungerford, and 71 W. of London. Lon. 1° 33' W. lat. 51° 22' N.

Beech Grove, pstv. E. Feliciana parish, Lou.

Beech Hill, pstv. Jackson ctty. Tenn. 70 ms. NE. from Nashville.

Beech Park, pstv. Gallatin ctty. Kent. by the pstvd. 48 ms. N. from Frankfort.

Beekman, pstv. and tp. of Dutchess ctty. N. Y., 10 ms. E. from Poughkeepsie. Pop. in 1820, 4257.

Beekmantown, tp. Clinton ctty. N. Y. Pop. 1820, 1343.

Beekmansville, village, Schoharie ctty. N. Y.

Beekmantown, pstv. Clinton ctty. N. Y. 173 ms. N. from Albany.

Beelin's ferry, pstv. of Cumberland ctty. Penn.

Beemah, river of Hindoostan, which rises in the mountains to the N. of Poonah, and flows

SE. upwards of 300 ms. till it joins the Kistna, near Edghir.

Beerings, or *Bhering's Strait*, the narrow sea between the W. coast of N. America, and the E. coast of Asia. It is 13 leagues wide, in the narrowest part, between the capes Prince of Wales, and Tchukotskoi. The Arctic Circle passes this strait, a little N. of the narrowest part.

Beerings, formerly Admiralty Bay, NW. coast of N. America. Lon. W. C. 62° W. lat. 59° 20' N.

Beerings's Island, in the sea of Kamschatka, or N. Pacific ocean. On this island, on Nov. 5th, 1741, the worthy but unfortunate captain Beerings, the discoverer of the straits which bear his name, was wrecked, and on it he died the 8th of the following December. Lon. 163° E. London, lat. 55° N.

Beesleys, pstv. Cape May ctty. N. J., 105 ms. S. from Trenton.

Befors, small but strong town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, and late province of Alsace, at the foot of a mountain, 28 ms. W. of Basil. Lon. 6° 54' E. lat. 47° 36' N.

Begia, or *Beggia*, town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, with a strong castle, on the declivity of a mountain, 65 ms. W. of Tunis. Lon. 11° 30' E. lat. 36° 42' N.

Beja, town of Portugal, in Alantejo, in a fruitful plain, near a lake of the same name, 72 ms. SE. of Lisbon. Lon. 7° 40' W. lat. 37° 28' N.

Beichlingen, town in Germany, in Thuringia, 17 ms. N. of Wiemar. Lon. 11° 50' E. lat. 51° 22' N.

Beira, province of Portugal, bounded on the N. by Tra-los-Montes and Entre-Duero-e-Minho, on the S. by Portuguese Estramadura, on the E. by the Spanish province of the same name, and on the W. by the Atlantic.

Belcastro, town in Naples, in Calabria Ulterior, on a mountain, 8 ms. from the sea, and 12 SW. of San Severino. Lon. 17° 5' E. lat. 39° 6' N.

Belcherton, pst. Hampshire ctty. Mass. 15 ms. W. by N. of Brookfield, the same distance E. by S. of Northampton, and about 80 W. of Boston. Pop. 1810, 2270; in 1820, 2426.

Beichite, town of Spain, in Arragon, on the river Almanazir, 20 ms. S. of Saragossa. Lon. 0° 30' W. lat. 41° 33' N.

Belcheo, town of Ireland, in the ctty. of Fermanagh, seated in Lough Nilly, 18 ms. SE. of Ballyshannon. Lon. 7° 29' W. lat. 54° 20' N.

Belclare, town of Ireland, in the ctty. of Sligo, 22 ms. SW. of Sligo. Lon. 8° 54' W. lat. 54° 1' N.

Beled el Haram, the holy land of the Mohammedans, a district of Arabia, 60 ms. N. and 100 SE. from Djedda, Gedda, Jidda, Juddah, or Jedda, which sec.

Belem, town of Portugal, in Estramadura, on the N. side of the Tajo, a mile from Lisbon, designed to defend the entrance to that city; and here all the ships that sail up the river must come to.

Belestat, town of France, in the department of Arriege, and late county of Foix, remarkable for a spring, which, it is pretended, ebbs and

flows 12 times in 24 hours, as exactly as a clock.

Belfast, borough and seaport of Ireland, in the city of Antrim, on Carrickfurgus bay. It is one of the most flourishing commercial towns of Ireland. A canal was cut in 1793, connecting the harbour with Lough Neagh. Lon. $5^{\circ} 62'$ W. lat. $54^{\circ} 46'$ N.

Belfast, pst. Hancock city. Maine, near the mouth of Penobscot river, 31 ms. N. of Thomastown, on Penobscot bay. Pop. in 1810, 1274, in 1820, 2026.

Belfast, tp. Bedford city. Penn. Pop. in 1810, 750, in 1820, 1196.

Belfast, village of Lawrence district, S. C.

Belford, pstv. Nash city. N. C., 64 ms. E. from Raleigh.

Belgium, ancient name of part of what now constitutes the kingdom of the Netherlands. This ancient name applied only to Netherlands, or low countries on the Rhine, Maese, and Scheldt. The name was revived by the French when in possession of the country, which was divided into the nine following departments. Scheldt, Gemappe, Dyle, Deux Nethe, Sambre and Meuse, Ourthe, Loire, Maes, and Forests.

Belgorod, town of Russia, and capital of a province of the same name. It is seated 80 miles SE. of Bender.

Belgrade, town of Turkey in Europe, the capital of Servia, and a Greek bishop's see. It is seated on the Danube, a little above its confluence with the Savoy. The streets, where the greatest trade is carried on, are covered with wood, to shelter the dealers from the sun and rain. It is 265 ms. SE. of Vienna, and 400 NW. of Constantinople. Lon. $21^{\circ} 2'$ E. lat. $45^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Belgrade, small town of Romania, in European Turkey, on the strait of Constantinople, 20 ms. N. of that city. Lon. 0° E. lat. $41^{\circ} 22'$ N.

Belgrade, tp. and pstv. Kennebec city. Maine. Pop. in 1810, 996, in 1820, 1121.

Belgrado, town of Italy, in Friuli, seated near the Tojamenta, 81 ms. S. by W. of Udina.

Belida, or *Bleeda*, town of Algiers, in the province of Titeria, at the foot of a ridge of mountains, 15 ms. SE. of Algiers.

Belitz, town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, with a manufacture of cloth, seated on the river of the same name, 27 ms. SW. of Berlin.

Bellac, town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, seated on the Vincon, 20 ms. N. of Limoges.

Bellaire, seigniority L. Canada, Hampshire city., on the N. side of St. Lawrence river, 24 ms. above Quebec.

Bellaire, pst. Lancaster district, S. C.

Bellaire, town of Md., capital of Harford city., 22 ms. NE. of Baltimore, and 86 WSW. of Philadelphia. Lat. $39^{\circ} 31'$ N. lon. W. C. $0^{\circ} 46'$ E.

Bellbrook, town so called in Sugar Creek tp. Greene city. Ohio, 8 ms. SW. from Xenia.

Bellfontaine, small town and seat of justice for Logan city. Ohio, 18 ms. N. from Urbana, and 56 NW. from Columbus.

Bellefonte, tp., borough, and pst. of Centre city. Penn. Pop. in 1810, 203, in 1820, 433. Lat. $40^{\circ} 50'$ N. lon. W. C. $0^{\circ} 40'$ W.

Belleforte, pst. Jackson city. Al., 75 ms. SE. from Murfreesborough in Ten., and 150 ms. NE. from Tuscaloosa.

Bellegarde, strong place of France in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees, and late province of Roussillon, above the defile of Pertuis. It is an important place, on account of its being a passage to the Pyrenees. Lon. $2^{\circ} 56'$ E. lat. $42^{\circ} 27'$ N.

Bellegarde, town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, and late province of Burgundy, seated on the river Saone, 15 ms. NE. of Chalons. Lon. $5^{\circ} 10'$ E. lat. $46^{\circ} 57'$ N.

Belleisle, island of France, 15 ms. from the coast of Brittany. It is a mixture of craggy rocks, and pleasant fertile plains. The principal place of Palais, a fortified town with a citadel. It was taken by the English in 1761, and restored in 1763. Lon. $3^{\circ} 6'$ W. lat. $47^{\circ} 17'$ N.

Belleisle, island of North America, at the mouth of the strait between New Britain and Newfoundland, whence the straits take also the name of Belleisle. Lon. W. C. $21^{\circ} 55'$ W. lat. $51^{\circ} 55'$ N.

Belle River, U. C. runs into St. Clair, to the eastward of river Aux Pucees, and is navigable for boats some way up.

Belleme, town of France, in the department of Orne and late province of Perche, with an ancient castle, 75 ms. SW. of Paris. Lon. $0^{\circ} 42'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 23'$ N.

Belle Vernon, pstv. Fayette city. Penn., 8 ms. from Uniontown, and 194 SW. by W. from Harrisburg.

Belleview, pst. and settlement of Washington city. Misu. in the Mine district, it contains about 1000 inhabitants.

Belleville, pstv. Essex city. N. J., 5 miles above Newark, on the Passaic river. At this place, printing, bleaching, and dyeing manufactories are established.

Belleville, pst. Wood city. Vir., on the left bank of Ohio river, at the mouth of Lee's creek.

Belleville, pstv. Mifflin city. Penn.

Belleville, town and pst. Logan city., Ohio.

Belleville, pst. Richland city. Ohio, on the W. branch of Mohiccon creek.

Belleville, pst. St. Clair city. Ill., 16 ms. nearly E. from Cahokia.

Belleville, pstv. on Trade Water river, in the western part of Hopkins city. Kent, 200 ms. SW. by W. from Frankfort.

Belleville, pstv. Cunech city. Al., 70 ms. NNE. from Pensacola, and 100 ms. S. from Cahaba.

Belleview, fief of L. C. in Surry city. on the right bank of St. Lawrence, 22 ms. NE. from Montreal

Belley, episcopal town of France, in the department of Ain and late province of Bresse, near the Rhone, 12 ms. N. of Chambery, and 250 SE. of Paris. Lon. $5^{\circ} 50'$ E. lat. $45^{\circ} 47'$ N.

Bellingham, town in Northumberland Eng., 14 ms. NNW. of Hexham, and 294 of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 10'$ W. lat. $55^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Bellingham, tp. and pstv. Norfolk city. Mass. Pop. in 1810, 766, and in 1820, 1034.

Bellinzona, town of Italy, in the Milanese. It is seated on the Tesino, 5 ms. above the place where it falls into the Lago Maggiore. Lon. $8^{\circ} 16'$ E. lat. $46^{\circ} 6'$ N.

Bellona, arsenal and psto. Chesterfield cty. Virg., 10 ms. NE. from Lexington.

Bellows Falls, in Conn. river, between Walpole and Rockingham. The whole pitch in about half a mile, is 42 feet.

Bellows Falls, pst. Cheshire cty. N. H., at Bellow's Falls.

Bellunese, territory of Italy, belonging to the Venetians, lying between Friuli, Cadorino, Feltrino, the bishopric of Trent and Tirol. It has iron mines. Belluno is the only place of note.

Belluno, town of Italy, capital of the Bellunese, and formerly a bishop's see. It is seated among the Alps, on the river Piave, 15 ms. NE. of Feltri. Lon. $12^{\circ} 9' E.$ lat. $43^{\circ} 13' N.$

Belvue, extensive prairie of Lou., in the Opelousas. It lies between the waters of the Teche and Vermilion, and those of the Mermentau river.

Belville, pstv. in the NE. part of Rockbridge cty. Vir., 10 ms. NE. from Lexington, and 151 W. from Richmond.

Belmonte, town of Naples in Calabria Citeriore, on the coast of the Tuscan Sea, 10 ms. W. of Cozenza. Lon. $19^{\circ} 5' E.$ lat. $39^{\circ} 20' N.$

Belmonte, cty. of Ohio, having the Ohio river E., Monroe S., Guernsey W., and Harrison and Jefferson N. It is 25 ms. in length, by 20 wide; area 500 sqms.; surface hilly; soil very productive. Staples, grain and salted provisions. Chief town, Woodfield. Ctl. lat. $40^{\circ} 4' N.$ lon. W. C. $4^{\circ} W.$ Pop. 1820, 20,329.

Belmont, pst. and tp. Hancock cty. Maine, 19 ms. W. from Castine, and 8 ms. SW. from Belfast. Pop. 1820, 744.

Belmont, pstv. Hancock cty. Maine, 97 ms. NE. from Portland.

Belmont, pstv. Wayne cty. Miss. 163 ms. from St. Charles.

Belper, town in Derbyshire, Eng. Here are several large cotton mills, a bleaching mill, and an iron forge. It is seated on the Derwent, 8 ms. N. of Derby, and 134 NNW. of London.

Belpre, town of Washington cty. Ohio, on the NW. bank of the Ohio, opposite the mouth of the Little Kenhaway, 14 ms. SW. of Marietta, and 46 NE. of Gallipolis.

Belpre, pst. Washington cty. Ohio. Pop. 1810, 494, in 1820, 1151.

Belpuig, town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a famous convent, 18 ms. ENE. of Lerida.

Belt, Great, strait of Denmark, between the islands of Zealand and Funen, at the entrance of the Baltic Sea. It is not so commodious, nor so much frequented as the Sound.

Belt, Little, strait to the W. of the Great Belt, between Funen and North Jutland. It is one of the passages from the German Ocean to the Baltic, though not 3 ms. in breadth, and very crooked.

Belturbet, borough of Ireland, in the cty. of Cavan, on the river Erne, 9 ms. NNW. of Cavan.

Beltz, or *Belzo*, a town of Poland in Red Russia, capital of a palatinate of the same name. It is 30 ms. N. by W. of Lemburg. Lon. $24^{\circ} 5' E.$ lat. $50^{\circ} 20' N.$

Belum, town of Lower Saxony, near the mouth of the Este, 24 ms. NW. of Stade.

Belur Dag, ancient Imaus, chain of mountains

in Central Asia, stretching N. and S. between Tartary and Mongolia.

Belvez, town of France, in the department of Dordogne, 27 ms. SSE. of Perigueux.

Belvedere, town of Greece, capital of a province of the same name, in the Morea. This province lies on the W. coast, and is the most fertile in the Morea. The town is delightfully situated, 17 ms. NE. of Chiurenza. The raisins called Belvederes, come from this place. Lon. $21^{\circ} 45' E.$ lat. $38^{\circ} N.$

Belvedere, pstv. Warren cty. N. J., on Delaware river, above the mouth of Beaver creek, 11 ms. above Easton, and 50 NNW. from Trenton.

Belvidere, town of Franklin cty. Ver., on the waters of La Moelle river, 38 ms. N. from Montpelier.

Belvidere, pstv. and seat of justice, Warren cty. N. J., 12 ms. above Easton, and 10 SW. from Hope. The united streams of Beaver and Pequest creeks enter the Delaware at this place, and have immense water power. Belvidere is rapidly improving, and already a place of considerable activity and wealth. Lat. $40^{\circ} 50' N.$ lon. W. C. $1^{\circ} 55' E.$

Belvoir Castle, in Lincolnshire, Eng., 4 ms. W. of Grantham. Its foundation was laid soon after the Norman conquest.

Benares, district of Hindoostan Proper, between Bahar and Oude; containing the circars of Benares, Jionpour, Chunar, and Gazypour. It was ceded to the English in 1773, and produces a clear annual revenue of 380,000l.

Benares, populous city, capital of the district of the same name, in Hindoostan. It is more celebrated as the ancient seat of Braminical learning, than on any other account, and is built on the N. side of the Ganges, which is here very broad, and the banks very high. The streets are narrow; the houses high, and some of them 5 stories each, inhabited by different families. The more wealthy Hindoos, however, live in detached houses with an open court, surrounded by a wall. Benares is 425 ms. SE. of Delhi, and 400 NW. of Calcutta. Lon. $83^{\circ} 10' E.$ lat. $25^{\circ} 20' N.$

Benavarrí, town of Spain, in Arragon, 17 ms. N. of Lerida. Lon. $0^{\circ} 45' E.$ lat. $42^{\circ} 11' N.$

Benavento, town of Spain, in Leon. It is seated on the river Ela, 23 ms. SE. of Astorga. Lon. $5^{\circ} 7' W.$ lat. $42^{\circ} 4' N.$

Benbecula, an island of Stld., one of the Hebrides, between N. and S. Uist, from the last of which it is separated by a narrow channel, nearly dry at low water. It is of a circular form, including the inlets of the sea, 9 ms. in diameter. The soil is sandy and unproductive, but much kelp is made from the sea-weed thrown on the coast.

Bencoolen, fort and town on the SW. of the island of Sumatra, belonging to the English. The country about Bencoolen is mountainous and woody; and there are several volcanoes in the island. The chief trade is in pepper. Lon. $102^{\circ} 5' E.$ lat. $3^{\circ} 49' S.$

Bendermassen, capital of a kingdom of the same name, in the island of Borneo, with a good harbour. Lon. $114^{\circ} 40' E.$ lat. $2^{\circ} 40' S.$

Bender, town of Turkey, in Europe, in Bes-

Barabaria, on the river Dniester, 100 ms. NW. of Belgorod. It was the residence of Charles XII. of Sweden, after his defeat at Pultowa. Lon. 29° E. lat. 46° 58' N.

Benedetto, St. town of Italy, in the Mantuan, 25 ms. SE. of Mantua. Lon. 11° 35' E. lat. 44° 44' N.

Benedict, town of Charles cty. Md., on Patuxent river, at the mouth of Indian creek, 6 ms. S. from Baltimore, and 35 SE. from W. C.

Benesoef, town of Egypt, remarkable for its hemp and flax; seated on the W. shore of the Nile, 50 ms. S. of Cairo. Lon. 31° 10' E. lat. 29° 10' N.

Benevento, city of Naples, agreeably situated in Principato Citeriore. It has suffered greatly by earthquakes, particularly in 1688, when the archbishop, afterward Pope Benedict XIII. was dug out of the ruins alive. It is subject to the pope, and seated near the confluence of the Saboro and Caloro, 35 ms. NE. of Naples. Lon. 14° 57' E. lat. 41° 6' N.

Benfeld, town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, and late province of Alsace, on the river Ill, 12 ms. SW. of Strasburgh. Lon. 7° 45' E. lat. 48° 24' N.

Bengal, country of Hindoostan Proper, bounded on the W. by Orissa and Bahar, on the N. by Bootan, on the E. by Assam and Meckley, and on the S. by the bay of Bengal. Its greatest extent from W. to E. is about 720 ms., and from N. to S. above 300. The country consists of one vast plain, of the most fertile soil, which, in common with other parts of Hindoostan, annually renders two, and, in some parts, even three crops. It is sometimes subject to such extremes of heat as render it fatal to Europeans. The great cause of the unhealthiness of Bengal, however, is owing to the inundations of the Ganges and Burrampooter, by which such quantities of putrescible matters are brought down as infect the air with the most malignant vapours when the waters retire. By the latter end of July, all the lower parts of Bengal, contiguous to the Ganges and Burrampooter, are overflowed, and present a surface of water more than 100 ms. wide. As some of the lands in Bengal would receive damage from such a copious inundation, they must, for this reason, be guarded by strong dykes to resist the waters, and admit only a certain quantity. One particular branch of the Ganges is conducted, for 70 ms., between dykes; and when full, the passengers look down upon the adjacent country as from an eminence. Its principal products are sugar, silk, fruit, pepper, opium, rice, salt-petre, lac, and civit. It is compared to Egypt for fertility; the Ganges dividing here into several streams, and, like the Nile, annually overflowing the country. Bengal has been subject, ever since 1765, to the English E. India Company. Its annual revenue, including that of Benares, is near 1,290,000*l.* and its pop. is 11,000,000. Calcutta is the capital.

Bengal, tp. Oneida cty. N. Y., lying N. from Oneida lake, between Fish creek and Constantia.

Benguela, kingdom of W. Africa, bounded on the N. by Angola, on the S. by Mataman, on the E. by the river Rimba, and on the W. by the Atlantic. Its coast begins at Cape Ledo

on the N., and extends to Cape Negro on the S.; that is, from lat. 9° 20' to 16° 30' S. The climate is very pernicious to Europeans.

Benguela, capital of a kingdom of the same name, where the Portuguese have a fort. It lies to the N. of the bay of Benguela. Lon. 12° 30' E. lat. 10° 30' S.

Benin, kingdom of Africa, bounded on the W. by Dahomy and the Atlantic, on the E. by Biafara, on the N. by parts unknown, and on the S. by Loango. It extends from W. to E. in its greatest length. The body of this kingdom is about N. lat. 70°. The country exhibits many beautiful landscapes, but is mostly very low and marshy; this renders it very unhealthy.

Benin, the capital of a kingdom of the same name in Africa, situated on the river Benin or Formosa. Lon. 5° 4' E. lat. 7° 30' N.

Benlavers, mountain of Stld., in Perthshire, on the E. side of Loch Tay. It rises in a conical shape to the height of 4015 feet above the level of the sea.

Benlomond, mountain of Stld., in Dumbartonshire, on the E. side of Loch Lomond, rising to the height of 3262 feet above the level of the sea. Its sides, particularly toward the lake, are finely covered with trees, and it produces a number of rare plants.

Bennetis, mountain of Stld., in Inverness-shire, E. of Fort William. It is the highest in Great Britain, rising 4370 feet above the level of the sea. On the NE. side it presents a precipice, nearly perpendicular, of about 1500 feet in height.

Bennington, cty. of Ver., forming the SW. angle of that state; having Rutland N., Windsor NE., Windham E., Berkshire in Massachusetts S., and Washington cty. N. Y. W. It is 40 ms. in length, with a mean width of 17; area 680 sqms.; its features are hilly in general, and in part mountainous. The soil is productive in grain, pasturage, and fruits. Staples, flour, salted provisions, and lumber. Chief town, Bennington. Ctl. lat. 43° N. lon. W. C. 4° 15' E. Pop. 1820, 16,125.

Bennington, the chief town of Bennington cty. Ver., 36 ms. NE. from Albany, 36 ms. W. of Brattleborough, and 33 N. of Pittsfield, in Mass. It contained 2283 inhabitants in 1800, and is famous for a victory obtained here, Aug. 16th, 1777, by the troops of the U. S. under Gen. Starke, over a detachment of the British army, or rather Hessians, under Cols. Bawn and Breyman, which was a prelude to the decisive victory at Saratoga, by which Gen. Burgoyne and all his army submitted to the U. S. army under Gen. Gates. The principal public edifices are a church, court-house, and jail. It lies in lat. 42° 52' N. and lon. W. C. 3° 56' E.

Bennington, pst. Genesee cty. N. Y. Pop. 1820, 796.

Bennington, on the Shenango, vil. of Mercer cty. Penn.

Bennington, pst. in the NE. quarter of Delaware cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 412.

Bennington, tp. Licking cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 210.

Bennington, pstv. St. Clair cty. Al., 163 ms. N. from Cahaba.

Bensalem, tp. Bucks cty. Penn., about 20 ms.

N. from Philadelphia. Pop. 1810, 1434, in 1820, 1667.

Bensoboro, pstv. Pitt cty. N. C., 60 ms. SE. from Raleigh.

Benson, pst. Rutland cty. Ver., on the E. side of Lake Champlain, 9 ms. N. by W. of Fairhaven, and 27 NW. of Rutland. Pop. 1800, 1159.

Bent Creek, pst. Buckingham cty. Virg., 80 ms. SW. by W. from Richmond.

Bentheim, town of Westphalia, capital of a cty. of the same name, seated on the Vecht, 32 ms. NW. of Munster. Lon. $7^{\circ} 25'$ E. lat. $52^{\circ} 23'$ N.

Bentivoglio, town and castle of Italy, in the Bolognese, 10 ms. NE. of Bologna. Lon. $11^{\circ} 34'$ E. lat. $44^{\circ} 37'$ N.

Bentleysville, pstv. Halifax cty. Virg., 120 ms. SW. from Richmond.

Benton, pst. Ontario cty. N. Y. Pop. 1820, 3357.

Benton, pstv. Scott cty. Misu., 165 ms., by the pstrd., from St. Louis.

Berar, soubah of the deccan of Hindoostan, bounded by Malwa and Allahabad on the N., Orissa on the E., Golconda on the S., and Candesh and Dowlatabad on the W. Less is known of the interior parts of Berar, than of most of the other countries in Hindoostan. Its capital is Nagpour.

Beraum, town, Bohemia, and capital of a circle of the same name, 11 ms. W. of Prague. Lon. $14^{\circ} 25'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 3'$ N.

Berbice, Dutch settlement, on a river of the same name, in Guiana, two leagues W. of Paramaribo. It was taken by an English fleet in May, 1796, and ceded to G. B. in 1814.

Berchdolgabau, town, Germany, in the archbishopric of Salzburg. It serves all the neighbourhood with salt, and is seated on the river Aa, 10 ms. SW. of Salzburg. Lon. $13^{\circ} 5'$ E. lat. $47^{\circ} 0'$ N.

Bereaston, borough, Devonshire, Eng., 10 ms. N. of Plymouth, and 211 W. by S. of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 52'$ W. lat. $50^{\circ} 28'$ N.

Bereilly, city, Hindoostan Proper, capital of Rohilla. It lies between Lucknow and Delhi, 123 ms. from each. Lon. $79^{\circ} 40'$ E. lat. $28^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Bere Regis, town, Dorsetshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is a small place, seated on the Bere, 12 ms. E. by N. of Dorchester, and 113 SW. of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 15'$ W. lat. $50^{\circ} 44'$ N.

Berg, dutchy, Westphalia, very mountainous and woody. Dusseldorp is the capital.

Bergamo, province, Italy, in the territory of Venice, bounded by Brescia, the Valteline, and the Milanese. Their language is the most corrupt of any in Italy.

Bergamo, ancient town, Italy, capital of Bergamo, with a strong citadel, and a bishop's see, famous for its sewing silk. It is 30 ms. NE. of Milan. Lon. $9^{\circ} 47'$ E. lat. $45^{\circ} 46'$ N.

Bergarac, trading town, France, in the department of Dordogne, and late province of Perigord, seated on the river Dordogne, 50 ms. E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. $0^{\circ} 42'$ E. lat. $45^{\circ} 0'$ N.

Bergas, town, Romania, and the see of a Greek archbishop. It is seated on the river Larissa, 40 ms. SE. of Adrianople. Lon. $27^{\circ} 40'$ E. lat. $41^{\circ} 14'$ N.

Bergen, ancient seaport of Norway. It is the see of a bishop, and has a strong castle. It car-

ries on a great trade in skins, fir-wood, and dried fish, and is 350 ms. N. by W. of Copenhagen. Lon. $4^{\circ} 45'$ E. lat. $60^{\circ} 11'$ N.

Bergen, town of Swedish Pomerania, capital of the isle of Rugen, 12 ms. NE. of Stralsund. Lon. $12^{\circ} 40'$ E. lat. $54^{\circ} 23'$ N.

Bergen, pst. Genesee cty. N. Y. Pop. 1820, 2438.

Bergen, cty. N. J., bordering on the N. river, which separates it from N. Y.; bounded by Newark bay, and Essex and Morris SW., Sussex W., Orange and Rockland cties. N. Y. NE., and Hudson river E. Length 30, by a mean width of 16; area 480 sqms.; surface rocky, hilly, and in part mountainous, and soil various. Staples, grain, fruits, salted provisions, and garden vegetables. Chief town, Bergen. Pop. 1820, 18,178. Ctl. lat. $41^{\circ} 0'$ lon. W. C. $2^{\circ} 45'$ E.

Bergen, pstv. and seat of an academy, in Bergen cty. N. J., 3 ms. W. from N. York.

Bergen, tp. Bergen cty. N. J. Pop. 1810, 2690, in 1820, 3137.

Bergen-op-Zoom, town of Dutch Brabant, in the marquise of the same name. It is a handsome place, and one of the strongest in the Netherlands, seated partly on a hill, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the Scheldt, with which it communicates by a canal. It is 15 ms. N. of Antwerp, and 22 SW. of Breda. Lon. $4^{\circ} 25'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 27'$ N.

Bergues, St. Vinox, fortified town of France, in the department of the North, and late cty. of Flanders, seated on the river Colme, at the foot of a mountain, 5 ms. S. of Dunkirk. Lon. $2^{\circ} 28'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 57'$ N.

Berkhamstead, tp. Litchfield cty. Conn. The lands are rough and broken. Pop. about 1000.

Berkhamstead, town of Herts, Eng. 26 ms. NW. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 31'$ W. lat. $51^{\circ} 46'$ N.

Berkeley, corporate town in Gloucestershire, Eng. on a brook that flows into the Severn, 18 ms. SW. of Gloucester, and 113 W. of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 23'$ W. lat. $51^{\circ} 45'$ N.

Berkeley, pst. Bristol cty. Mass., 35 ms. S. from Boston. Pop. 1810, 1014, in 1820, 1060.

Berkeley, or *Sandtown*, village of Gloucester cty. N. J., 14 ms. from Philadelphia.

Berkeley's Sound, on the NW. coast of America, between Nootka Sound and the mouth of Columbia river.

Berkley, cty. of Virg. bounded SW. by Frederick, Hampshire NW., Potomac river NE., and Jefferson SE. Length 28, mean width 18 ms.; area 500 sqms.; surface mountainous, and soil generally thin, though many spots are favourable exceptions. Staples, grain and salted provisions. Chief town, Martinsburg. Pop. 1820, 11,211. Ctl. lat. $39^{\circ} 40'$ lon. W. C. $1^{\circ} 15'$ W.

Berkley Springs, pstv. Morgan cty. Virg. on the right bank of the Potomac, 110 ms. above W. C.

Berks, or *Berkshire*, inland cty. of Eng., bounded on the E. by Surry, on the S. by Hants, on the W. by Wilts, and on the N. by Oxfordshire and Bucks. From E. to W. it extends above 50 ms., and from N. to S. it is 25 ms. in the widest, though not more than 6 in the narrowest part; area about 750 sqms. Pop. 1801, 109,215; in 1811, 118,277; and in 1821, 131,977. Pop. to the sqm. 176. It lies in the diocese of Salisbury; contains 20 hundreds,

12 market towns, and 140 parishes, and sends 9 members to parliament. The air is healthy, even in the vales. Its chief rivers are the Thames, Kennet, Lamborn, and Loddon. The E. part has much uncultivated land, as Windsor Forest and its appendages; the W. and middle parts produce great plenty of wheat and barley. Reading is the capital.

Berks, *cty.* of Penn., on both sides of the Schuylkill river, bounded SW. by Lancaster and Lebanon, NW. by Schuylkill, NE. by Lehigh, and SE. by Montgomery and Chester. Length 38 ms., mean width 27 ms.; area 1000 sqms. This is one of the most fertile cities in Penn. It is traversed by one humble chain of mountains, and limited on its NW. and SE. sides by two others. The soil is varied; in some parts limestone abounds, and in others clay slate. Staples, grain flour, whiskey, cattle, hogs, and salted provisions. Chief town, Reading. Pop. 1820, 43,146. Ctl. lat. $40^{\circ} 25'$ lon. W. C. $1^{\circ} 10'$ E. Berks, in 1810, included what is now Schuylkill *cty.*, which then contained the tps. of Upper and Lower Mahantango, Pinegrove, Norwegian, Manheim, Brunswick, and Schuylkill. These tps. at that epoch contained an aggregate of 5,819 inhabitants, reducing the census of what is now Berks *cty.* to 37,327.

Berkshire, *cty.* Mass. is the most westwardly *cty.* of the state, and is for the most part mountainous; bounded S. by Litchfield *cty.* Conn., W. by Columbia and Rensselaer *cties.* N. Y., N. by Bennington *cty.* Ver., and E. by Franklin, Hampshire, and Hampden *cties.* Mass. Length, from N. to S. 48 ms., mean width 18 ms.; area 860 sqms. The Green mountains traverse this *cty.* in all its length. Other mountain ridges also chequer its surface, giving a mountainous aspect to the whole. The soil is, however, in general, fertile, and peculiarly adapted to grazing. Staples, grain, flour, and salted provisions. It is abundant in marble and limestone. Chief town, Lenox. Pop. 1820, 35,666. Ctl. lat. $42^{\circ} 25'$ lon. W. C. 4° E.

Berkshire, *pstv.* Franklin *cty.* Ver. on the waters of Missisquoi river, and near the northern line of the state, 65 ms. N. from Montpelier.

Berkshire, *pst.* Tioga *cty.* N. Y., about 180 ms. SW. by W. from Albany.

Berkshire, *tp.* Broome *cty.* N. Y. Pop. 1820, 1502.

Berkshire, *pst.* Delaware *cty.* Ohio. Pop. 1810, 284, in 1820, 190.

Berkshire Valley, *psto.* Morris *cty.* N. J. 51 ms. N. from Trenton.

Berlamont, town of France, in the department of Nord, 6 ms. ESE. of Quesnoy.

Berleburg, town of Germany, in the Westwald, with a castle, seated on the Berlebach, near its confluence with the Eder, 20 ms. NW. of Marburg.

Berlin, city of Germany, capital of the electorate of Brandenburg, and of the whole Prussian dominions; one of the largest, best built and best governed of any in Germany. It is defended partly by walls, partly by palisades, and has 15 gates. The streets are straight, wide, and long; and its large squares, magnificent palaces, churches, and other buildings, are scarcely to be equalled. It is 12 ms. in circum-

ference; but within this enclosure are numerous gardens, and many beautiful houses are let in stories to mechanics. The pop. in 1803, was 153,128, exclusive of the garrison. The royal palace contains a fine library, a rich cabinet of curiosities and medals, and the supreme colleges of government. Near the place stands the magnificent cathedral. Here are also several academies and hospitals, an astronomical observatory, a superb arsenal, and a royal cloth manufacture. Berlin has a flourishing trade, occasioned by its numerous manufactures of silk, wool, cotton, camels hair, linen, Prussian blue, cutlery, and porcelain; and by its enamelled, inlaid, and embroidered works. It is seated on the river Spree, from which there is a canal to the Oder on the E. and another to the Elbe on the W.; so that it has a communication by water, both with the Baltic sea and the German Ocean. This city was taken, in 1760, by an army of Russians, Austrians, and Saxons, who were obliged to evacuate it in a few days. In 1806, ten days after the battle of Jena, the French entered this city, and Buonaparte held a court in the palace. It is 100 ms. N. of Dresden, and 185 ms. NW. of Breslau. Lon. $13^{\circ} 22'$ E. lat. $52^{\circ} 31'$ N.

Berlin, *pstv.* Washington *cty.* Ver. 5 ms. SE. from Montpelier.

Berlin, *pst.* Worcester *cty.* Mass. Pop. 1810, 591, in 1820, 625.

Berlin, *pst.* of Hartford *cty.* Conn., 10 ms. S. of Hartford. Pop. 800.

Berlin, *tp.* Hartford *cty.* Conn. Pop. 1810, 2798, in 1820, 2877.

Berlin, *pst.* Rensselaer *cty.* N. Y. Pop. 1820, 1986.

Berlin, village with a *psto.*, in Adams *cty.* Penn., 6 ms. N. of Abbotstown, 20 S. of Carlisle, and about 100 W. of Philadelphia.

Berlin, *pstv.* and borough, Somerset *cty.* Penn., on the southern road from Bedford to Uniontown, 30 ms. W. from the former, and 45 E. from the latter place. Pop. 1810, 330, in 1820, 382.

Berlin, *psto.* Huron *cty.* Ohio, 83 ms. N. from Columbus.

Berlin, *pst.* Coshocton *cty.* Ohio. Pop. 1820, 395.

Berlin, *pst.* Del. *cty.* Ohio. Pop. 1820, 482.

Berlinville, *pstv.* on the main road from Easton, Northampton *cty.* Penn. to Berwick, about 2 ms. below the Lehigh water Gap, and 1 mile from Lehigh river, Northampton *cty.* Penn.

Bermuda, *Hundred*, or *City Point*, a port of entry, in Chesterfield *cty.* Virg. On the W. side of James River, 20 ms. below Richmond. It maintains a considerable foreign trade. Lon. W. C. $0^{\circ} 30'$ W. lat. $37^{\circ} 18'$ N.

Bermuda, *Somers*, or *Summer Islands*, a cluster of small islands, nearly in the form of a shepherd's crook, and surrounded by rocks, which render them almost inaccessible to strangers. They lie in the Atlantic Ocean, 500 ms. E. of Carolina, and are inhabited by the English. They were discovered by Juan Bermudez, a Spaniard; but not inhabited till 1609, when Sir George Somers was cast away upon them, and they have belonged to Britain ever since. The town of St. George on St. George's Island, is the capital. Lon. $63^{\circ} 28'$ W. lat. $32^{\circ} 35'$ N.

Bermudian, pstv. York cty. Penn., 50 ms. S. from Harrisburg.

Bern, largest of 13 cantons of Switzerland, 150 ms. in length, and 75 in breadth. It is divided into two principal parts called the German and Roman; but the last is most commonly called the Pays de Vaud. The religion is Calvinism, and Bern the capital.

Bern, capital of the canton of Bern in Switzerland. Here is a celebrated school, a rich library, and 12 companies of tradesmen, in one of which every inhabitant is obliged to be enrolled before he can enjoy any office. The houses are mostly built of white freestone, and in the principal streets have piazzas or arches under them, for the convenience of walking in wet weather. The public buildings are magnificent. In 1799 Bern was, together with the rest of Switzerland, obliged to surrender to the French. Bern is 70 ms. NE. of Geneva. Lon. $7^{\circ} 10'$ E. lat. $46^{\circ} 52'$ N.

Bern, pst. Albany cty. N. Y. Pop. 1820, 5531.

Bern, Upper, tp. in Berks cty. Penn. Pop. 1820, 2017.

Bern, vil. Berks cty. Penn., 16 ms. NW. from Reading.

Bern, Lower, tp. Berks cty. Penn. Pop. 1820, 1791.

Bernard, town of Germany, in the electorate of Brandenburg, 5 ms. from Berlin, famous for its excellent beer.

Bernard, Great, St. mountain of Switzerland, between Vallais and Val-d'Aousta, at the source of the river Drance. The top of it is always covered with snow, and there is a large convent, where the monks entertain all strangers gratis for three days without any distinction of religion.

Bernard, tp. Somerset cty. N. J. Pop. in 1810, 1879, in 1820, 2063.

Bernardstown, pstv. Franklin cty. Mass., 102 ms. by the pstrd. from Boston.

Bernay, trading town of France, in the department of Eure and late province of Normandy, seated on the river Carantonne, 20 ms. SW. of Rouen. Lon. $0^{\circ} 50'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 6'$ N.

Berne, tp. Fairfield cty. Ohio. Pop. in 1810, 976, in 1820, 923.

Bernburg, town of Germany, in the principality of Anhalt, where a branch of the house of Anhalt resides. It is seated on the river Sara, 22 ms. SW. of Magdeburg. Lon. $11^{\circ} 46'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 51'$ N.

Berncastelle, town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, with a castle. It is remarkable for its good wine, and is seated on the Moselle, near Trarbach.

Berry, late province of France, fertile in corn, fruit, hemp, and flax: and there is excellent wine in some places. It is now included in the departments of Cher and Indre.

Berryburg, pstv. Dauphin cty. Penn. 28 ms. from Harrisburg.

Berry's Ferry, over the Shenandoah, and psto. Frederick cty. Virg. on the road from Leesburg to Winchester, 58 ms. W. from Washington.

Berthier, village and seigniory of L. C. Warwick cty. on the left shore of St. Lawrence river.

Berthier, seigniory of L. C. in Heresford cty. on the right side of the St. Lawrence river.

Bersella, fortified town of Italy, in the Modenese, seated near the confluence of the Linza and Po, 10 ms. NE. of Parma. Lon. $10^{\circ} 56'$ E. lat. $44^{\circ} 45'$ N.

Bersuire, town of France, in the department of the Sevre and late province of Poitou, 12 ms. SW. of Thouars. Lon. $0^{\circ} 27'$ W. lat. $46^{\circ} 52'$ N.

Bertie, tp. on the W. side of Niagara river, in the cty. of Lincoln, U. C.; it lies south of Willoughby, and is open to lake Erie.

Bertie, cty. of N. C., on the Roanoke; bounded S. and SW. by the Roanoke river, or Martin, W. by Halifax, NW. by Northampton, N. by Herford, E. by Chowan river, and SE. by Roanoke river or Washington cty. Length 28, mean width 25, area 700 sqms.; surface generally level, and part marshy: soil of middling quality. Staple, tobacco. Chief town Windsor. Pop. 1820, 10,805. Cil. lat. 36° N., and the Meridian of W. C. intersect very near the centre of this cty.

Bertinoro, town of Italy, in Romagna, with a strong citadel and a bishop's see. It is seated on a hill, 50 ms NE. of Florence. Lon. $11^{\circ} 40'$ N. lat. $44^{\circ} 18'$ N.

Bertrand, St. town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, and late province of Languedoc, 43 ms. S. of Auch, Lon. $0^{\circ} 48'$ E. lat. $42^{\circ} 56'$ N.

Bervie, seaport and borough in the cty. of Kincardine, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 25 ms. SW. of Aberdeen. Lon. 2° W. lat. $56^{\circ} 40'$ N.

Berwick, town and cty. of itself, on the borders of Eng. and Sstd. It is governed by a Mayor; and was once a strong fortress, of great importance when Eng. and Sstd. were hostile nations. It is large and populous, has a good trade in corn and salmon, and is seated on the Tweed, over which is a handsome bridge of 15 arches; is 147 ms. N. of York, 52 SE. of Edinburgh, and 336 N. by W. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 46'$ W. lat. $55^{\circ} 45'$ N.

Berwick North, borough in the cty. of E. Lothian, Sstd. on the Frith of Forth, 20 ms. NW. of Berwick upon Tweed. Lon. $2^{\circ} 53'$ W. lat. $56^{\circ} 5'$ N.

Berwickshire, cty. of Sstd., sometimes called the Mers; bounded on the E. by the German Ocean, on the SE. by the Tweed, on the S. by Roxburgshire, on the W. by Edinburghshire, and on the NW. by Haddingtonshire. It is 40 ms. in length, with a mean width of 18; area 720 sqms. Pop. in 1801, 30,621; 1811, 30,779; and in 1821, 83,385. Pop. to the sqm. 46. It abounds with corn and grass, and being a low and flat country, is sometimes called the How [Hollow] of the Mers. The principal rivers are the Tweed, Leather, Blackadder, Whiteadder, and Eye.

Berwick, tp. in York cty. Maine. Pop. in 1810, 4455, and in 1820, (exclusive of S. Berwick) 2,736.

Berwick South, pstv. York cty. Maine, on the E. side of Piscataqua river, about 7 ms. from York, the cty. town. It has an academy. Pop. 4000.

Berwick North, pstv. York cty. Maine, 10 ms. NW. from York.

Berwick South, tp. York cty. Maine. Pop. 1820, 1473.

Berwick, tp. Adams cty. Penn. Pop. 1810, 1799, in 1820, 1207.

Berwick, pstv. Columbia cty. Penn. on the W. side of Susquehanna river, opposite the head of the turnpike road, between this and the Lehigh. It is 16 ms. NE. of Catawisy, 37 of Northumberland, and about 35 W. of the navigable part of the Lehigh.

Berwick, sometimes called Abbotstown, village, Adams cty. Penn., about 15 ms. W. of Little York.

Berwyn Hills, lofty hills at the NE. angle of Merionethshire, beneath which spreads the fine vale, in which flows the infant river Dee.

Besancon, ancient and populous city of France, in the department of Doubs and late province of Franche Comte. The triumphal arch of Aurelian, and other Roman antiquities are still to be seen. The streets are wide and handsome, and the houses are well built with freestone. It is 52 ms. E. of Dijon, and 208 SE. of Paris. Lon. 6° 2' E. lat. 47° 13' N.

Bessarabia, territory of Turkey in Europe, between the Danube and the Dneister, along whose banks the Tartar inhabitants rove and maintain themselves by their cattle, by husbandry and by robbery. Their common food is the flesh of oxen and horses, cheese, and mare's milk. Bender is the capital.

Bestrícia, town of Transylvania, remarkable for the gold mines near it, 85 ms. NW. of Hermanstadt, and 90 E. of Tockay. Lon. 23° 45' E. lat. 47° 30' N.

Betanzas, town of Spain, in Galicia, seated on the Mandeo, on a bay of the Atlantic, 20 ms. S. Ferrol. Lon. 7° 55' W. lat. 43° 12' N.

Betelsagni, town of Arabia Felix, famous for the vast quantity of coffee bought and sold here to the Europeans. It is 25 ms. E. of the Red Sea. Lon. 44° 30' E. lat. 15° 40' N.

Bethabara, Moravian settlement, Stokes cty. N. C., 4 ms. SE. from Bethany.

Bethania, pstv. Stokes cty. N. C., on a branch of the Yadkin, about 125 ms. NW. by W. from Raleigh. It is a Moravian settlement, with a pop. of 400. Lat. 36° 10' N.

Bethany, tp. Wayne cty. Penn. Pop. 1820, 193.

Bethany, pst. Genesee cty. N. Y., on the head branches of the Tonnewanto and Black creeks, 8 ms. SE. from Batavia.

Bethany, pstv. and seat of justice, Wayne cty. Penn., on Duberry creek, 120 ms. N. from Philadelphia. N. lat. 41° 37' lon. W. C. 1° 42' E.

Bethany Church, psto. Iredell cty. N. C., 170 ms. W. from Raleigh.

Bethel, tp. Oxford cty. Maine. Pop. 1810, 975, in 1820, 1267.

Bethel, tp. York cty. Maine, chiefly on the S. bank of the Androscoggin river.

Bethel, pst. Windsor cty. Ver., about 30 ms. NE. from Rutland.

Bethel, pst. Fairfield cty. Conn., 20 ms. NW. from Stratford, and 25 a little N. of W. from New Haven.

Bethel, pst. Sullivan cty. N. Y. Pop. 1820, 1096.

Bethel, tp. Delaware cty. Penn. Pop. 1810, 299, in 1820, 394.

Bethel, tp. Bedford cty. Penn. Pop. 1810, 1095, in 1820, 1083.

Bethel, tp. Lebanon cty. Penn. Pop. 1820, 3059.

Bethel, borough, Lebanon cty. Penn. Pop. 1820, 1437.

Bethel, tp. Berks cty. Penn. Pop. 1820, 1294.

Bethel, pst. Clermont cty. Ohio, 100 ms. SE. from Columbus, and 30 SE. by E. from Cincinnati.

Bethel, tp. Clark cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 970.

Bethel, tp. Huron cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 164.

Bethel, tp. Miami cty. Ohio. Pop. 1810, 506, in 1820, 1043.

Bethlem, tp. Hunterdon cty. N. J. Pop. 1810, 1723, in 1820, 2002.

Bethlehem, (*Beth-el-Lakim*), town of Palestine, famous for the birth of Christ. It is seated on the ridge of a hill, running from E. to W., and has a delightful prospect. It is now an inconsiderable place, but much visited by pilgrims. Here is a church yet entire, erected by the famous Helena, in the form of a cross; also a chapel, called the Chapel of the Nativity, where they pretend to show the manger in which Christ was laid; as also another, called the Chapel of Joseph, and a third of the Holy Innocents. A few Greeks reside here. It is 6 ms. S. of Jerusalem. Lon. 25° 25' E. lat. 31° 50' N.

Bethlehem, town of Austrian Brabant, 2 ms. N. of Louvain. Lon. 4° 49' E. lat. 50° 55' N.

Bethlehem, pst. Grafton cty. N. H. Pop. 1810, 422, in 1820, 467.

Bethlehem, pst. in the SE. part of Litchfield cty. Conn., 38 ms. SW. by W. from Hartford. Pop. 1810, 1738, in 1820, 932.

Bethlehem, town, Albany cty. N. Y., situated on the W. side of Hudson river, 8 ms. S. of the city of Albany. The tp. is famous for its dairies, and contained 3095 inhabitants in 1800.

Bethlehem, tp. Albany cty. N. Y. Pop. 1820, 5114.

Bethlehem, pst. Northampton cty. Penn. lat. 40° 37' N. lon. W. C. 1° 46' E. The United Brethren were settled here by Count Zinzendorf, in 1741. In 1800, the town contained 543 inhabitants, and the tp. 1343. In 1810, the tp. contained 1436, and in 1820, 1860 inhabitants, principally of the same sect. The buildings are not remarkable for grandeur or elegance, but are generally comfortable. They have one house for public worship, a separate apartment for the residence of the single brethren, and another for the sisters. There likewise, is a seminary for the education of young ladies, in which are taught all the useful, and some of the ornamental branches of education; and so great is the reputation of these schools, for the attention paid to the morals, as well as the literary improvement of the pupils, as to invite them from Philadelphia and other capital cities. The scenery around Bethlehem, and the primitive manners of its inhabitants, give the place an aspect of peculiar interest to the eye of a traveller, and render it eminently calculated to refine the taste, and preserve the morals of the students. It may be doubted whether the world affords a more pleasing scene than can be enjoyed in a fine summer evening in Bethlehem, when the groups of beautiful, simply, but elegantly dressed, and happy young females, are "let loose from school."

It is the principal town of the Moravians, or

Unitas Fratrum, in Penn., is situated on the N. or left bank of the river Lehigh, in a tp. of the same name, at the mouth of Manockicy creek, on ground descending towards the river, and towards the creek, which gives it a fine appearance, when viewed from the S. or W.

It is closely built on 3 streets, the principal one extending N. and S., and the other two running from this towards the E. It contains a large stone church, built in the Gothic style, and plastered outside with a gray cement. It is 142 feet long, and 68 wide, of a proportionable height, and having a small tower rising from the centre of the top, surmounted with an elegant dome, in which is a small bell. It is handsomely furnished in the inside, having rows of benches on each side, for the two sexes. Their burial ground is in the NE. part of the town, and is laid out in regular alleys and walks, planted with trees. The graves, contrary to the custom of other Christians, are laid with their feet to the south. The number of dwelling houses is 72, besides shops and other out-houses. Bethlehem is 11 ms. W. by S. from Easton, and 52 N. by W. from Philadelphia. Here is a wooden bridge over Lehigh, 400 feet long, with 4 arches.

Bethlehem, East, tp. Washington cy. Penn. Pop. 1810, 1806, in 1820, 2239.

Bethlehem, West, tp. Washington cy. Penn. Pop. 1810, 1849, in 1820, 2187.

Bethlehem, tp. Stark cy. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 489.

Bethlehem, pstv. Clarke cy. Indiana.

Bethlehem's Creek, or *Coeyman's Kill*, falls into the right bank of the Hudson, 7 ms. below Albany.

Bethlehem Cross Roads, pstv. Southampton cy. Virg., 62 ms. SE. from Richmond.

Bethlehem, pstv. Oglethorpe cy. Geo., 65 ms. NNE. from Milledgeville.

Bethlehem, pstv. Clarke cy. Ind., 100 ms. S. from Indianapolis.

Bethsaida, pstv. Jones cy. Geo., 25 ms. W. from Milledgeville.

Bethune, fortified town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and late cy. of Artois, with a castle. It is seated on a rock, by the river Brette, 20 ms. E. of St. Omer, and 120 N. of Paris. Lon. 2° 35' E. lat. 50° 45' N.

Betley, town in Staffordshire, Eng., 16 ms. NNW. of Stafford, and 156 of London. Lon. 2° 10' W. lat. 53° 5' N.

Bethis, town of Asia, in Curdistan, on a steep rock, on the frontiers of Turkey and Persia, but subject to its own bey, and a sanctuary for the subjects of the neighbouring powers. It is 150 ms. E. of Diarbekir. Lon. 42° 50' E. lat. 37° 30' N.

Betton's Island, near the coast of Revillagigedo. Lat. 55° 21' N. lon. W. C. 54° 42' W.

Bettaburg, pstv. Jerusalem tp., Chenango cy. N. Y., 142 ms. SW. by W. from Albany.

Betuwe, fertile island of Dutch Guelderland, 40 ms. long, and 10 broad, containing in that space, 8 cities and several hundred villages. It was the ancient Batavia, and formerly, gave the name of Batavians, to the inhabitants of the Dutch Netherlands; and it was principally hence that the Dutch spread themselves over the different provinces.

Beula, small town, Cambria cy. Penn., planted chiefly by emigrants from Wales, (G. B.) about 60 ms. E. of Pittsburgh.

Bevecum, town of Austrian Brabant, 17 ms. S. of Louvain. Lon. 4° 50' E. lat. 50° 36' N.

Beveland, N. and S., two islands of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Zealand, between the E. and W. branches of the Scheldt.

Bevergern, town of Westphalia, 22 ms. from Munster.

Beverly, borough in the east riding of Yorkshire, Eng., on the river Hull, 9 ms. N. of Hull, and 182 of London. Lon. 0° 15' W. lat. 53° 52' N.

Beverly Township, in the west riding of the cy. of York, lies W. of Flamborough, on Dundas-street.

Beverly, pst. Essex cy. Mass., 15 ms. N. by E. from Boston, and separated from Salem by a bridge. Pop. 1800, 3881, in 1810, 4608, in 1820, 4283.

Beverly, pstv. and seat of justice, Randolph cy. Virg., on the E. branch of Monongahela river, 40 ms. SE. from Clarksburg, and 250 N. W. from Richmond.

Beverungen, town of Germany, in the diocese of Paderborn, at the confluence of the Beve and Weser, 22 ms. E. of Paderborn. Lon. 9° 30' E. lat. 51° 46' N.

Bewcastle, village of Eng. in Cumberland, on the Leven.

Bewdley, borough of Eng. in Worcestershire, on the Severn, 14 ms. N. of Worcester, and 128 NW. of London. Lon. 2° W. lat. 52° 20' N.

Bewley, or *Beaulieu*, river which rises in the N. of Inverness-shire, Sld., and flowing along the S. border of Ross-shire, forms the fine estuary on which stand Inverness, and fort St. George, and which terminates in the Frith of Murray.

Bez, village of Switzerland, in the Canton of Bern, near the town of St. Maurice, remarkable for its delightful situation, and the salt works near it, the largest of which is entered by a passage cut out of the solid rock.

Bieziers, town of France, in the department of Hérault, and late province of Languedoc: near the Royal Canal, on a hill, at the foot of which flows the Orbre, 12 ms. NE. of Narbonne. Lon. 3° 18' E. lat. 21° N.

Biafar, capital of a kingdom of the same name, in Negroland, to the E. of Benin. Lon. 17° 40' E. lat. 6. 10' N.

Biana, town of Hindoostan Proper, remarkable for excellent indigo, 50 ms. W. of Agra. Lon. 80° 50' E. lat. 26° 30' N.

Bibb, cy. of Al.; bounded N. by Shelby, E. by Coosa river, S. by Autauga and Perry, and W. by Tuscaloosa. Length 45, and mean width 25 ms. Area 1100 sqms. Cahaba river passes through this county; and the 33° N. lat. and 10° of Lon. W. from W. C., intercepts in its Western part. Pop. 1820, 3676.

Bibb, C. H. and pstv., Bibb cy. Al., 35 ms. SE. by E. from Tuscaloosa.

Biberach, free imperial town of Suabia, on the Reuss. It has a manufacture of fustians; is 17 ms. SW. of Ulm. Lon. 10° 2' E. lat. 48° 10' N.

Bicester, or *Burcester*, town of Eng., in Oxfordshire, between Oxford and Buckingham,

13 ms. N. of the former and 57. W. by N. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 10' W.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 54' N.$

Richada, See *Vichada*.

Biche Marais a la, empties itself into lake Ontario, at the NE. part of the tp. of Grantham, U. C.

Bickley's Store, psto. Abbeville district, S. C., 100 ms. W. from Columbus.

Bidache, town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees and late province of Basques; on the river Bidouse, 12 ms. E. of Bayonne. Lon. $1^{\circ} 9' W.$ lat. $43^{\circ} 31' N.$

Bidasoa, river of Spain, which has its source in the Pyrenees, and falls into the bay of Biscay between Andaye and Fontarabia.

Bideford, seaport and town corporate of Eng., in Devonshire, on the Torridge; over which is a stone bridge of 24 arches. It is a well inhabited trading place, 16 ms. S. by W. of Ilfracombe, and 203 W. of London. Lon. $4^{\circ} 10' W.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 10' N.$

Bideford, port of entry, Maine, on Saco river: 23 ms. S. by W. of Portland, and 30 NE. of Portsmouth, N. H. Pop. 1560.

Bideford, tp. York cty. Maine. Pop. 1810, 1563, in 1820, 1738.

Biddle lake, one of the sources of Big-horn river. Is laid down on Melish's map; it is at $42^{\circ} 40' N.$ lat. lon. W. C. $32^{\circ} 40' W.$

Bieka, Crabb island, 9 ms. SE. from Porto Rico. Lat. $18^{\circ} N.$ lon. W. C. $11^{\circ} 45' E.$

Bieze, town of Poland, in Cracovia, remarkable for its mines of Vitriol; seated on the Weseloke, 50 ms. SE. of Cracow. Lon. $21^{\circ} 5' E.$ lat. $49^{\circ} 50' N.$

Biela, town of Piedmont, capital of the Bellese, near the river Cerva, 20 ms. W. of Verceil. Lon. $7^{\circ} 58' E.$ lat. $45^{\circ} 35' N.$

Bielogorod, strong town of Bessarabia, on lake Videno, near the Black sea, 42 ms. SW. of Oczakow. Lon. $30^{\circ} 10' E.$ lat. $46^{\circ} 20' N.$

Bielak, town of Poland, in the palatinate of Polachia, near one of the sources of the river Narw, 100 ms. NE. of Warsaw. Lon. $23^{\circ} 39' E.$ lat. $52^{\circ} 40' N.$

Bienne, town of Russia, in the government of Smolensko, 80 ms. NE. of Smolensko, and 170 W. of Moscow. Lon. $33^{\circ} 5' E.$ lat. $55^{\circ} 40' N.$

Bienne, town of Switzerland, on a lake of the same name, at the foot of Mount Jura. It is 17 ms. NW. of Bern. Lon. $7^{\circ} 10' E.$ lat. $47^{\circ} 11' N.$

Bienvenu, a bayou, or creek of Lou., parish of Orleans, rises to the N. of the city of New Orleans, runs E. into Lake Borgne, after a course of 10 ms. It was by the route of this channel that the British army reached the bank of the Mississippi, December 23, 1814.

Bieroliet, town of Dutch Flanders, 2 ms. N. of Sluys. Lon. $3^{\circ} 39' E.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 21' N.$

Bigbay, settlement and pstv. of Ill., Johnson cty.

Big-black, river, a small branch of the Mississippi, rising in the state of Miss., and having its discharge at the grand gulf 62 ms. above Natchez.

Big-blue, river of Ind., falls into Ohio, 15 ms. W. from Corydon, dividing Crawford and Harrison cties.

Big Bone Lick Creek, small stream in Woodford cty. Kent.; famous on account of the ani-

mal bones of an enormous size that have been found here. Some have supposed these to be the bones of the Mammoth, and others of a non-descript animal.

Big Creek, a branch of the Loosa Hatchie river, Shelby cty. Ten. On this creek is a psto., 240 ms. SW. by W. from Murfreesborough.

Big Dry, branch of Mississippi, from the right, 150 ms. above Yellow Stone River.

Big-Eagle, psto. Scott cty. Kent. 25 ms. from Frankfort.

Big-Flat, psto. in the tp. of Elmira, Tioga cty. N. Y.

Biggleswade, town of Eng. in Bedfordshire, one of the great barley markets in Eng. It is seated on the Ivel, over which is a neat stone bridge, 10 ms. NW. of Bedford, and 45 NNW. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 21' W.$ lat. $52^{\circ} 6' N.$

Big Hachy, river, Ten. and Miss. rises in the latter, and flowing NW. enters Henderson and Madison cties. in the former; gradually turns W. and falls in the Mississippi river, lat. $35^{\circ} 30' N.$

Big Horn, river, large southeastern branch of the Yellow Stone river, rises in the Rocky or Chippewan mountains, and flowing NE. by N. by comparative courses, 450 ms. falls into Yellow Stone river, from the right at Manuel's Fort. Lat. $46^{\circ} N.$ lon. W. C. $29^{\circ} 21' W.$

Big Lick, pstv. Bottetourt cty. Virg.

Big Prairie, psto. near Wooster, Wayne cty. Ohio, 90 ms. NE. from Columbus.

Big Prairie, tp. New Madrid cty. Misu.

Big River, town, Jefferson cty. Misu.

Big River Mills, psto. St. Francis cty. Misu. 90 ms. S. from St. Charles.

Big Rock, tp. Ark. Pop. 1820, 328.

Big Sandy, river, branch of Ohio, having its sources in the Cumberland mountain, interlocking with those of Cumberland, Tennessee, and Great Kenhawa, and flowing NW. about 150 ms. by comparative courses falls into the Ohio. Lat. $38^{\circ} 27' N.$ lon. W. C. $5^{\circ} 30' W.$ For about 65 ms. this river is the boundary between Virg. and Kent.

Big Sandy, creek, branch of Oconee river, Geo., falls into the Oconee about 20 ms. above Dublin.

Big Scioux, river, branch of Missouri, from the left, having its source between those of St. Peter's branch of the Mississippi, and St. Jacques's branch of Missouri, and flowing S. falls into the latter about 800 ms. above its mouth.

Big Springs, village, Washington cty. Md. above the mouth of Little Connococheague.

Big Muddy Creek, village, Randolph cty. Ill.

Big Swamp, psto. Montgomery cty. Al. 50 ms. E. from Cahaba.

Bigorre, late province of France, bounded on the N. by Armagnac, on the E. by Cumminges, on the W. by Bearn, and on the S. by the Pyrenees. It is now included in the department of the Upper Pyrenees.

Big Walnut Creek, large easterly branch of Sciota river, rises in the north-eastern angle of Delaware cty. Ohio. Its course is nearly S. 50 ms. through Delaware, across Franklin, into the N. border of Pickaway cty. where it joins the Sciota.

Bijnagur. See *Bimagur*.

Bijore, province of Hindoostan Proper, between the rivers Indus and Attock, having Ca-

bul on the W., the Bockharian mountains on the N., Cashmere on the E., and Peishore on the S. It is 40 ms. from N. to S. and 30 from E. to W. It is full of mountains and wilds, inhabited by a savage and turbulent race.

Bilboa, city of Spain, capital of Biscay, with a good harbour. Its exports are wood, sword-blades, and other manufactures in iron and steel. It is remarkable for the wholesomeness of its air, and the fertility of the soil about it. It is seated at the mouth of the Ibaicabal, which enters the bay of Biscay, 50 ms. W. of St. Sebastian, and 180 N. of Madrid. Lon. $3^{\circ} 10' W.$ lat. $43^{\circ} 33' N.$

Bildeston, town of Eng. in Suffolk, on the river Breton. The only business of the town consists in spinning of yarn. It is 12 ms. SE. of Bury, and 63 NE. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 55' E.$ lat. $52^{\circ} 16' N.$

Bilethulgerid, cty. of Barbary, bounded on the N. by Tunia, on the E. by Tripoli, on the S. by Guerguia, and on the W. by Tuggurt. It lies between 5° and 11° E. lon. and 28° and 32° N. lat. The air is wholesome, but hot, and the soil yields a great deal of barley.

Bilevelt, town of Germany in Westphalia, in the cty. of Ravensburg, 7 ms. SE. of Ravensburg. Lon. $8^{\circ} 50' E.$ lat. $52^{\circ} 10' N.$

Bill Birs Key, small island near the Spanish Main, on the Musquito shore.

Billerica, town of Eng. in Essex, on a hill, before which opens a beautiful prospect over a rich valley, to the Thames, 9 ms. SW. of Chelmsford, and 23 E. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 31' E.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 30' N.$

Bellerica, pst. Middlesex cty. Mass. about 20 ms. NW. of Boston, and 10 S. of Dracut, on the Merrimack river. Pop. 400.

Billerica, tp. Middlesex cty. Mass. Pop. 1810, 1289, in 1820, 1380.

Billmead, tp. Caledonia cty. Ver., on the sources of Passamsick river.

Billingsport, village, N. J., on the river Delaware, about 12 ms. below Philadelphia. Here was a fortification during the war of Independence, which defended the channel of the river.

Billom, town, France, in the department of Puy-de-Dome and late province of Auvergne, 15 SE. of Clermont. Lon. $3^{\circ} 28' E.$ lat. $45^{\circ} 41' N.$

Bilma, a burning desert of Africa, to the SE. of Fezzan, between 21° and 25° N. lat.

Bilsden, town of Eng. in Leicestershire, 96 ms. N. by W. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 51' W.$ lat. $52^{\circ} 35' N.$

Bilson, town of Westphalia, in the bishopric Liege, on the river Demer, 15 ms. N. of Liege. Lon. $5^{\circ} 29' E.$ lat. $50^{\circ} 50' N.$

Bimini, one of the Bahama islands, near the Channel of Bahama, 8 ms. in length, and as much in breadth. It is very woody, and difficult of access on account of the shoals, but it is a very pleasant place, and inhabited by the native Americans. Lon. W. C. $2^{\circ} 30' W.$ lat. $25^{\circ} 0' N.$

Bimlipatam seaport of Golconda, in the Decan of Hindoostan, seated on the bay of Bengal, 12 ms. N. of Visagapatam. Lon. $83^{\circ} 5' E.$ lat. $18^{\circ} N.$

Binaros, small town of Spain, in Valencia, remarkable for good wine; seated near the Mediterranean, 20 ms. of Tortosa. Lon. $0^{\circ} 35' E.$ lat. $40^{\circ} 33' N.$

Blinbrook, tp. in Lincoln cty. U. C. between Saltfleet, Glandford and Caistor.

Binch, little fortified town of Austrian Hainault, 9 ms. E. of Mons. Lon. $4^{\circ} 15' E.$ lat. $50^{\circ} 24' N.$

Binchester, village of Eng. on the river Were, near Durham. Several inscriptions and monuments show it to have been the Roman Vinovium; many Roman coins are dug up here, which are called Winchester Pennies; and 2 altars have been discovered, from which it appears that the 20th legion was stationed in this place.

Bincazo, seaport of Africa, in the kingdom of Tripoli, 140 ms. W. of Derna. Lon. $19^{\circ} 10' E.$ lat. $32^{\circ} 20' N.$

Binfield, village of Eng. in Berkshire, in Windsor forest, 3 ms. N. by E. of Oakingham. Binfield was the scene of Pope's youthful days, and here he wrote his Windsor Forest.

Bingen, ancient town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Mentz, seated at the place where the river Nahe falls into the Rhine, with a stone bridge over the former. It is 15 ms. W. by S. of Mentz. Lon. $8^{\circ} E.$ lat. $49^{\circ} 49' N.$

Bingham, town of Eng. in Nottinghamshire, 9 ms. E. of Nottingham, and 120 N. by W. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 51' W.$ lat. $52^{\circ} 58' N.$

Bingham, Somerset cty. Maine, on the E. or left side of Kennebec river, above the Cario-tunk falls.

Binghampton, pst. and seat of justice in Broome cty. N. Y. at the junction of the Unadilla and Chenango rivers, 145 ms. SW. from Albany, and 40 ms. SE. from Ithaca. This village is usually named *Chenango Point*; which see.

Biobia, river of S. America, in Chili, rises in the Andes, and enters the bay of Concepcion. The Biobia is the northern boundary of Aranco. Lat. $36^{\circ} 45' S.$

Biornenburg, town of Finland, in Sweden, near the mouth of the Kune, in the Gulf of Bohemia, 75 N. of Abo. Lon. $22^{\circ} 5' E.$ lat. $61^{\circ} 42' N.$

Birch Bay, NW. coast of America, in the Gulf of Georgia. Lat. $48^{\circ} 53' N.$ lon. W. C. $45^{\circ} 27' W.$

Bir, or *Beer*, town of Diarbeck, in Turkey in Asia, with a castle, where the governor resides. It stands on the E. bank of the Euphrates, near a high mountain, in a fruitful country. It is 50 ms. NE. of Aleppo.

Birch Stream, pst. Penobscot cty. Maine. 150 ms. NE. from Portland.

Bird, small island, or rather rock in the head of Niagara river, between the harbour of Buffalo, and Fort Erie.

Bird, tp. Brown cty. Ohio.

Bird Islands, a cluster in the Caribbean sea, opposite to the coast of Colombia, about 50 ms. SE. from Curacao. Lat. $12^{\circ} N.$ lon. W. C. $10^{\circ} E.$ It is also the name of many inconsiderable islands in various parts of the earth.

Birdsborough, village, Berks cty. Penn. on the right side of the Schuylkill, 8 ms. below Reading.

Birdville, pst. Burke cty. Geo., 50 ms. SE. by E. from Milledgville.

Birkenfeld, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine; seated near the river Nahe, 25 ms. ESE. of Treves.

Birmah, extensive empire in Asia, to the S. of the bay of Bengal; containing the kingdoms

of Birmah, Cassay, Aracan, and Pegu, and all the West coast of Siam. The kingdom of Birmah, frequently called Ava, from the name of its ancient capital, has Pegu on the S., and occupies both sides of the river Irrawaddy, to the frontiers of Assam on the N.; on the W. it has Aracan and Cassay, and on the E. China and Upper Siam. This kingdom was conquered in 1752, by the king of Pegu, who carried the Birman monarch prisoner to Pegu, and caused him to be murdered there, in 1754. But Alompra, a Birman of low distinction, who was continued by the conqueror as chief at Monchabon, a small place to the N. of Ava, revolted against the Peguese, got possession of Ava in 1753, and after continued battles, with various success, became the conqueror of Pegu, in 1757. This deliverer of his country continued in a state of warfare to his death, in 1760; and his successors have since added the other countries, which now form the Birman empire. The climate of Birmah is very salubrious, the seasons being regular, and the extremes of heat and cold seldom experienced. The soil is remarkably fertile, producing rice, sugar canes, tobacco, indigo cotton, and all the tropical fruits in perfection; and on the banks of the Irrawaddy, which run S. through the whole country, is produced pure amber, and the finest teak timber in the world. The kingdom of Birmah abounds in minerals; it has mines of gold, silver, rubies, and sapphires, and affords amethysts, garnets, chrysolites, jasper, loadstone, and marble. The general disposition of the Birmans is strikingly contrasted with that of the natives of Hindoostan, though separated only by a narrow ridge of mountains, in several places admitting of an easy intercourse. The Birmans are a lively inquisitive race, active, irascible and impatient; but the character of their Bengal neighbours is known to be the reverse. The passion of jealousy, which prompts most eastern nations to immure their women, and surround them with guards, seems to have little influence on the minds of the Birmans; for their wives and daughters have as free intercourse with the other sex as the rules of European society admit. The Birmans are extremely fond both of poetry and music. Their religion is, in fact, that of the Hindoos, though they are not votaries of Brama, but sectaries of Boodh. Their system of jurisprudence is distinguished above any other Hindoo commentary for perspicuity and good sense. The emperor of Birmah is a despotic monarch, and, like the sovereign of China, acknowledges no equal. The prevailing characteristic of the Birman court is pride. There are no hereditary dignities or employments in the government; for all honours and offices, on the demise of the possessor, revert to the crown. The capital of the kingdom, and metropolis of the empire, is Ummerapoora.

Birmingham, town of Eng. in Warwickshire. It is a place of great antiquity, and stands on the side of a hill, forming nearly a half-moon. The lower part is filled with workshops and warehouses, and consists chiefly of old buildings. The upper part contains many new and regular streets, and a handsome square. It has also, a large school endowed by Edward VI., an elegant theatre, and the completest set of baths

in the kingdom. The hardware manufactures of Birmingham have been noted for a considerable period; but of late years, by great additions to its trade from a vast variety of articles, such as metal buttons, buckles, plated goods, japanned and paper ware, &c., it has risen greatly in population; and in 1811, contained upwards of 70,000 inhabitants. It is plentifully supplied with coal by means of a canal to Wednesbury; and it has a communication with the Great Trunk from the Trent to the Severn, by a branch passing by Wolverhampton. The improved steam engines, made here by Bolton and Watt, deserve to rank high among the productions of human ingenuity; their application to various mechanical purposes, and particularly to the draining of mines, places them among the most valuable inventions of the age. Birmingham is 17 ms. NW. from Coventry, and 116 from London. Lon. 1° 50' W. lat. 52° 30' N.

Birmingham, tp. Chester cty. Penn. Pop. in 1810, 290, in 1820, 323.

Birmingham, tp. Del. cty. Penn. Pop. in 1810, 586, in 1820, 515.

Birmingham, pst. Huntingdon cty. Penn. Pop. in 1820, 43.

Birr, town of Ireland, in King's cty. near the borders of Tipperary, 34 ms. NE. of Limerick, and 34 NNW. of Kilkenny.

Birse, town of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, on the Dee, 28 ms. W. of Aberdeen.

Birtley, vil. of Eng. in Durham, 10 ms. N. of Durham, noted for a valuable salt spring, and an extensive manufacture of salt.

Birviesca, town of Spain, in Old Castile, 10 ms. N. of Burgos.

Birza, town of Poland, in Samogitia, 42 ms. SE. of Mittau.

Bisacia, town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, 15 ms. NE. of Conza.

Biscara, town of Algiers, in the province of Constantia, and the chief place of the district of Zaab. It is an ancient town, 120 ms. SSW. of Constantina. Lon. 5° 12' W. lat. 33° 56' N.

Biscay, province of Spain, 97 ms. long and 50 broad; bounded on the N. by the bay of Biscay, E. by Upper Navarre, S. by Old Castile, and W. by Asturias. It contains 3 divisions: Biscay Proper, Guipuscoa, and Alaba. This province is a kind of republic, in the hands of the nobility, under the protection of the crown. Here are neither garrisons, custom-houses, stamps, nor excise; and of all the royal taxes, none are known but the *donativo*, or gratuitous donation. Biscay receives, by mere condescension, a corregidor and a commissary of marines, but does not permit any order of the Spanish government to be executed without the sanction of the province. It produces apples, vines, and grain; and has also wood for building ships, and mines of iron and lead. The Biscayans are stout, brave, and choleric to a proverb, and the lowest labourer deems himself a gentleman. They speak the ancient Cantabrian language, which has no affinity with any other in Europe. Bilboa is the capital.

Biscay, Bay of, extensive bay of the Atlantic, between Cape Ortegal, in lon. 7° 35' W. lat. 43° 48' N., and the Isle of Ushant, in lon. 5° W. lat. 48° 30' N.

Biscay, New, province of Mexico, noted for

its silvermines. It has New Mexico on the N. and Zacatecas on the S.; the Rio de las Nassas runs through a great part of it. It forms the SE. part of the intendency of Darango. See *Darango*.

Biscayne, island in the Florida channel. Lat. 25° 55' N. lon. W. C. 3° 23' W.

Bischofsheim, town of Franconia, in the dutchy of Wurtzburg, seated on the Tauber, 20 ms. SSW. of Wurtzburg.—Another seated on the Rhom, 44 ms. N. by E. of Wurtzburg.

Bischofsack, town of Germany, in Carniola, with a good trade in linen and worsted, 17 ms. W. by N. of Laubach.

Bischofsweiler, town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, seated on the Weiseritz, 18 ms. E. of Dresden.

Bischofsweiler, town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland, on the river Oss, 28 ms. NE. of Culm.

Bischofzell, town of Switzerland, in Thurgau, with a castle, seated at the confluence of the Sitter and Thur, 12 ms. S. of Constance.

Bischweiler, town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, with a fortress, 14 ms. W. by N. of Haguenau.

Biseglia, town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, on a hill near the gulf of Venice, 6 ms. E. of Trani.

Biserta, seaport of the kingdom of Tunis, in a country abounding in corn, fruit, oil, cotton, and other valuable productions. It stands on a canal, which communicates with a gulf of the Mediterranean, 37 ms. NW. of Tunis. Lon. 9° 46' E. lat. 37° 10' N.

Bishop Auckland, and for other places with the same prefix, see *Auckland*, &c.

Bishops-castle, borough of Eng. in Shropshire, near the river Clun, 8 ms. E. of Montgomery, and 159 WNW. of London.

Bishopville, pstv. Sumpter district, S. C. 60 ms. SE. from Columbia.

Bisignano, town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, near the river Boccona, 16 ms. N. of Cosenza.

Bisley, vil. of Eng., in Gloucestershire, 3 ms. SE. of Stroud. It has a manufacture of broad cloth.

Bismagur, town of Hindoostan, in the country of Sanore. It was the capital of the ancient kingdom of Narsinga, and formerly a large city. It is seated on the river Nigouden, 28 ms. SSE. of Sanore, and 105 N. by W. of Chittledroog. Lon. 76° 2' E. lat. 15° 20' N.

Bisnee, town of Bootan, capital of a district on the borders of Bengal and Assam. It is 50 ms. ENE. of Rangamutty, and 130 SE. of Tasasudon. Lon. 90° 45' E. lat. 26° 27' N.

Bistineau, lake, Lou., 30 ms. long, and from $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to 3 ms. wide, lying in nearly a N. and S. position, receiving Dacheet river at its northern, and falling into Red river at its southern extremity. See *Red River*, Lou.

Bistriez, town of Transylvania, on a river of the same name, 142 ms. NE. of Coloswar. Lon. 25° 3' E. lat. 47° 33' N.

Bitche, fortified town of France, in the department of Moselle, and late province of Lorraine, at the foot of a mountain, near the Schwelb, 30 ms. N. by W. of Strasburg. Lon. 7° 44' E. lat. 49° 5' N.

Bitonio, town of Naples, in Terra de Bari, 10 ms. WSW. of Bari. Lon. 16° 30' E. lat. 41° 6' N.

Black Bay, on the N. shore of Lake Superior, lies a little E. of Isle de Minatte, and W. of Shanguenac, U. C.

Black Creek, Lincoln cty. U. C., discharges itself into the river Niagara, in the tp. of Wiloughby, some ms. above Chippewa.

Blackburn's Springs, vil. Ten. Jackson cty.

Blackford, town, Ind. Possey cty.

Black Heath, pstv. Monroe cty. Ill., 110 ms.

SW. from Vandalia.

Black-Horse, pstv. Burlington cty. N. J., 13 ms. SSE. from Trenton, and 30 NE. from Philadelphia.

Black-Horse, pstv. Chester cty. Penn.

Black Lake, or *Orwegatchie*, lake, N. Y. St. Lawrence cty. It receives Indian river at its SW. extremity, and extending 20 ms. in a NE. direction, contracts again to the size of a small river, and joins the Oswegatchie 7 ms. above its mouth at Ogdensburg.

Black Lake, river, Lou., rises in the pine forests in the NW. part of the state, flows S. 60 ms., expands into Black Lake, a sheet of water about 10 ms. long, again contracts to a small river, turns SE. 20 ms. and joins Salme river.

Blackbank, town of Ireland, Armagh cty., 7 ms. S. of Armagh. Lon. 6° 35' W. lat. 5° 20' N.

Blackburn, town of Eng., in Lancashire. It carries on a vast trade in calicoes for printing, and is seated near the Derwent, 203 ms. NNW. of London. Lon. 2° 35' W. lat. 53° 42' N.

Blackheath, elevated plain, SE. of London, commanding some fine prospects, and adorned with many villas.

Black Lick, tp. Ind. cty. Penn. Pop. 1810, 965, 1820, 1303.

Black Lick, river, Ohio, branch of Big Walnut.

Black, river, Ver., rises in Rutland cty., passes through the country in a SE. course to the Connecticut river, with which it unites near Charleston.

Black, river, N. Y. It rises in Herkimer cty. and running nearly a NW. course through Oneida, Lewis, and Jefferson cties., falls into Lake Ontario, at Sackett's Harbour, 8 ms. below Brownsville, after a comparative course of about 100 ms.

Black, river, N. C., unites with Cape Fear river, about 20 ms. above Wilmington. It rises in Wake cty., and flowing SSE. 80 ms., enters Cape Fear river, in New Hanover.

Blackman's Store, pstv. Sampson cty. N. C., by the pstvd. 85 ms. SSE. from Raleigh.

Black River, river, S. C., rises in Kershaw, and flowing SE. crosses Williamsburg, into Georgetown district, and falls into Winyaw bay at Georgetown.

Black, river, Ohio, rises in Medina cty. over which, and Cayahoga, it flows a northerly course of 35 ms. into Lake Erie.

Black Forest, forest of Germany, in the W. of the circle of Suabia. It is part of the ancient Hercanian forest.

Black Island, tp. Hancock cty. Maine. Pop. in 1820, 9.

Black River, pst. Huron cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 354.

Black, river, Misu., main northern branch of White river, rising in Misu. and flowing E.

about 180 ms., turns to S. and SW. 200 ms., in which latter distance it enters Ark. and joins White river. It is augmented by a great number of tributary streams. The country it waters is in general fertile, and productive in grain and fruits.

Black, river, Lou., formed by the junction of Ocatahoola, Washitau, and Tensaw, flows S. by a very circuitous channel of 40 ms., falls into Red river 30 ms. above its mouth.

Black Rock, harbour, Fairfield cty. Conn., at the mouth of Ash creek, $3\frac{1}{2}$ ms. SE. from Bridgeport.

Black Rock, pstv. Erie cty. N. Y., on the right bank of Niagara river, 2 ms. N. from Buffalo. It contains about 100 houses, and about 500 inhabitants.

Blacks and Whites, pstv. Notaway cty. Virg., 60 ms. SW. from Richmond.

Blackburg, or Blackbluff, pstv. on the left bank of Alabama river, 60 ms. NE. from St. Stephens, and 55 SW. from Cahaba.

Blackburg, pstv. Montgomery cty. Virg., between Christiansburg and Fincastle, 220 ms. SSW. from Richmond.

Black Sea, ancient *Euxine*, is bounded on the N. by European Russia, W. by Moldavia, Bulgaria, and Romania, S. by Turkey in Asia, and E. by Georgia. It is within a small fraction of 700 ms. from Emineh Bouroun on the W. to the Georgian coast on the E. Its greatest breadth is from the Asiatic coast, at the mouth of Sacaria river, to the mouth of the Dnieper 400 ms., but gradually becoming narrower advancing to the E. The mean width may be assumed at 250 ms. This yields an area of 175,000 sqms. The Black sea is a very important recipient, receiving from the W. the immense volume of the Danube, from the N. the Dniester, the Bog, Dnieper, and, by the straits of Caffa, the discharge of the Don and Cuban rivers; from the E. a number of small mountain torrents are poured from the rugged steepes of Georgia and Armenia, and from Asia Minor, beside many of lesser note, the Kizil Ermak and Sacaria rivers.

In the Euxine basin are included some of the finest regions of the eastern continent. From the extreme western source of the Danube, near Furstenburg in Swabia, to the great eastern bend of the Don, W. from Tzaritzin and Saratav on the Wolga, the basin of the Euxine extends 1700 ms. in a direction very nearly E. and W. Its greatest breadth 1300 ms., from the sources of the Kizil Ermak to those of the Dnieper near Smolensk. It is remarkable that this basin is every where bounded on the S. by mountains, and on the contrary, except the mountains of Bohemia, the line of river source of the Euxine confluent lies along a flat and, in many places, marshy table land. The whole basin forms an immense triangle, based by the Alps and Harmaus in Europe, and Caucasus in Asia, 1800 ms. The perpendicular from Mount Harmaus to the sources of the Don and Dnieper 1100 ms., and comprising an area of, in round numbers, 1,000,000 sqms. If from this aggregate we deduct 10,000 sqms. for the Asoph, and 165,000 sqms. for the Black Sea, leaves, for the land surface of this important region, 825,000 sqms. The great mass of water drained into

the Black Sea has but one point of outlet, by the straits of Constantinople, the ancient Thracian Bosphorus. There is, at all times, a current setting from the Black into the Marmora sea, but of very unequal intensity. In the spring season, when the Danube and Russian rivers are swelled, the Bosphorus is, of course, augmented, and in autumn as naturally depressed. The water of the Black Sea is rather brackish than salt, and without tides.

A very unfounded opinion long prevailed, that the surface of the Black Sea, was lower than that of the Caspian, and that a subterranean current flowed from the latter, into the former, but this hypothesis is now completely exploded. Two German mathematicians, executed an actual survey from the Black to the Caspian, and the reverse. By these operations, it is now established as a fact, that the surface of the Caspian is 320 feet below that of the Black Sea.

The basin of the Euxine in respect to climate, has a very extensive range of temperature. The sources of the Kizil Ermak, are in about N. lat. 37° , whilst those of the Dniester, are advanced as high as N. lat. 55° . Taken politically, this region comprises the northern part of European Turkey, great part of the Austrian empire, and of the kingdoms of Bavaria and Wirtemberg, the much larger portion of southern Russia, and a large section of Asiatic Turkey. It is impracticable to fix with any great certainty, the population now existing on the Euxine basin, but it may be safely estimated as exceeding 40,000,000. See *Danube*, *Dniester*, *Don*, &c.

Black's Eddy, pstv. Bucks cty. Penn.

Black-Stocks, pstv. Chester district, S. C., 40 ms. N. from Columbia.

Blackstone, pstv. Worcester cty. Mass. 23 ms. from Boston.

Black Swamp, village, St. Peter's parish, S. Carolina.

Blackpool, village of Eng. in Lancashire, much resorted to for sea bathing.

Black Walnut, pstv. Halifax cty. Virg., 100 ms. SW. from Richmond.

Black Warrior, river of Al. large north-eastern branch of Tombigbee. It rises S. from the great bend of Tennessee, between the sources of the Tombigbee, Coosa, and Cahaba, and is navigable at high water to the falls, about 120 ms. from Huntsville, forming part of a direct channel of inland navigation from the Gulf of Mexico, through the Mobile bay, Mobile river, Tombigbee, &c. to the central and northern parts of Alabama.

Blackwater, river of Eng., joins the Chelmer at Malden, and flows into Blackwater bay.

Blackwater, river of the S. of Ireland, falls into the sea at Youghal bay, after having traversed the counties of Cork and Waterford.

Blackwater, river, or creek of N. H., rising in the northern part of Hillsborough cty. and enters the Contacook in Hopkinton.

Blackwater, river of Virg., rises in Prince George's cty., flows SE. between Sussex and Surry, and between Southampton and Isle of Wight cties., turns to the S., and unites with the Nottaway, almost on the line between Virg. and N. Carolina.

Blackwater, creek, Pickaway cty. Ohio.

Bladen, cty. N. C., on both sides of Cape Fear river, bounded SW. by S. C., by Robeson W., Cumberland NW., Sampson and New Hanover NE., and Brunswick SE., being 50 ms. in length, by a mean width of 30, area 1500 sqms.; surface generally level; soil of middling quality; staples, grain, tobacco, &c. Chief town, Elizabethtown. Ctl. lat. 34° 30' N. lon. W. C. 1° 40' W.

Bladensburg, pstv. Prince Charles' cty. Md., on the NE. branch of Potomac, and on the main road from Baltimore to W. C., 31 ms. from the former, and 6 from the latter.

Blair's Ferry, pstv. Roane cty. Ten., near Kingston, and 160 ms. E. from Murfreesboro'.

Blair's Gap, pstv. in the western part of Huntingdon cty. Penn., by the pstrd. 120 ms. W. from Harrisburg.

Blairville, pstv. Indiana cty. Penn., by the pstrd., 190 ms. W. from Harrisburg.

Blairville, pstv. S. C., in, I believe, York district, but in the General Post Office List, this office is marked in Pinckney district, whilst no such district as the latter exists in the state.

Blair Athol, village of Eng. in Perthshire, in an angle formed by the rivers Tilt and Garry, 28 ms. NW. of Perth.

Blaisois, late province of France, which now forms the department of Loire and Cher.

Blaise, see *Sans Blaise*, cape of Flor., at the mouth of Appalachicola river, between Apalache and St. Joseph's bays.

Blakely, pstv. and port of entry, Al., situated on the Tensaw branch of Mobile river, at the head of Mobile bay. This town is of recent construction, not dating farther back than 1816. The ground on which it is built, is a high bank of earth. The harbour is spacious, and water sufficiently deep for any vessels that can pass the bars of Mobile bay, either at the mouth of the bay, or below the mouth of Tensaw river. Blakely contains about 1000 inhabitants, a few stores, and a bank. Lat. 30° 40' N. lon. W. C. 10° 44' W.

Blakely, tp. Luzerne cty. Penn. Pop. 1820, 450.

Blakesburg, town, Penobscot, cty. Maine, 21 ms. N. from Bangor.

Blamont, town of France, in the department of Meurthe, and late province of Lorraine, on the little river Vezouze, 12 ms. S. of Luneville. Lon. 6° 52' E. lat. 48° 40' N.

Blanchard's Fork, large eastern branch of the Auglaize river. It rises within about 1 mile of Scioto river, in a central part of Hardin cty. Ohio, and runs northwardly 26 ms., then turns W. and flows 38 ms. further, into the Auglaize.

Blanc, town of France, in the department of Indre, and late province of Berry, on the river Creuse, 35 ms. E. of Poitiers. Lon. 1° 13' E. lat. 46° 38' N.

Blanco, cape of S. America, in Patagonia. Lon. 64° 42' W. lat. 47° 20' S.

Blanco, cape of Peru, on the South Sea, 120 ms. SW. of Guayaquil. Lat. 3° 45' S. lon. W. C. 6° W.

Blanco, cape of N. America, on the coast of the Pacific Ocean, forming the southern extremity of the peninsula of Popagayo. Lat. 9° 29' N. lon. W. C. 9° W.

Blanco, cape of N. America, on the coast of the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 43° 23' N. lon. W. C. 47° W.

Blanco, cape of Africa, on the Atlantic Ocean, 350 ms. N. of the river Senegal. Lon. 17° 10' W. lat. 20° 55' N.

Blanco Cape, cape of Africa, on the Atlantic Ocean, nearly due E. from the Madeira islands, between Cape Cantin, and the Morbese river, Lat. 33° N. lon. 8° 45' W.

Blandford, tp. in the west riding of the cty. of York, U. C., lies to the northward of Dundas street, adjoining Oxford, on the river Thames.

Blandford, tp. Hampden cty. Mass. Pop. 1820, 1515.

Blandford, pst. Hampden cty. Mass., 16 ms. NW. by W. from Springfield.

Blandford, village, Prince Georges cty. Virg., included within the incorporated limits of Petersburg, from which it is only separated by a small creek.

Blanes, town of Spain, in Catalonia, near the mouth of the Tordera, 20 ms. S. of Gironne.

Blankenberg, town and fort of the Netherlands, in Flanders, situated on the German Ocean, 8 ms. NE. of Ostend.

Blankenberg, town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, on the river Sieg, 12 ms. E. of Bonn.

Blankenburg, town of Lower Saxony, capital of a principality of the same name. The castle stands on a craggy mountain, and is one of the finest buildings of the kind in Germany. It is 30 ms. SE. of Wolfenbuttle. Lon. 11° 10' E. lat. 51° 51' N.

Blannerhassett's Island, a remarkably beautiful and fertile island of about 300 acres, in the Ohio river, opposite Belpre. It is so named from a Mr. Blannerhassett, an Irish gentleman of large fortune, who having, with his family, left Ireland in 1801, purchased and removed to this island, where he reared a costly and splendid edifice for his dwelling house. A considerable part of the island was laid out in gardens after the most approved models of European taste, and the whole scenery combined, seemed like the fabled fields of Elysium. But the house was most unfortunately burnt down in Dec. 1810, and shortly afterwards, the garden was totally destroyed, and few, or no vestiges now remain of its transient splendour and magnificence.

Bleregnes. See *Malpuaquet*.

Blabeuren, town of Suabia, in the kingdom of Wirtemberg. Great quantities of fustian and linen cloth are made here. It is seated at the confluence of the Arch with the Blau, 11 ms. W. of Ulm.

Blaye, seaport of France, in the department of Gironde. It has a good citadel, and a fort on an island in the Gironde, which is here 3800 yards wide. Its trade consists in the wines of the adjacent country. Its harbour is much frequented, and the ships which go to Bordeaux, are obliged to leave their guns here. It is 17 ms. N. of Bordeaux. Lon. 0° 35' W. lat. 46° 7' N.

Bledsoe, cty. E. Ten., bounded by Marion S., Franklin, Warren, and White NW., Roane N., and Rhea SE.; length 35 ms.; mean width 13;

area 455 sqms.; surface hilly, and part mountainous; soil varied, but in some parts highly productive in grain and fruits. Chief town, Pikeville. Pop. 1820, 4005. Lat. 35° 45' N. lon. W. C. 8° 15' W.

Blekingen, province of Sweden, in Gothland, on the coast of the Baltic. It is 90 ms. long and 21 broad; and, though mountainous, is one of the most agreeable countries in the kingdom. The principal trade is in potash, pitch, tar, tallow, hides, and timber. The chief town is Carlsrona.

Blenheim, village of Bavaria, on the Danube, 3 ms. NE. of Hochstet, and 25 NNW. from Augsburg.

Blenheim, tp. in the W. Riding of the city of York, lies to the northward of Dundas-street, opposite Benford, U. C.

Blenheim, tp. Schoharie cty. N. Y. Pop. 1820, 1862.

Blenheim, pst. Schoharie cty. N. Y., on the W. side of the Schoharie river, 40 ms. SW. by W. from Albany.

Blere, town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, on the river Cher, 18 ms. E. by S. of Tours.

Blessington, borough of Ireland, in the city of Wicklow, seated on a rising ground, near the Liffey, 14 ms. SSW. of Dublin.

Bletchingly, borough of Eng. in Surry, on a hill, 4 ms. E. of Ryegate, and 21 S. of London.

Bleurie, seignory, on the Sorel, Bedford cty. L. C., 23 ms. SE. from Montreal.

Bligh's Island, NW. coast of N. America, between Point Grauma bay, and Point Freemantle, 30 ms. N. from Montagu Island. Lat. 60° 52' N. lon. W. C. 69° 17' W.

Block Island, in the Atlantic Ocean, 13 ms. NE. from Montaug Point, the eastern extremity of Long Island, and 10 ms. SW. from Point Judith. It is the town of New Shoreham, in Newport cty. R. I. Pop. 1810, 722; and in 1820, 955.

Blockley, tp. and pst. Philadelphia cty. Penn., on the Schuylkill, 3 ms. from Philadelphia. Pop. 1810, 1618, in 1820, 2655.

Blockzyl, town of Holland, in Overysse, with a fort; seated at the mouth of the Aa, on the Zuyder Zee, where there is a good harbour, 8 ms. NW. of Steenwick. Lon. 5° 39' E. lat. 52° 44' N.

Blois, city of France, capital of the department of Loire and Cher, and lately an episcopal see. In this castle Lewis XII. was born, and here, in 1588, Henry III. caused the duke of Guise, and his brother the cardinal, to be assassinated. The principal commerce is in wine and brandy; and the chief manufactures are *berges* and ticken. It is seated on the Loire, 37 ms. ENE. of Tours, and 100 SSW. of Paris. Lon. 1° 20' E. lat. 47° 35' N.

Bloody-Brook, pstv. Franklin cty. Mass., 100 ms. NW. by W. from Boston.

Bloody-run, pstv. of Bedford cty. Penn., on the left bank of the Juniata river, 8 ms. E. from Bedford.

Bloom, village, Columbia cty. Penn. Pop. 1200.

Bloom, tp. Columbia cty. Penn. Pop. 1280, 1626.

Bloom, village Fairfield cty. Ohio; 7 ms. NW. from Lancaster.

Bloom, tp. Fairfield cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 1613.

Bloom, tp. Morgan cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 445.

Bloom, tp. of Sciota cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 205.

Bloomfield, pst. Somerset cty. Maine, right side of Kennebec river, 7 ms. E. from Noraidgewock.

Bloomfield, tp. Somerset cty. Maine. Pop. in 1820, 889.

Bloomfield, pst. of Ontario cty. N. Y., 8 ms. W. from Canandaigua.

Bloomfield, tp. Ontario cty. N. Y. Pop. 1820, 3621.

Bloomfield, pst. Essex cty. N. J., 5 ms. NW. from Newark.

Bloomfield, tp. in Essex cty. N. J. Pop. 1820, 3055.

Bloomfield, pstv. of Crawford cty. Penn.

Bloomfield, tp. Crawford cty. Penn. Pop. 1810, 114, in 1820, 214.

Bloomfield, pstv. Loudon cty. Virg., 50 ms. W. from W. C.

Bloomfield, pstv. Nelson cty. Kent., 10 ms. NE. from Bairdstown.

Bloomfield, pst. Trumbull cty. Ohio, pstrd. 210 ms. NE. from Columbus. Pop. 1820, 166.

Bloomfield, tp. Jackson cty. Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 318.

Bloomfield, small village, Wayne tp., in the western borders of Jefferson cty., 14 ms. west-ly from Steubenville, on the road from that place to Cadiz.

Boomfield, pst. Pickaway cty., upon Walnut plains, on the road from Columbus to Chillicothe; 17 ms. S. from Columbus, and 8 N. from Circleville.

Bloomfield, tp. Knox cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 468.

Bloomfield, pstv. Oakland cty. Mich. 18 ms. from Detroit.

Bloomburg, pstv. Sullivan cty. N. Y., 100 ms. by the pstrd. from Albany.

Bloomburg, pstv. Fayette cty. Ohio, 35 ms. SE. from Columbus.

Bloomburg, pstv. Sullivan cty. N. Y.

Bloomingsdale, village on the Hudson, 7 ms. above the city of N. Y.

Blooming Grove, pst. in Orange cty. N. Y. Pop. 1820, 2219.

Blooming Grove, village of Richland cty. Ohio.

Blooming Grove, tp. Richland cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 168.

Bloomingsburg, village Fayette cty. Ohio, 40 ms. SW. from Columbus.

Bloomington, pstv. and seat of justice, Monroe cty. Ind., on Bean-blossom branch of White river, about 70 ms. NE. from Vincennes. Lat. 39° 12' N. lon. 9° 25' W. W. C.

Bloomingsville, pstv. Huron cty. Ohio, 125 ms. N. from Columbus.

Bloomsburg, pstv. Columbia cty. Penn., on Fishing creek, and on the road from Danville to Nescopee.

Bloomsburg, pstv. Hunterdon cty. N. J., on Musconegunc creek, 46 ms. NW. from Trenton, and 8 NE. from Easton, in Penn.

Bloomsburg, vil. Halifax cty. Virg.

Bloomsville, pstv. Ontario cty. N. Y., 13 ms. W. from Canandaigua.

Bloomville, pstv. Del. cty. N. Y., by the pstrd., 117 ms. SW. from Albany. See *Broomville*, Del. cty. N. Y.

Bloniez, town of Poland, in Masovia, 20 ms. W. of Warsaw.

Blore, vil. of Eng., in Staffordshire, 10 ms. N. of Utoxeter.

Blount, city of Ten., bounded by the Cherokee lands SSW. and W., Holston river separating it from Knox, and Roane NW. and N., and by Sevier E.; length 38 ms., mean width 15 ms., area 570 sqms., surface hilly, soil varied. Staples, grain, flour, salted provisions, and some cotton. Chief town, Maryville. Pop. 1820, 11,258. Lat. 35° 40' N. lon. W. C. 7° W.

Blount, city. Al., bounded S. by Shelby and Jefferson, W. by —, N. by Cotaco, E. by —, and SE. by St. Clair; length 32 ms., breadth 30; area 960 sqms., surface hilly. Staple, cotton. Lat. 34° N. lon. W. C. 10° 20' W. Pop. 1820, 2415.

Blountville, pstv. and capital, Sullivan city. E. Ten., on the Watanga branch of Holston river, 25 ms. W. from Elizabethtown and 109 above Knoxville. Lat. 36° 30' N. lon. W. C. 5° 21' W.

Blountville, pstv. Jones city. Geo., 17 ms. W. from Milledgeville.

Blue-earth, river, branch of Kansas river.

Bluefield Bay, between Luana Point and Cabarilla Point, island of Jamaica, lat. 18° 10' N. lon. W. C. 1° 25' W.

Blue Field, river, N. America, which separates Honduras from Nicaragua, and is discharged into Bluefields Bay. Lon. W. C. 4° 30' W. lat. 12° N.

Blue Hill, pst. Hancock city. Maine. Pop. 1820, 658.

Blue Lick, Upper, on Licking river, Fleming city. Kent.

Blue Lick, Lower. See *Elliville*.

Blue Mountain, sometimes called *Kittatiny*, was originally called by the Indians *Kaatatin chunk*, which is said to signify "main or principal mountain." It crosses the Delaware, which forms a deep gap through it, about 24 ms. above Easton, and running WSW. crosses the Lehigh, which forms also a gap through it, and continues nearly the same direction westward of the Susquehanna. The height of this mountain is at three points in the city of Northampton, as follows: On the W. side of the Delaware, at the Delaware Water Gap, it is found to be 1250 feet; on the W. side of Lehigh Water Gap, it measures 1175 feet, and on the E. side of Kunkles Gap, or Allentown road, it measures 1135 feet. These measurements were taken by the common geometrical method, and will give the average height of the mountain in the city of Northampton, at 1186 feet. The Blue Mountain, so far as it extends in Northampton city, is a very regular ridge, nearly uniform in its height, and has properly but four passes or Gaps in the city. These are the *Delaware Water Gap*, the *Wind Gap*, the *Lehigh Water Gap*, and *Little Gap*, between the Wind Gap and Lehigh Water Gap. The mountain is in all places steep, thinly covered with poor timber, generally rocky, and unfit for cultivation.

Blue Ridge, one of the ranges of the Appalachian, or Alleghany mountains, and generally, though erroneously, considered the SE. ridge of that system. It extends from the Hudson river into Geo. The great Limestone valley, as it is called by pre-eminence, extends along the NW. side of the Blue ridge. The real Limestone range is, however, much more limited

than generally believed. In N. J. and Penn. it is seldom as much as 10 ms. wide from the foot of the mountain, and followed by clay slate, which forms the substrata, on the NW. side of the valley. The line of separation crosses the Del. about 20 ms. above the borough of Easton, the Lehigh at the Slates, the Schuylkill above the mouth of Maiden creek, and the Susquehanna at Harrisburg. Between the Susquehanna and Potomac, the relative distances and distinction between the two formations maintain a nearly similar position. From the latter stream SW., we are unprepared to mark their respective limits.

The entire length of the Blue Ridge, as a separate range, is upwards of 700 ms. Its general elevation varies considerably. In N. J., Penn., and Md., it is humble, but in Bedford city. Virg., the Peaks of Otter exceed 5000 feet above the level of the Atlantic Ocean, and are the most elevated part of the Appalachian system SW. from Hudson river.

Blue Rock, tp. Muskingum city. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 557.

Blue Stone, river, Virg., rises in Tazewell, and flows NE. into Kenhawa river, in Giles city, having an entire course of 40 ms.

Blue Sulphur Springs, pstv. Monroe city. Virg. These mineral waters are situated near the Kenhawa river, 40 ms. SW. from Lewisburg, and 237 W. from Richmond.

Blue Water, pstv. Lauderdale city. Al. 260 ms. by the pstrd. NW. from Cahaba.

Blue Water, river, southern branch of Missouri, which it joins 9 ms. below the mouth of the Kansas.

Bluff Springs, village, Jefferson city. Miss.

Bluffton, pstv. Ray city. Miss. on the left bank of the Missouri river, 80 ms. pstrd. above St. Louis, and 1180 from W. C.

Blyth, town of Nottinghamshire, Eng., 25 ms. NNW. of Newark, and 151 N. by W. of London.

Boalsburg, pstv. Centre city. Penn., 118 ms. NW. from Harrisburg.

Bondman, pst. 10 ms. SE. from Warren, in Trumbull city. Ohio. Pop. 1810, 343, in 1820, 604.

Boat-run, village, Clermont city. Ohio.

Boat-yard, village, Sullivan city. Ten. upon the Natonga river, 16 ms. below Blountsville.

Bobenhaven, town of Germany, in Weteravia, 3 ms. SE. of Frankfort on the Main, and seated on the river Gersbrentz.

Bobia, town of Italy, in the Milanese, on the Trebia, 25 ms. SE. of Pavia. Lon. 9° 12' E. lat. 44° 45' N.

Bocat, valley of Syria, in Asia, in which are the famous ruins of Balbec.

Rocca-Cluca, the entrance into the harbour of Carthage, in S. America. It is defended by several forts.

Boca del Drago, the W. entrance into Chiriqui bay, on the Atlantic side of the isthmus of Darien. Lat. 9° 5' N. lon. W. C. 4° W.

Boca del Toro, entrance into the bay of Chiriqui or Almirante, E. from the island of Bocalloro. Lat. 9° 12' N. lon. W. C. 3° 45' W.

Bocalloro, island at the mouth of the bay of Chiriqui or Almirante. Lat. 9° 12' N. lon. W. C. 3° 50' W.

Bocault's Bay, S. America, in the straits of Magellan. Lat. 54° S. lon. W. C. 5° 54' E.

Bocca Tigris, bay, or estuary of the river Pekiang. The great commercial city of Canton stands at its head.

Bochetta, chain of mountains, in the territory of Genoa, over which is the road leading from Lombardy to Genoa. On the peak of the highest mountain is a pass, which will hardly admit three men to go abreast; this pass, is properly the Bochetta, for the defence of which there are three forts. It is the key of Genoa, and was taken in 1746 by the Austrians.

Boekholt, town of Westphalia, in the diocese of Munster, 20 ms. E. of Cleves. Lon. 6° 22' E. lat. 51° 42' N.

Bocking, large village of Essex, Eng. adjoining to Braintree. It has a great manufacture of baize, and is 41 ms. NE. of London. Lon. 0° 40' E. lat. 51° 56' N.

Bodcau, lake of Lou. 6 ms. W. from lake Bistineau. It discharges its waters into Red river at the S. and receives Bodcau river at the northern extremity.

Bodcau, river of Lou. and Ark., rises in the latter, N. lat. 33° 40' W. lon. W. C. 17°, interlocking with the waters of Little River of the South, Little Missouri, and Dacheet; the entire length of the Bodcau is about 100 ms., one third of which is in Lou.; it enters the NE. extension of the lake of the same name. The country drained by the Bodcau is hilly, covered with pine and oak woods; soil thin and sterile.

Bodega, port on the W. coast of N. America. Lat. 38° 21' N. lon. W. C. 47° W.

Bodet, river au, U. C. in the tp. of Lancaster, falls into lake St. Francis, E. of Point au Bodet.

Bodho, town of Italy, in the city of Nice, 25 ms. NW. of Nice. Lon. 7° 6' E. lat. 44° 2' N.

Bodmin, borough in Cornwall, Eng. It sends two members to parliament, and is 32 ms. NE. of Falmouth, and 2¼ W. by S. of London. Lon. 4° 40' W. lat. 50° 32' N.

Bodon, fortified town of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, with an archbishop's see; seated on the river Danube, 26 ms. W. of Viden. Lon. 23° 54' E. lat. 44° 10' N.

Bodroch, town of Hungary, on the Danube, 100 ms. SE. of Buda. Lon. 19° 52' E. lat. 45° 55' N.

Boeschot, town in the province of Austrian Brabant, seated on the river Nethe, 12 ms. NE. of Mechlin. Lon. 4° 42' E. lat. 51° 8' N.

Bog, river of Poland, which runs SE. through Podolia and Budziac Tartary, falling into the Black sea, between Oczakow and the river Dnieper. The Bog rises in Podolia. N. lat. 49° 30', interlocking sources with those of the Dniester and Dnieper, from thence it flows SE. by comparative courses 300 ms., joins the Black sea below Cherson.

Bogdo, mountain of Asia, separating the sources of the Selencia river from those of the Upper Irtysh and the Dscherbehan, or Upper Oby. The centre of the Bogdo, is about 95 E. from London. Lat. 45° N.

Bogue Chitto, river of Miss. and Lou., rises in Lawrence city, in the former state, flows SSE. through Lawrence and Pike ctys., 50 ms., crosses the line between Lou. and Miss. N. lat. 31°, turns SE. through St. Tammany 60 ms., falls into Pearl river about 40 ms. above the mouth of the latter. The general character of

the country drained by Bogue Chitto, is in every essential respect similar to that watered by Pearl river.

Bogue Chitto, psto. Lawrence city. Miss.

Boeuf, Le, lake in Erie city. Penn., discharges its waters into French creek, branch of Ohio. The portage from Le Boeuf to Presque Isle on lake Erie, is about 14 ms.

Boeuf, of Franklin city. Miss.

Boeuf, river of Ark. and Lou. It rises in the former, interlocking its sources with those of the Mason and Barthelemy, flows S., enters Lou., and turns to SW. by S. Continuing that course upwards of 100 ms. between Washitau and Mason, joins the former opposite the W. end of the Sicily island, at N. lat. 31° 47'.

Boeuf, Bayou, or creek of Lou., rises in the Pine forests, between Opelousas and the rapids of Red river, flowing first NE., turns gradually to SE., enters on the low lands S. of Red river, and after continuing to flow by comparative courses 60 ms., unites with the crocodile to form the Courtableau river.

Boggs, tp. Centre city. Penn. Pop. in 1820, 847.

Bogota, the capital of New Granada, in Terra Firma. See *Santa Fe*.

Bogota, river of S. America, rising in the mountains near Santa Fe, and flowing to the SW., falls into the Magdalena. It is rendered in a peculiar manner interesting by the great cataract of Tequendama.

Bohemia, kingdom of Europe, bounded on the N. by Misima and Lusatia, on the E. by Silesia and Moravia, on the S. by Austria, and on the W. by Bavaria. It is 200 ms. in length, and 150 in breadth, and is fertile in corn, saffron, hops, and pasture. In the mountains are mines of gold and silver, and, in some places they find diamonds, granite, copper, and lead. The Roman Catholic religion is the principal; though there are many protestants. The chief rivers are the Muldau, Elbe, Beraun, and Eger. Their language is Slavonian, with a mixture of German. It is an integral of the Austrian empire. The capital town is Prague.

Bohemia, creek, Cecil city, on the Eastern shore of Md., which unites with Elk river a few miles above its junction with Chesapeake bay.

Bojador, cape of Africa, in Negroland, discovered by the Portuguese in 1412, and doubled by them in 1433. Lon. 14° 27' W. lat. 26° 12' N.

Boiano, town of Naples, in the Molise, at the foot of the Appennines, near the river Tiferno, 45 ms. N. of Naples. Lon. 14° 40' E. lat. 41° 30' N.

Bois Blanc, island of Mich., in the Detroit river opposite Amherstburg. Though lying within a quarter of a mile off the Eastern shore of the strait, the main ship channel passes between the island and Amherstburg, with depth of water for the largest vessels. The island contains between 1 and 200 acres of excellent land.

Bois Blanc, Lake between lake Superior and the Lake of the Woods.

Bois-le-Duc, large, well fortified town of Dutch Brabant, between the Dommel and Aa, situate among morasses, 22 ms. E. by N. of Breda, 45 NE. of Antwerp, and 45 SSE. of Amsterdam. It is in lat. 51° 40' N.

Neitnitz, town of Upper Hungary, in the cty. of Zoll, remarkable for its baths, and the quantity of saffron about it. Lon. $19^{\circ} 10'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 42'$ N.

Bekhara, city of Usbec Tartary, capital of Bokharia, 138 ms. W. by S. of Samarcand. Lon. $65^{\circ} 50'$ E. lat. $39^{\circ} 15'$ N.

Bokharia, *Bocharia*, or *Bucharia*, a general name for all that vast tract of land lying between Karazm, and the sandy desert bordering on China. It is divided into Great and Little Bokharia. Great Bokharia is situated between 34° and $46'$ N. lat. and 76 and 92 E. lon. It is bounded on the N. by the river Sir, on the E. by the kingdom of Kashgar, on the S. by Persia, and the peninsula within the Ganges, and on the W. by the country of Karazm. It is an exceeding rich and fertile country; the mountains abound with the richest mines; the valleys are of an astonishing fertility; the fields are covered with grass the height of a man, and the rivers abound with excellent fish. Little Bokharia is sufficiently populous and fertile; but the great elevation of its land, joined to the height of the mountains which bound it in several parts, renders it much colder than from its situation might be expected. It contains rich mines of gold and silver.

Bolabola, one of the Society islands, in the S. Pacific ocean, 4 leagues NW. of Otaha. Lon. $151^{\circ} 52'$ W. lat. $16^{\circ} 32'$ S.

Bolao, river of S. America, in Quito, rises near Cuenca, and falls into the Gulf of Guayaquil opposite the island of Puna. Lat 5° S.

Bolca, mountain of Italy, about 20 ms. NE. from the city of Verona, on which is a small village of the same name. Mount Bolca, is in an eminent degree remarkable as containing the most extensive and specifically numerous collection of organic remains ever yet discovered. The mountain and vicinity exhibit also many volcanic debris. The organic remains extend to almost every indestructible part of animated nature, except the human; from the elephant to small insects.

Bolcan or *Volcan*, town of S. America, in Tucuman, on the river Leon. Lon. W. C. 13° E. lat. $23^{\circ} 23'$ S.

Bolchereck, a town of Kamtschatka, on the river Bolchoireka, 22 ms. from its mouth, in the sea of Okotsk. Lon. $156^{\circ} 37'$ E. lat. $52^{\circ} 54'$ N.

Bold Fountain, pstv of Virg. in Charlotte cty.

Boleslape, or *Buntzlau*, a town of Silesia, on the Bobar, 17 ms. NE. of Lignitz. Lon. $16^{\circ} 10'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 12'$ N.

Bolingbroke, town of Eng. in Lincolnshire, at the source of a river, which falls into the Witham. It is 29 ms. E. of Lincoln, and 131 N. by E. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 7'$ E. lat. $53^{\circ} 12'$ N.

Bolingbroke, village, Talbot cty. Md.

Bolislav, town of Bohemia, 30 ms. NE. of Prague. Lon. $15^{\circ} 22'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 25'$ N.

Bolivar, *Republic of*. This new state has recently been formed out of a part of Peru. The limits are yet rather indefinite. The capital is to bear the name of Sucre, in honour of General Sucre, the hero of Ayacucho. It will be seen by reference to table III, art. America, that the pop. of Bolivar is yet very limited, not exceeding 500,000.

Bologna, city of Italy, capital of the Bolognese, with an archbishop's see, and an university. It lies at the foot of the Appennine mountains, in a fruitful plain and salubrious air. The river Saronia runs near its walls, and the Reno, which turns 400 mills for the silk works, through the city. There are a great number of palaces, particularly the Palazzo Publico, in which the cardinal legate or viceroy of the pope, resides. In the area before this palace is a noble marble fountain, the principal figure of which, a Neptune in bronze, 11 feet high, the workmanship of Giovanni di Bologna, is highly esteemed. The anatomical theatre, beside its museum, is adorned with statues of celebrated physicians. The church of St. Petronius is the largest in Bologna; and on the pavement of this Cassini drew his meridian line. There are 168 other churches. The private houses are well built, and the city contains 80,000 inhabitants. They carry on a considerable trade in silks and velvets, which are manufactured here in great perfection. The surrounding country produces immense quantities of oil, wine, flax, and hemp, and furnishes all Europe with sausages, macaroni, liqueurs, essences, and even lap-dogs. It is seated at the foot of the Appennines, 22 ms. SE. of Modena, and 175 NW. of Rome. Lon. $11^{\circ} 21'$ E. lat. $44^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Bolognese, province of Italy, bounded on the N. by the Ferrarese, W. by Modena, S. by Tuscany, and E. by Romagna. It is watered by many small rivers, and produces all sorts of grain and fruit, particularly rich muscadine grapes. Some miles before the entrance into Bologna, the country seems one continued garden. The vineyards are not divided by hedges, but by rows of elms and mulberry trees; the vines hanging in festoons, from one tree to another. There are also mines of alum and iron. Bologna is the capital.

Bolsena, town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, on a lake of its name, 18 ms. NNW. of Viterbo.

Bolsover, town of Eng. in Derbyshire. It is noted for the manufacture of tobacco pipes, and is 6 ms. E. of Chesterfield, and 145 NNW. of London.

Bolswaert, town of Holland, in Friesland, near the Zuyder Zee, 10 ms. N. of Sloten.

Bolton, a populous town of Eng. in Lancashire. It has a canal to Manchester, and manufactures of fustians, counterpanes, dimities, calicoes, and muslins. It is 11 ms. NW. of Manchester, and 197 NNW. of London.

Bolton, town of Richelieu cty. L. C. on lake Mempliramaog.

Bolton, pst. Worcester cty., Mass. noted for its fine limestone, 18 ms. NE. of Worcester, and 34 W. of Boston. Pop. 1050.

Bolton, pstv. and tp. of Chittenden cty. Ver. on Union river, 25 ms. NW. from Montpelier.

Bolton, tp. Worcester cty. Mass. Pop. 1810, 1037, in 1820, 1209.

Bolton, tp. Tollard cty. Con. Pop. 1810, 700, in 1820, 1607.

Bolton, pst. Warren cty. N. Y. Pop. 1820, 1087.

Bolzano, town of Germany, in the Tirol, on the river Eisach, 27 ms. N. of Trent. Lon. $11^{\circ} 26'$ E. lat. $46^{\circ} 35'$ N.

Bomal, town of Austrian Luxemburg, on the

river Ourt, 20 ms. S. of Liege. Lon. $5^{\circ} 38'$ E. lat. $58^{\circ} 18'$ N.

Bombay, island of Hindoostan, one of the three presidencies of the English East India Company, by which their oriental territories are governed. It is situated on the W. coast of the Deccan, 7 ms. in length, and 20 in circumference. It came to the English by the marriage of Charles II. with Catharine of Portugal. It contains a strong and capacious fortress, a large city, dock yard, and marine arsenal. The ground is barren, and good water scarce. It was formerly counted very unhealthy; but, by draining the bogs, and other methods, the air is greatly altered for the better. It has abundance of cocoa-nuts, but scarce any corn or cattle. The inhabitants are of several nations, and very numerous. It is 150 ms. S. of Surat. Lon. $72^{\circ} 38'$ E. lat. $18^{\circ} 58'$ N.

Bombay Hook, point and small island in Delaware river, Kent ct. Del. 17 ms. SE. by S. from Reedy Island.

Bomene, seaport of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Zealand, on the N. shore of the Island of Schowen. Lon. $4^{\circ} 9'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 42'$ N.

Bommel, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in the isle of Overflacke, 7 ms. W. of Williamstadt.

Bommel, handsome town of Dutch Guelderland, in the island of Bommel-Waert, seated on the Waal, 6 ms. N. of Huesden.

Bommel-Waert, island of Dutch Guelderland, formed by the junction of the Waal and the Maese. It is 15 ms. long and 5 broad. It was taken by the French in 1794.

Bona, seaport of Algiers, in the province of Constantina. Near it are the ruins of the ancient Hippo Regius. It has a trade in corn, oil, wax, and wool, and is 270 ms. E. of Algiers. Lon. $7^{\circ} 45'$ E. lat. $36^{\circ} 52'$ N.

Bonair, fertile island near the N. coast of Venezuela, to the E. of Curacao. It is 60 ms. in circuit, and has a good harbour and road on the SW. side. Lon. W. C. $8^{\circ} 42'$ E. lat. $12^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Bonavista, the most eastern of the Cape de Verd Islands. Lon. $22^{\circ} 47'$ W. lat. 16° N.

Bonavista, a cape on the E. side of the island of Newfoundland. Lon. W. C. $24^{\circ} 26'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 15'$ N.

Bond, ct. of Ill. on both sides the Koskaskias river, bounded by Jefferson SE., Washington S., Madison W., and the Indian country N.; length 30, breadth 18 ms.; area 540 sqms.; surface level, or moderately hilly; soil productive. Chief towns, Ripley, Perryville, and Independence. Pop. 1820, 2931. Ctl. lat. $38^{\circ} 50'$ N. lon. W. C. $12^{\circ} 20'$ W.

Bondou, kingdom of central Africa, bounded on the E. by Bamboou, on the SE. and S. by Tenda and the Simbani Wilderness, on the SW. by Woolli, on the W. by Foota Torra, and on the N. by Kajaaga. The country, like that of Woolli, is very generally covered with woods, but the land is more elevated, and towards the Faleme river, rises into considerable hills. In native fertility the soil is not surpassed, (according to Mr. Park,) by any part of Africa. From the central situation of Bondou, between the Gambia and Senegal rivers, it is become a place of great resort, both for the Slatées, (slave dealers,) who generally pass through it in going from the coast

to the interior countries, and for occasional traders, who frequently come hither from inland countries, to purchase salt. The centre of this kingdom is about 8° W. London, lat. 10°

Bono, psto. Lawrence ct. Ind. 100 ms. SE. from Indianapolis.

Bonne Chew, river of U. C. flowing into Ottawa.

Bon Par, psto. White ct. Ill. 70 ms. SE. from Vandalia.

Bonsecours, seigniory, Richlieu ct. L. C., ms. NE. from Montreal.

Bonsecours, seigniory, in Buckingham L. C., on the right side of St. Lawrence, 20 SW. from Quebec.

Bonsecours, seigniory, Devon ct. L. C., ms. below Quebec, on the opposite side of Lawrence river.

Bonsecours, bay of Al. forming the SE. cu of Mobile bay, extending towards Perdido b.

Bonhampton, or **Bonum**, village, Middle ct. N. J., about half way between Brunswick and Woodbridge.

Bonifacio, seaport of Corsica, well fortified and populous: 37 ms. S. of Ajaccio. Lon. $20^{\circ} 8'$ E. lat. $41^{\circ} 25'$ N.

Bonhomme, town, St. Louis ct. Misu.

Bonn, ancient city of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne. It contains 12,000 inhabitants, and has a flourishing university. It is seated on the Rhine, 10 ms. S. by E. of logne. Lon. $7^{\circ} 12'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 45'$ N.

Bonna, or **Bona**, seaport of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers. It was taken by Charles V. 1535, and is 306 ms. E. of Algiers. Lon. 6° E. lat. $36^{\circ} 2'$ N.

Bonnefemme, town, Howard ct. Misu.

Bonnestable, town of France, lately in province of Maine, now in the department of Sarthe, 15 ms. NE. of Mans. Lon. $0^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 11'$ N.

Bonneval, town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire, and late province of Beauce. It is seated on the Loire, 8 ms. N. of Chateaudun. Lon. $1^{\circ} 20'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 12'$ N.

Bonnerville, town of Savoy, capital of Faucigny, seated on the river Arve, at the foot of a mountain called the Mole. It is 20 ms. SE. Geneva. Lon. $6^{\circ} 10'$ W. lat. $46^{\circ} 32'$ N.

Bono, psto. Lawrence ct. Ind., on the E. of White river.

Bonnet Quarre. See *Parish of St. Charles*. Situated along both banks of the Mississippi coast, bounded E. and SE. by the parish of St. Bernard, NE. by lake Ponchartrain, pass of Manchac, N. by lake Maurepas, and by the parish of St. John Baptiste. The arable land in this parish is on the Mississippi; it produces sugar, cotton, indigo, rice, tobacco, sweet potatoes, maize, oranges, peaches, &c. Natural timber; various species of oak, cypress, ash, and hickory, also cotton wood, cyprus willow, and sycamore.

Bonum. See *Bonhomme*.

Boodge-boodge, town of Hindoostan Proper, capital of the rajah of Cutch, 330 ms. NE. Surat. Lon. 68° E. lat. $23^{\circ} 16'$ N.

Boone, ct. of Kent, on the left side of C river, opposite the mouth of great Miami, bounded NW. and N. by Ohio river, E. by Campbell, and S. by Pendleton; length 25, m

width 12; area, 300 sqms.; surface hilly; soil productive in grain and fruits; staples flour and salted provisions. Pop. 1820, 6582. Ctl. lat. 39° lon. W. C. 7° 30' W.

Boonsborough, pstv. Washington cty. Md., on the road from Fredericktown to Hagerstown, 16 ms. NW. from the former, and 12 SSE. from the latter place.

Boonsboro, town, Madison cty. Kent., on Kentucky river, about 50 ms. above Frankfort.

Boonesburg, small pstv. Washington cty. Md., 60 ms. from W. C.

Booneslick. See *Boonville*.

Booneton, village, Morris cty. N. J., 29 ms. NW. from Newark.

Boonville, pst. Oneida cty. N. Y., on Black river, 31 ms. N. from Utica. Pop. 400.

Boonville, tp. Oneida cty. N. Y. Pop. 1820, 1294.

Boonsville, or *Boonborough*, pstv. Warwick, as in the post office list, but correctly Warwick cty. Indiana.

Boonsville, pstv. Cooper cty. Misu., on the right bank of Missouri river, directly opposite Franklin, and by land, 170 ms. above St. Louis. Lat. 39° 53' N. lon. W. C. 15° 20' W.

Bootan, country, NE. of Hindoostan Proper, between Bengal and Thibet, of which last it is a feudatory. The southernmost ridge of the Bootan mountains, rises near a mile and a half perpendicular above the plains of Bengal, in a horizontal distance of only 15 ms., and from the summit, the astonished traveller looks back on the plains, as on an extensive ocean beneath him. The capital is Tassasudon.

Boffingen, free imperial town of Suabia, on the river Egypt, 4 ms. E. of Awlan. Lon. 10° 21' E. lat. 48° 55' N.

Boothbay, pst. Lincoln cty. Maine, between Sheepscut and Damariscotta rivers, 10 ms. SE. from Wiscapet.

Boothbay, tp. Lincoln cty. Maine. Pop. 1810, 1582, in 1820, 1950.

Booth's Store, pstv. Franklin cty. Virg., 180 ms. SW. from Richmond.

Boppart, town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Treves, at the foot of a mountain near the Rhine, 8 ms. S. of Coblenz. Lon. 7° 35' E. lat. 50° 16' N.

Borch, town of the dutchy of Magdeburg, on the Elbe, 14 ms. NE. of Magdeburg. Lon. 12° 2' E. lat. 52° 19' N.

Borchloen, town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Liege, 15 ms. NW. of Liege. Lon. 5° 31' E. lat. 50° 50' N.

Boques, or *Boque*, creek of Ohio, rises in Union, and enters the right side of Sciota, in Delaware cty. Ohio.

Bordentown, pst. Burlington cty. N. J., seated on the E. side of the river Delaware, 11 ms. NE. from Burlington, and about 26 from Philadelphia. This town possesses a considerable trade, being the common rendezvous of a line of stages between Philadelphia and Amboy.

Boreham, village of Eng. in Essex, 3 ms NE. of Chelmsford.

Borgne, lake of Lou. and Misp. It is in reality the western extension of Pascagoula sound. It communicates with the Gulf of Mexico, by the SE. pass, SW. from Cat Island, with the Pascagoula sound, by the passes of Christian

and Marianne, and with lake Ponchartrain, by the Rigolets. The depth of water through the ship channel of lake Borgne, is at low tide, about 6 feet. It is from the mouth of Bienvenu creek, to the W. end of Cat Island, 40 ms. in length, with a mean width of 10 ms., between the opposite shores of Misp. and Lou. Lake Borgne forms one of the great channels of entrance into Louisiana.

Borgo, town of Sweden, on the Gulf of Finland, 20 ms. NE. of Helsingfors. Lon. 25° 40' E. lat. 60° 34' N.

Borgoforte, town of Italy, in the dutchy of Mantua, on the river Po, 10 ms. S. of Mantua. Lon. 10° 53' E. lat. 45° N.

Borgo-San-Domino, episcopal town of Italy, in the dutchy of Parma, 15 ms. NW. of Parma. Lon. 10° 6' E. lat. 44° 58' N.

Borgo-di-San-Sepulchro, episcopal town of Tuscany, 40 ms. E. of Florence. Lon. 12° 7' E. lat. 43° 32' N.

Borgo-val-di-Taro, small town of Italy, in the dutchy of Parma, 20 ms. SW. of Parma. Lon. 10° 16' E. lat. 44° 30' N.

Borja, town of Spain, in Arragon, 12 ms. SE. of Tarazona. Lon. 1° 16' W. lat. 42° 6' N.

Boriquen, island of the West Indies, near Porto-Rico. It is uninhabited, though fertile, and the water good. Here is a great number of land crabs, whence some call it Crab Island. Lon. 66° W. lat. 18° N.

Borkelo, strong town of the United Provinces, in Zutphen, on the river Borkel, 10 ms. E. of Zutphen. Lon. 6° 18' E. lat. 52° 11' N.

Bormio, town of the country of the Grisons, capital of a cty. of the same name, bounded on the S. by the state of Venice, on the E. by the territory of Austria, and on the S. and W. by Caddea. It contains about 1000 inhabitants, and has a desolate appearance. It is 40 ms. S. E. of Coire. Lon. 10° 5' E. lat. 46° 25' N.

Borneo, island in the Indian Ocean, discovered by the Portuguese in 1521; before the discovery of New Holland, thought to be the largest in the world, being 1800 ms. in circumference. It is seated under the equator, that line cutting it almost through the middle. It is almost of a circular figure, abounds with gold, and the finest diamonds in the Indies are found in its rivers, being probably washed down from the hills by torrents. It produces likewise, rice, pepper, fruits, and bees-wax, which last is used instead of money. The beasts are, oxen, buffaloes, deer, goats, elephants, tigers, and monkeys. This island has fine rivers, especially towards the W. and S. The rainy season continues for 8 months in the year, and, as during that time all the flat country is overflowed, the air is rendered very unhealthy, and the inhabitants are forced to build their houses on floats, which they make fast to trees. The houses have but one floor, with partitions made of cane. The people are very swarthy, and go almost naked. There are Mahometans on the sea coast, but the rest are Gentoos. The capital of the same name, is large and populous, with a good harbour, and seated on the NW. side. Lon. 112° 27' E. lat. 4° 55' N.

Bornholm, island of the Baltic Sea, 20 ms. S. E. of Schonen in Sweden. Lon. 14° 56' E. lat. 54° 55' N.

Bornou, extensive country in Africa, bounded on the NW. by Fezzan, on the N. by the desert of Bilma, on the SE. by Nubia, and on the SW. by Cashna. It extends from 12° to 22° of E. lon., and from 17° to 21° of N. lat. The northern part is poor, and like the rest of the provinces of Zaara, but all the rest is well watered by springs and rivers, rendering the country prolific in corn, grass, and fruits, and giving it a pleasing aspect. The eastern and western frontiers, are divided into mountains and valleys, the latter, abounding with flocks of cattle, fields of rice and millet, and many of the mountains with wood, fruit-trees, and cotton. The climate is said to be characterized by excessive, though not by uniform heat. Two seasons, one commencing soon after the middle of April, the other at the same period in October, divide the year. The first is introduced by violent winds, that bring with them from the SE. and S. an intense heat, with a deluge of sultry rain, and such tempests of thunder and lightning, as destroy multitudes of the cattle, and many of the people. At the commencement of the second season, the ardent heat subsides, the air becomes soft and mild, and the weather perfectly serene. The complexion of the natives is black, but they are not of the negro cast. The capital is of the same name.

Bornou, the capital of the empire of Bornon, situated in a flat country. Lat. 20° N. lon. 22° E.

Borodino, on the Moskwa, village of Russia, 90 ms. W. from Moscow, famous for a sanguinary battle between the French and Russians, September 7th, 1812.

Borodino, pato. Onondago cty. N. Y., 180 ms. W. from Albany.

Borough, tp. Beaver cty. Penn. Pop. 1820, 244.

Boroughbridge, borough of Eng. in the north riding of Yorkshire, on the Ure, over which is a stone bridge; 17 ms. NW. of York, and 218 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1° 23' W. lat. 54° 10' N.

Borrowdale, dreary district of Eng. in the S. part of Cumberland, abounding, beyond any other part of the world, with the finest sort of black lead, or wad, the mines of which are only opened at intervals, and then carefully closed again, lest this precious substance should become too common. Copper, lead, and calamine, are also found in this tract.

Borrowstounness, or **Boness**, village of Stld. in Linlithgowshire, on the Frith of Forth, surrounded with coal pits and salt pans. It has a good port, but its trade is not on the increase.

Bosa, ancient seaport of Sardinia, with a bishop's see, and a castle, on a river of the same name, 17 ms. SE. of Algeri. Lon. 8° 50' E. lat. 40° 29' N.

Boscawen, tp. Merrimack cty. N. H., on the W. side of the Merrimack river, about 10 ms. N. of Concord. Pop. 1810, 1829, in 1820, 2113.

Bosco, or **Boschi**, town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated on the Arbe, 5 ma. E. of Alexandria. Lon. 8° 52' E. lat. 44° 54' N.

Boscobel, village of Eng. in Shropshire, 9 ms. SE. of Newport.

Bosna Seraga, large and strong town of Turkey, and capital of Bosina, seated on the river Bosna, 110 ms. SW. of Belgrade. Lon. 17° 57' E. lat. 44° 40' N.

Bosnia, province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N. by Slavonia, on the E. by Servia, on the S. by Albania, and on the W. by Croatia and Dalmatia. Cernaio is the capital.

Bosphorus, ancient name of two remarkable straits, the Thracian Bosphorus, now straits of Constantinople, and the Cimmerian Bosphorus, now straits of Kaffa, Zabach, or Jenicale. In the outlet of the Euxine basin by the successive straits of Kaffa, Constantinople, and Dardanelles, we have a complete specific resemblance to the chain made by the straits of St. Mary, Michilimakinak, St. Clair, Detroit, Niagara, and St. Lawrence rivers. The quantity of water discharged by the American basin, it is probable exceeds that from the European, though the latter is most extensive in point of area. A very erroneous idea of the relative extent of the Canadian lakes prevails in the U. S. The Black Sea alone, covers more than twice the superficies of all the Canadian lakes taken together. According to the evidence of Pallas, Clark, and indeed every other traveller, whose observations have been made public, respecting the regions adjacent to the Caspian and Black Seas, there has been a progressive diminution of their waters. The whole land space from the base of the mountains of Transylvania, to the Aral Sea, including the alluvial mouths of the Danube, Dneister, Bog, Dneiper, Don, Wolga, and Ural rivers, show marks of water depression, and that, in all probability, the Caspian and Aral, were once links of the Mediterranean chain of inland seas.

Bossiney, borough of Eng. in Cornwall, on the Bristol Channel, 17 ms. NW. of Launceston, and 233 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4° 40' W. lat. 50° 45' N.

Boat, strong town of Persia, capital of Salestan. Lon. 64° 15' E. lat. 31° 50' N.

Boston, borough of Eng. in Lincolnshire, seated on both sides of the Witham, not far from its influx into the sea; but its harbour can admit vessels of inferior burden only. It has a navigation from Lincoln, partly by the Witham, and partly by a canal, at the termination of which, in Boston, is a large and curious sluice; and there is another canal to Bourn. It is a flourishing town, 37 ms. SE. of Lincoln, and 115 N. of London. Lpn. 0° 5' E. lat. 53° 1' N.

Boston, seaport and city of Mass., in Suffolk cty. on a fine peninsula, extending into Massachusetts's bay about 2 ms., with a mean breadth of 1 mile. The surface on which the city stands is undulating, and gives an agreeable variety to the streets, and affords, with the aid of the buildings, particularly the state house, some very fine prospects of the adjacent country, bay, and islands. The harbour is spacious, and has sufficient water for the admission of the largest vessels, and adequately land-locked for their protection from all winds. It is very seldom so much incommoded with ice, as to render it inaccessible at the severest seasons of frost. The entrance is narrow, and defended by forts Warren and Independence.

Boston is a very commercial city, and in proportion to her resident population, contains an immense mass of wealth. In point of tonnage the shipping of Boston stands next, among the cities of the U. S., to New York. In 1815, the

tonnage of the former exceeded 143,000 tons. To facilitate the operations of commerce, agriculture, and internal intercourse, Boston is connected with the surrounding country by excellent roads, and the interior of Mass. and N. H., by the Middlesex canal. This city is indeed flourishing and prosperous. It is not, however, from the amount of its capital, or the extent of its commerce, that Boston finds its most solid claim to the respectable rank it possesses amongst the cities of the U. S.; it is upon the number and exalted character of its literary institutions which this city has based her true grandeur. It would be to swell this article to a much too extensive length to enumerate its various literary establishments; we may therefore notice the Athenæum, with 18,000, and the Boston library with 6000 volumes, as rich stores of intellectual wealth; and as in a scientific point of view Cambridge is only a suburb of Boston, we may in this view include the most extensive collection in the U. S., exceeding 25,000 volumes, which appertains to the University in the former place.

The natural disadvantages which must have existed in mutual communication between town and country, from the insular situation of Boston, is amply obviated by 4 fine bridges. One over Charles river, from Boston to Charlestown, exceeds 1500 feet in length, with a breadth of 42 feet; West Boston bridge leading to Cambridge, is based on 180 piers, and extends 3483 feet; Craigie's bridge is between the 2 former. A fourth bridge over the bay to the SW. from Boston, with a wing dam, constructed to procure by aid of the tide, an immense water power, intended to put in operation different kinds of machinery.

The appearance of the streets and houses of Boston affords ample monuments of the change of taste, wealth, and views of convenience. In the ancient parts of the city, the streets are narrow and crooked; and the houses low and plain; but in the Western and more modern quarters, the streets are wide, and cutting each other at right angles; and the houses in a high degree spacious, splendid, and elegant.

The public buildings of Boston are numerous and spacious. The state house, standing upon an elevated spot, with the park, and open space of 10 acres, and a fine descending slope from the front of the edifice, presents, particularly from its dome, an expansive prospect over the harbour, with its numerous islands, and the adjacent city and country. The new court house, a fine building, reared at an expense of near 100,000 dollars; Faneuil Hall; an alms house; custom house; and near 30 places of public worship adorn the city.

The population has constantly advanced; in 1800, it stood at 24,937; in 1810, 32,250; and in 1820, at 42,526. The vicinity is also very populous, well cultivated, and embellished with the most splendid country seats in the U. S.: 115 ms. from Portland in Maine; 40 ms. from Providence, R. I.; 100 from Hartford, Conn.; 210 from New York; 300 from Philadelphia; and 436 from Washington. Lon. W. C. 5° 58' E. lat. 42° 22' N.

Boston, tp. in the Western part of Portage co., Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 270.

Boston, pst. Erie co. N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 686.

Boswellville, pstv. in the Southern part of Louisiana co. Virg.; 21 ms. NW. from Richmond.

Bosworth Market, town of Eng. in Leicestershire. In its vicinity was fought the famous battle between Richard III. and the earl of Richmond, afterward Henry VII. in which the former lost his crown and life. It is seated on a hill, 13 ms. W. of Leicester, and 106 NNW. of London.

Botany bay, bay of New South Wales, discovered by Captain Cook in 1770, and so called from the great quantity of herbs found on the shore. The promontories which form its entrance are named Cape Banks and point Solander. It was originally fixed on for a colony of convicts from Great Britain, which, in the sequel, took place at Port Jackson, 13 ms. further to the N. Lon. 151° 21' E. lat. 34° S.

Botany Island, small island in the Pacific Ocean, to the SE. of New Caledonia. Lon. 167° 17' E. lat. 22° 27' S.

Botesdale, town in Suffolk, Eng. in a valley, 15 ms. NE. of Bury, and 86 of London.

Botetourt, co. Virg. on the sources of James and Roanoke rivers; bounded by Franklin S., Montgomery and Giles SW., Monroe W., Bath N., Rockbridge NE., and Bedford SE., length 40; mean width 28; area 1120 sqms. Embracing a part of the great limestone and slate valley NW. from the Blue Ridge, much excellent soil exists in this country, though much of its surface is mountainous. Chief town Fincastle. Pop. 1820, 13,590. Ctl. lat. 37° 30' N. lon. W. C. 2° 45' W.

Bothnia East, province of Sweden, in Finland, on the East side of the Gulf of Bothnia, between the provinces of Kimi and Finland Proper and Russia. It is 300 ms. in length, and from 90 to 220 in breadth. On the seacoast, and toward the S., the land is low and marshy, and the summers are often so cold as to destroy great part of the crops. The inhabitants are thinly spread over this large space, the cattle small, and bears numerous. The principal exports are timber, butter, whale oil, pitch, and tar. This province is sometimes called Cajania, and the capital is Cajaneburg.

Bothnia West, province of Sweden, in Nordland, on the W. coast of the Gulf of Bothnia. It is 230 ms. in length, between the seacoast and Swedish Lapland, and from 25 to 50 in breadth. The soil is tolerably fertile, but sudden frosts in July often destroy the crops. It has mines of copper and iron, and numerous forests. The chief articles of commerce are copper, iron, skins of foxes, ermins, bears, wolves, reindeer, otters, &c. The capital is Umea.

Bothnia, Gulf of, sea or large gulf branching N. from the Baltic, at the isle of Aland, and bounded on the W., N. and E. by the dominions of Sweden. On its coasts are many small islands.

Botley, village of Eng. in Hampshire, 6 ms. E. of Southampton, on the river Hamble, noted for a considerable trade in flour.

Botoi, or *Bottel*, a small island in the Chinese sea, about 12 ms. in circuit, situated due E. from Formosa. According to La Pérouse, its SE. point is at lat. 21° 57' N. lon. 119° 32' E. from London. La Pérouse sailed close to, but did not land on Botoi.

Botterford, village of Eng. in Leicestershire, on the confines of Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire, 7 ms. W. by N. of Grantham.

Bottlehill, pst. Morris cy. N. J., 16 ms. NW. from Elizabethtown.

Botzenburg, town of Germany, in the dutchy of Mecklenburg, on the river Elbe. Lon. $10^{\circ} 48' E.$ lat. $53^{\circ} 30' N.$

Bouchain, fortified town of France, in the department of the North and late French Hainault, divided into two parts by the Scheldt. It is 9 ms. W. of Valenciennes. Lon. $3^{\circ} 21' E.$ lat. $50^{\circ} 18' N.$

Bouchart, town of France, lately in the province of Touraine, now in the department of Indre and Loire, situated in an island of the river Vienne, 15 ms. SSW. of Tours.

Boucherville, seigniory L. C. Kent cy. opposite Montreal island, on the right side of St. Lawrence river, about 12 ms. E. from the city of Montreal.

Boudet. See *Bodet*.

Boudry, town of Switzerland, in the cy. of Neuchâtel. Lon. $6^{\circ} 46' E.$ lat. $47^{\circ} 1' N.$

Bouillon, town of France, in the dutchy of the same name, and territory of Luxemburg, 12 ms. N. of Sedan. Lon. $5^{\circ} 20' E.$ lat. $49^{\circ} 45' N.$

Boulogne, large seaport of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Boulonnois. The harbour has a mole for the safety of the ships; and which at the same time prevents it from being choked up. It is seated at the mouth of the Liane, 14 ms. S. of Calais. Lon. $1^{\circ} 42' E.$ lat. $50^{\circ} 44' N.$

Boundbrook, pstv. Somerset cy. N. J., on the E. bank of the Raritan.

Bourbon Lanci, a town of France, in the department of Saône and Loire, and late province of Burgundy, remarkable for its castle and hot baths. It has a large marble pavement, called the Great Bath, which is a work of the Romans. It is 15 ms. SW. of Autun. Lon. $4^{\circ} 6' E.$ lat. $46^{\circ} 47' N.$

Bourbon l'Archevêque, town of France, in the department of Allier and late province of Bourbonnois, in a bottom, near the river Allier. It is 15 ms. W. of Moulins, and 362 S. of Paris. Lon. $3^{\circ} 5' E.$ lat. $46^{\circ} 35' N.$

Bourbonne-les-Bains, town of France in the department of Upper Marne and late province of Champagne, famous for its hot baths. It is 17 ms. E. of Langres. Lon. $5^{\circ} 45' E.$ lat. $47^{\circ} 54' N.$

Bourbonnois, late province of France, bounded on the N. by Nivernois and Berry, on the W. by Berry and a small part of Marche, on the S. by Auvergne, and on the E. by Burgundy and Forez. It abounds in corn, fruit, pasture, wood, game and wine. It now forms the department of Allier.

Bourbon, cy. of Kent, between Kent. and Licking rivers; bounded SW. by Scott and Fayette, NW. by Harrison, NE. by Nicholas, and SE. by Montgomery and Clarke; length 16; breadth 11 ms.; area 176 sqms.; surface rather hilly; soil fertile. Chief town, Paris. Pop. 1820, 17,664. Ctl. lat. $38^{\circ} 30' N.$ lon. W. C. $7^{\circ} W.$

Bourchemin, seigniory, L. C. Richelieu cy., 35 ms. E. from Montreal.

Bourdeaux, ancient city of France, in the department of Gironde, and late province of Gui-

enne. It is built in the form of a bow, of which the river Garonne is the string. This river is bordered by a large quay, and the water rises four yards at full tide, for which reasons the largest vessels can come up to it very readily. The ancient city of Bordeaux, though considerable in point of size, was ill built, badly paved, without police or any of these municipal regulations, indispensably requisite to render a city splendid or elegant. It has entirely changed its appearance within these last 40 years. The public edifices are very noble, and all the streets newly built are regular and handsome. The quays are 4 ms. in length, and the river itself is considerably broader than the Thames at London bridge. The ruins of a very large amphitheatre yet remain, constructed under the emperor Galienus, built of brick; likewise several aqueducts. It is 87 ms. S. of Rochelle, and 325 SW. of Paris. Lon. $0^{\circ} 34' W.$ lat. $44^{\circ} 50' N.$

Bourdines, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Namur, 5 ms. NW. of Huy. Lon. $5^{\circ} E.$ lat. $50^{\circ} 35' N.$

Bourg, town of France, lately in the province of Bresse, on the river Ressousse, 20 ms. SE. of Macon and 233 of Paris. Lon. $5^{\circ} 19' E.$ lat. $46^{\circ} 11' N.$

Bourg, town of France, lately in the province of Guienne, now in the department of Gironde, with a good harbour on the Dordogne, near the point of land formed by the junction of that river with the Garonne, which is called the Bec-d'Ambez. It is 15 ms. N. of Bourdeaux. Lon. $0^{\circ} 30' W.$ lat. $45^{\circ} 5' N.$

Bourg, town of the island of Cayenne, in S. America. Lon. $52^{\circ} 50' W.$ lat. $5^{\circ} 2' N.$

Bourgenenf, town of France, lately in the province of Marche, now in the department of Creuse, on the river Taurion, 20 ms. NE. of Limoges and 200 S. of Paris. Lon. $1^{\circ} 35' E.$ lat. $45^{\circ} 59' N.$

Bourges, ancient city of France, in the department of Cher, and late province of Berry, on the rivers Aurou and Yevre, 25 ms. NW. of Nevers and 125 S. of Paris. Lon. $2^{\circ} 28' E.$ lat. $47^{\circ} 5' N.$

Bourget, town of Savoy, on a lake of the same name, 6 ms. N. of Chambery. Lon. $5^{\circ} 50' E.$ lat. $45^{\circ} 41' N.$

Bourg-la-Reine, a town of France, 1 league S. of Paris.

Bourmont, town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, and late province of Champagne, 22 ms. E. by N. of Chaumont. Lon. $5^{\circ} 43' E.$ lat. $48^{\circ} 14' N.$

Bourn, town of Eng., in Lincolnshire, near a spring called Bourn Well-head, from which proceeds a river that runs through the town. From Bourn is a navigable canal to Boston. It is 35 ms. S. of Lincoln and 97 N. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 20' W.$ lat. $52^{\circ} 42' N.$

Bouro, island in the Indian Ocean, between the Moluccas and Celebes. It produces nutmegs and cloves, cocoa and banana trees, and many vegetables introduced by the Dutch. Bouro is 50 ms. in circumference. Lon. $127^{\circ} 25' E.$ lat. $3^{\circ} 30' S.$

Bourton-on-the-hill, vil. of Eng., in Gloucestershire, on the side of a hill, with a fine prospect into Oxfordshire. It is 5 ms. from Stow and 30 from Gloucester.

Bourton-on-the-water, vil. 1 m. from the preceding place, watered by a river that rises near it, which here spreads 30 feet wide, and over which is a stone bridge. Adjoining to it is a Roman camp, where coins and other antiquities are dug up.

Bousac, town of France, in the department of Creuse, and late province of Marche, with a castle almost inaccessible, 25 ms. NE. of Gueret.

Bouton, island in the Indian Ocean, 12 ms. SE. of Celebes. The inhabitants are small, but well-shaped, and of a dark olive complexion. Their religion is Mahometanism. Lon. 123° 30' E. lat. 5° S.

Bova, a town of Naples, near the Appennines, 28 ms. SE. of Reggio. Lon. 16° 20' E. lat. 37° 50' N.

Bovignes, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Namur, on the river Meuse, 10 ms. S. of Namur. Lon. 4° 50' E. lat. 50° 19' N.

Bovina, tp. and psto. Del. city. N. Y. Pop. 1820, 1267.

Bovina, pstv. Del. city. N. Y., pstrd. 179 ms. SW. from Albany.

Bovino, town of Naples, in Capitanata, at the foot of the Appennines, 15 ms. NE. of Benevento. Lon. 15° 15' E. lat. 41° 17' N.

Bow, town of Eng., in Devonshire, at the source of a river that falls into the Taw, 14 ms. NW. of Exeter and 188 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3° 49' W. lat. 50° 50' N.

Bow, or *Stratford le Bow*, a considerable vil. of Eng., in Middlesex, 2 ms. ENE. of London. It is said that the bridge here, was the first stone one built in Eng., and that, from its arches, it received the name of Bow.

Bow, tp. Rockingham city. N. H. Pop. 1810, 729, in 1820, 935.

Bowdoin, pst. Lincoln city. Maine. Pop. 1810, 1649, in 1820, 1777.

Bowdoinham, pst. Lincoln city. Maine. Pop. in 1810, 1412, in 1820, 2259.

Bowenbank, town, Penobscot city. Maine, near Sebec lake, 40 ms. NW. from Bangor.

Bowers, pstv. Essex city. Virg.

Bowers, pstv. Southampton city. Virg., 61 ms. SE. from Richmond.

Bower's Store, psto. Ashe city. N. C., 170 ms. NW. from Raleigh.

Boweraville, pstv. Livingston city. N. Y., 208 ms. W. from Albany.

Bowling-Green, psto. and seat of justice, Caroline city. Virg., on Marroccossac creek, a branch of Mattaponi river, 50 ms. N. from Richmond.

Bowling-Green, pstv. and seat of justice, Warren city, Ken., on Barren river, branch of Green river, 91 ms. NE. from Nashville and 184 ms. SW. from Lexington, Ken.

Bowling-Green, tp. Licking city. Ohio. Pop. 1810, 379, in 1820, 479.

Bowling-Green, psto. Oglethorpe city. Geo., about 75 ms. N. from Milledgeville.

Bowling-Green, psto. Pike city. Misu.

Bowman's Creek, psto. Montgomery city. N. Y., 60 ms. NW. from Albany.

Bowman's Mountain, called the *Bald Mountain*, near the western limits of Luzerne city., is a high, regular, barren range, whose average height may be 1000 feet. This extends from the E. to the W. branches of the Susquehannah river, between which it appears to have no

other name than those mentioned, except that, in a small territory on the head of Fishing creek, the inhabitants call it the *N. Mountain*. Westward of the waters of the Susquehannah, it forms the main ridge of Alleghany Mountains. It crosses the E. branch of Susquehannah, at the mouth of Tunkhannock and Bowman's creeks, and extending N. eastwardly, it is called *Tunkhannock Mountain*, and terminates in Susquehannah city., where it is called the Elk Mountain.

Bowman's Valley, lying on Bourn's creek, between Bowman's and Mahopeny Mountains, Luzerne city. Penn., is not very populous, and the land generally poor. It is about 2 ms wide and 15 ms. long. The principal pop. is near the river.

Bowyer's Bluff, precipice of limestone rock, forming the W. point of Washington harbour, Green bay, lake Michigan, about 100 ms. SW. from Mackinaw.

Bowyer, Fort, situated on Mobile point. This was merely a small water battery erected to defend the main pass into Mobile bay. Here, on Sept. 15th, 1814, major W. Lawrence, with a garrison of 158 men, repulsed an attack made by a British squadron, of which the Hennes of 28 guns was destroyed. The fort was invested by a land and naval force on the 8th of Feb. 1815, and surrendered to Gen. Lambert, by major Lawrence, on the 10th of the same month, and on the ratification of peace was restored to the U. S.

Bowyeraville, vil. Southampton city. Virg.

Borborough, tp. Middlesex city. Mass. Pop. in 1810, 388, in 1820, 424.

Borford, tp. Essex city. Mass., about 16 ms. W. of Newburyport.

Borford, pst. Essex city. Mass., 15 ms N from Salem. Pop. in 1810, 880, in 1820, 906.

Borley, vil. of Eng., in Kent, near Maidstone.

Boztele, town of Dutch Brabant, on the river

Bommel, 8 ms. S. of Rois-le-duc. Lon. 5° 15' E. lat. 51° 32' N.

Bozthude, town of Lower Saxony, in the dutchy of Bremen, seated on a brook which falls into the Elbe, 12 ms. SW. of Hamburg.

Lon. 9° 45' E. lat. 53° 26' N.

Boyd's creek, pstv. Sevier city. Ten.

Boydstown, pstv. and seat of justice, Mecklenberg city. Virg.

Boydsville, pstv. Davidson city. Ten., 57 ms. NW. from Murfreesborough and 20 from Nashville.

Boyle, pst. Ontario city. N. Y.

Boyle, or *Abbey Boyle*, borough of Ireland, Roscommon city. It is seated near lake Key, 23 ms. N. of Roscommon.

Boyleston, tp. Worcester city. Mass. Pop. 1810, 800, in 1820, 902.

Boyleston, West, pst. Worcester city. Mass. Pop. in 1810, 632, in 1820, 886.

Boyne, river of Ireland, which rises in Queen's city., and runs by Trim and Cavan into the Irish channel below Drogheda.

Bozole, town of Italy, in the dutchy of Mantua, capital of a territory of the same name, subject to the house of Austria. It is 15 ms. SW. of Mantua. Lon. 10° 35' E. lat. 45° 6' N.

Bozra, pst. New London city. Conn. Pop. in 1810, 960, in 1820, 1803.

Braan, river of Sld., which, descending from

the hills of Perthshire E. by loch Tay, falls into the Tay above Dunkeld. Upon this river is a grand scene, at a place called the Rumbling Bridge. Under an arch thrown over a narrow chasm, between two projecting rocks, the river is precipitated in a fall of near 50 feet.

Brabant, dutchy of the kingdom of the Netherlands, bounded on the N. by Holland, on the NE. by Guelderland, on the E. by Liege, on the S. by Namur, and on the W. by Hainault, Flanders, and Zealand.

Bracciano, town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, on a lake of the same name, 12 ms. NW. of Rome. There are some celebrated baths to the W. of the town. Lon. $12^{\circ} 24' E.$ lat. $42^{\circ} N.$

Braceville, pst. Trumbull cty. Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 380.

Bracken, cty. Ken. bounded by Ohio river NE., by Mason SE., by Harrison S. and SW., and by Pendleton W.; length 22, mean breadth 12 ms., area 264 sqms., surface hilly, and soil productive. Staples, grain, flour, tobacco, and salted provisions. Chief town, Augusta. Pop. 1820, 5280. Ctl. lat. $38^{\circ} 45' N.$ lon. $W. C. 6^{\circ} 0' W.$

Bracklow, strong town of Poland, in Podolia, on the river Bog, 85 ms. E. of Kamienieck. Lon. $28^{\circ} 30' E.$ lat. $48^{\circ} 49' N.$

Brackley, borough of Eng., in Northamptonshire, on the river Ouse, 18 ms. S. of Northampton and 64 NW. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 10' W.$ lat. $52^{\circ} 2' N.$

Braddock's field, 8 ms. from Pittsburg, on Turtle creek, Alleghany cty. Penn. Here, July 1755, the British and provincial army was defeated by the French and Indians. Gen Braddock was mortally wounded, and died shortly after. It was here the military talents of Geo. Washington, then a provincial major, were first conspicuously displayed.

Braddock's bay, N. Y., S. side of Lake Ontario, at the mouth of Solomon creek, 8 ms. W. from Genesee river.

Bradley, or *Badsley*, vil. of Eng., near Broomsgrove, in Worcestershire.

Bradfield, town of Eng., in Essex, 16 ms. N. of Chelmsford. Lon. $0^{\circ} 20' E.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 58' N.$

Bradford, town of Eng. in Wilts. It is the centre of the greatest manufacture of superfine cloths in Eng. which it shares with the surrounding towns of Trowbridge, Melksham, Corsham, and Chippenham. It is seated on the Avon, 11 ms. W. of Devizes, and 102 of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 20' W.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 20' N.$

Bradford, town of Eng. in the W. riding of Yorkshire. It is seated on a branch of the Ayre, 36 ms. SW. of York, and 193 NNW. of London, and has a trade in shalloons, everlastings, &c. which are made in the neighborhood. Lon. $1^{\circ} 40' W.$ lat. $53^{\circ} 49' N.$

Bradford, pst. Merrimack cty. N. H. 20 ms. W. from Concord. Pop. in 1810, 1034, in 1820, 1318.

Bradford, pstv. Orange cty. Ver. 55 ms. SE. from Montpelier.

Bradford, pst. Essex cty. Mass. on the right bank of the Merrimack, opposite Haverhill. Pop. in 1810, 1369, in 1820, 1600.

Bradford East, tp. in Chester cty. Penn. Pop. in 1810, 1003, in 1820, 1217.

Bradford, West, tp. Chester cty. Penn. P. 1810, 1219, in 1820, 1739.

Bradford, cty. of Penn. on both sides of the Susquehanna river; bounded N. by the st. of N. Y., E. by Susquehanna cty., SE. by Luzerne, SW. by Lycoming, and W. by Tioga length 38 ms., mean width 35; area, 1330 sq. features hilly and rocky, and soil varied. the Susquehanna, and other streams, la. bodies of first rate alluvial soil exists, but tensive tracts of broken and poor land spr. between the water courses. Staples, gr. flour, whiskey, fruit, salted provisions, stock and lumber. Pop. 1820, 11,554. Ctl. towns Tioga and Meansville. Ctl. lat. $41^{\circ} N.$ W. C. $0^{\circ} 30' E.$

Bradford, tp. Clearfield, cty. Ohio. P. 1820, 572.

Brady, and *Eastown Grant*, tp. Oxford Maine. Pop. 1820, 8.

Bradley's vale, town of Ver. Caledonia on the waters of the Possumpsick river, 40 NE. of Montpelier.

Bradleysville, pstv. of Litchfield cty.

Bradleysville, pst. Sumpter district, S. 62 ms. E. from Columbia.

Bræ-Mar, fertile vale in Aberdeenshire, surrounded by rugged precipices. 27 ms. NW. of Aberdeen.

Braga, town of Portugal, capital of En. Minhoe-e-Douero, seated on the river Cav. 180 ms. N. of Lisbon. Lon. $8^{\circ} 29' W.$ lat. $42^{\circ} N.$

Braganza, capital of the dutchy of Braga in Portugal, on the Sabor, 32 ms. NW. of randa. Lon. $6^{\circ} 30' W.$ lat. $42^{\circ} 2' N.$

Braila, town of Turkey in Europe, in lachia, on the Danube.

Brailow, town of Poland, in Padolia, on river Bog, 50 ms. NW. of Bracklaw. Lon. E. lat. $49^{\circ} 12' N.$

Braïn le Comte, town of Hainault, 15 ms. of Brussels. Lon. $4^{\circ} 6' E.$ lat. $50^{\circ} 41' N.$

Braïnerd, chief station of the American B. of Commissioners, in the Cherokee nation; ate on the Chickamaugh, branch of Tennessee about 145 ms. WSW. from Knoxville.

Braïnard's bridge, pstv. in Nassau, SE. pa. Renssallaer cty. N. Y. 16 ms. from Albany.

Braintree, town of Eng. in Essex, 12 ms. of Chelmsford, and 41 NE. of London. Lon. $40^{\circ} E.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 55' N.$

Braintree, tp. Norfolk cty. Mass. 8 ms. f. Boston. Pop. 1810, 1357, in 1820, 466.

Braintree, tp. Orange cty. Ver., on T. Branch, creek of White river.

Braintree, New, see *New Braintree*.

Braintrem, pst. Luzerne cty. Penn. on SW. side of the river Susquehanna.

Brakel, town of Westphalia, in the bisho. of Paderborn, seated on the rivulet Brugh. ms. E. of Paderborn. Lon. $9^{\circ} 12' E.$ lat. $46^{\circ} N.$

Brailo, mtn. of the Alps, in the count. the Grisons, which separates the valle. Munster from the cty. of Bormio.

Bramant, town of Savoy, on the river A. 35 ms. NW. of Turin. Lon. $7^{\circ} 5' E.$ lat. $45^{\circ} 2'$

Bramber, borough of Eng. in Sussex, 47 S. by W. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 12' W.$ lat. $52^{\circ} N.$

Brampton, town of Eng. in Cumberland, on the river Itshin, near the Picts Wall. It is 8 ms. NE. of Carlisle, and 311 NNW. of London. Lon. 2° 40' W. lat. 54° 58' N.

Brampton, village of Eng. in Herefordshire, 1 mile S. of Ross.

Brancaster, village of Eng. in Norfolk, the ancient Branodunum, a considerable Roman city, where ancient coins have been frequently dug up.

Branchen, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Namur, on the river Mehaigne, 8 ms. N. of Namur. Lon. 4° 40' E. lat. 50° 36' N.

Branchtown, pstv. Philadelphia cty. Penn.

Branchville, pstv. Sussex cty. N. J. 80 ms. N. from Trenton.

Brandels, town of Bohemia, on the river Elbe, 10 ms. NE. of Prague. Lon. 14° 45' E. lat. 50° 15' N.

Brandenburgh, country of Germany, bounded on the N. by Pomerania and Mecklenburg; on the E. by Poland, on the S. by Silesia, Lusatia, Upper Saxony, and Magdeburg; and on the W. by Lunenburg. It is divided into five principal parts; the Old Marche, Pregnitz, the Middle Marche, Uecker Marche, and the New Marche. Berlin is the capital: and the principal rivers are the Elbe, Havel, Spree, Ucker, Oder, and Warthe. The greatest part of the inhabitants are Lutherans: but the Roman Catholics are tolerated.

Brandenburgh, town of Germany, divided into the Old and New Town, by the Havel, which separates the fort from both. It is 26 ms. W. of Berlin. Lon. 14° 5' E. lat. 52° 45' N.

Brandon, village of Eng. in Suffolk, on the Little Ouse, over which is a bridge, and a ferry at a mile's distance. It is 12 ms. N. of Bury.

Brandon, pst. Rutland cty. Ver. 16 ms. N. of Rutland, on Otter creek. Pop. 1400.

Brandy Pots, islands in the St. Lawrence river, about 100 ms. below Quebec, and nearly opposite the mouth of Saguenai river.

Brandywine, a considerable stream which rises in Chester cty. Penn. and empties into the Delaware river, in the state of Del. It is distinguished for the numerous merchant mills erected near its mouth. These mills are employed in the manufacture of flour, gun-powder, and paper. The commercial facilities, to and from these mills add much to their value. The commodities are shipped from the mill houses. The water power is so immense as to admit indefinite increase of the manufacturing establishments.

Brandywine Manor, pstv. Chester cty. Penn. 30 ms. W. from Philadelphia.

Brandywine, tp. Chester cty. Penn. Pop. in 1810, 1257, in 1820, 1431.

Brandywine, tp. New Castle cty. Del. Pop. 1810, 2275, in 1820, 2796.

Bransford, pst. New Haven cty. Conn. Pop. 1810, 1932, in 1820, 2230.

Brantrem, pstv. Luzerne cty. Penn. on the Susquehanna, 50 ms. above Wilkesbarre. Pop. 525.

Brant's village, on Grand river, U. C.

Branka, town of Transylvania, on the river Merish, 35 ms. S. of Weissenburg. Lon. 24° 16' E. lat. 46° N.

Brassa, one of the Shetland Islands, where is the noted Brassa Sound; in which 1000 sail

may at once find commodious mooring. Brassa Sound is in lat. 60° 10' N.

Brassare, or **Cronstadt**, strong town of Transylvania, on the river Burcel, 50 ms. E. by N. of Hermanstadt. Lon. 25° 55' E. lat. 46° 35' N.

Brasil, an extensive country of South America, claimed and in part possessed by Portugal. It extends along the Atlantic Ocean from Cape Orange, lat. 4° N. to near lat. 33° S. and from Cape St. Rocque lon. W. C. 44° E. to the mouth of the Javary river, lon. W. C. 5° E; extending through 39° of lat. It is bounded NE. by the Atlantic Ocean, N. by Guayana and Colombia; NW. by Colombia, SW. by Peru and the United Provinces of La Plata, and SE. and E. by the Atlantic Ocean. It is intersected by a chain of mountains ranging along the Atlantic coast from S. lat. 10° to 30°. The aspect of a country of such vast extent must present an indefinite variety of surface and soil; Brasil is, however, in general, rather plane than mountainous. The Amazon, with its numerous branches waters and fertilizes these immense regions, affording the most extensive tracts of productive soil in one connected body, ever united under one sovereignty.

The Brails is about 2500 ms. in length and breadth, with an area of about three millions of sqms. It is very difficult to fix its population; supposed to be about 2,000,000, independent of the aborigines not subject or tributary to the crown of Portugal. It is divided into the captain generalships of Rio Grand, St. Pauls, Minas Ceraes, Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Ceara, Maranh, Grand Para, Mattagrosso, and Goias. It would be needless to enumerate the productions of Brasil, either mineral or vegetable: it is sufficient to observe that in both kingdoms, the objects are almost commensurate with all that can administer to the wants, comforts, or luxury of human beings. At this epoch (1826) war is waging between Brasil and the Independent Provinces on La Plata. By the influence of the Holy Alliance the revolutions of Brasil have eventuated in the establishment of an imperial government under Pedro, son of the reigning king of Portugal. This Brazilian emperor has declared war in order to recover the Banda Oriental. This war is remarkable and important; it is the first instance of the American civilized nations entering formally into a belligerent state between each other. The Brazilian monarch was the party who declared war, and unless absolutely insane, must have secret and powerful aid secured, before thus braving the much superior power of the Spanish nations.

Brassos a Dios, river of Texas, in the intendancy of St. Louis Potosi; the sources of the Brassos, are not correctly known, but are supposed to be south of Red river, about N. lat. 33° and W. lon. W. C. 29°. The length of this river exceeds four hundred miles; the country near its sources is mostly prairie, with narrow borders of woods along the banks of the river, and some of its branches. The quantity of water at its mouth is generally reported to be about 10 or 12 feet.

Brattleboro, pst. Ver. in Windham cty. or Whetstone creek, 33 ms. E. from Bennington.

Brattleborough, pstv. Windham cty. Ver. or

the W. side of Conn. river, 36 ms. E. of Bennington, 9 S. of Pultney. Pop. 2000.

Brattonville, pstv. Prince William cty. Virg., 35 ms. SW. from W. C.

Braubach, town of Germany, in Weteravia, with a castle, seated on the Rhine, 8 ms. S. of Goblentz.

Braunaw, town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, seated on the river Kiun, 25 ms. SW. of Paussau. Lon. $13^{\circ} 3' E.$ lat. $48^{\circ} 10' N.$

Braunsburg, town of Poland, in new Prussia, with a commodious harbour, seated near the Baltic, 50 ms. E. of Dantzic. Lon. $20^{\circ} 6' E.$ lat. $54^{\circ} 22' N.$

Braunfeld, town of Germany, in the cty. of Soims, with a handsome palace, 26 ms. N. by W. of Frankfort. Lon. $8^{\circ} 32' E.$ lat. $50^{\circ} 21' N.$

Brava, town of Africa, on the coast of Ajan, with a pretty good harbour. It is 80 ms. from Magadoxo. Lon. $43^{\circ} 25' E.$ lat. $1^{\circ} 20' N.$

Bravo, one of the Cape-de-Verd Islands, remarkable for excellent wine, and inhabited by the Portuguese. Lon. $24^{\circ} 59' W.$ lat. $14^{\circ} 52' N.$

Bray, seaport of Ireland, in the cty. of Wicklow, seated on St. George's Channel, 10 ms. S. of Dublin. Lon. $6^{\circ} 1' W.$ lat. $53^{\circ} 11' N.$

Bray, village of Eng. in Berkshire, on the Thames, one mile S. of Maidenhead.

Brazza, town and island on the coast of Dalmatia, in the Gulf of Venice, opposite Spalatro, and subject to Venice. Lon. $17^{\circ} 35' E.$ lat. $43^{\circ} 50' N.$

Brechin, borough of Stld. in Angusshire, washed by the river Southesk, over which there is a stone bridge of two large arches. It lies at 8 ms. distance from Montrose, and the tide flows within two miles of the town. It is 70 ms. NE. of Edinburgh. Lon. $2^{\circ} 18' E.$ lat. $56^{\circ} 40' N.$

Breckenridge, cty. Kent, bounded by the Ohio river NW., by Hardin E. and SE., by Grayson S. and by Ohio, and Daviess SW.; length 38 ms., mean width 20; area 760 sqms; surface broken, and soil generally productive. Staples, grain, flour, tobacco, and salted provisions. Chief town, Hardensburg. Pop. 1820, 7,485. Ctl. Lat. $37^{\circ} 50'$, lon. W. C. $9^{\circ} 20' W.$

Brecknock, or *Brecon*, the capital of Brecknockshire, Wales, called by the Welsh, Abber-Honddey, and seated at the confluence of the Honddey and Usk, 34 ms. NW. of Monmouth, and 162 W. by N. of London. Lon. $3^{\circ} 22' W.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 54' N.$

Brecknock, tp. Berks cty. Penn. Pop. in 1810, 495, in 1820, 536.

Brecknock, tp. Lancaster cty. Penn. Pop. in 1810, 890, in 1820, 1062.

Brecknockshire, cty. of S. Wales, 39 ms. in length, and 27 in breadth; area 751 sqms. Bounded on the E. by Herefordshire and Monmouthshire, on the S. by Glamorganshire, on the W. by Carmarthenshire and Cardiganshire, and on the N. by Radnorshire. It is full of mountains, some of which are exceedingly high, particularly Monuchdenny Hill, not far from Brecknock; but there are large fertile plains and valleys, which yield plenty of corn, and feed great numbers of cattle. Its principal rivers are the Wye and the Usk. Pop. in 1801, 31,633, in 1811, 37,735, and in 1821, 43,613. Pop. to the square mile, 60.

Breda, city of Brabant, large, populous, a well built. It is seated on the river Meck, a marshy country, which may be overflow and rendered inaccessible to an army. It is ms. W. by S. of Bois-le-duc, 25 NNE. of Awerp, and 60 S. of Amsterdam. Lon. $4^{\circ} 50' E.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 35' N.$

Bregentz, town of Germany, capital of a cty. of the same name, in the Tirol. It is seated the lake of Constance, 70 ms. NE. of Appen: Lon. $9^{\circ} 45' E.$ lat. $47^{\circ} 27' N.$

Brehar, the most mountainous of the Sc Islands, 30 ms. W. of the Land's End. Lon. $42^{\circ} W.$ lat. $50^{\circ} 2' N.$

Brele, river of France, which divides the partment of Lower Seine from that of Som and watering Eu, enters the English chann

Bremgarten, town of Switzerland, in the lower bailiwicks, watered by the Reuss, between the cantons of Zurich and Bern. The inhabitants deal chiefly in paper, and are Romantholics. It is divided into the Upper and Lower Town, has a handsome bridge over the Re and is 10 ms. W. of Zurich. Lon. $8^{\circ} 17' E.$ lat. $47^{\circ} 20' N.$

Bremen, considerable town of Germany, capital of a dutchy of the same name, with an a bishop's see, which is secularised. It is divided by the Weser into the Old and New Town. is 22 ms. E. of Oldenburg. Lon. $8^{\circ} 48' E.$ lat. $53^{\circ} 6' N.$

Bremen, dutchy of Germany, in the circle Lower Saxony, lying between the Weser the Elbe, of which the former separates it from Oldenburg, and the other from Holstein. The air is cold; but the country is fertile and peopled. It formerly belonged to the Swedes but was sold to the elector of Hanover, in 1714. In the winter it is subject to inundations. The capital is the capital.

Bremenwerd, town of Germany, in the dutchy of Bremen, 27 ms. N. of Bremen. Lon. $45^{\circ} E.$ lat. $55^{\circ} 33' N.$

Brent, town of Eng. in Devonshire; 200 W. by S. of London. Lon. $4^{\circ} 2' E.$ lat. $50^{\circ} 3' N.$

Brent, river of Eng. in Somersetshire, which rises in Selwood Forest, on the edge of W and falls into Bridgewater bay.

Brente, river which rises in the bishopric of Trent, and falls into the Gulf of Venice, of which it is the capital.

Brentford, town of Eng. in Middlesex, seated on the Thames, into which at the end of the town, flows a rivulet called Brent. It is divided into Old and New Brentford, 7 ms. W. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 10' W.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 26' N.$

Brentford, tp. Rockingham cty. N. H. ms. W. from Portsmouth. Pop. 1810, 901, in 1820, 892.

Brentsville, pstv. Prince William cty. V. 35 ms. SW. from W. C.

Brentwood, town of Eng. in Essex. It sits on a fine eminence, 11 ms. WSW. of Chesham, and 18 ENE. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 22' E.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 36' N.$

Brentwood, pst. Rockingham cty. N. H. ms. SE. from Concord.

Brescia, town of Italy, capital of Brescia, on the Garza, 95 ms. W. of Venice. Lon. $5^{\circ} E.$ lat. $45^{\circ} 51' N.$

Bresciano, province of Italy, in the territory of Venice; bounded on the N. by the country of the Grisons and the bishopric of Trent, on the E. by lake Garda, the Veronese, and the Mantuan, on the S. by the Mantuan and the Cremonese, and on the W. by Cremasco, Bergamo, and the Valteline. It is watered by several small rivers, and is full of towns and villages, of which Brescia is the capital.

Bressello, town of Italy, in the Modenese, on the river Po, 27 ms. NW. of Modena. Lon. 10° 41' E. lat. 44° 50' N.

Breslaw, large, rich, and populous town of Germany, capital of Silesia, with a bishop's see, and a university. It is seated at the conflux of the Oder and Ola. The royal palace was obtained by the Jesuits, where they founded a university in 1702. The two principal churches belong to the Protestants; near one of which is a college. It is 112 ms. NE. of Prague, and 165 N. of Vienna. Lon. 17° 8' E. lat. 51° 3' N.

Bresse, late province of France, which now forms the department of Ain. It is bounded on the N. by Burgundy and Franche Comte, on the E. by Savoy, on the S. by the Viennois, and on the W. by the Lyonois.

Bressici, or *Brzesk*, the capital of Polcsia in Poland, on the river Bog, 100 ms. E. of Warsaw. It is a fortified town, and has a castle built upon a rock. Here is a synagogue, resorted to by the Jews from all the countries of Europe. Lon. 24° 6' E. lat. 52° 4' N.

Bressuire, town of France, lately in the province of Poitou, now included in the department of the Two Sevres.

Brest, town of France, in the department of Finisterre and late province of Brittany, with a castle seated on a craggy rock by the seaside. The streets are narrow, crooked, and all upon a declivity. The quay is above a mile in length. This is the best port in France, and has every accommodation for the navy. It is 30 ms. SE. of Morlaix, and 325 W. of Paris. Lon. 4° 30' W. lat. 48° 22' N.

Bretagney, or *Brittany*, late province of France, 150 ms. in length, and 112 in breadth. It is surrounded by the ocean except on the E. where it is united to Anjou, Maine, Normandy, and Poitou. The air is temperate, and it has large forests. It now forms the department of the N. coast, Finisterre, Isle and Villaine, Lower Loire, and Morbihan.

Breteuil, town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, seated on the Iton, 15 ms. SW. of Evreux, and 65 W. of Paris. Lon. 1° E. lat. 48° 56' N.

Breton, *Cape*, island of N. America, between 45 and 47° N. lat. separated from Nova Scotia by a narrow strait called Canso, and is 100 ms. in length, and 50 in breadth. It is a barren country, subject to fogs throughout the year, and covered with snow in the winter. There is an excellent fishery on this coast. It was confirmed to England by treaty in 1763. See *Louisbourg*.

Breton, island of Louisiana, or rather two small islands lying SW. from the Grand Gosier. There is a channel containing 12 feet water between the islands of Grand Gosier and Breton island, and another SW. of the latter, lead-

ing into Chandeleur bay, with 18 feet water. N. lat. 29° 26' W. lon W. C. 2° 20'

Bretton Woods, tp. in Cos. city. N. H. Pop. 1810, 12, in 1820, 19.

Brevordt, town of Guelderland, 24 ms. SE. of Zutphen. Lon. 6° 25' E. lat. 52° 2' N.

Brewer, pstv. Hancock city. Maine, 130 ms. NE. from Portland.

Brewers Haven, good harbour on the N. end of the island of Chiloe, on the coast of Chili. Lon. 74° W. lat. 42° 30' S.

Brewers, pst. Penobscot city. Maine. Pop. 1820, 744.

Brewer's Lagoon, on the coast of Honduras to the NW. of Cape Gracias a Dios. Lon. W. C. 7° 40' W. lat. 15° 48' N.

Brewood, town of Eng. in Staffordshire, 10 ms. S. by W. of Stafford, and 130 NW. of London. Lon. 2° 5' W. lat. 52° 43' N.

Brewster, pst. Barnstable city. Mass., 16 ms. E. from Barnstable. Pop. 1810, 1112, in 1820, 1285.

Brey, town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Liege, 14 ms. N. of Maestricht. Lon. 5° 39' E. 51° 4' N.

Briançon, town of France, in the department of Upper Alps, and late province of Dauphiny, with a castle seated on a craggy rock. It is remarkable for the manna gathered in its neighbourhood, which at first appears on the leaves and small branches of a sort of pine tree; but they make incisions into the bark, to get larger quantities. It has a noble bridge over the Durance, and had a handsome church; it is 17 ms. NW. of Embrun. Lon. 6° 25' E. lat. 44° 46' N.

Briaire, town of France, in the department of Loiret and late province of Orleans, seated on the Loire, and remarkable for a canal of communication between that river and the Seine. It is 35 ms. SE. of Orleans, and 88 S. of Paris. Lon. 2° 47' E. lat. 47° 40' N.

Briar Creek, tp. Columbia city. Penn. Pop. 1820, 1719.

Briar Creek, small branch of Savannah river, which it joins between Augusta and Savannah.

Briceland Cross Roads, pstv. Washington city. Penn.

Brick Meeting House, pstv. Cecil city. Md.

Brickville, tp. Cuyahoga city. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 315.

Bridge Branch, pstv. Sussex city. Del., 53 ms. S. from Dover.

Brigend, town of Wales, in Glamorganshire, on the Ogmore, which divides it into two parts, joined by a stone bridge. It is 7 ms. W. by N. of Cowbridge, and 178 W. of London. Lon. 3° 58' W. lat. 51° 30' N.

Bridgehampton, pstv. Suffolk city. N. Y., at the NE. end of Long Island.

Bridgenorth, borough of Eng. in Shropshire, on the Severn, which divides it into the Upper and Lower town, joined by a stone bridge. It is 20 ms. W. by N. of Birmingham, and 139 NW. of London. Lon. 2° 28' W. lat. 52° 36' N.

Bridgeport, pst. Fairfield city. Conn. on Long Island Sound, on the E. side of Sasco river, opposite to Fairfield, 10 ms. SW. of Stratford, and 10 NE. of Norwalk.

Bridgeport, borough of Penn. on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Dunlap's creek, Fayette city. It is separated from Brownsville by a bridge over Dunlap's creek. Pop. 1820, 624.

Bridgeport, pstv. Harrison cty. Virg., 300 ms. NW. from Richmond.

Bridgeport, pstv. Belmont cty. Ohio, 18 ms. from Wheeling, and 283 from W. C.

Bridgton, pst. Cumberlnd cty. Maine, 30 ms. NW. from Portland. Pop. 1810, 882, in 1820, 1160.

Bridgetown, capital of the island of Barbadoes, in the inmost part of Carlisle bay. The streets are broad, and the houses well built and finished. The wharves and quays are convenient. Lon. W. C. 26° 24' E. lat. 13° 5' N.

Bridgetown, village, Grafton cty. N. H. on the Merrimack, 26 ms. above Concord.

Bridgetown, principal town in Cumberland cty. N. J. 18 ms. SE. by S. of Salem, 40 ms. SSE. from Philadelphia, and 185 ms. from Washington. It is the capital town of the cty. has a court-house and jail, and is a port of entry for the district of W. Jersey. It is situated on the Cohansie creek, which is navigable for vessels of 100 tons, to the town. It contains 1500 inhabitants, has a post office, and several manufacturing establishments. The tonnage, in 1815, amounted to 1500 tons. N. lat. 39° 24', lon. W. C. 1° 47' E.

Bridgetown, village, Queen Anne cty. Md., on the W. side of Tuckahoe creek, 8 ms. E. from Centreville.

Bridgetown, village, Kent cty. Md. on the N. side of Chester river, 20 ms. above Chester.

Bridgewater, borough of Eng. in Somersetshire, on the river Parret, over which is a stone bridge, and near it ships of 100 tons burden may ride. It is 8 ms. S. of the Bristol Channel, 31 SSW. of Bristol, and 137 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3° 10' W. lat. 51° 7' N.

Bridgewater, tp. Grafton cty. N. H. on the Merrimack. Pop. 1810, 1104, in 1820, 727.

Bridgewater, village, Windsor cty. Ver., 17 ms. NW. from Windsor.

Bridgewater, tp. Plymouth cty. Mass., 22 ms. S. of Boston. Pop. 1810, 157, in 1820, 5670.

Bridgewater, pst. Oneida cty. N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 1553.

Bridgewater, tp. Somerset cty. N. J. Pop. 1810, 2906, in 1820, 3147.

Bridgewater, tp. Susquehannah cty. Penn. Pop. 1820, 1994.

Bridgewater, village, Luzerne cty. Penn.

Bridlington, or *Burlington*, seaport of Eng. in the east riding of Yorkshire, on a creek near Flamborough-head, with a commodious quay for ships, and is a place of good trade, 36 ms. N. of Hull, and 208 of London. Lon. 0° 5' W. lat. 54° 8' N.

Bridport, borough of Eng. in Dorsetshire, between two rivers, and had once a harbour, which is now choked up with sand. It is 12 ms. W. of Dorchester, and 135 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2° 52' W. lat. 50° 42' N.

Bridport, pst. Addison cty. Ver., on Lake Champlain, near Crown Point, 15 ms. S. from Vergennes.

Brieg, handsome town of Silesia, capital of a territory of the same name, with a college, and an academy for the nobility. It is seated on the Oder, 20 ms. SE. of Breslaw. Lon. 17° 33' E. lat. 50° 50' N.

Briel, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, capital of the island of Voorn, seated at

the mouth of the Maese, 13 ms. SW. of Rotterdam. Lon. 4° 23' E. lat. 51° 50' N.

Brientz, lake of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, three leagues long, and one broad. The Aar runs through the whole extent of this lake, and unites it to that of Thun.

Brier Creek, pstv. Wilkes cty. N. C., 180 ms. NW. by W. from Raleigh.

Brieux, St. town of France, in the department of the North Coast, and late province of Brittany, with a good harbour. It is seated near the English Channel, 50 ms. NW. of Rennes. Lon. 2° 38' W. lat. 48° 31' N.

Briey, town of France, now in the department of Moselle, lately in the province of Lorraine, seated near the river Manse, 30 ms. NE. of St. Michael.

Briegg. See *Glandfordbridge*.

Bright's Corner, pstv. Cumberland cty. Maine, 36 ms. from Portland.

Brightelmston, or *Brighton*, seaport of Eng. in Sussex. It is the station of the packet-boats to and from Dieppe, and is 56 ms. S. of London, and 74 NW. of Dieppe. Lon. 0° 6' E. lat. 50° 52' N.

Bright Hope, pstv. Green cty. Ten., 200 ms. E. from Murfreesborough.

Brighton, pst. Middlesex cty. Mass., 5 ms. W. from Boston. It is the cattle market of Boston.

Brighton, tp. Middlesex cty. Mass. Pop. in 1810, 608, in 1820, 702.

Brighton, pst. Monroe cty. N. Y., immediately contiguous to, and SE. from Rochester.

Brighton, pst. Beaver cty. Penn., on Beaver river, 5 ms. above Beavertown.

Brightstown, pstv. Crawford cty. Penn.

Brignolles, town of France, in the department of Var, and late province of Provence, famous for its prunes. It is seated among mountains, in a pleasant country, 325 ms. SSE. of Paris. Lon. 6° 15' E. lat. 43° 24' N.

Brihuega, town of Spain, in New Castile, seated at the foot of the mountain Tajuna, 43 ms. NE. of Madrid. Lon. 4° 10' W. lat. 40° 50' N.

Brimfield, pst. Hampden cty. Mass. Pop. in 1820, 1612.

Brimfield, S. tp. Hampden cty. Mass. Pop. 1820, 683.

Brimpfeld, village of Eng. in Gloucestershire, at the sources of the river Stroud, where are the foundations of a castle long destroyed. It has also a nunnery. It is 7 ms. SE. of Gloucester.

Brindici, ancient *Brundisium*, seaport of Naples, in Utranto, with an archbishop's see, and a fortress. It is seated on the Gulf of Venice, 32 ms. E. of Tarento. Lon. 18° 15' E. lat. 40° 45' N.

Bringeer's Farm, pstv. on the left bank of the Mississippi, 5 ms. below Donaldsonville, and 75 above New Orleans.

Brinkleyville, pstv. Halifax cty. N. C., 85 ms. NE. from Raleigh.

Brinn, town of Moravia, where the assembly of the states meet. It is seated at the confluence of the Zwitta and Swart, 53 ms. N. of Vienna, and 27 SW. of Olmutz. Lon. 16° 40' E. lat. 49° 6' N.

Brioude, in France, the name of two towns, a mile distant from each other, now in the de-

partment of Upper Loire, lately in the province of Velay. Old Brioude is seated on the river Allier, over which is a bridge of one arch, whose diameter is 173 feet. It is 16 ms. S. of Issoire, and 225 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. $2^{\circ} 50'$ E. lat. $45^{\circ} 16'$ N.

Brigueras, town of Piedmont, in the valley of Lucerna, 3 ms. from the town of that name. Lon. $7^{\circ} 34'$ E. lat. $44^{\circ} 56'$ N.

Brisach, Old, town of Suabia, once the capital of Brisgaw, seated on the Rhine, over which is a bridge of boats, 25 ms. S. of Strasburg. Lon. $7^{\circ} 49'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 2'$ N.

Brisach, New, fortified town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, and late province of Alsace. It is built opposite Old Brisach, about a mile from the Rhine, and 23 S. of Strasburg. Lon. $7^{\circ} 40'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 5'$ N.

Brisgaw, territory of Suabia, on the S. side of the Rhine, which separates it from the department of Upper Rhine.

Brisac, town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire, and late province of Anjou, seated on the river Aubence, 13 ms. S. of Angers. Lon. $0^{\circ} 27'$ W. lat. $47^{\circ} 20'$ N.

Bristol, city and seaport of Eng. in Gloucestershire and Somersetshire, to which last city it was accounted to belong, before it formed a separate jurisdiction. In wealth, trade, and population, it has long been reckoned the second in this kingdom. It is seated at the confluence of the Avon with the Frome, 10 ms. from the influx of the Avon into the Severn. Bristol has a prodigious trade; for it is reckoned that hence 2000 ships sail yearly. The tide rising to a great height in these narrow rivers, brings vessels of considerable burden to the quay. But the largest ships are discharged at Kingroad, 4 ms. below the city, and the goods are brought to the quay by lighters. There are some considerable woollen manufactures, and no less than 15 glass-houses, and a sugar refinery, which is one of its principal manufactures. For supplying the city with water, there are 6 public conduits; and handsome hackney coaches may be hired at reasonable rates. Hither is a great resort, in the summer, of invalids, as well as other company, for whose accommodation and entertainment, there is a pump-room, ball-room, coffee-house, with taverns, and a great number of elegant lodging houses, both below, on a level with the well, and above, in the delightful village of Clifton, which is situated on the brow of a hill, from whence there are downs extending several miles, where the company ride out for exercise. It has 18 churches, beside the cathedral, a bridge over the Avon, a custom-house, and an exchange. The Hot Well, about a mile from the town, on the side of the Avon, is much resorted to. It is of great purity, and has obtained a high reputation in consumptive cases. In St. Vincent's Rock, above this well, are found those native crystals, so well known under the name of Bristol stones. Besides this well, there is a cold spring which gushes out of a rock on the side of a river that supplies the cold bath. Here are used sledges instead of carts, because the vaults and common sewers would be injured by them. Bristol is governed by a mayor. It is 12 ms. WNW. of Bath, 34 SSW. of Gloucester,

and 124 W. of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 36'$ W. lat. $51^{\circ} 28'$ N.

Bristol, pst. Lincoln cty. Maine, on Booth bay, 12 ms. SE. of Wiscasset, and 200 NE. of Boston.

Bristol, tp. Lincoln cty. Maine. Pop. 1810, 2753, in 1820, 2946.

Bristol, pst. Grafton cty. N. H. Pop. 1820, 675.

Bristol, pst. Hartford cty. Conn. Pop. 1810, 1428, in 1820, 1362.

Bristol, cty. Mass., bounded N. by Norfolk, E. by Plymouth, SE. by Buzzard's bay, and W. by Rhode Island; length 35, mean width 17 ms.; area 600 sqms. It is generally level, though some parts are hilly; soil of middling quality. Chief town, Taunton. Pop. 1820, 40,908. Ctl. lat. $41^{\circ} 45'$, lon. $6^{\circ} 5'$ E. W. C.

Bristol, cty. R. I., bounded N. and NE. by Mass., W. by Narragansett bay, E. by Mount Hope bay; length 10 ms., mean width 4; area 40 sqms.; soil in general rocky, but productive; surface hilly, and very pleasantly diversified. Chief town, Bristol. Pop. 1820, 5637. Ctl. lat. $41^{\circ} 44'$, lon. W. C. $5^{\circ} 45'$ E.

Bristol, tp. Bristol cty. R. I., including Bristol village. Pop. 1810, 2693, in 1820, 3197.

Bristol, seaport and pstv. capital of Bristol cty. R. I., 13 ms. N. from Newport, and 15 S. from Providence. The site of this town is in a high degree pleasant, on a point of land between Taunton river, and Narragansett bay. It is a place of considerable commerce; the shipping in 1815, exceeded 6900 tons, and its present pop. 2700.

Bristol, pst. Ontario cty. N. Y. Pop. 1820, 2429.

Bristol, borough and pstv. Bucks cty. Penn., on the Delaware river, nearly opposite Burlington in N. J., 20 ms. above Philadelphia, and 12 below Trenton. Pop. 1810, 628, in 1820, 908.

Bristol, tp. Philadelphia cty. Penn. Pop. in 1810, 965, in 1820, 1257.

Bristol, pst. Bucks cty. Penn. Pop. 1810, 1008, in 1820, 1667.

Bristol, tp. Trumbull cty. Ohio. Pop. 1810, 212, in 1820, 313.

Bristol, tp. Morgan cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 452.

Bristol, pstv. Perry cty. Ohio, 50 ms. SE. from Columbus.

Bristol, bay, on the NW. coast of N. America, lying between the peninsula of Alaska, and cape Newnham. Lon. W. C. from 80° to 85° W. lat. 56° to 58° N.

Bristol Channel, between the S. coast of Wales, and the cties. of Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall, in England.

Bristolville, pstv. Trumbull cty. Ohio, 200 ms. NE. from Columbus.

Britain, or *Great Britain*, the most considerable of all the European islands, extending 550 ms. from N. to S., and 290 from E. to W. It lies to the N. of France, from which it is separated by the English Channel. The ancient name of this island was Albion, which in process of time, gave way to that of Britain, by which it was known to Julius Cæsar. The general division of the island is into England, Scotland, and Wales. See *Great Britain*.

Britain, New, country of N. America, commonly called the Esquimaux country. It is subject to Great Britain, and lies between 50°

and 70° N. lat., and between 50° and 100° W. lon. There are innumerable lakes and morasses, which are covered with ice and snow a great part of the year. The principal settlements belonging to the English Hudson's Bay Company, are Churchill, Nelson, New Severn, and Albany, on the W. side of Hudson's Bay.

Britain, New, island to the N. of New Guinea. It is divided into two islands by a strait, through which capt. Carteret sailed in 1767. New Britain lies in lon. 152° 19' E., and lat. 4° S. The inhabitants are black, and woolly-headed, like negroes, but have not their flat noses and thick lips.

Britton's Store, psto. Bertie cty. N. C., 120 ms. N. by E. from Raleigh.

Brives-la-Gaillarde, ancient town of France, in the department of Correze, and late province of Limosen. It is seated near the confluence of the Correze and the Vezere, in a delightful valley, and has a handsome hospital and college, and a fine walk planted with trees, which surrounds the town and adds to the beauty of its situation. It is 37 ms. S. of Limoges, and 220 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 1° 25' E. lat. 45° 15' N.

Brixen, town of Germany, in the Tirol, capital of the bishopric of the same name. It is seated at the confluence of the Rientz and Eysch, 15 ms. E. of Tirol and 40 N. of Trent. Lon. 11° 47' E. lat. 46° 45' N.

Brixen, bishopric of Germany, in the Tirol. It is surrounded with mountains which produce excellent wine. The bishop is a prince of the empire.

Brizen, or *Brietzen*, town of Germany, in the middle marche of Brandenburg, seated on the river Adah, 12 ms. NE. of Wirtemberg.

Broadalbin, tp. and psto. Montgomery cty. N. Y., 45 ms. NW. from Albany. Pop. in 1820, 2428.

Broad Creek, tp. Sussex cty. Del. Pop. in 1810, 3789, in 1820, 2599.

Broad Creek, pstv. Queen Anne cty. Md.

Broadfield, vil. Westmoreland cty. Virg.

Broadkill, tp. Sussex cty. Del. Pop. 1820, 2731.

Broad River, river, S. C., at the mouth of which is seated the town of Beaufort.

Broad River, river, Geo., enters the right side of Savannah river, between Savannah and Lisbon.

Brockport, pstv. Sweden tp. Monroe cty. N. Y., on the Great Western Canal, 17 ms. W. from Rochester.

Brockville, seat of justice, Leeds cty. U. C., on the left bank of St. Lawrence, 16 ms. above Prescott. It is a very flourishing place, in a fertile, well cultivated neighbourhood.

Brodera, principal fortress and town of Hindoostan Proper, in Guzerat, in the NE. part of the tract lying between the rivers Tapti and Mylic. It is 95 ms. S. by W. of the former, and 195 NE. of the latter. Lon. 73° 11' E. lat. 22° 15' N.

Brod, or *Brodt*, strong place of Hungary, on the river Save, famous for a battle gained by the Turks in 1688. It is 20 ms. SE. of Posega. Lon. 19° 25' E. lat. 45° 20' N.

Brod-Nemiki, or *Teutch-Brod*, town of Bohemia, seated on the river Sozawa, 20 ms. S. by E. of Czazlaw. Lon. 15° 40' E. lat. 49° 33' N.

Broek, town of Westphalia, in the dutchy of Berg, the capital of a cty. of the same name, seated on the Roer, 11 ms. N. of Dusseldorp. Lon. 6° 53' E. lat. 51° 23' N.

Broek, beautiful village in N. Holland, 6 ms. from Amsterdam. The inhabitants, though peasants only, are all rich. The streets are paved in mosaic work, with variegated bricks. The houses are painted on the outside, and look as fresh as if quite new. The gardens are adorned with china vases, grottos of shell-work, trees, and flowers; with borders composed of minute particles of glass of different colours, and disposed into a variety of forms. Behind the houses and gardens are meadows, full of cattle grazing; the out houses are likewise behind, so that wagons, carts, and cattle, never enter these neat streets. As quiet as the streets of Broek, is proverbial in Holland.

Broken Bay, bay of New S. Wales, on the E. coast of New Holland. It is formed by the mouth of a great river called the Hawkesbury. Lon. 151° 27' E. lat. 33° 34' S.

Broken Sword, name of a creek in Crawford cty. Ohio, running south-westwardly into Sandusky river.

Broken Straw, tp. Warren cty. Penn. Pop. 1810, 379, in 1820, 902.

Broken Straw, creek, vil. Crawford cty. Ohio.

Bromberg, city of Prussia, in the Grand Dutchy of Posen, capital of the district of the Netze. This city is very important, as from it a canal extends which unites the Vistula, Oder, and Elbe rivers, by connecting the Brahe near Bromberg, with the Netz near Nackel. It is 30 ms. NW. from Thorn and 160 ms. E. from Berlin.

Bromley, town of Eng., in Kent, on the river Ravensburn, 10 ms. S. by E. from London. Lon. 0° 6' E. lat. 51° 23' E.

Bromley, town of Eng., in Staffordshire, 7 ms. E. of Stafford and 130 NW. of London. Lon. 1° 35' W. lat. 52° 50' N.

Bromley, village of Eng., near Bow, in Middlesex.

Brompton, village in Middlesex, 2 ms. W. by S. of London.

Brompton, village of Eng., in Kent, on an easy ascent from Chatham, and containing the fine barracks for the military of that garrison.

Brompton, town of L. C., Buckingham cty. on St. Francis river.

Bromsgrove, town of Eng., in Worcestershire, on the river Salwarp, 15 ms. NNE. of Worcester and 115 NW. of London. Lon. 1° 50' W. lat. 52° 25' N.

Bromyard, town of Eng., in Herefordshire, 18 ms. W. of Worcester and 125 WNW. of London. Lon. 2° 20' W. lat. 50° 8' N.

Bronno, town of Italy, in the Milanese, 10 ms. SE. of Pavia. Lon. 9° 26' E. lat. 45° 6' N.

Bronx, psto. West Chester cty. N. Y., 22 ms. NW. from the city of N. Y.

Brooke, the most northerly cty. Virg., situated in an angle formed by the river Ohio and state of Penn.: bounded W. and N. by Ohio river, E. by Penn., and S. by Ohio cty. Virg.: length 30, mean breadth 5, area 150 sqms.; surface extremely hilly, though the soil is in a high degree fertile. Staples, grain, flour, whiskey, fruit, and some iron. Chief town, Wellsburg. Pop. 1820, 6611. Ctl. lat. 40° N. lon. W. C. 3° 32' W.

Brookeville, pstv. Montgomery cty. Md. on a branch of Patuxent river, 20 ms. N. from W. C. It contains about 20 dwelling houses, 1 male and 1 female school, an excellent associate library, 2 drug shops, 1 store, 2 tanneries, and 2 grist and saw mills. N. lat. $39^{\circ} 11'$.

Brookfield, tp. Stafford cty. N. H. Pop. in 1810, 637, in 1820, 690.

Brookfield, pst. Orange cty. Ver., 17 ms. S. from Montpelier. Pop. 1400.

Brookfield, pst. Worcester cty. Mass. Pop. 1810, 3170, in 1820, 2292.

Brookfield, N. pst. Worcester cty. Mass. Pop. 1820, 1095.

Brookfield, pst. Fairfield cty. Conn. Pop. 1810, 1037, in 1820, 1159.

Brookfield, pst. Madison cty. N. Y. Pop. 1820, 4240.

Brookfield, pst. Trumbull cty. Ohio. Pop. 1810, 345, in 1820, 524.

Brookfield, tp. Morgan cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 314.

Brookhaven, tp. Suffolk cty. N. Y. Pop. 1820, 5218.

Brook Hill, pstv. Montgomery cty. Ten., 135 ms. NW. from Murfreesborough.

Brookline, Hillsborough cty. N. H. Pop. 1810, 528, in 1820, 592.

Brooklyn, pst. Windham cty. Conn., 46 ms. E. from Hartford. Pop. 1820, 900.

Brooklyn, tp. Windham cty. Conn. Pop. in 1810, 1200, in 1820, 1264.

Brooklyn, pst. and tp. King's cty. N. Y., on Long Island, opposite N. Y. city, from which it is only separated by the E. river $\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide. The site of this town is pleasantly waving, and gives an air of variety and openness to the streets and houses. Many of the buildings are elegant, and the adjacent country in a high state of cultivation. To the NE. of the town, on a point between E. river and the Wallabout bay, is one of the U. S. navy yards. Pop. in 1820, 7175, and at present about 7500. The above was written in 1822; at the present epoch, 1826, it is probable Brooklyn contains a pop. of 10,000.

Brooklyn, tp. Cuyahoga cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 348.

Brooks, pst. Hancock cty. Maine, pst. 114 ms. NE. from Portland. Pop. 1820, 318.

Brooks, pstv. Hancock cty. Maine, 100 ms. NE. from Portland.

Brookville, tp. Hancock cty. Maine. Pop. 1820, 972.

Brookville. See *Brookeville*.

Brookville, pstv. and seat of justice, Franklin cty. Ind., on the point in the forks of White river, branch of Great Miami, 40 ms. NW. from Cincinnati. It is a flourishing village, laid out in 1811, and now contains more than 100 houses, and 500 inhabitants. Lat. $39^{\circ} 25'$ N. lon. W. C. $7^{\circ} 57'$ W.

Broom, loch, and an extensive salt water and arm of the sea, in Rosshire, on the W. coast of Sld. It has long been noted for its excellent herrings, and is esteemed one of the best fishing stations on the coast.

Broom, cty. N. Y., bounded by Penn. S., Tioga W., Courtlandt and Chenango N., and Del. E.; length 43, mean width 20 ms.; area 860 sqms. Surface hilly, though being intersected by the Susquehanna river and its nu-

merous branches, the soil is in general productive, and in part extremely fertile. Chief town, Chenango. Pop. 1820, 14,343. Ctl. lat. $42^{\circ} 15'$ N. lon. W. C. $1^{\circ} 30'$ E.

Broome, pst. Schoharie cty. N. Y. Pop. 1820, 2680.

Broomville, pstv. Del. cty. N. Y., on Mohawk branch of Del. river, about 70 ms. SW. from Albany. This vil. is named Bloomville in the psto. list, 1825.

Brora, seaport on the E. coast of Sutherlandshire, Sld., 40 ms. N. by E. of Inverness.

Brora, river of Eng., in Sutherlandshire, which issues from a lake of the same name. Above the town of Brora it forms several fine cascades, and, below that village, falls into the British Ocean.

Brother's Valley, tp. Somerset cty. Penn. Pop. 1810, 1314, in 1820, 1301.

Brouage, town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, and late province of Saintonge. Its salt works are the finest in France, and the salt is called Bay salt, because it lies on a bay of the sea. It is 17 ms. S. of Rochelle and 170 SW. of Paris. Lon. $1^{\circ} 4'$ W. lat. $45^{\circ} 52'$ N.

Brouca, town of Sicily, on the S. side of the Gulf of Catania, 15 ms. S. of Catania. Lon. $15^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $37^{\circ} 25'$ N.

Brouershaven, seaport of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in the island of Schonen, 9 ms. SW. of Helvoetsluys. Lon. $4^{\circ} 15'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 40'$ N.

Brouette, river, Vigo cty. Ind., falls into the right side of the Wabash, 10 ms. above Terre Haute.

Broughton, town, Buckingham cty. L. C. 35 ms. S. from Quebec.

Brown, a southern cty. Ohio, bordering on the Ohio river. It is bounded on the N. by Clinton and Highland cties., E. by Highland and Adams, S. by the Ohio river, and on the W. by Clermont cty. It is 30 ms. long from N. to S., by 17 broad from E. to W., and contains about 470 sqms. It contains the towns of Ripley, the temporary seat of justice, and Decatur. The surface of this cty. is in general hilly, but its soil fertile. Pop. 1820, 13,356. Ctl. lat. 39° lon. W. C. $6^{\circ} 50'$.

Brown, cty. Mich., W. from lake Mich. and contiguous to Green bay. Fort Brown, chief town. Pop. 1820, 952. Ctl. lat. 44° N. lon. W. C. 10° W.

Brown, tp. Lycoming cty. Penn. Pop. 1820, 322.

Brown, tp. Miami cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 349.

Brown, tp. Stark cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 365.

Brownfield, pst. Oxford cty. Maine, on Saco river. Pop. 1810, 388, in 1820, 747.

Brownhelm, pst. Huron cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 282.

Browning's Store, psto. Culpepper cty. Virg., 70 ms. NW. from Richmond and 60 SW. W. C.

Brownington, pst. Orleans cty. Ver., near Barton river, 55 ms. NE. by N. from Montpelier.

Brownborough, pstv. Madison cty. Al.

Brownburg, pstv. Rockbridge cty. Virg., on Hay's creek, 13 ms. NE. by N. from Lexington.

Brownburg, vil. Washington cty. Ten., near French Broad river, 15 ms. E. from Greenville.

Brown's corner, psty. Kennebec cty. Maine.

Brown's Ferry, psto. Madison cty. Al.
Brown's Mills, psto. Mifflin cty. Penn.
Brown's Mills, psto. Washington cty. Ohio,
 80 ms. SE. from Columbus.

Brown's Passage, between Dundas and Stephen's islands, NW. coast of N. America, leading into Observatory Inlet. Lon. W. C. 53° 23' W. lat. 54° 17' N.

Brown's Point, cape, S. extremity of the island of Tobago in the West Indies. Lon. W. C. 16° 20' E. lat. 11° 10' N.

Brown's Store, psto. Caswell cty. N. C. 80 ms. N. W. from Raleigh.

Brown's Tavern, psto. Anne Arundel cty. Md. 46 ms. NW. from Annapolis, and 54 N. from W. C.

Brown's town, pstv., Wayne cty. Mich., on Huron river, of Detroit strait, and on the road from Detroit into the state of Ohio, 16 ms. SW. from Detroit.

Brown's town, pst. and capital of Jackson cty. Indiana, on the left bank of the E. Fork of White river, 100 ms. W. from Cincinnati, and 45 NW. from Louisville. Lat. 38° 54' N. lon. W. C. 8° 57' W.

Brown's Turnpike, psto. Albemarle cty. Virg. about 75 ms. NW. by W. from Richmond.

Brown's village, pstv. Herkimer cty. N. Y. 68 ms. NW. from Albany.

Brownsville, pst. Penobscott cty. Maine, on Pleasant river, 40 ms. N. from Bangor.

Brownsville, pst. Jefferson cty. N. Y. on the right bank of Black river, 8 ms. NE. from Sackett's Harbour. Pop. 1820, 3990.

Brownsville, tp. in Fayette cty. Penn. Pop. 1820, 769.

Brownsville, formerly called *Red Stone Old Fort*, pst. in Fayette cty. Penn., included in the foregoing tp.; on the E. side of the river Monongahela, 12 ms. NW. from Union, 25 SE. from Washington, and 35 S. from Pittsburg. It is in the centre of a settlement composed considerably of Friends. This town is connected with Bridgeport by a wooden bridge thrown across Dunlap's creek, a small stream of water between these villages. Both together contain about 200 houses, and in 1820, 1600 inhabitants. Brownsville, is in a flourishing state, being in the centre of a well cultivated and rich country. The U. S. road, passes through Brownsville and consequently it is a general rendezvous of emigrants, on their way to the west.

Brownsville, pstv. of Marlborough district, S. Carolina.

Brownsville, pstv. Union cty. Ind., on the E. Fork of White river, 60 ms. NW. from Cincinnati, and 70 SE. by E. from Indianapolis.

Brownsville, village, and seat of justice Jackson cty. Ill., on Muddy river, 40 ms. SE. from Kaskaskias. Lat. 37° 46' N. lon. W. C. 12° 16' W.

Brownsville, pstv. Granville cty. N. C., about 50 ms. N. from Raleigh.

Brownsville, pstv. Oldham cty. Kent., 50 ms. NW. from Frankfort.

Broyle, harbour, and settlement, E. side of the island of Newfoundland, between the city of St. Johns, and Cape Race. Lon. W. C. 24° 0' E. lat. 47° 10' N.

Bracetown, pstv. Frederick cty. Virg. 78 ms. W. from W. C.

Bruceville, pstv. Knox cty. Ind.

Bruchsal, town of Germany, in the bishopric of Spire, on the river Satz, 5 ms. SE. of Philip berg. Lon. 8° 36' E. lat. 49° 11' N.

Brugg, or *Broug*, town of Switzerland, Argau, on the river Aar, over which is a bridge. It is 22 ms. SE. of Basil. Lon. 8° 4' E. lat. 4° 21' N.

Bruges, large episcopal city of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Flanders. It is seated a plain, 8 ms. from the sea, and has a communication by canals, with Ghent, Ostend, Sluys, Newport, Furnes, Ypres, and Dunkirk. It is eight miles E. of Ostend. Lon. 3° 5' E. lat. 5° 12' N.

Brugge, or *Bruggen*, town of Lower Saxony in the bishopric of Hildesheim, 6 ms. from the city of that name. Lon. 10° 5' E. lat. 52° 6' N.

Brugnetto, town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, at the foot of the Appennines, 35 ms. S. of Genoa. Lon. 9° 30' E. lat. 44° 15' N.

Brule, river of the NW. territory of the U. S. falls into the SW. part of lake Superior.

Brunetto, strong and important place in Piemont, near Susa, which it defends.

Brunstutle, seaport of Germany, in Holstein at the mouth of the Elbe, 13 ms. NW. of Gluckstadt. Lon. 9° 2' E. lat. 54° 2' N.

Brunswick, country of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, bounded on the N. by Lunenburg, on the W. by the circle of Westphalia, the S. by Hesse, and on the E. by Anhalt, Hertzstadt and Magdeburg. The principal rivers are the Weser, Ocker, and Lüne. It is divided into three principalities. Wolfenbuttel, Ceubenhagen, and Calenberg, which also comprehends the duchy of Gottingen. The principality of Wolfenbuttel, has its own dukes; the other two belong to the elector of Hanover.

Brunswick, large city of Germany, in the duchy of Brunswick, on the Ocker, 55 ms. of Magdeburg. Pop. 12,000. Lon. 10° 42' lat. 52° 25' N.

Brunswick, pst. Cumberland cty. Maine, the Androscoggin river, in the NE. angle of the cty. 27 ms. NE. of Portland. Pop. 1829, 2931.

Brunswick, tp. Essex cty. Ver. on Connecticut river, 65 ms. NE. from Montpelier.

Brunswick, tp. in Rensselaer cty. N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 2318.

Brunswick, South, tp. Middlesex cty. N. Pop. in 1810, 2332, in 1820, 2489.

Brunswick, New, tp. Middlesex cty. N. Pop. in 1810, 3980, in 1820, 4275.

Brunswick, New. See *New Brunswick*, province of Cabotia, or British N. America.

Brunswick, New. See *New Brunswick*, cty. of N. J.

Brunswick, tp. Schuylkill cty. Penn. Pop. in 1820, 1974.

Brunswick, pst. Medina cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 172.

Brunswick cty. of Virg. on both sides of the Meherrin river; bounded S. by N. C., W. by Mecklenberg and Lunenburg, N. by New way, NE. by Dinwiddie, and E. by Greenville; length 27, breadth 21, area 570; surface rather rolling than level; soil of middling quality. Staples, grain and tobacco. Chief town Percival. Pop. 1820, 16,687. Ctl. lat. 36° 4' lon. W. C. 0° 45' W.

Brunswick, *cty.* of N. C., situated near the mouth of Cape Fear river; and bounded S. by the Atlantic Ocean, by S. C. SW, by Bladen NW, and Cape Fear river NE and E.; length 45, breadth 21 ms.; area 1260 sqms.; surface level, part marshy; soil generally poor and thin. Chief town, Smithville. Pop. 1820, 5480. Ctl. lat. $34^{\circ} 12'$ N. lon. W. C. $1^{\circ} 20'$ W.

Brunswick, *psdo.* seaport, and seat of justice, Glynn *cty.* Geo. situate on Turtle river, in a direct line, about 10 ms. W. from St. Simon's Sound, and 15 SSW. from Darien. N. lat. $31^{\circ} 12'$, lon. W. C. $4^{\circ} 40'$ W.

Brussels, city of Brabant, and capital of the kingdom of the Netherlands. It has many magnificent squares, public buildings, walks, and fountains. It is celebrated for its fine lace, emblems, and tapestry; and contains 80,000 inhabitants, and has a communication with the Scheldt, by a canal, 20 ms. long. It is seated partly on an eminence, and partly on the Senne, 25 ms. S. of Antwerp, and 148 N. by E. of Paris. Lon. $4^{\circ} 18'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 51'$ N.

Brush Creek, *tp.* Scioto *cty.* Ohio. Pop. 1830, 288.

Brush Creek, *tp.* Highland *cty.* Ohio. Pop. 1173.

Brush Creek *tp.* Muskingum *cty.* Ohio. Pop. 1820, 699.

Bruton, town of Eng. in Somersetshire. Here are manufactures of silk and hosiery; a free-school, founded by Edward VI.; and a stately almshouse, consisting of the ruins of a priory. It is seated on the river Brue, 12 ms. SE. of Wells, and 100 W. of London.

Brutus, *psd.* Cayuga *cty.* N. Y. 10 ms. SE. by E. from Montezuma. Pop. 1820, 3579.

Brugères, town of France, in the department of Vosges, 11 ms. ENE. of Epinal.

Bryan, *cty.* of Geo., bounded by the Atlantic Ocean SE.; Liberty SW.; Tatnall and Bullock NW.; and Effingham and Chatham NE.; length 35 ms.; mean width 12; area 420 sqms.; surface level, and soil thin. Staples, grain, tobacco, and cotton. Chief town, Hardwick. Pop. 1820, 321. Ctl. lat. 32° N. lon. W. C. $40^{\circ} 30'$ W.

Bryan C. H. and *psdo.* Bryan *cty.* Geo., between the Comachie and Ogeechee rivers, about 35 ms. SW. by W. from Savannah. N. lat. $31^{\circ} 55'$ lon. W. C. $4^{\circ} 30'$ W.

Bryansbridge, town of Ireland, in the *cty.* of Clare, seated on the Shannon, 8 ms. N. of Limerick.

Bryantown, *psdv.* Charles *cty.* Md., on the road from Port Tobacco to Annapolis, 40 ms. SSW. from the latter place.

Bryants Cross Roads, *psdo.* Northampton *cty.* N. C., 80 ms. NE. from Raleigh.

Bridie's Store, *psdo.* Lunenburg *cty.* Virg., 80 ms. SW. from Richmond.

Brześć, fortified town of Lithuania, capital of Polenesia, or the palatinate of Brześć. It is seated on the river Bug, 90 ms. S. by W. of Grodno. Lon. $24^{\circ} 6'$ E. lat. $52^{\circ} 4'$ N.

Brześć, town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name. It is surrounded by a wall, and seated in a marshy plain, 95 ms. WNW. of Warsaw. Lon. $18^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $52^{\circ} 40'$ N.

Brzezenitz, town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, with manufactures of lace, fire-arms, and hardware, 24 ms. WNW. of Saatz.—Another,

in the circle of Prachin, eighteen ms. WNW. of Pisek.

Bua, island in the Gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia, called likewise Partridge island, because frequented by those birds. It is joined by a bridge to the town of Traon.

Buarcos, town of Portugal, in Beira, on the sea coast, at the mouth of Mondego, 27 ms. S. of Aveira.

Buccari, or **Buchari**, seaport of Morlachia, on the NE. part of the Gulf of Venice, declared by the emperor, in 1780, a free port for commerce with the E. Indies. It is 12 ms. E. of Fiume. Lon. $14^{\circ} 26'$ E. lat. $45^{\circ} 17'$ N.

Buchannes, the most eastern promontory of Stld., to the E. of Peterhead in Aberdeenshire, in lon. $1^{\circ} 34'$ W. lat. $57^{\circ} 27'$ N. Near this promontory are the Bullers of Buchan, and other stupendous rocks and precipices, much admired for the awful grandeur they exhibit.

Bucharja. See *Bokharia*.

Buchau, town of Suabia, with a nunnery, seated on a small lake, called Feyder See, 25 ms. SW. of Ulm.

Buchau, town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, 26 ms. SW. of Saatz.

Bucholz, town of Brandenburg, in the Ucker mark, seated on the Dahme, 23 ms. SSE. of Berlin.

Buchorest, a strong city of European Turkey, capital of Wallachia, where the hospodar commonly resides. The inhabitants are estimated at 60,000. It is seated on the Domboriza, 35 ms. SSE. of Tergovist, and 200 N. by W. of Adrianople. Lon. $26^{\circ} 8'$ E. lat. $44^{\circ} 57'$ N.

Buchorn, town of Suabia, seated on the lake of Constance, 18 ms. ENE. of Constance.

Buck Creek, a large mill stream of Clark *cty.* Ohio, a branch of Mad river, on which has been erected, besides a considerable number of mills, a cotton and woollen manufactory.

Buckden, village of Eng. in Huntingdonshire, 5 ms. SW. of Huntingdon.

Buckeburg, town of Westphalia, in the *cty.* of Schauenburg, with a castle on the river Aa, 3 ms. ESE. of Minden.

Buckenham, town of Eng. in Norfolk, 12 ms. E. by N. of Thetford, and 93 NE. of London.

Buckfastleigh, village of Eng. in Devonshire, 3 ms. S. by W. of Ashbarton.

Buckfield, *psd.* Oxford *cty.* Maine. Pop. 1810, 1251, in 1820, 1501.

Buckhannan, *psdv.* Lewis *cty.* Virg., *psvd.* 282 ms. NW. from Richmond.

Buckhead, creek, Geo. falls into the Ogechee river, 60 ms. below Louisville.

Buckhead, *psd.* Fairfield district, S. C. 35 ms. N. from Columbus.

Buckhead, *psdo.* Morgan *cty.* Geo. 50 ms. N. from Milledgeville.

Buckhorn Falls, *psdo.* Chatham *cty.* N. C. 27 ms. from Raleigh.

Buckingham, borough of Eng.; and the capital of Buckinghamshire. It is almost surrounded by the Ouse, over which are 3 stone bridges. Here is little trade or manufacture, except lace-making, and some paper mills on the river. It is 25 ms. NE. of Oxford, and 55 NW. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 58'$ W. lat. $51^{\circ} 58'$ N.

Buckinghamshire, *cty.* of Eng., 39 ms. long and 18 broad; bounded on the N. by Northam-

tonshire, E. by Bedfordshire, and Middlesex, S. by Berkshire, and W. by Oxfordshire. It contains 318,400 acres; is divided into eight hundreds, and 185 parishes; has 15 market towns; and sends 14 members to parliament. The number of inhabitants in 1801, 174,444; in 1811, 117,650, and in 1821, 134,068. Its principal rivers are the Thames, Coln, Ouse and Tame. The soil is rich, being chiefly chalk or marl; and the woods on the hills, chiefly beech, form a considerable article of profit both as fuel and timber. The most general manufacture is, bone-lace and paper.

Buckingham, city, of L. C., in the district of Three Rivers, on the right side of St. Lawrence river.

Buckingham, town of L. C., in York city, on the Ottawa river.

Buckingham, tp. in Wayne city, Penn. Pop. 1810, 153; in 1820, 385.

Buckingham, pst. of Penn., Bucks city.

Buckingham, city, of Virg., bounded NW. and NE. by James river, SE. by Cumberland, and SW. by Prince Edward, Charlotte and Campbell cities: length 34, and mean width 20 ms. area, 680 sqms., surface hilly and rocky; soil of middling quality. Staples, tobacco, grain, and salted provisions. Chief town, Maysville, Pop. 1820, 17,582. Ctl. lat. 37° 25', lon. 1° 30' W.

Buckingham, C. H., and psto. Buckingham city, Virg.; 45 ms. NE. from Lynchburg. N. lat. 37° 28' lon. W. C. 1° 32'.

Buckingham, tp. Bucks city, Penn. Pop. 1810, 1715, and in 1820, 1862.

Buckland, town of Hertford city, L. C., on the right side of St. Lawrence, 20 ms. SE. from Quebec.

Buckland, pst. Franklin city, Mass., between Hawley and Shelburne, on Deerfield river, 120 ms. NW. from Boston.

Buckland, pstv. in the SW. part of Prince William city, Virg., on Broadrun creek, branch of Occoquan river.

Buckland, psto. Wayne city, Mich.

Bucklerstown, village of Berkeley city, Virg.

Bucknerville, pstv. Christian city, Kent., by the pst. 223 ms. SW. from Frankfort.

Buckram, psto. Queens city, N. Y.; 23 ms. E. from the city of New York.

Bucks, city, of Penn., on the Delaware bounded SW. by Philadelphia and Montgomery, NW. by Lehigh and Northampton, and on the NE. and SE. separated from N. J. by the Delaware river; length 37 ms., mean width 16 ms.: area 600 sqms.: the surface hilly, or rather rolling, and delightfully variegated; soil in general excellent. Staples grain, flour, whiskey, fruit, cider, hay, and a great variety of other articles of minor importance. Besides the Delaware it is watered by the Neshaminy, and Tohicon creeks, both fine mill streams; the Perkiomen also rises in Bucks city. It is abundant in mills, and presents the aspect of a well cultivated and flourishing city. Chief towns Doylestown, Newtown, and Bristol. Pop. 1820, 37,842. Ctl. lat. 40° 20', lon. W. C. 1° 50' E.

Bucksport, tp. Hancock city, Maine. Pop. 1820, 1658.

Buck's Store, psto. Tuscaloosa city, Al. 80 ms. NW. from Cahaba.

Buck's Tavern, psto. Del. city, Penn.

Bucktown, town of Md. in Dorchester between Blackwater and Transquaking creeks. *Buckler's-hard*, village of Eng. in Hampshire on Beaulieu river, 9 ms SSW, of Southampton. The inhabitants are principally employed in ship-building.

Bucyrus, pstv. Crawford city, Ohio, 80 ms. from Columbus.

Buda, or *Ofen*, the capital of Lower Hungary, situate on the side of a hill, on the W. side of the Danube, over which is a bridge of boats. Pest. The inhabitants are estimated at 25,000. In the adjacent country are vineyards, which produce excellent wine; and hot baths, which were in good order, with magnificent rocks, while the Turks had possession of this place. It is 94 ms. ESE. of Presburg, and 200 NNW. of Belgrade. Lon. 19° 5' E. lat. 47° 30' N.

Budelich, town of Germany, in the territory of Treves; seated on the Traen, 12 ms. E. of Treves.

Budorich, or *Buirch*, town of Germany, in the duchy of Cleves; seated on the Rhine, 22 ms. SE. of Cleves.

Budin, town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bakoitz, with a castle, 9 ms. S. by W. of Leutmeritz.

Budigen, town of Germany, in Wettarau with a castle; situate on the Sambach, 25 ms. ENE. of Frankfort.

Budissen, see *Hautzen*

Budoa, strong seaport of Dalmatia, and bishop's see, 30 ms. SE. of Ragusa. Lon. 15° 58' E. lat. 42° 30' N.

Budrio, town of Italy, in the Bolognese, 8 ms. E. of Bologna.

Budweis, town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin. In the environs are mines of gold and silver. It is seated on the Muldau, 75 ms. S. of Prague. Lon. 14° 25' E. lat. 49° 2' N.

Budzac, see *Bessarabia*.

Buenaventura, bay, town and settlement of New California. Lon. W. C. 42° W. lat. 34° 20' N.

Buenaventura, seaport of S. America, on the Pacific Ocean, at the mouth of Choco bay. Lon. W. C. 0° 10' W. lat. 3° 56' N.

Buenaventura, river of Mexico, entering the Pacific Ocean, in New California, at 36° N. lat. and 44° W. lon. W. C. This river rises in the high mountain chain of Chippewan, between N. lat. 40° and 42°, interlocking sources with Lewis Plate, and Rio Grande del Norte. Pursuing a southwestern course of 700 ms. it is lost in the Pacific. I have given the position and extent of this stream from Tanner's Map of Mexico.

Buenos Ayres, city and seaport, the capital of Paraguay, and the seat of a late viceroyalty, and now of the united provinces of La Plata. A great part of the treasures and merchandise of Peru and Chili are brought here, which are exported to Spain. It was founded by Mendoza, in 1535, but afterwards abandoned; and, in 1544, another colony of the Spaniards came here, who left it also; but it was rebuilt in 1562, and inhabited by Spaniards and the native Americans. It is a bishop's see, and has an elegant cathedral, a small Indian church, two monasteries, five convents, a college, a beautiful square, and about 70,000 inhabitants. The trade is carried on with the provinces of Peru

by means of carts drawn by oxen, which travel together in caravans. The country around is quite open and level, furnishing every species of American and European productions, but the most extraordinary circumstance is the propagation of cattle, which have multiplied so immensely that a great many are killed merely for their hides. The trade of the city, already considerable, may become immense. Placed upon the bank of the Plata river, its situation would enable an enterprising people to form it into an emporium for the merchandise of the wide spread regions drained by that stream and its numerous confluent. At present the exports are, gold, silver, beef, tallow, hides, &c.; and imports manufactured goods, principally from Great Britain. An extensive inland commerce, by caravans, is carried on over the Andes, to Chili and Peru. The harbour is yet an open road without moles or quays, but the advance of commerce in the hands of a free people, will superinduce the necessary improvements. Of the present population about one third are civilized Indians. In 1806, Buenos Ayres was surrendered to the English, under Major-general (now lord) Beresford; but was taken by the Spanish forces about two months afterwards, when the general and his army were made prisoners of war. In July, 1807, the English again made an attack on this place, with 10,000 men, but without success. It has since shared the vicissitudes of the revolutionary war, but may now be considered as the seat of a new and rising empire. It is seated on the Plata, 220 ms. from the ocean, though the river there is 21 ms. in breadth. Lon. W. C. 59° 29' E. lat. 34° 25' S.

Buenos Ayres, province of S. America, one of the United provinces of La Plata; bounded NE. by the Atlantic Ocean, SW. by the Colorado river, W. by Cordova, and NE. by the Rio de la Plata; length from the SW. to NE. 400; mean width 200 ms.; area about 80,000 sq. ms. It is in general an open and flat country, with a soil of exuberant fertility; and situated between 33° and 40° of S. lat. produces in abundance the grains and fruits of a temperate climate. The extent of its unwooded plains, however, invite to and superinduce pastoral pursuits. Agriculture is too much neglected, and the attention of the inhabitants drawn to the rearing of cattle and horses. Manufactures can scarcely be said to exist in their most incipient state. Relative pop. uncertain.

Buffalo, lake, of N. America, laid down by Herne. Lon. W. C. 34° W. lat. 67° 20' N.

Buffalo, port of entry, post town, and seat of justice, in Erie cty. N. Y. on lake Erie, at the head of Niagara river, 22 ms. above Niagara falls. This town is admirably situated to become a great interior mart. Buffalo creek is of sufficient depth, 12 feet, to admit an excellent harbour, and the necessary works to meliorate its entrance to lake Erie, and to facilitate the ingress and egress of vessels, are now in an inconsiderable state of forwardness. The grand canal of N. Y. is intended to debouch into lake Erie, at Buffalo harbour. The town is built upon an elevated and dry plain, extending in great part in one long street on each side of the road, leading from the harbour to the inte-

rior of N. Y. This fine village was burnt by the British in the late war, but has risen in an improved state from its ashes. The present pop. in the village, separate from the other parts of the tp., exceeds 1000.

Buffalo, tp. Erie cty. N. Y., including Buffalo village. Pop. 1820, 2095.

Buffalo, tp. Perry cty. Penn. Pop. 1820, 875.

Buffalo, tp. Union cty. Penn. Pop. 1820, 2376.

Buffalo, West, tp. Union cty. Penn. Pop. 1820, 1183.

Buffalo, tp. Washington cty. Penn. Pop. 1810, 1416, in 1820, 1430.

Buffalo, tp. Butler cty. Penn. Pop. 1810, 375, in 1820, 582.

Buffalo, tp. Armstrong cty. Penn. Pop. 1810, 1150, in 1820, 1597.

Buffalo, tp. Guernsey cty. Ohio. Pop. 1810, 285, in 1820, 482.

Buffalo, pstv. Mason cty. Virg., pstrd. 344 ms. NW. by W. from Richmond.

Buffalo, town, Pike cty. Misu.

Buffalo, creek or river, N. Y. falls into Lake Erie at Buffalo, and forms the harbour of that town. It rises by several branches in Niagara and Genesee cties.

Buffalo, creek, Centre and Union cties. Penn. falls into the W. branch of the Susquehannah, after watering a fertile strip of land, called Buffalo valley, and flowing 22 ms.

Buffalo, creek, Virg. and Penn., rises in Washington cty. of the latter, and falls into Ohio river at Wellsburg, in Brooke cty. of the former.

Buffalo, small stream, Mecklenburg cty. Virg., falling into the Roanoke in the SW. angle of the cty. On this creek is a post office; 120 ms. SW. from Richmond.

Buffalo Shoal, psto. Iredell cty. N. C., 120 ms. W. from Raleigh.

Buffalo, creek, N. and S. C., rises in the former, and falls into Broad river in the latter.

Buffalo, creek, Geor., branch of Ocone river, which it joins about 40 ms. below Milledgeville.

Buffalo, small river, Misp. in Wilkinson cty., its course is nearly W. 40 ms. falls into the Mississippi 9 ms. below the mouth of Homochitto. The soil watered by this stream is generally hilly, but fertile, producing cotton and maize in abundance.

Buffalo, small branch of White river, Ark.

Bug, river of Europe, the south-eastern branch of the Vistula. It rises near Lemburg, and flowing NW. separates Galicia from Volhynia, as far as the town of Drohiczyzn, where it leaves Volhynia, and separates Galicia from Wersovia, until its union with the Vistula, 20 ms. below Warsaw.

Bugey, formerly province of France, between Franche Comte, Bresse, Dauphiny, and Savoy; it is now included in the department of the Ain.

Buen Ayre. See Bonair.

Bugia, province of Algiers, in Africa, surrounded with mountains, and very fertile in corn.

Bugia, seaport of the kingdom of Alniers, at the mouth of the Major, on a bay of the Mediterranean. It is 75 ms. E. of Algiers. Lon. 3° 58' E. lat. 36° 49' N.

Builth, town of Wales, in Brecknockshire, on the Wye, over which is a wooden bridge into

Radnorshire, 12 ms. N. of Brenock, and 171 W. by N. of London. Lon. $3^{\circ} 14'$ W. lat. $51^{\circ} 8'$ N.

Buis, town of France, now in the department of Drome, lately in the province of Dauphiny, 40 ms. SW. of Gap.

Bukari, small but well built town of Hungarian Dalmatia, with a harbour on the Gulf of Bikeriza, near the Gulf of Venice, 10 ms. NE. of Veglia. Lon. $14^{\circ} 59'$ E. lat. $45^{\circ} 29'$ N.

Bulac, town of Egypt, on the Nile, 2 ms. W. of Grand Cairo, being the seaport of that city. On the N. side of it is the Calisch, whose banks are cut every year, to convey the waters of the Nile, by a canal, in Grand Cairo. Lon. $51^{\circ} 22'$ E. lat. $30^{\circ} 2'$ N.

Bulam, island of Africa, at the mouth of the Rio Grande. The soil is good. Lon. 15° W. lat. 11° N.

Bulgaria, province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N. by Wallachia, on the E. by the Black Sea, on the S. by Romania and Macedonia, and on the W. by Servia. It is the ancient Moesia.

Bulness, or **Bowness**, village of Eng. in Cumberland, at the end of the Picts Wall, on the Solway Frith. It was a Roman station, called Blatum Bulgium; and hence Antonius began his Itinerary. It is 13 ms. W. by N. of Carlisle.

Bullitt, city. Kent., bounded by the Ohio river W., Salt river SW., Nelson S., Shelby E., and Jefferson N.; length 30 ms. mean width 10, area, 300 sqms.; surface hilly, and soil, though varied, in general productive. Staples, grain, flour, and salted provisions. Chief town, Shepardsville. Pop. 1820, 5381. Ctl. lat. 38° N. lon. W. C. $8^{\circ} 30'$ W.

Bullock, city. Geo. bounded by Bryan SE., Tatnall SW., Emanuel NW., and Scriven and Effingham NE.; length 45 ms., mean breadth 12, area 540 sqms. Surface part level, and part hilly; soil of middling quality. Staples, grain, cotton, tobacco, &c. Chief town, Statesboro. Pop. 1820, 2578. Ctl. lat. $32^{\circ} 30'$ N. lon. W. C. 5° W.

Bull's Bay, on the E. coast of Newfoundland, nearly due E. 60 ms. from Placentia. Lon. W. C. $24^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $47^{\circ} 20'$ N.

Bullskin, tp. Fayette city. Penn. on the Youghiogony river. Pop. in 1810, 1439, in 1820, 1484.

Bulltown, pstv. Lewis city. Virg. 372 ms. NW. by the pstrd. from Richmond.

Bundela or **Bundelcund**, territory of Hindoostan Proper, on the SW. of the river Jumna, and separated from it by a narrow tract of a low country. Chatterpour is the capital. Lon. $79^{\circ} 75'$ E. lat. 25° N.

Buncombe, city. of N. C.; bounded by S. C. S., Haywood W., Tenn. NW., Ashe NE., and Burke and Rutherford E.; length 85 ms.; mean width 25; area 2125. sqms. Surface generally hilly and mountainous; and soil rocky, though in part fertile. Staples, grain and flour. Chief town, Ashville. Ctl. lat. $35^{\circ} 30'$ N. lon. W. C. $5^{\circ} 30'$ W. Pop. 1820, 10,542.

Bungay town of Eng. in Suffolk, on the Waveney, which is navigable hence to Yarmouth. It is 36 ms. N. by E. of Ipswich, and 107 NE. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $52^{\circ} 35'$ N.

Bungo, kingdom of Japan, in the island of Ximo, whose capital is Lunay.

Buntingford, town of Eng. in Herts, 7 ms. S. of Royston, and 31 N. by E. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 6'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 58'$ N.

Buragrag, river of Barbary, in the kingdom of Fez, which falls into the Atlantic Ocean, at the town of Sallee.

Burdette, pstv. Tomkins city. N. Y. by the pstrd. 277 ms. W. from Albany.

Burella or **Civita Burrella**, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore 20 ms. S. of Lanciano. Lon. $14^{\circ} 48'$ E. lat. $41^{\circ} 58'$ N.

Buren, a town of Dutch Guelderland, which gives the title of count of Buren to the prince of Orange. It is 22 ms. W. of Nimeguen. Lon. $5^{\circ} 12'$ E. lat. $54^{\circ} 58'$ N.

Buren, town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Paderborn, seated on the Alme, 10 ms. S. of Paderborn. Lon. $8^{\circ} 53'$ E. lat. $6^{\circ} 16'$ N.

Buren, town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, seated on the river Aar, between Arben and Soleure.

Burford, town of Eng. in Oxfordshire, on the river Windrush, and noted for the making of saddles, and for the downs in its neighbourhood. It is 17 ms. W. by N. of Oxford, and 7 W. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 33'$ W. lat. $51^{\circ} 49'$ N.

Burford, tp. in Oxford city. U. C., between Windham and Dundas-street.

Burg, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Zutphen, seated on the Old Yssel, 1 ms. E. of Nimeguen. Lon. $6^{\circ} 15'$ E. lat. $52^{\circ} 59'$ N.

Burgow, town and castle of Suabia, capital of a margravate of the same name. It belongs to the House of Austria, and is 26 ms. W. of Augsburg. Lon. $10^{\circ} 25'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 28'$ N.

Burgdorf, town of Switzerland, in the Canton of Bern; it is pretty large and seated on an eminence, 8 ms. NE. of Bern. Lon. $7^{\circ} 1'$ E. lat. $46^{\circ} 58'$ N.

Burgess, town of Leeds city. U. C. N. from Bastard.

Burgetstown, small pstv. in Washington city. Penn., 18 ms. NW. from Washington.

Burgh-upon-Sands, village of Eng. in Cumberland, near Solway-Frith. It is 3 ms. NW. Carlisle.

Burgos, town of Spain, capital of Old Castile. The squares, public buildings, and fountains are fine, and the walks agreeable. It is seated partly on a mountain, and partly on the river Arzonon, 95 ms. E. by S. of Leon, and 117 of Madrid. Lon. $3^{\circ} 30'$ W. lat. $42^{\circ} 20'$ N.

Burgundy, late province of France, which now forms the 3 departments of Cote d'Or, Saone, Loire, and Yonne. It is 112 ms. length, and 75 in breadth: bounded on the N. by Franche Comte, on the W. by Bourbonnois and Nivernois, on the S. by Lyonois, and on the N. by Champagne. It is fertile in corn, fruits, and excellent wines.

Burhampour, city of Hindoostan in the Decan, the capital of Candesh, and, at one period of the Decan also. It is yet a flourishing city and is situated in the midst of a delightful country, 225 ms. E. by N. of Surat. Lon. $71^{\circ} 19'$ E. lat. $21^{\circ} 25'$ N.

Burick, town of Germany, in the dutchy of Cleves, seated on the Rhine, opposite Wesel, 17 ms. SE. of Cleves. Lon. $6^{\circ} 18'$ E. lat. 52° N.

Burke, pst. in the Northern side of C:

donia cty. Ver., on Passumpsick river, by the pstrd., 88 ms. NE. from Montpelier.

Burke, cty. of N. C.; bounded by Rutherford S., Buncomb W. and NW., Wilkes and Iredell NE., and Lincoln SE., length 60; mean width 22; area 1320 sqms.; surface hilly, and in part mountainous; soil varied; staples grain, flour, and salted provisions. Chief town Morganton. Pop. 1820, 13,411. Ctl. lat. $35^{\circ} 40'$ N. lon. W. C. $4^{\circ} 40'$ W.

Burke, cty. of Geo.; bounded by Ogeeche river, or Emanuel SW., Jefferson NW., Richmond N., Savannah river E. and Scriven S.; length 40 ms.; mean width 24; area 960 sqms. Surface rather waving, and soil generally of middling quality. Chief town Waynesborough. Pop. 1820, 11,576. Ctl. lat. 33° N. lon. W. C. $5^{\circ} 15'$ W.

Burkhausen, town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, on the river Saltz, 27 ms. N. by W. of Saltzburg. Lon. $12^{\circ} 50'$ E. lat. $40^{\circ} 17'$ N.

Burke's Garden, pstv. Tazewell cty. Virg. 300 ms. WSW. from Richmond.

Burkeville, pstv. Cumberland cty. Kent., on the right bank of Cumberland river; pstrd. 146 ms. S. from Frankfort.

Burlington. See *Bridlington*.

Burlington Bay, forming the extreme western part of Lake Ontario, or rather a separate lake, as the surf has thrown up a bar of sand and pebbles. Over the outlet, a good bridge has been erected.

Burlington, pst., port of entry, and seat of justice, Chittenden cty. Ver., on the E. side of Lake Champlain, 4 ms. S. of Onion river, and 20 northerly of Vergennes. The situation is healthy and pleasant, which induced the legislature to pass a law for the establishment of a university at this town. Beside many other public establishments, the university of Vermont is located in this town. It has a library exceeding 1000 volumes, and a philosophical apparatus; and is under the government of a president, 5 professors, and 2 tutors. Income about 1200 dollars annually, arising chiefly from land. Students about 30.

Burlington, pst. Middlesex cty. Mass. Pop. 1810, 471, in 1820, 508.

Burlington, pst. Hartford cty. Conn. Pop. 1810, 1467, in 1820, 1360.

Burlington, pst. Otsego cty. N. Y. Pop. 1820, 2457.

Burlington, cty. N. J., bounded by the Atlantic Ocean SE., Gloucester cty. SW., Delaware river and Huntington cty. NW., and Middlesex and Monmouth cties. NE.; length 40, mean width $12\frac{1}{2}$ ms.; area 500 sqms.; surface generally level, and soil sandy, though productive. The staples of this cty. are grain, flour, salted provisions, with hay, garden vegetables, fruit, and other necessities for the Philadelphia market. Chief towns, Mount Holly and Burlington. Pop. 1820, 28,882. Ctl. lat. $39^{\circ} 50'$ N. lon. W. C. $2^{\circ} 20'$ E.

Burlington, city, Burlington cty. N. J., seated on the SE. bank of the river Delaware, opposite Bristol, and 20 ms. above Philadelphia. It was founded in 1677, and called New Beverly. The municipal jurisdiction is vested in a mayor and aldermen. There is an episcopal church,

two or three meeting-houses, and a considerable brewery.

Burlington, tp. Burlington cty. N. J., including Burlington cty. Pop. 1810, 2419, in 1820, 3758.

Burlington, pst. Bradford cty. Penn. Pop. 1820, 560.

Burlington, tp. Lawrence cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 140.

Burlington, small town, Belmont cty. Ohio., 4 ms. above Wheeling.

Burlington, tp. Licking cty. Ohio.

Burlington, tp. Geauga cty. Ohio.

Burlington, pstv. and seat of justice, Lawrence cty. Ohio, on the N. bank of the Ohio river, at the southern extremity of the cty., 75 ms. southeasterly from Chillicothe, and 110 in the same direction from Columbus. Lat. $38^{\circ} 30'$ N. lon. W. C. $5^{\circ} 27'$ W.

Burlington, pstv. Greene cty. Ind., on the W. Fork of White river, 50 ms. NE. from Vincennes, and by the pstrd. 72 SW. from Columbus.

Burlington, pstv. Boone cty. Kent., 14 ms. S. W. from Cincinnati, and by the pstrd. 83 a little E. of N. from Frankfort.

Burmah. See *Birmah*.

Burnt Cabins, pstv. Bedford cty. Penn.

Burncoat Island, tp. Hancock cty. Maine. Pop. 1820, 218.

Burnt Corn, pst. and seat of justice, Monroe cty. Alabama.

Burillville, town, Providence, R. I. Pop. in 1810, 1834, in 1820, 2164.

Burnham, town of Eng. in Norfolk, near the sea, 29 ms. NW. of Norwich, and 126 NE. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 48'$ E. lat. $53^{\circ} 4'$ N.

Burnham, town of Eng. in Essex, at the mouth of the river Crouch, which is here called Burnham Water; 11 ms. SE. of Malden.

Burnley, town of Eng. in Lancashire, 35 ms. SE. of Lancaster, and 208 NNW. of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 15'$ W. lat. $53^{\circ} 46'$ N.

Burntisland, borough of Sstd. in Fifeshire, on the Frith of Forth, with an excellent harbour. It is seated under a stupendous rock, 10 ms. NW. of Edinburgh. Lon. $3^{\circ} 5'$ W. lat. $56^{\circ} 8'$ N.

Burrampooter, river of Asia, which rises near the head of the Ganges, in the mountains of Thibet. It first takes its course to the E. directly opposite to that of the Ganges, and winding with a rapid current through Thibet, where it is named Sampoo, or Zanchin, it washes the border of the territory of Lassa, and proceeds SE. to within 220 ms. of Yunnan, the westernmost province of China; then turning suddenly to the W. through Assam, it enters Bengal on the NE., where it assumes the name of Burrampooter. It then makes a circle round the western point of the Garro mountains, and altering its course to S. meets the Ganges, about 40 ms. from the sea, after having meandered for more than 2000 ms. During the last 60 ms. before its junction with the Ganges, it forms a stream which is regularly from 4 to 5 ms. wide; and, but for its freshness, might pass for an arm of the sea. The Ganges is better known than the Burrampooter, but as delineated on our best maps, it is difficult to determine which is the main stream. Measured by a comparative scale, the valley of the Burrampooter

is about 1400 ms. in length, and being a mountain river, the volume of water discharged at its mouth is enormous. The valley of this great river, lies between N. lat. 22° and 33° 30'.

Bursa, or *Prusa*, one of the largest cities of Turkey in Asia, capital of Beccangil. It stands upon several little hills, at the foot of Mount Olympus, and on the edge of a fine plain full of fruit trees. The mosques are elegant, as are the caravansaries. Bursa is 99 ms. S. of Constantinople. Lon. 29° 5' E. lat. 39° 22' N.

Burton, town of Eng. in Lincolnshire, near the river Trent, 30 ms. N. of Lincoln, and 164 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0° 36' W. lat. 53° 40' N.

Burton, town of Eng. in Westmoreland, in a valley, near a hill called Farleton-Knothill, 11 ms. N. of Lancaster, and 247 NNW. of London. Lon. 2° 50' W. lat. 54° 10' N.

Burton, flourishing pst. Geauga co. Ohio. It is principally settled with farmers, and contains the village of Burton, in which is the post office. Pop. 1810, 517, in 1820, 506.

Burton, tp. Stafford co. N. H. Pop. 1810, 194, in 1820, 209.

Burtonsville, pstv. Orange co. Virg. about 70 ms. NW. from Richmond.

Burton-upon-Trent, town of Eng. in Staffordshire, 12 ms. NE. of Litchfield, and 124 NNW. of London. Lon. 1° 40' W. lat. 52° 48' N.

Burville, village, Anderson co. Ten. on the N. side of Clinch river, 50 ms. N. of Knoxville.

Bury, town of Eng. in Lancashire, on the Irwell, and noted for its fustian manufacture, and the coarse goods called half-thicks and kerseys. Bury is 36 ms. SE. of Lancaster, and 190 NNW. of London. Lon. 2° 24' W. lat. 53° 56' N.

Bury, St. Edmunds, borough of Eng. in Suffolk. The situation is very pleasant, and the air is supposed to be the best in Eng. The asizes are held here. It is 14 ms. E. of Newmarket, and 72 NNE. of London. Lon. 0° 46' E. lat. 52° 22' N.

Bush, small river in Harford co. Md., which falls into Chesapeake bay, near its head.

Bushkill, creek, Northampton co. Penn., falling into the Delaware at Easton. It is between 20 and 30 ms. long, and one of the finest mill streams in the state.

Bushkill, tp. Northampton co. Penn. Pop. 1820, 1262.

Bushkill, psto. Pike co. Penn., 25 ms. SE. from Milford, and about 40 above Easton.

Bushkirk's Bridge, psto. Washington co. N. Y., 34 ms. N. from Albany.

Bushville, pstv. Franklin co. Geo. and by the pstrd. 126 ms. N. from Milledgeville.

Bushwick, tp. Kings co. N. Y. Pop. 1820, 930.

Bushwick, village, Kings co. Long Island, N. Y., 3 ms. from Brooklyn, and nearly opposite to Corlaers-Hook, part of the city of N. York.

Bustletown, village, Philadelphia co. Penn. 11 ms. N. by E. of the city, with about 20 dwelling houses.

Bustard, river of L. C., enters St. Lawrence near Manicouigan Point.

Busti, pstv. Chataque co. N. Y., 350 ms. a little S. of W. from Albany.

Buteshire, co. of Sild., consisting of the islands of Bute, Arran, Inchmarnock, and some others of smaller note, which lie in the Frith

of Clyde. They are fertile in corn and pastures, and there is a considerable herring fishery. This shire sends a member to parliament alternately with Caithnesshire. Area 207 sqms. Pop. 1801, 11,791, in 1811, 12,033, and in 1821, 13,797; to the square mile, 68.

Butler, co. of Penn., between the Allegany and Beaver rivers: bounded S. by Allegany, W. by Beaver, NW. by Mercer, N. by Venango, and E. by Armstrong, length 35 ms.; mean width 24; area 840 sqms.; surface hilly, but soil generally fertile and well watered. Staples grain, flour, whiskey, fruit, live stock, and salted provisions. Chief town Butler. Pop. 1820, 10,251. Ctl. lat. 40° 50' N. lon. W. C. 2° 50' W.

Butler, tp. Butler co. Penn. Pop. 1810, 458, in 1820, 472.

Butler, borough and pstv. in Butler co. Penn. Pop. 1810, 225.

Butler, co. of Ohio, bounded on the N. by Preble and Montgomery coes, E. by Warren co., S. by Hamilton co., and W. by Ind. It is 27 ms. long from E. to W. by 18 broad from N. to S. containing 480 sqms. The land is mostly of an excellent quality for farming. Its waters are the Great Miami river, Dick's Indian, St. Clair, Four Mile, and Seven Mile creeks. Chief town, Hamilton. Pop. 1820, 21,746. Ctl. lat. 39° 30' lon. W. C. 7° 30' W.

Butler, tp. in Columbiana co. Ohio. Pop. 1810, 516, and in 1820, 998.

Butler, co. of Kent. on Green river, bounded S. by Logan, W. by Muhlenberg, NW. by Ohio, NE. by Grayson, and SE. by Warren, length 33 ms., mean width 25; area 825 sqms.; surface gently waving or hilly; soil fertile. Staples grain, flour, fruit, live stock, and salted provisions. Chief town Morgantown. Pop. 1820, 3083. Ctl. lat. 37° 30' lon. W. C. 9° 30' W.

Butler, co. of Al., bounded S. by Cuneceh. W. by Monroe and Wilcox, Montgomery N. and by Henry E.; length 63 ms., mean width 30; area 1900 sqms.; surface generally flat or gently rolling; with a thin soil, except along the streams. Staple, cotton. Pop. 1820, 1405. Ctl. lat. 31° 45' lon. W. C. 9° 30' W.

Broad Mountain, or fourth large ridge from the Blue Mount, commences its Eastern extremity in Northampton co. near the head of Pokono creek, and crosses the Lehigh at the "Turn hole," extends Westerly to the river Schuylkill. Its average height is about 1000 feet, above its base.

Butter Island, tp. Hancock co. Maine. Pop. 1810, 10, in 1820, 11.

Butter, tp. Darke co. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 323.

Butter, tp. Montgomery co. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 1646.

Butter Natta, pst. in Otsego co. N. Y. Pop. 1820, 3601.

Butrinto, ancient *Buthrotum*, seaport of European Turkey, in Albania, on the canal of Corfu, at the entrance of the Gulf of Venice, 30 ms. S. of Chimarra. Lon. 20° 9' E. lat 39° 40' N.

Button's Islands, in Hudson's Strait. Lon. W. C. 11° 50' E. 60° 30' N.

Button's Bay, the N. part of Hudson's Bay, through which attempts have been made to discover a NW. passage to China. It is so called

from Sir Thomas Button, who here lost his ship, and came back in a sloop built in the country. It lies between 60° and 66° N. lat.

Buttermilk Falls, Luzerne cty. Penn. so called from the colour of the water, below it is a fall of about 15 feet, over a rock formed by a creek of the same name, on which are some fine mills.

Butrago, town of Spain, in New Castile, seated on the Lozbya, 30 ms. N. by E. of Madrid. Lon. 3° 5' W. lat. 40° 46' N.

Butterworth, town of Eng. in Lancashire, 2 ms. from Rockdale. Pop. 4827.

Buttermere Water, lake of Eng. in Cumberland, 8 ms. SW. of Keswick, 2 ms. long, and nearly 1 broad. This lake is called the Upper Lake, and near a mile from it, to the NE. is the Lower, called Cromach water.

Butzau, town of Germany, in the bishopric of Schwerin, 17 ms. SW. of Rostock. Lon. 11° 53' E. lat. 54° N.

Burtztown, pstv. Northampton cty. Penn.

Buxton, village of Eng. in Derbyshire, at the entrance of the Peak. The warm waters of

Buxton, are the bath consisting of 9 springs, St. Anne's well and St. Peter's well; 32 ms. NW. of Derby, and 160 NNW. of London.

Buxton, pst. York cty. Maine, near the mouth of Saco river, and about 115 ms. northeastward from Boston. Pop. 1810, 2324, in 1820, 2590.

Buzbach, town of Germany, in Weteravia, and in the cty. of Solms, 29 ms. N. by E. of Francfort. Lon. 8° 44' E. lat. 50° 23' N.

Buzzard's Bay, noted bay on the coast of Mass., running up between Bristol cty. and the peninsula of Barnstable.

Byberry, tp. Philadelphia cty. Penn. Pop. 1810, 765, in 1820, 876.

Byfield, village, Essex cty. Mass. Dummer Academy, and an academy for young ladies, are located at this place.

Bychow, town of Lithuania, on the Dnieper, 180 ms. SW. of Wilna. Lon. 30° E. lat. 53° 38' N.

Byrnsville, pstv. Scholharic cty. N. Y., 31 ms. W. from Albany.

Byron, pstv. Genesee cty. N. Y.

Byzantium, see Constantinople.

C.

✧ Proper names, particularly those derived from the Arabic are often spelt with a K or C indifferently; therefore those which cannot be found under one of these letters, may be sought for under the other.

Caana, town of Egypt, on the river Nile, whence they transport corn and pulse to Mecca. Some fine monuments, covered with hieroglyphical characters, have been found here. It is 320 ms. S. of Cairo. Lon. 20° 23' E. lat. 26° 30' N.

Cabarras, Court-house, Cabarras cty. N. C. See Concord, Cabarras cty.

Cabarras, cty. of N. C., bounded by Montgomery SE., Mecklenberg SW., Iredell NW., and Chowan N. It is in form of a triangle 24 by 20; and extending over an area of 240 sqms. Surface broken and even in part mountainous; with a soil of middling quality. Chief town Concord. Pop. 1820, 7228. Ctl. lat. 35° 20' N. lon. W. C. 3° 40' W.

Cabeça de Vide, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with a castle, 12 ms. SW. of Portalegro.

Cabin-Point, pstv. Surry cty. Virg. See Cabin-Point.

Cabell, cty. Virg., bounded by Ohio river NW., Mason and Kenhawa NE., Giles and Tazewell SE., and by Kent or big Sandy river SW., length 50 ms., mean width 35; area 1750 sqms. It is a mountainous, hilly, and rocky region with much fertile soil, well watered and wooded. Pop. in 1820, 4789. Ctl. lat. 38° N. and 5° W. W. C. intersect near the centre of this cty.

Cabell, C. H. and pste. Cabell cty. Virg., by the pstrd. 300 ms. W. from Richmond.

Cabello, or *Cavello Porto*, seaport of Columbia, in the province of Venezuela. It has an excellent harbour, at the bottom of the Gulf of Triste, 85 ms. W. from Caracas. Lon. W. C. 9° 10' E. lat. 10° 25' N.

Cabenda, seaport of Africa, in Congo, 100 ms. SE. of Loango, subject to Portugal. Lon. 12° 2' E. lat. 4° 5' S.

Cabin-Point, pstv. Surry cty. Virg. 30 ms. SE. by E. from Petersburg, and 49 SE. from Richmond.

Cabotia, or *British North America*, N. from the limits of the U. S. This comprehensive term has been adopted by the British geographers, and includes Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, L. C., U. C., E. Maine, New South Wales, and all other British territories in N. America, from those we have named to the extreme known regions towards the Northern Ocean.

Cabott, pstv. Caledonia cty. Ver., 40 ms. NE. from Montpelier.

Cabot's Head, U. C. very large promontory running into Lake Huron, W. of Gloucester, or Matchedash bay, and embays a large part of that lake at its easternmost extremity, stretching itself towards the Manitou islands.

Cabreria, island in the Mediterranean, about 7 ms. S. of Majorca. It has a large harbour defended by a strong castle.

Cabul, or *Kabul*, province of Hindoostan Proper, bounded on the W. by Persia, on the N. by the Hindoo-ko, on the NE. by Caferistan, and on the E. by Cashmere, and on the S. by Candahar. It is a country highly diversified; consisting of mountains covered with eternal snow; hills of moderate height and easy ascent; rich plains and stately forests; and these enlivened by innumerable streams. It produces every article necessary to human life, with the most delicate fruits and flowers. It is sometimes called *Zabulistan*, from *Zabul* one of the

names of Ghizni, which was the ancient capital of the country. This province is subject to the king of Candahar.

Cabul, or *Kabul*, the capital of the province of Cabul, and of the dominions of the king of Candahar, seated near the foot of the Hindoo-ko, and the source of the Attock, which runs near it. In a political light it is considered as the gate of India towards Tartary. It is 680 ms. NW. of Delhi. Lon. $68^{\circ} 58'$ E. $34^{\circ} 36'$ N.

Cacaca, town of the kingdom of Fez, with a fort upon a rock. The Moors retook it from the Spaniards in 1534. Lon. $2^{\circ} 53'$ W. lat. $35^{\circ} 2^{\circ}$ N.

Caceres, town of Spain, in Estramadura, famous for its fine wool, and seated on the Sabrot, 22 ms. SE. of Alcantara. Lon. $5^{\circ} 44'$ E. lat. $39^{\circ} 11'$ N.

Cachan, or *Cashan*, town of Persia, in Irac Agemi, where they carry on a considerable trade in silks, silver and gold, brocades, and fine earthen ware. It is seated in a vast plain, 55 ms. N. by W. of Ispahan. Lon. $51^{\circ} 55'$ E. lat. $33^{\circ} 20'$ N.

Cachao, the capital of a province of the same name, in Tonquin, on the W. side of the river Hoti, 80 ms. from the Gulf of Tonquin. The factories purchase silks and lacquered ware, as in China. Lon. $105^{\circ} 31'$ E. lat. $22^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Cache, tp. and settlement in Phillips cy. Ark., on White river. Pop. in 1820, 178.

Cacheo, town in Negroland, seated on the river St. Domingo. It is subject to the Portuguese, who have three forts, and carry on a great trade in flax and slaves. Lon. $14^{\circ} 55'$ E. lat. 12° N.

Cackley's, psto. Bath cy. Virg., pstrd. 211 ms. NW. by W. from Richmond.

Cacengo, small kingdom of Africa, on the river Zaire. The inhabitants have a considerable trade; and their manners, religion, and government, are the same as those in Loango. It lies in lat. 5° S.

Cacerla, town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the rivulet Vega, between two mountains. It is 15 ms. ESE. of Ubeda. Lon. $2^{\circ} 55'$ E. lat. $37^{\circ} 40'$ N.

Caddo, pst. Clark's cy. Ark. Pop. 1820, 617.

Cadenac, town of France, in the department of Lot, and late province of Quercy, on the river Lot, 27 ms. ENE. of Cahors. Lon. 2° E. lat. $44^{\circ} 32'$ N.

Cadenet, town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, 28 ms. SE. of Avignon. Lon. $5^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $43^{\circ} 42'$ N.

Cadillac, town of France, in the department of Gironde, and late province of Guienne, on the Garonne, with a handsome castle, 15 ms. SE. of Bordeaux. Lon. $0^{\circ} 22'$ W. lat. $44^{\circ} 40'$ N.

Cadiz, a large and rich city of Spain in Andalusia, with a good harbour. It is a bishop's see, and seated on an island 18 ms. in length, and 9 in breadth; but the NW. end, where the city stands, is not two broad. It has a communication with the continent by a bridge. The bay formed by it is 12 ms. in length, and 6 in breadth. The S. side is inaccessible by sea, because it is edged with craggy rocks; and two forts, the Puntal and Malagorda, command the passage into the harbour. Except the *Calle Ancha*, all the streets are narrow, ill-paved,

and insufferably stinking. The roofs are flat covered with an impenetrable cement, and few are without a turret for the purpose of commanding a view of the sea. High above all these, stands the tower of signals. Here flags are hung out on the first sight of a sail, marking the size of the ship, and the nation it belongs to. The public walk, or Alameda, is pleasant in the evening. The sea air prevents the trees from thriving, and destroys all hopes of future shade. Westward of the Alameda is Camposanto, a large esplanade, the only airing for coaches. Opposite to it is the fortress of St. Sebastian, built on a neck of land running out into the sea. The round tower at the extremity is supposed to have saved the city in the earthquake in 1755, from being swept away by the fury of the waves. The inhabitants are computed at 100,000. It is a very ancient place, being built by the Phenicians; it was afterwards a Roman town; and there are still several remains of Roman antiquities. It is 45 ms. W. of Gibraltar, and 90 W. by S. of Malaga. Lon. $6^{\circ} 11'$ W. lat. $36^{\circ} 31'$ N.

Cadiz, pstv. and seat of justice for Harrison cy. Ohio, is a thriving town, in a tp. of the same name, on the road from Wheeling to New Philadelphia, 20 ms. from the former, and 30 from the latter. Pop. 1820, 537.

Cadiz, tp. Harrison cy. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 2472.

Cadiz, pstv. and seat of justice, Trigg cy. Kent., on Little river, pstrd. 232 ms. SW. from Frankfort.

Cado, psto. Clark cy. Ark., 60 ms. from Little Rock.

Cadore, the capital of the district of Cadorino, in Italy, 15 ms. N. of Belluno. Lon. 12° E. lat. $46^{\circ} 28'$ N.

Cadorino, province of Italy, in the territory of Venice; bounded on the E. by Friuli Proper, on the S. by the Bellunese, and on the N. by Brixen. The chief town is Cadore.

Cadron, tp. Pulaski cy. Ark. Pop. 1820, 717.

Cadauld, island on the N. coast of Flanders, at the mouth of the Scheldt, which river it commands.

Caen, considerable city of France, in the department of Calvados, and late province of Lower Normandy, of which it was the capital. It has a celebrated university, and an academy of literature, and the inhabitants are computed at 40,000. The river Orne runs through the city, to which the tide brings up large vessels. It is 65 ms. W. by S. of Rouen, and 125 W. of Paris. Lon. $0^{\circ} 17'$ W. lat. $49^{\circ} 11'$ N.

Caer, for some places that begin thus, as Caerdiff, see under Car.

Caernarvon, tp. of Lancaster cy. Penn. It is watered by Little Conestogoe creek, and bounds on Berks cy. on the NE. Pop. about 1000 persons.

Caermarthenshire, cy. of S. Wales, 48 ms. long, and 25 broad, area, 1200 sqms. It is bounded S. by Bristol channel, W. by Pembrokeshire, N. by Cardiganshire, and E. by Brecknockshire and Glamorganshire. The principal rivers are the Towy, Cothly, and Tawe; of which the first abounds with excellent salmon. It contains 228,000 acres; is divided into 8 hundreds, and 145 parishes, and has 6 market

towns. In 1801, the inhabitants amounted to 67,317. in 1811, 77,287, and in 1821, 90,239. It abounds with ancient forts, camps, and tumuli. Near Caermarthen, towards the E. may be seen the ruins of Kastelk, Karry, and several vast caverns, supposed to have been copper mines of the Romans. Near this spot is a fountain, which ebbs and flows twice in 24 hours. The county and city send each a member to parliament.

Caermarthen, borough of Wales, capital of Caermarthenshire, on the Towy, over which is a stone bridge, to which small vessels may come up. Caermarthen is a city of itself, governed by a mayor. There are iron and tin mines in the neighbourhood. It is 24 ms. SE. of Cardigan, and 220 W. by N. of London. Lon. 4° 23' W. lat. 52° 12' N.

Caernarvonshire, city of N. Wales, bounded on the N. and W. by the sea, on the S. by Merionethshire, and on the E. divided from Denbighshire by the river Conway. It is about 50 ms. in length, and 20 in breadth. It contains 310,000 acres; is divided into 7 hundreds, and 68 parishes; has one city and five market towns, and sends two members to parliament. In 1801, the inhabitants amounted to 41,521, in 1811, to 49,336, and in 1821, to 57,958. The principal rivers are the Conway and Seint. This city being the most rugged district of N. Wales, may be truly called the British Alps. Its central part is occupied by the famed Snowdon, and the prospects around, are rude and savage in the highest degree, but not without a mixture of beauty, when the dimensions of the vales admit the varieties of wood, water, and meadows. The soil in the valleys on the side next Ireland, is pretty fertile, especially in barley; great numbers of black cattle, sheep, and goats, are fed on the mountains; and the sea, lakes, and rivers, abound with variety of fish. Copper mines have been worked in various parts of these mountains, as well as lead, and quantities of stone, excellent for hones, are dug near Snowdon; to the dreary region of which the rich vale of Conway below forms a pleasing contrast. The chief manufacture is woollen cloth.

Caernarvon, borough and seaport of Wales, capital of Caernarvonshire, on a strait of the sea, called Menai, near its entrance into Caernarvon bay, and carries on a considerable trade with Ireland, and the principal English ports. Caernarvon is governed by the constable of the castle, who is always mayor. Here are salt water baths, and elegant hot and cold baths, which are much frequented during the season. It is 7 ms. SW. of Bangor, and 244 NW. of London. Lon. 4° 20' W. lat. 53° 8' N.

Caerleon, town of Eng. in Monmouthshire, on the Usk, 19 ms. SW. of Monmouth, and 148 W. by N. of London. Lon. 3° W. lat. 51° 40' N.

Caerphilly, town of Wales, in Glamorganshire, between the Taaf and Rumney, 7 ms. N. of Cardiff, and 160 W. of London.

Caerwent, village of Eng. in Monmouthshire, 4 ms. SW. of Chepstow. It is the Venta Silurum of the Romans.

Caerwys, town of Wales, in Flintshire, 5 ms. W. of Flint, and 212 NW. of London.

Cesar's Creek, tp. Greene city. Ohio. Pop. 1810, 649, in 1820, 1131.

Caffa, or *Theodosia*, the largest town of the Crimea, with an excellent road and harbour. Caffa was the Theodosia of the ancients, a name which has been restored to it since the Russians became possessed of the Crimea. It contains about 20,000 inhabitants, and is constantly well garrisoned. The trade consists in wax, furs, lambskin leather, and horses. Caffa is seated on a bay of the Black Sea, at the foot of some high mountains, 65 ms. E. by N. of Sevastopol, and 130 SE. of Precop. Lon. 35° 20' E. lat. 45° N.

Caffy, Strait of, the ancient Cimmerian Bosphorus, a strait that forms the communication between the Black Sea, and the sea of Asoph.

Cafraria, very extensive country of Africa, bounded on the N. by Negroland and Abyssinia, on the W. by part of Guinea, Congo, and the sea, on the S. by the Cape of Good Hope, and on the E. by the sea.

Cagli, ancient episcopal town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, at the foot of the Apennines, 20 ms. S. of Urbino. Lon. 12° 42' E. lat. 43° 26' N.

Cagliari, ancient and rich city, capital of Sardinia, with an archbishop's see, a university, a castle, and a good harbour. Lon. 9° 14' E. lat. 39° 27' N.

Cahaba, river of AL, rises in the angle between the Cosa branch of Alabama, and the Black Warrior branch of Tombigbee rivers, and flowing S. over Shelby, Cahaba, and Dallas cities, joins the Alabama at the town of Cahaba, after a comparative course of 120 ms. It waters much good land.

Cahaba, city AL, bounded W. by Tuckaloosa, N. by Shelby, E. by the Coosa river, and S. by Montgomery and Dallas; length 55, breadth 43 ms.; area 2265 sqms.

This was one of the cities not included in the census of 1820.

Cahaba, pst. and seat of justice, Dallas city. AL, at the mouth of the Cahaba, on the left bank of Alabama river. It was the seat of government for the state, until recently the legislature of AL have removed it to Tuscaloosa.

Cahoos Falls, in the Mohawk, 3 ms. above its junction with the Hudson at Waterford. The descent is about 70 feet. It is a sublime and interesting feature in American scenery.

Cahokia, pstv. St. Clair city. Ill., on the E. side of the river Mississippi, 64 ms. N. by W. of Kaskaskias, and 5 from St. Louis.

Cahors, considerable town of France, in the department of Lot, and late province of Quercy, with a university. It is seated on a peninsula made by the river Lot, and built partly on a craggy rock. There are 3 bridges over the river. The cathedral is a Gothic structure, and has a large square steeple. Cahors is 50 ms. NW. of Alby, and 287 S. of Paris. Lon. 1° 32' E. lat. 44° 26' N.

Cajanaburg, capital of E. Bothnia, in Sweden, on Lake Cajania, 300 ms. NE. of Abo. Lon. 27° 45' E. lat. 64° 13' N.

Cajazzo, or *Cajizzo*, episcopal town of Naples, in Terri di Iavora, 22 ms. NE. of Naples. Lon. 14° 34' E. lat. 41° 10' N.

Caicos, islands of the West Indies, to the N. of St. Domingo, which take their name from the principal one. Lon. W. C. $5^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $21^{\circ} 40'$ N.

Caifong, large and populous city of China, on the Hoang ho, in the province of Honan. Lon. $113^{\circ} 27'$ E. lat. 35° N.

Cailloma, town, Penn., near the source of the Apurimac, between Caygo and Arequipo, nearly 50 ms. from the latter, and 160 from the former. Lon. W. C. $5^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $15^{\circ} 30'$ S.

Caimans, or more correctly *Caymans*, a group of small islands, in the Caribbean sea, to the NW. of Jamaica. Lon. W. C. 5° W. lat. $19^{\circ} 15'$ N.

Ca-Ira, pstv. Cumberland cty. Virg., on William's Creek, 62 ms. W. from Richmond.

Cairngorm, mountain of Sld., between the cities of Banff and Murray. It rises in a conical form 1750 feet above the level of a small lake near its base, which is the source of the Avon, and 4050 feet above the level of the sea; its sides clothed with firs, and its top generally covered with snow. It is famous for beautiful rock-crystals, much esteemed by lapidaries.

Cairo, or *Grand Cairo*, large city, capital of Egypt. It consists of 3 towns, about a mile apart; Old Cairo, New Cairo, and the port termed Bulac. The population is estimated at 300,000. Old Cairo is now reduced to a small place. New Cairo is a mile from the river, and 7 ms. in circumference. It stands on the right bank of the Nile, 100 ms. S. of its mouth. Lon. $31^{\circ} 18'$ E. lat. $30^{\circ} 3'$ N.

Cairo, pst. Greene cty. N. Y., formerly called Canton, 10 ms. above Catskill town on Catskill Creek. Pop. 1820, 2553.

Cairo, town, Ill., at the mouth of the Ohio river.

Cairo, pstv. Sumner cty. Ten., at the influx of Bledsoe's creek, into Cumberland river, 30 ms. by land above Nashville.

Cairoan, town of the kingdom of Tunis, and next to the city of Tunis for trade and number of inhabitants. It is situate near a sandy desert, where are found many vestiges of former magnificence; it stands on the river Magrida, 60 ms. S. by E. of Tunis. Lon. $10^{\circ} 26'$ E. lat. $36^{\circ} 5'$ N.

Caistor, town of Eng. in Lincolnshire. Near it are the remains of a monastery, and many Roman vestiges. It is 12 ms. SW. of Grimsby, and 165 N. of London.

Caistor, tp. in the cty. of Lincolnshire, U. C., between Binbrook and Gainsborough, and is watered by the river Welland.

Caithness-shire, most northerly cty. of Sld., 35 ms. long, and 20 broad; bounded on the N. by Pentland Frith, E. and SE. by the German Ocean, and W. by Southernlandshire. The S. angle is occupied by mountains, and a vast ridge of hills forms the SW. boundary, ending in a promontory called the Ord of Caithness, which runs out into the sea. The rest of the cty. may be deemed an immense morass, interspersed with some fruitful spots, producing oats and barley, and others affording pasture for sheep, and black cattle. Its other chief products, are butter, cheese, yarn, skins, feathers, and kelp. It sends a member to parliament alternately with Buteshire. English is chiefly

spoken on the coast, but in the highlands, the Gaelic prevails. Pop. 1801, 22,600, in 1811, 23,419, and in 1821, 30,238. Wick is the capital.

Caket, town of Persia, near Mount Caucasus, its trade consists chiefly in silk. Lon. $46^{\circ} 15'$ E. lat. 33° N.

Calabar, town of the kingdom of Benin, capital of a country of the same name. The Dutch have a factory here. It is 140 ms. SSE. of Benin. Lon. $7^{\circ} 15'$ E. lat. $3^{\circ} 40'$ N.

Calabria, country of Naples, divided into the provinces of Calabria, Citeriore, and Calabria Ulteriore, or Hither and Further Calabria. The first is bounded on the S. by Calabria Ulteriore, N. by Basilica, and W. and E. by the Mediterranean. Cosenza is the capital. Calabria Ulteriore is washed by the Mediterranean on the SE. and W., and bounded by Calabria Citeriore on the N. Catanzaro is the capital.

Calahorra, episcopal town of Spain, in Old Castile, on the side of a hill, which extends to the Ebro, 70 ms. E. of Burgos. Lon. $2^{\circ} 7'$ W. lat. $42^{\circ} 12'$ N.

Calais, seaport of France, in the department of the straits of Calais, and late province of Picardy, with a citadel. It is built in the form of a triangle, one side of which is towards the sea. The fortifications are good, but its greatest strength is its situation among the marshes, which may be overflowed at the approach of an enemy. In time of peace, there are packet boats which go twice a week between Dover and Calais. It is 21 ms. ESE. of Dover, and 152 N. of Paris. Lon. $1^{\circ} 56'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 58'$ N.

Calais, tp. Washington cty. Maine. Pop. in 1810, 372, in 1820, 418.

Calais, pst. Washington cty. Maine, on the Passamaquoddy river, 36 ms. NE. from Machias. Pop. 370.

Calais, tp. Washington cty. Ver., about 100 ms. NE. of Bennington, and 9 N. from Montpelier.

Calais, St. town of France, in the department of Sarte, and late province of Maine, 16 ms. NW. of Vendome.

Calamata, town of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea. It stands on the river Spinarza, 8 ms. from the Mediterranean. Lon. $21^{\circ} 55'$ E. lat. 37° N.

Calamianes, three small islands of Asia, between Borneo and the Philippines, and N. of Parago. Lon. $118^{\circ} 5'$ E. lat. 11° N.

Calatajul, town of Spain, in Arragon, at the confluence of Xalon and Xiloca, 37 ms. SW. of Saragosa. Lon. $1^{\circ} 9'$ W. lat. $41^{\circ} 42'$ N.

Calatrava, town of Spain, in New Castile, the chief place of the military order of the knights of Calatrava. It is seated near the Guadiana, 80 ms. S. of Madrid. Lon. $3^{\circ} 20'$ W. lat. $39^{\circ} 4'$ N.

Calben, town of Germany, in the old marche of Brandenburg, with a good castle, 32 ms. N. of Magdeburg.

Calcar, town of the dutchy of Cleaves, seated near the Rhine, 8 ms. SE. of Cleaves. Lon. $5^{\circ} 55'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 40'$ N.

Calcanis, river, Lou., rises in the pine woods, 20 ms. S. of Natchitoches. The Calcasieu is very remarkable for its almost perfect compliance with the curve of the Sabine, the two rivers

being a trifling deviation from 35 ms. asunder, the entire length of the former; and, like the Sabine, the Calcasieu receives the largest tributaries from the right. After an entire course of 70 ms., the Calcasieu enters the lake of the same name, at lat. $30^{\circ} 8' N.$ lon. $W. C. 16^{\circ} 23' W.$ This stream rises in a forest of pines, which tree composes nine-tenths of all the timber found on its banks. About 10 ms. in a direct line above the head of the lake Calcasieu, the forest begins to become chequered with prairie, copses of timber gradually become more scattered, and at the head of the lake trees entirely disappear. On the left side the open prairies skirt the river 15 or 20 ms. higher than on the opposite shore. In the prairie between Calcasieu and Mermertau, are scattered copses of wood, mostly pine, with a few oaks; soil poor and thin. Very little of the whole surface watered by Calcasieu is fit for culture, though high, dry, and well watered with limpid and excellent spring water. One immense pine forest covers the country around by Calcasieu N. of the prairies. The tide flows up the Calcasieu as far as the head of the prairies.

Calcasieu, lake, Lou., is about 30 ms. in length and 10 or 12 ms. wide, communicates with the Gulf of Mexico, a channel of about 8 or 10 ms. in length and from 1 m. to 200 yards wide. At the mouth of this outlet is a bar, having not more than four feet water. The lake, like that of Sabine, is shallow, not having more than 506 feet water in any part, and near the shores not more than 2 or 3. The banks of Calcasieu outlet and lake are something higher than those of the Sabine; but on each the entire absence of timber precludes settlement.

Calcalayres, province of Peru, NE. from Cuzco.

Calcutta, or *Fort William*, the emporium of Bengal, situated on the E. side of the Hoogly, or western arm of the Ganges, 100 ms. from the sea, in the bay of Bengal. It is a modern city, having risen on the site of the village of Govin-pour, about 90 years ago. It extends from the western point of Fort William, along the banks of the river, almost to the village of Cossipoor, 44 ms.; the breadth, in many parts, inconsiderable. Calcutta is 1030 ms. NNE. of Madras, lon. $88^{\circ} 28' E.$ lat. $22^{\circ} 23' N.$

Caldwell, pst. and seat of justice, Warren cty. N. Y., on Lake George. Lat. $43^{\circ} 22' N.$ lon. $W. C. 3^{\circ} 25' E.$

Caldwell, tp. Warren cty. N. Y. Pop. 1820, 723.

Caldwell, tp. Essex cty. N. J. Pop. in 1810, 2235, in 1820, 2020.

Caldwell, cty. Kent., on both sides of Cumberland river, bounded SW. by Ten. river, NW. by Livingston, NE. by Hopkins, SE. by Christian, and S. by Ten.; length 40, mean width 20 ms., area 800 sqms. Surface generally level, soil fertile. Staples, grain, tobacco, live stock, and salted provisions. Chief town, Eddyville. Pop. 1820, 9022. Ctl. lat. $37^{\circ} 20' N.$ lon. $W. C. 10^{\circ} 35' W.$

Caledonian Canal. This splendid work is amongst the most remarkable of those artificial channels which have been performed in modern times. Sld. is traversed obliquely from NE. to SW. by a very remarkable mountain valley,

extending from the Atlantic Ocean to the German Ocean, chiefly through Inverness-shire, bounded on both sides by elevated and precipitous mountains; this valley terminates towards the Atlantic Ocean by Loch Linnhe, and in the German Ocean by the Murray Frith. The tide from the German Ocean flows to Inverness, where the discharge of Loch Ness falls into the Murray Frith. From thence the valley extends about 60 ms. to Atlantic tide water at Fort William. The base of this valley is composed of two considerable lakes, Loch Lochy and Loch Ness, with their confluent rivers.

The idea of executing a continued chain of intercommunication through this pass, by locks and canals, was suggested, in 1773, by Mr. James Watt, but no operative proceeding instituted until 1802, when Mr. Thomas Telford's nautical and inland survey of Sld. led to the execution of the CALEDONIAN CANAL.

A board was formed, by Act of Parliament, expressly for the purpose, by which the plan proposed by Mr. Telford was adopted. This plan was to form a canal on a large scale, viz.: 120 feet wide at the water surface, 50 feet at the bottom, and 20 feet depth of water; the locks to be from 170 to 180 feet in length, and 40 feet wide. These dimensions are sufficient, both in single and united locks, to admit of the largest vessels trading between Liverpool and the Baltic, the average of W. Indiamen, and a 32 gun frigate fully equipped. The following interesting particulars, respecting this great work, are extracted from Mr. Edward Everett's letter, of Jan. 14th, 1826, to Mr. Joseph M. White.—*Vide Nat. Int. Feb. 2d. 1826.* I may be permitted, however, to notice that, in addition to the authorities cited by Mr. Everett respecting the Caledonian Canal, may be also cited Brewster's Encyclopædia, article Navigation Inland.

"The entire history of the Caledonian Canal, its rise and progress, and every article relative to its construction, may be found in a series of 21 reports made by the commissioners to the House of Commons, and comprised in two folio vols. of the Parliamentary Reports. A sketch of the work, as projected, may be found at the close of Phillips's history of Inland Navigation, and a condensed account of it, as completed, is contained in Dupin on the commercial power of Great Britain, vol. ii. p. 201. A great deal, however, may, of course, be learned from the commissioner's reports alluded to, which is not to be found in Dupin.

The first suggestion of this grand work was made by the illustrious Watt, in 1773. Its object was to combine the several lakes, known under the names of Loch Ness, Loch Oich, Loch Lochy, Loch Eil, and Loch Lymche, into one unbroken communication between Fort William and Inverness. These lakes lie in the middle of Sld., and, by opening this canal, vessels would be enabled to pass from the N. Sea into the Atlantic Ocean, or the Irish Channel, without making the dangerous circuit of the Orkneys and the Hebrides. The work was effected by excavating in the whole about 21 ms. of canal, and thus obtaining a navigable line of 70 ms. The breadth of the canal is 50 feet, its depth 20, and it is navigable for frigates of 32

guns. There are 23 locks on the line, 8 of which form 1 continuous series, at the SW. extremity of the canal, and are known by the name of Neptune's stairs.

In the construction of this canal, numerous and formidable obstacles were encountered, owing to the necessity of deepening the lakes, which formed a part of the line, and in consequence, also, of the impetuous character of some of the streams partly depended on as feeders. The whole was accomplished in 19 years from the first survey, by Parliamentary grants, at an expense of about \$4,000,000. It was opened Oct. 23d, 1822, when a steamboat and 2 sloops of war passed from the locks at Muirton, near Inverness, to Fort William. The passage from sea to sea, a distance of 69 ms., was effected in 13 hours, including the time requisite for clearing 22 locks.—Dupin, vol. ii. 217.

The valleys of the Hudson, Lake Champlain, and Sorrel river, is the only other pass in the globe which bears a strong comparison, in aspect and structure, with that of Stld. In magnitude, the American glen is on a much larger scale, but in many other essential features the analogy is striking. See *Lochs Ness and Lochy*.

Caledonia, *cty. Ver.*, bounded by Washington SW., Essex NE. and E., Conn. river SE., and Orange S.; length 37, mean width 14 ms., area about 500 sqms., surface hilly, and in part mountainous; soil generally productive in grain and pasture. Chief town, Danville. Pop. 1820, 16,670. Ctl. lat. 44° 30' N. lon. 5° 10' E. W. C.

Caledonia, *pat. Livingston cty. N. Y.*, W. from Genesee river, on the road from Avon to Batavia, 50 ms. W. from Canandaigua and 17 E. from Batavia. Gypsum abounds in the tp. Pop. 1820, 2645.

Caledonia, *vil. Washington cty. Misu.*

Caledonia, New, a large island, in the S. Pacific Ocean, extending from 19° to 22° S. lat. and from 163° to 167° E. lon. It was discovered by Capt. Cook in 1774. The inhabitants are stout, tall, and in general well proportioned, their hair and beards black, and much frizzled so as to be somewhat woolly in some individuals.

Calenberg, a principality of Lower Saxony, which constitutes a part of the dutchy of Brunswick. It is divided into two parts, and the principal towns are Hanover and Gottingen. It takes its name from an ancient castle, now in ruins, seated on the Leine, 17 ms. S. of Hanover.

Calhuco, town on the coast of Chili, inhabited by Spaniards, Mestees, and Indians, 180 ms. S. of Valdivia. Lon. W. C. 3° 23' E. lat. 42° 40' S.

Cali, city of New Granada, in the province of Popayan, in a valley of the Andes, on the river Cauca, 20 ms. E. from Bonaventura. Lon. W. C. 1° E. lat. 3° 15' N.

Caliagua, port of the W. Indies, in the W. part of St. Vincents.

California, general name of the western coast of N. America, from Cape St. Lucas N. lat. 22° 52' to N. lat. 42°, or through nearly 20° of lat. It is divided into two parts, Old California and New California.

Old California was discovered under the direction, and in part by the personal observation, of Cortez, the conqueror of Mexico, and found to be a long narrow peninsula extending through 11° of lat., and united to the continent to the

NW. by a neck of land reaching from the mouth of the Colorado river westward 160 ms. to a bay since called San Diego. A chain of mountains ranges through this extensive peninsula. "The sky," says Humboldt, "is constantly serene, of a deep blue, and without a cloud." The Cerro Giganta, the highest peak of its mountains, reaches to near 5000 feet. The soil is sandy and arid, and rain scanty and unfrequent. Springs of fresh water are also rare. It extends over 56,000 sqms., with a pop. of not more than 10,000. Toward the close of the 17th century, the Jesuits formed several settlements here, and endeavoured to govern the natives with the same policy and authority that they exercised in their missions in Paraguay. They seem studiously to have depreciated the climate and soil of the country, but on their expulsion from the Spanish dominions, the court appointed Don Joseph Galvez to visit this peninsula. His account of the country was favourable; he found the pearl fishery on its coast to be valuable, and he discovered mines of gold of a promising appearance. On the few spots where water is found, the soil is excellent; and it is reported that vines grow naturally in the mountains, and that the Jesuits, when they resided here, made abundance of wine, in taste approaching to that of Madeira. The chief town is Loreto.

New California, extends from Old California to the utmost limits of the Spanish claims, on the N. American coast of the Pacific Ocean, or from 33° to 42° N. lat. about 600 ms. The breadth inland is trifling, and the interior unknown, or at least very imperfectly explored. The whole extent actually peopled by civilized inhabitants, does not exceed, if it amounts to 16,000 sqms. The soil is, however, as remarkable for its fertility and abundance of limpid water, as is that of Old California for its arid sterility. The climate of the Pacific coast of N. America, being milder than that of the Atlantic; the inhabitants of New California enjoy more temperate seasons than do those of the U. S., from the Carolinas to Conn. inclusive. According to Humboldt, this is a very flourishing and valuable colony. The same chain of mountains which ranges through Old California, reach into and intersect also, New California. Monterey is the capital. Pop. 1803, 15,562.

California, Gulf of N. America, extends from the mouth of the Colorado river, between Sonora and Old California, in a south east direction 800 ms. It gradually widens from its head, at the mouth of the Colorado, to its mouth between Cape Palmo in Old California, and Mazatlan in Sonora, where it is about 120 ms. wide. It is full of islands and shoals, and is very difficult to navigate. From Old California, no stream of any great consequence enters this gulf; but from Sonora, it receives, beside the Colorado and Gila, the Ascension, Hiaqui Mayo, Fuerte, Inaya, Culiacan, Jabala, Rosta; and a brook which forms Mazatlan harbour.

Calitoor, fortress of the island of Ceylon, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 28 ms. S. of Colombo.

Calix, town of Sweden, in West Bothnia, on a river of the same name, near its entrance into the Gulf of Bothnia, 23 ms. W. of Tornea.

Calhoun, pstv. McMinn cty. Ten., on Hiwassee river, pstvd. 130 ms. SE. from Murfreesborough, and about 75 ms. SW. from Knoxville.

Calhoun's Mills, psto. Abbeville district S. C. about 100 ms. West from Columbia.

Calhounville, pstv. Mifflin cty. Penn., 5½ ms. NW. from Harrisburg.

Calla Calla, river of Chili, rises in the Andes, and falls into the bay of Valdivia.

Calland's Store, psto. Pittsylvania cty. Virg., pstvd. 188 ms. SW. from Richmond.

Callah, town of Algiers, in the province of Mascara, which has a considerable trade, and the greatest market for carpets in the country. It is 40 ms. E. of Oran.

Callender, town of Sild., in Perthshire, with a considerable manufacture of muslin; seated on the river Teath, 30 ms. WSW. of Perth.

Callao, seaport of Peru, with the best harbour on the coast, and a large and safe roadstead defended by the islands Callao and St. Laurence. In the port every commodity is to be procured that vessels may be in need of. The town was almost totally destroyed by an earthquake, in 1746. It is seated on a river of the same name, 5 ms. W. of Lima, of which it is the port. Lon. W. C. 0° 2' E. lat. 12° 2' S.

Calte, town of Algiers, in the province of Constantina, where the French have a factory established for a coral fishery, and trade for grain, wool, leather, and wax. It stands on a rock, almost surrounded by the sea, 36 ms. E. of Bona.

Callen, borough of Ireland, in the cty. of Kilkenny, 10 ms. SW. of Kilkenny.

Calliance, town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad; the houses built of rose wood, and covered with thatch. It is seated near the Kaknah, 74 ms. W. of Beder, and 150 SSE. of Aurungabac.

Callington, borough of Eng. in Cornwall, with a manufacture of cloth; situate on the Lynher, 12 ms. S. of Launceston, and 216 W. by S. of London.

Calloma, town of Peru, celebrated for its silver mines, 70 ms. N. by E. of Arequipa, and 170 S. of Cusco.

Calmar, strong seaport of Sweden, capital of Smaland, and a bishop's see. It is celebrated as the place where the deputies of Sweden, Denmark, and Norway, were appointed to assemble for the election of a king, according to the Union of Calmar. 150 ms. SW. from Stockholm. Lon. 16° 27' E. lat. 56° 40' N.

Caln, E. tp. Chester cty. Penn. Pop. 1810, 974, in 1820, 1162.

Caln, W. tp. Chester cty. Penn. Pop. in 1810, 1003, in 1820, 1182.

Calne, borough of Eng. in Wiltshire, 25 ms. E. of Bristol, and 88 W. of London. Lon. 1° 59' W. lat. 51° 30' N.

Calvados, a department of France, comprehending part of the late province of Normandy.

Calvert, a cty. of the Western shore of Md.; situated between Chesapeake bay and Patuxent river, and bounded on the N. by Anne Arundel cty.; length 26 ms., mean width 8; area 200 sqms. surface generally level or rolling; soil of middling quality. Staples, grain and tobacco. Chief town, Prince Frederick. Pop. 1820, 4365. Ctl. lat. 38° 35' N. lon. W. C. 0° 35' E.

Calumet, Grand, on the Ottawa river, on

the south side, above the Portage de Montague, U. C.

Calumet, Point au, on lake Superior, U. C. on the N. shore, the first point W. of river du Chene, between which places the coast consisting of perpendicular rocks, is dangerous.

Calvi, town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, 8 ms. N. of Capua. Lon. 14° 19' E. lat. 41° 15' N.

Calvi, town of Corsica, on a craggy mountain and gulf of the same name, with a strong fortress, and a good harbour. It is 32 ms. SW. of Bastia. Lon. 9° 16' E. lat. 42° 26' N.

Cam, or *Grant*, river of Eng. which rises in Hertford, and running NE. by Cambridge to the isle of Ely, there falls into the Ouse, to which river it is navigable from Cambridge.

Camana, small district of Aquipo, lying along the Pacific Ocean. Lon. W. C. 3° E. lat. 16' S.

Camaron, cape of Honduras, on the N. side of that country, at the mouth of the river Tinto. Lon. W. C. 6° 50' W. lat. 15° 50' S.

Camarones, large river of S. America, in Patagonia, falling into the Atlantic Ocean, 44° 45' S.

Camarat, seaport of France, in the department of Finisterre and late province of Brittany. It stands on a bay of the same name.

Cambay, large city of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Guzerat. Its products and manufactures are inferior to those of few towns in India; for the country abounds in corn, cattle, and silk; and cornelian and agate stones are found in its rivers. The inhabitants are noted for embroidery; and some of their quilts have been valued at 40l. It is subject to the Poonah Mahrattas, is the port of Amenabad, from which it is distant 56 ms. Lon. 72° 10' E. lat. 22° 25' N.

Cambodia, kingdom of Asia, bounded on the N. by Laos, on the E. by Cochinchina and Ciampa, and on the S. and W. by the gulf and kingdom of Siam; divided by a large river called Mekan, or Cambodia, which annually overflows the country in the rainy season, between June and October.

Cambodia, capital of a kingdom of the same name in Asia, on the river Mekan, or Cambodia, 150 ms. from its mouth. Lon. 104° 5' E. lat. 13° 10' N.

Cambray, fortified city of France, in the department of the North and late province of the Cambresis. It has a considerable manufacture of cambricks, which took their name from this city. It is seated on the Scheldt, 22 ms. SE. of Arras, and 102 N. of Paris. Lon. 5° 20' E. lat. 50° 11' N.

Cambray, or *Gouverneur*, tp. N. Y., in St. Lawrence cty. on the Oswegatchie river.

Cambresis, late province of France, 25 ms. in length; bounded on the N. and E. by Hainault, on the S. by Picardy, and on the W. by Artois, Cambray is the capital, and it is now comprehended in the department of the North.

Cambria, pst. Niagara cty., on Niagara river, N. Y. Pop. 1820, 1134.

Cambria, cty. of Penn. between the Allegany mountains and Laurel hill; bounded by Somerset S., Westmoreland SW., Indiana W., Clearfield N., and Huntingdon and Bedford E.; length 36, mean width 20 ms.; area 720 sqms. Surface hilly and rocky; soil generally of middling quality. Staples, grain, flour, whiskey,

salted provisions, and live stock. Chief town, Ebsenborg. Pop. 1820, 3287. Ctl. lat. $40^{\circ} 30'$ N. Lon. W. C. $1^{\circ} 40'$ W.

Cambridge, town of Eng. the city. town of Cambridgeshire, and seat of a celebrated university. It takes the name of Cambridge from the bridge over the Cam, which divides the town into two parts. It is principally remarkable, for a much celebrated university; consisting of 13 colleges, 4 halls, several schools, and a very extensive library. It is 17 ms. S. of Ely, and 51 N. by E. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 4'$ E. $52^{\circ} 12'$ N.

Cambridge, village of Eng. in Gloucestershire, near Berkeley, on the river Cam.

Cambridge, tp. in the city. of Stormont, lies to the S. and in the rear of Clarence, U. C.

Cambridge, pst. Middlesex city. Mass. and a flourishing university, which consists of 4 elegant brick houses, and is, with respect to its library, philosophical apparatus, and professorships, the first literary institution in America. It was established by the original settlers of Mass. in 1638. Its officers are a president, 20 professors, 2 tutors, 4 proctors, and a regent. The library is the most extensive in the U. S.; and the necessary philosophical and chemical apparatus very complete. Attached to it also, are a botanical garden, cabinet of minerals, and anatomical museum. The buildings are extensive and appropriate. In 1818 the students amounted to nearly 400, and the whole number, according to Mr. Morse, educated in this seminary, from its institution up to 1818, amounted to 4442.

Cambridge, West, tp. Middlesex city. Mass. Pop. 1810, 971; 1820, 1064.

Cambridge, pst. Middlesex city. Mass. Pop. 1810, 2323, including W. Cambridge; 1820, 1518.

Cambridge, tp. and pstv. Franklin city. Ver. on or near Lamocille river, 38 ms. N. W. from Montpelier.

Cambridge, tp. Washington city. N. Y. Pop. 1820, 2491.

Cambridge, pstv. and seat of justice, Dorchester city. Md. on the Choptank river. Lat. $38^{\circ} 40'$ N. Lon. $1^{\circ} 3'$ E. W. C.

Cambridge, pstv. Abbeville district, S. C. 150 ms. NW. from Charleston. It contains 60 or 70 houses, and from 250 to 350 inhabitants.

Cambridge, pst. Wills creek, Guernsey city. Ohio, 23 ms. E. from Zanesville. Pop. 1810, 474, in 1820, 688. The village had in 1820, 300 inhabitants, besides those of the township.

Cambridgeshire, city. of Eng. 50 ms. long, and 25 broad; bounded on the NW. by Lincolnshire, NE. by Norfolk, E. by Suffolk, S. by Essex and Hertfordshire, and W. by the cities of Huntingdon, Bedford, and Northampton. It contains 500,000 acres; is divided into 15 hundreds, and 64 parishes; has a city, a university, and 8 market towns; and sends 6 members to parliament. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 89,346; and 1811, 101,109; and in 1821, 121,909. The principal rivers are the Ouse, Nen, and Cam. The southern and eastern parts are pleasant and healthy; but the northern part, called the isle of Ely, is low and fenny, from the confluence of many rivers. All the waters of the middle part of Eng. which do not

flow into the Thames or the Trent, run into these fens; and in the latter part of the year, they are sometimes overflowed by water, or appear covered with fogs. See *Bedford Level*.

Cambrilla, town of Spain, in Catalonia, surrounded by a wall, and seated near the sea; 14 ms. W. by S. of Tarragona.

Camden, East, tp. in the Midland district, lies Northerly of Ernestown, U. C.

Camden, tp. in the city. of Kent, called also Camden West, on the N. side of the river Thames, opposite to Howard, N. C.

Camden, pst. Lincoln city. Maine. Pop. 1810, 1607, in 1820, 1825.

Camden, pst. Oneida city. N. Y. Pop. 1820, 1772.

Camden, pst. of Clouoester city. N. J., opposite Philadelphia. It is a flourishing village, extending along the river. The houses are neat, and many elegant. Pop. about 650.

Camden, pst. of Kent city. Delaware, 4 ms. SW. from Dover.

Camden, city. of N. C., bounded by Albemarle sound SE., Pasquotank city. and river SW., Virg. N., and Currituck and North river NE.; length 38 ms., mean width 6; area 228 sqms.; surface level, and soil thin and generally sterile. Chief town Jonesborough. Pop. 1820, 6305. Ctl. lat. $36^{\circ} 15'$ N. lon. $0^{\circ} 55'$ E. W. C.

Camden, pst. and seat of justice in Kershaw district, S. C., on the left side of the Wateree river, 36 ms. NE. from Columbia; and 110 NE. from Augusta. It contains 200 houses, and about 1000 inhabitants; the common buildings necessary for judicial purposes; are an Academy, and several places of public worship. The river is navigable from the ocean for boats and other vessels of 70 tons, which renders Camden a place of considerable trade. Two battles were fought here during the revolutionary war; one August 16th, 1780, in which the army of the U. S. under General Gates, was defeated by the British under lord Cornwallis; the other April 3, 1781, between General Greene, and lord Rawdon.

Camden, city. of Geo. forming the SE. angle of that state, on the Atlantic ocean; bounded by that ocean E., by Florida S. and SW., on the W. limits uncertain; and by Glynn N.; length 28 ms., mean width 25; area 700 sqms. surface flat; soil sandy, and in some parts marshy. Staples sugar, cotton, rice, tobacco, &c. Chief town Jefferson. Pop. 1820, 3402. Ctl. lat. 32° N. lon. W. C. $4^{\circ} 20'$ W.

Camden, port, NW. coast of America, in Prince Frederick sound. Lon. W. C. $56^{\circ} 45'$ lat. $56^{\circ} 55'$ N.

Camelford, borough of Eng., in Cornwall, on the river Camel, 24 ms. W. of Launceston, and 229 W. by S. of London. A great quantity of yarn is spun in this place and its neighbourhood. Lon. $4^{\circ} 55'$ W. lat. $50^{\circ} 42'$ N.

Camels Rump, one of the peaks, of the Green Mountains, 20 ms. SE. from Burlington. Lat. $44^{\circ} 20'$ lon. W. C. $4^{\circ} 10'$ E.

Camerino, ancient and populous town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter; on a mountain near the Appennines and the river Chiento, 37 ms. SW. of Ancona. Lon. 13° E. lat. $43^{\circ} 15'$ N.

Cameron, pst. Steuben city. N. Y.

Camillus, pst. Onondaga cty. N. Y. Pop. 1820, 5791.

Caminha, seaport of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Druero-e-Minho, at the mouth of the river Minho, 12 ms. N. of Viana. Lon. 8° 29' W. lat. 41° 50' N.

Cammin, district of Prussian Pomerania, converted into a principality, in favour of the house of Brandenburg, by the treaty of Westphalia. Colberg is the capital.

Cammin, seaport of Prussian Pomerania, in the principality of the same name; seated on the Oder, opposite the isle of Wollin, 30 ms. N. of Stetin. Lon. 14° 55' E. lat. 54° 4' N.

Campagna, or *Campania*, town of Naples in Principato Ulteriore, with a bishop's see, 40 ms. SE. of Naples. Lon. 15° 19' E. lat. 40° 35' N.

Campagna di Roma anciently *Lutium*, province of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State, extending 60 ms. SE. along the Mediterranean, to the frontiers of Naples, formerly the most delightful and most populous country in the world; few villages, little cultivation, and scarcely any inhabitants are now to be seen; no trees, no enclosures; nothing, in short, but the scattered ruins of temples and tombs, which present the idea of a country depopulated by pestilence. Rome is the capital.

Campaign, creek of Ohio, in Gallia cty., falling into Ohio river, 8 ms. above Gallipolis.

Campbell, cty. Virg., bounded N. by James river, NE. by Buckingham, SE. by Charlotte, S. by Roanoke river, or Halifax and Pittsylvania, and SW. by Bedford; length 28 ms., mean width 20; area 560 sqms.; surface hilly; and soil varied. Staples, grain, flour, and tobacco. Chief town, Lynchburg. Pop. 1820, 16,570. Ctl. lat. 37° N. lon. W. C. 2° W.

Campbell, C. H. and pst. Campbell cty. Virg., 10 ms. S. from Lynchburg.

Campbell, cty. Kent., on both sides of Licking river, opposite to the city of Cincinnati; bounded by the Ohio river N. and NE., by Pendleton S. and by Roane W. length 32, mean width 10 ms.; area 320 sqms.; surface hilly, soil productive. Staples, grain, flour, whiskey, live stock, salted provisions, and fruit. Chief town, Newport. Pop. 1820, 9022. Ctl. lat. 39° N. lon. 7° 10' W.

Campbell, cty. E. Ten., in a triangular form, bounded by Kent N., by Clinch river SE., and by Anderson SW.; length 35 ms., mean width 12; area 420; surface hilly, and in part mountainous: soil fertile in the valleys and along the streams. Staples, grain, flour, fruit, and salted provisions. Chief town, Jackson's borough. Pop. 1820, 4244. Ctl. lat. 36° 30' N. 7° 10' W.

Campbell's Point, cape of the NW. coast of N. America, at Cooke's Inlet, SE. side. Lon. W. C. 72° 75' W. lat. 60° 6' N.

Campbell's Grove, village, Iredell cty. N. C.

Campbell's Mills, pst. Abbeville district, S. C.

Campbell's Station, pst. Knox cty. Tenn.

Campbelltown, pstv. Steuben cty. N. Y., pstrd. 254 ms. SW. by W. from Albany.

Campbelltown, pstv. Lebanon cty. Penn., on the road from Lebanon to Harrisburg, 18 ms. from the latter.

Campbellville, pstv. Green cty. Kent. on a small branch of Green river, pstrd. 89 ms. SSW. from Frankfort.

Campbellville, pstv. Henry cty. Kent. 54 ms. NW. from Frankfort.

Campbellton, borough of Sthd. in Argyleshire, on the peninsula of Cantyre. It has a good harbour, and its inhabitants are much engaged in the fishing trade. Lat. 53° 29' N. lon. 5° 42' W.

Campbelltown, pstv. Steuben cty. N. Y.

Campbelltown, pstv. Edgefield district, S. C.

Campden, town of Eng. in Gloucestershire, 22 ms. NE. of Gloucester, and 87 WNW. of London. Lon. 1° 50' W. lat. 52° 4' N.

Campden, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Overysse, with a citadel, and a portal-most choked up. It is seated near the mouth of the Yssel, on the Zuider Zee, 44 ms. NE. of Amsterdam. Lon. 5° 55' E. lat. 52° 38' N.

Campeachy, town of Mexico, in Merida, W. side of the peninsula of Yucatan, on the E. coast of a bay of the same name. It is noted for logwood, which however does not grow very near it. It is defended by a good wall, and strong forts, but is neither so rich, nor carries on such a trade as formerly, it having been the port for the sale. Lon. W. C. 12° 50' W. lat. 20° N. See *Honduras*.

Campkin's, pst. Knox cty. Kent., pstrd. 130 ms. SSE. from Frankfort.

Campoli, town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ulteriore, 23 ms. N. by E. of Aquila. Lon. 43° 57' E. lat. 42° 2' N.

Campo Major, town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 100 ms. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 74° W. lat. 38° 53' N.

Campredon, town of Spain, in Catalonia, at the foot of the Pyrenees, and on the river Ter, 45 ms. N. of Barcelona. Lon. 2° 16' W. lat. 42° N.

Campton, pst. Grafton cty. N. H. Pop. 1810, 873, in 1820, 1047.

Canaan, pst. Somerset cty. Maine. Pop. 1810, 1275, in 1820, 1470.

Canaan, pst. Grafton cty. N. H. Pop. 1810, 1094, in 1820, 1198.

Canaan, pst. Litchfield cty. Con. Pop. 1810, 2202, in 1820, 2332.

Canaan, Columbia cty. N. Y. Pop. 1810, 2079.

Canaan Four Corners, pst. in the NE. angle of Columbia cty. N. Y. 32 ms. SE. from Albany.

Canaan, tp. Wayne cty. Penn. Pop. 1810, 229, in 1820, 526.

Canaan, tp. Athens cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 345.

Canaan, tp. Wayne cty. Ohio. Pop. 1810, 158.

Canada, or the province of Quebec. By the royal proclamation of the 7th of October, 1763, this province was bounded on the E. by the river St. John, and from thence, by a line drawn from the head of that river through lake St. John, to the S. end of lake Nipissing; from whence the line, crossing the river St. Lawrence and lake Champlain in the 45th parallel of N. lat., passes along the high lands which divide the rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence, from those which fall into the sea; and also along the N. coast of the Baye de Chaleurs, and the coast of the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Cape Rosiers; and from thence, crossing the mouth of the river St. Lawrence, by the W. end of the island of Anticosti, terminates at the river St. John.

An act of parliament passed in 1774, has removed the northern and western limits of the province of Quebec, adding to its jurisdiction all the lands comprised between the northern

bounds of N. Y., the western line of Penn., the Ohio, the Mississippi, and the southern boundaries of Hudson's Bay Company.

Canada, a general name for that part of Catholia, or British N. America, lying in the basin of the St. Lawrence. This immense region lies between the parallels 42° and 50° N. and embracing about 30° of lon. The value of Canada, as a habitable country, is very inadequately estimated in the U. S. The soil and climate of U. C. bears a strong analogy with those features in N. York, and the New England states. Under the head of St. Lawrence, the commercial facilities of Canada are noticed. In brief, it is a country, on which a pop. of from 15 to 20 millions may be comfortably placed.

Canada is now divided into two provinces, called Lower Canada and Upper Canada.

Canada, Lower, extends from lat. 45° to 52° N., and from lon. 14° E. to $3^{\circ} 30'$ W. from W. C.; bounded S. by the U. S., W. by U. C., N. by the territories of the Hudson Bay Company, and E. by the Gulf of St. Lawrence; reaching about 500 ms. from S. to N., and 500 from E. to W., with an area of 120,000 sqms. It is divided into 4 large districts, Montreal, Three Rivers, Quebec, and Gaspe, which were again in 1792, subdivided into 21 cities, Bedford, Buckingham, Cornwallis, Devon, Dorchester, Effingham, Gaspe, Hampshire, Hertford, Huntingdon, Kent, Leinster, Montreal, St. Maurice, Northumberland, Orleans, Quebec, Richlieu, Surry, Warwick, and York. The original grants of land in L. C., were made in general under the name of seigniories, upon the principles of feudal tenure and now compose a third species of civil division, next in order to the cities. The grants made by the British government since its domination in Canada, have been laid out in townships, and founded on free and common socage.

In a state of nature Lower Canada was covered with an immense forest of very lofty timber, much of which yet remains. The settlements extend along or near the streams, in general where the soil is most fertile, and means of navigation most attainable. In the angle N. from lat. 45° N. to the St. Lawrence river, the soil is generally very productive, and settlements advancing rapidly. Eastward of this triangle, to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the country is hilly, broken, barren, and but very thinly settled. From the Mingan settlement, on the N. side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, to a short distance above Quebec, the left shore of that great stream is rocky and precipitous. This range of hills leaves the river below the mouth of St. Maurice, and extends towards the Ottawa, which it intersects about 120 ms. above its junction with the St. Lawrence. A very productive body of land is enclosed between this ridge and the respective rivers. Beyond this latter tract, and the margin of the streams, the country to the northward is but very imperfectly known.

The civil government of Lower Canada, is administered by a governor, Lt. governor, executive council, and legislative council, appointed by the king; with a house of representatives, elected by the people.

Returns from the districts give Lower Cana-

da a pop. of 320,679 souls. The aggregate number of emigrants arrived at the port of Quebec in the last 7 years, is 68,534. A third of them, it is thought, have gone to the U. S.

Canada, Upper, commences at a stone boundary on the N. bank of the lake St. Francis, at the cove W. of Point au Bodet, in the limit between the tp. of Lancaster and the seignior of New Longueuil, running along the said limit in the direction of N. 34° W. to the westernmost angle of the seignior of New Longueuil; thence along the north-western boundary of the seignior of Vaudreuil, running N. 25° E. until it strikes the Ottawa river, and ascends by it into lake Timmiskamian; and from the head of that lake by a line drawn due N. until it strikes the boundary line of Hudson's bay, including all the territory to the westward and southward of the said line, to the utmost extent of the country known by the name of Canada.

Upper Canada is divided into Eastern, Midland, Home, and Western districts, and subdivided into 19 cities, viz. Glengary, Stormont Dundas, Grenville, Leeds, Frontenac, Ontario, consisting of the islands in the lake of that name, Addington, Lenox, Prince Edward, Hastings, Northumberland, Durham, York, consisting of two Ridings, Lincoln, consisting of four Ridings, Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Kent.

These cities are divided into tps. ordinary of 9 by 12 ms. They send 16 representatives to the provincial parliament, who, with a legislative council, are called together once every year. The representatives are elected for years, to serve in the assembly, unless the parliament be sooner dissolved by the person ministering the government.

The land in the tps. adjoining the St. Lawrence is, for the most part, fertile, and in high a state of cultivation as can be expected from the time it has been settled; the first improvements being made since the peace of 1783, when all was in a state of nature, & heavily timbered.

There are now between 30 and 40 mills the extent mentioned, on this river, the most remarkable of which are on the Gananoque. Good roads have been opened, and bridges well constructed; some of them over wet lands and the mouths of creeks and rivers of considerable extent; and the first settlers have been able, by their very great industry, to erect comfortable houses.

In the rear of the tps., on the St. Lawrence are upwards of 20 others, in which settlements have commenced, to the southward of the Ottawa or Grand River, which many of them from others are well supplied by the waters of Radeau, and river Petite Nation, with the Gananoque lakes and streams, all of which afford abundance of situations for mills. These riv- like most others in Canada, abound in c- sturgeon, perch and catfish; the ponds aff- ing green and other turtle, with fish of var- sorts. The lands in their vicinity are differ- ly timbered, according to their quality and s- ation. The dry lands, which are gener- high, bear oak and hickory; the low grou- produce walnut, ash, poplar, cherry, sycam- beech, maple, elm, &c. and in some pl- there are swamps full of cedar and cypress

The banks of most of the creeks abound in fine pine timber, and the creeks themselves afford in general good seats for saw mills; materials for building are readily procured.

The heads of the rivers Rideau and Petite Nation, communicate by short portages, or carrying places, with the waters which fall into the St. Lawrence, and promise to afford great advantages to all kinds of inland communication. The forks of Rideau, about which are the tps. of Oxford, Marlborough, and Gower, promise to be, at some future period, an emporium for interior commerce.

The birch canoes, which go to the northwest country, pass up the Ottawa river with merchandise, and return with peltries.

All the tps. on the N. side of lake Ontario, are well watered by small streams, at the mouths of which are ponds, and low land capable of being drained and converted into meadows.

The number of inhabitants, 1806, was 80,000, composed chiefly of emigrants from New Eng. and N. J.

By an actual census of the pop. of this province, in 1825, it appeared that it then contained 157,541 inhabitants. It gained 6444 in the preceding year, having only 151,097, in 1824.

The air of all Canada has been noted for its purity and general serenity. The soil of such a vast extent, necessarily includes every variety; though the general character may be given as productive. Population has constantly, but irregularly advanced since the British conquest. In 1763, it was supposed to contain about 70,000 inhabitants; in 1775, 90,000 and in 1814, 335,000. The two provinces are now inhabited by 478,220 souls, agreeable to the new data introduced into this article. As the documents upon which these results are founded were taken near, or quite, two years past, we may very safely allow for all Canada in 1826, half a million of inhabitants. Of this mass, more than a majority, are descendants of the original French emigrants, who with a considerable part of those from the British islands, render the Roman Catholic religion most prevalent in the colony. This ritual is under the pastoral guidance of one bishop, nine vicars general, and upwards of 200 parochial curates.

For the defence of the Canadas, a regular military establishment is maintained by the British government, amounting in common to between 20,000 and 30,000 men. This force is stationed at various points, along the great line of the St. Lawrence. The commerce of the Canadas, is confined at present, to one outlet, the St. Lawrence. The completion of the Grand Canal of N. York, will slowly divert a share and by far the greatest share of the trade of the Upper Province to N. York. The exports of this extensive country, have been augmenting in more than a ratio with the mean increase of population. In 1769, they amounted to 163,105*l.* and in 1815, to 1,156,000*l.* and the imports, to upwards of 600,000*l.*

Canada, East, creek, N. York, rising in Montgomery and Herkimer cties. flows SSW. about 70 ms. into the Mohawk, which it enters at Openheim.

Canada West, the largest northern branch of

the Mohawk, rises in Montgomery ct., and flowing first W. 20 ms., to the borders of Oneida, turns to the SE. and flowing in that direction 20 ms., falls into the Mohawk, at Herkima.

Canada, Creek north-western branch of Wood creek, in Oneida ct., N. Y.

Canadaway, creek N. Y., in Chataouque ct., enters lake Erie about 24 ms. W. from Dunkirk.

Canadaway. See *Fredonia*.

Canada, tp. Alleghany ct., N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 696.

Canadian River, the great south-western branch of Arkansas river, rises by two large branches in the mountains of New Mexico, and flowing by comparative courses about 600 ms. each, unite at N. lat. 35°, and 18° W. from Washington city. Below the confluence of the two principal branches, the Canadian Fork continues E. 40 ms., where it unites with the Arkansas, receiving in the intermediate distance another large branch from the SW. For the true position, course, and relative extent of the Canadian Fork, the public stands indebted to Major Long.

Canal, psto. Genessee, ct., N. Y.

Canandaigua, lake N. Y. in Ontario county, 15 ms. in length, and 1 mean width. It receives a number of creeks, and discharges its waters at the village of Canandaigua, into an outlet which flows NE. 20 ms. joins Mud creek at Lyons. The level of Canandaigua lake is about 670 feet above that of the Atlantic Ocean, 105 above that of lake Erie, and 299 above the great western canal at Montezuma.

Canandaigua, pstr. and seat of justice in Ontario ct., N. Y., on a rising plain at the outlet of Canandaigua lake. It is one of the most elegant and thriving villages in the interior of the U. S. extending in one street near two miles from the lake. Many of the houses are edifices vying in architectural magnificence with those of the most flourishing commercial seaports. The style of building and gardening, are so tastefully displayed as to give to Canandaigua a peculiarly interesting aspect to the passing traveller. Lon. WC. 0° 17' W. lat. 42° 54' N 207 miles W. from Albany, and 90° E. from Buffalo.

Canandaigua, tp. Ontario ct. N. Y., including the village of the same name. Pop. 1820, 4680.

Cananjarahie, pst. Montgomery ct. N. Y. on the Mohawk river, about 40 ms. westward from Schenectady. Pop. 1820, 4677.

Cananore, large seaport on the coast of Malabar. It was ceded by Tippoo Sultan, regent of Mysore, to the English East India Company, in 1792. Lon. 74° 10' E. lat. 12° N.

Canara, province on the coast of Malabar, subject to the Rajah of Mysore. Its most northerly port is Onore, in lat. 14° 20' N.

Canard, small river of U. C., falls into Detroit river, between Amherstburg and Sandwich.

Canaria, or *The Grand Canary*, principal of the Canary islands, about 180 ms. from the coast of Africa, which gives name to the whole. It is a fruitful island, and famous for the wine that bears its name; the temperature of its air is delightful; and it abounds with good water, with trees, herbs, and delicious fruits. Here

are two wheat harvests, in February and May, and the corn makes bread as white as snow. It is 42 ms. long, and 27 broad; and lies 18 leagues W. by S. of Fuertaventura. Lon. $15^{\circ} 34' W.$ lat. $28^{\circ} 14' N.$

Canary Islands, anciently called the Fortunate Islands, on account of their temperate healthy air and excellent fruits, are seven in number, lying in the Atlantic ocean, near the continent of Africa; namely, Palma, Ferro, Gomera, Teneriffe, Canaria, Fuertaventura, and Lancerota; to which may be added several smaller isles as Graciosa, Roccas, Allegranza, St. Clare, Inferno, and Lobos. From these islands the Canary birds originally came. The N.E. point of these is in Lon. $15^{\circ} 38' W.$ lat. $28^{\circ} 13' N.$

Canary, the capital of the island of Canaria, with a bishop's see, an inquisition, supreme council of the Seven Islands, and a castle seated on a hill. They have sugar houses, in which a great quantity of sugar is made. The wine called Sack, has hence been often termed Canary. It is computed that 10,000 hogsheds are sent annually to Eng. in time of peace. Lon. $15^{\circ} 50' W.$ lat. $28^{\circ} 4' N.$

Canastota. See *Canistota*.

Canavarnal, bay of the U. S., on the Pacific coast. Lon. W. C. $47^{\circ} W.$ lat. $45^{\circ} N.$

Cancalle, bay on the coast of France, 10 ms. E. of St. Maloes, where the English made a descent, under the Duke of Marlborough in 1758, and hence proceeded to burn the ships at St. Maloes.

Candahar, rich trading city of Asia, capital of a kingdom of the same name. While the Persian and Mogul empires were severally undivided, it was the frontier fortress of Hindoostan towards Persia; and was esteemed the key of the western provinces of the latter, and not unfrequently changed masters, although very strong by situation, being surrounded by fens and rocks. It is 145 ms. SW. of Cabul. Lon. $67^{\circ} 13' E.$ lat. $33^{\circ} N.$

Candahar, kingdom of Asia, between the river Indus and Persia, bounded on the N. by Cabul, on the E. by Lahore, on the SE. by Moulton, and on the W. by Persia. The dominions of the king of this country extend westward to the neighbourhood of the city of Tarshish; including generally Cabul, Candahar, Chizni, Gaur, Paishawur, Korasan, and Seistan; this tract is not less than 800 ms. in length; its breadth is not well known, and on the E. side of the Indus, he possesses the territory of Cashmere, and some districts above the city of Attock. Ashmed Abdalla the founder of this kingdom, was originally the chief of an Afghan tribe, named Abdal, (whence the name Abdalli) who was stript of his country by Nadir Shah, in 1739. On the death of Nadir, he suddenly appeared among his former subjects, and erected a considerable kingdom in the eastern part of Persia, adding to it most of the provinces to the W. of the Indus, which had been ceded by the Great Mogul to Nadir Shah, together with Cashmere on the E. of that river.

Candesh, rich and populous province, in the Deccan of Hindoostan, subject to the Poonah Maharrattas. It is bounded on the N. by Malwa, on the E. by Berar, on the S. by Dowlatabad, and on the W. by Baglana.

Candelaria, bay of, at the mouth of the *Atrato* river. Columbia. See *Atrato*.

Candia, island in the Mediterranean, formerly Crete, and to the S. of the Archipelago. The capital of the same name, though populous formerly, is little better than a desert, there being nothing but rubbish, except at the bazar or market-place; and the harbour of Candia is now fit for nothing but boats; but the walls of the towns are standing, and it is the see of a Greek archbishop. The products are corn, wine, oil, wool, silk, and excellent honey. The climate of Candia is delightful. The heat is never excessive; and in the plains violent cold is never felt. In the warmest days of summer the air is cooled by breezes from the sea. Except December and January the whole year is one continued fine day. The sky is always unclouded and serene; the winds, mild and refreshing breezes. The mountains are covered with a great number of odoriferous plants. In a word, from the hills, the vales, and the plains, on all hands there arise the most exquisite perfumes, which embalm the air, and render it a luxury to breathe it. Candia is 200 ms. in length, and 50 in breadth. It is 500 ms. SW. of Constantinople. Lon. $25^{\circ} 18' E.$ lat. $35^{\circ} 18' N.$

Candia, pst. Rockingham cty. N. H. Pop. 1810, 1290, in 1820, 1273.

Candlemas Isles, near the coast of Sandwich Land. Lon. $27^{\circ} 13' W.$ lat. $57^{\circ} 10' S.$

Candor, tp. and psto. Tioga cty. N. Y., on Cattetant creek, 10 ms. NNW. from Owego, and pstrd. 215 ms. SW. by W. from Albany. Pop. 1820, 1655.

Candy, kingdom of Ceylon, containing about a quarter of the island. It is full of hills, whence rivulets proceed, which abound with fish. The inhabitants are dexterous in turning these rivulets to water their land, which is fruitful in rice, pulse, and hemp. The king is absolute, and his subjects are idolaters.

Candy, capital of a kingdom of the same name, in the island of Ceylon. Lon. $80^{\circ} 42' E.$ lat. $7^{\circ} 45' N.$

Candy's Creek, psto. Cherokee nation, in the NW. part of Geo.

Cane, *Grotto del*, famous grotto, on the banks of Lake d'Agano, 7 ms. from Puzzoli, in the kingdom of Naples. A suffocating vapour rises a foot above the bottom of this cave, and is destructive to animal life. A dog having his head held in this vapour, is convulsed in a few minutes, and soon after falls motionless to the earth. The fellows who attend at the cave, have always some miserable dogs, with ropes about their necks, ready for this cruel purpose.

Canea, considerable town of the island of Candia, with a good harbour. The environs are adorned with forests of olive-trees, mixed with fields, vineyards, gardens, and brooks, bordered with myrtle-trees and laurel-roses. Lon. $24^{\circ} 15' E.$ lat. $35^{\circ} 20' N.$

Canarus, small lake of Ontario cty. N. Y., discharges its waters into Genesee river.

Caneto, town of Italy, in the Manfuan, on the river Oglio, often taken and retaken by the French and Austrians. It is 20 ms. W. of Mantua. Lon. $10^{\circ} 22' E.$ lat. $45^{\circ} 9' N.$

Canadea, tp. Alleghany cy. N. Y.

Canfield, pst. Trumbull cy. Ohio, 190 ms. NE. from Columbus, and about 30 NW. from Beaver, in Penn. Pop. 1820, 787.

Canina, capital of the district of the same name, in the N. part of Albania, a province of Turkey in Europe, lying near the entrance of the Gulf of Venice, 8 ms. N. of Valona. Lon. 19° 25' E. lat. 41° 12' N. See *Joanino*.

Canistota, pstv. in Lenox, Madison cy. N. Y. on the great western canal, pstrd. 27 ms. W. from Utica.

Cannay, one of the western isles of Stld. SW. of the isle of Skye. This island is fertile, and is noted for vast basaltic columns, which rise above each other to a great height, in many successive ranges, each separated from the other by a stratum of pebbly concretions. On the E. side of the island, the tops of an immense number of these columns appear at low water, forming a sort of causeway of surprising extent, the surface of which is smooth and regular, like an ordinary paved street.

Canister, tp. Steuben cy. N. Y. Pop. 1820, 891.

Cannaughquensing, village and creek, Butler cy. Penn. Pop. 1300.

Cannaveral, cape of Florida. N. lat. 28° 22', lon. W. C. 3° 55' W. It was off this cape, April 29th, 1814, that the British brig *Epervier*, of 32 guns, and 128 men, was captured by the U. S. sloop *Peacock*, captain Warrington, after an action of 42 minutes.

Cannaball, river, branch of Missouri, from the W. below the Mandan village, and above the Wetarhoo.

Canouche, river of Georgia, branch of the Ogechee.

Cannonsburg, tp. Washington cy. Penn. Pop. 1820, 440.

Cannonsburg, pstv. Washington cy. Penn., on the road from Pittsburg to Washington, 18 ms. from the former, and 7 from the latter place. It is the seat of Jefferson college, formerly an Academy, but changed from the latter to the former in 1802. The college is under the direction of a president and two professors. The library contains about 1000 volumes, and the philosophical apparatus is respectable.

Cannonville, pstv. Delaware cy. N. Y., pstrd. 141 ms. SW. from Albany.

Canobia, town of Italy, in the Milanese, on lake Maggiore, 35 ms. NNW. of Milan. Lon. 8° 44' E. lat. 45° 55' N.

Canoe Camp, pstv. Tioga cy. Penn.

Canoga, small creek, N. Y., between Seneca and Cayuga lakes, discharges into Seneca outlet.

Canoge, the ruins of which are at present of great extent, is a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Agra, seated on the Ganges, near its confluence with the Calini. It is now reduced to the size of a middling town. It is said to have been built more than 1000 years before the Christian era, and to have been the capital of all Hindoostan, under the predecessor of Porus, who fought against Alexander. In the 6th century, it was said to contain 30,000 shops, in which betel-nut was sold. It is 127 ms. SE. of Agra. Lon. 80° 13' E. lat. 27° 3' N.

Canonicut, island in Narraganset bay, belong-

ing to the state of R. I. The soil is fertile and well cultivated; the inhabitants are about 600.

Canosa, town of the kingdom of Naples, in Terra di Barri. Between Canosa and the river Osanto, are still some traces of the ancient town of Cannæ, in the plane of which was fought the celebrated battle between Hannibal and the Romans. Lon. 16° 32' E. lat. 41° 30' N lon. W. C. 16° 5' E.

Canso, seaport of Nova Scotia, on a strait which separates Nova Scotia from Cape Breton. Near this town is a fine fishery for cod. Lon. 55° W. lat. 45° 20' N.

Canstat, town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the Neckar, 2 ma. NE. of Stutgardt. Lon. 19° 14' E. lat. 48° 53' N.

Cantal, department of France, including part of the late province of Auvergne. The capital is St. Flour.

Cantazuro, town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, near the sea, 20 ms. E. of Nicasastro. Lon. 16° 47' E. lat. 39° 3' N.

Canterbury, ancient city of Eng. the capital of Kent, with an archbishop's see, the metropolitan of all Eng. It is governed by a mayor, and possesses a share of the silk manufactures introduced by the Wallons, who have here a church under the cathedral. It is seated on the river Steur, 26 ms. ESE. of Rochester, and 56 of London. Lon. 1° 4' E. lat. 51° 19' N.

Canterbury, pst. Rockingham cy. N. H. Pop. 1810, 1526, 1820, 1696.

Canterbury, pst. Windham cy. Conn. Pop. 1810, 1812, in 1820, 1984.

Canterbury, pst. Orange cy. N. Y., on the right bank of the Hudson, between West-Point and Newburgh.

Canterbury, pst. Kent cy. Del., between Camden and Frederica.

Canjon, or *Quangtung*, one of the southern provinces of China; bounded on the NE. by Fokien, on the N. by Kiangsi, on the W. by Quan-si and the kingdom Tonking, and every where else by the seas. The country is diversified with hills and plains, and the soil is in general so fertile that it produces two crops annually. Canton is the capital.

Canton, large, populous, and wealthy city of China, Capital of the province of that name, stands on the river Peking. It is a seaport and one of the finest in the empire. The number of inhabitants was computed at 1,000,000, but later calculations have made them considerably less. Lon. 133° 12' E. lat. 23° 7' N.

Canton, pst. Oxford cy. Maine, 67 ms. NNW. from Portland.

Canton, pst. Norfolk cy. Mass. Pop. 1810, 1353, in 1820, 1268.

Canton, tp. Hartford cy. Con. Pop. 1810, 1374, in 1820, 1322.

Canton, pst. St. Lawrence cy. N. Y. Pop. 1820, 1337.

Canton, tp. Washington cy. Penn. Pop. 1810, 1335, in 1820, 1276.

Canton, tp. Bradford cy. Penn. Pop. 1820, 569.

Canton, tp. Stark cy. Ohio. Pop. 1810, 846, in 1820, 1398.

Canton, pstv. and seat of justice in Stark county Ohio, on the Nimishillen creek, over which, in the vicinity of the village four fine

bridges have been erected, NW. from Steubenville 58, and NE. from Zanesville 90 ms.

Canton, vil. Belmont cty. Ohio.

Canton, land district of Ohio, includes part of Stark, and all of Wayne and Richland cties; and is composed of 21 ranges of tps. comprehended between the Greenville treaty line on the S., and the Connecticut Western Reserve on the N., excepting the seven easternmost ranges which belong to the Steubenville district. The land office for this district is at Worcester in Wayne cty.

Canton, pstv. Wilcox cty. Al. on the left bank of the Al. river about 40. ms. by water below Cahaba.

Cantwell's Bridge, pst. on the Appoquinimink, in N. Castle cty. Del. 9 ms. S. from. St. Georges, and 19 from New Castle.

Caney Fork, branch of Cumberland river, rises in Warren, White, and Jackson counties, in Tennessee, and flowing NW. enters Smith cty. and falls into Cumberland at Carthage.

Cantyre, the southern division of Argyleshire, in Scotland. It is a narrow peninsula between the Atlantic Ocean, and the Frith of Clyde. To the S. the peninsula terminates in a great promontory, surrounded by a group of dangerous rocks, called the Mull of Cantyre. The soil, in general, is fertile.

Caorlo, small island in the Gulf of Venice, on the coast of Venetian Friuli, 20 ms. SW. of Aquileia. It has a town of the same name, with a bishop's see. Lon. 12° 30' E. lat. 45° 42' N.

Capacio, episcopal town, Naples in Principato Citeriore, 16 ms. S. of Salerno. Lon. 15° 3' E. lat. 40° 20' N.

Capatina, creek, and psto. Belmont cty. Ohio, 12 ms. below Wheeling.

Cape, tp. Cumberland cty. Maine. Pop. 1820, 52.

Cape Breton, very irregular island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, about 100 ms. in length, and forming a part of the province of L. C. separated from Nova Scotia by the Strait, or gut of Canso. The shores of this island are remarkable for the antiquity, and abundance of its fisheries. The interior of the island is fertile, and abounds with mineral coal. Pop. about 3000.

Cape Elizabeth, tp. Cumberland cty. Maine. Pop. 1810, 1415, in 1820, 1688.

Cape Girardeau, cty. Misu. bounded by Misp. river NE. New Madrid cty. S. St., Francis river, W., and St. Genevieve cty. N., length 48 ms.; mean width 25; area 1200 square ms.; surface mostly level, and in part liable to annual submersion. Soil fertile; staples, some cotton, Indian corn, live stock, &c. Chief towns, Jackson and Girardeau. Pop. 1820, 5968. Ctl. lat. 37° 20' N. Lon. W. C. 12. 25' W.

Cape Girardeau, pstv. Cape Girardeau cty. Misp. on the right bank of the Misp. river. N. lat. 37° 22', lon. W. C. 12° 10' W.

Cape Charles, the extreme southern point of the peninsula, between the Atlantic Ocean and Chesapeake bay.

Cape Cod, remarkable point of land in Mass. extending in form of a long narrow peninsula, into the Atlantic Ocean. It forms a part of Barnstable cty. The extreme NW. point of this Cape, is at lon. W. C. 6° 48' E. lat. 42° 6' N.

Cape Cod Bay, between Cape Cod peninsula, and Barnstable Plymouth cties. Mass.

Cape Farewell, southern extremity of Greenland. Lon. W. C. 33° E. lat. 59° 58' N.

Cape Fear, southern extremity of Smith's island, at the mouth of Cape Fear river, N. C. Lon. W. C. 1° 25' W. lat. 33° 32' N.

Cape Fear River, the most considerable river which flows entirely in N. C. It rises principally in Rockingham and Guilford cties; whence it pursues a SSE. course to the Atlantic Ocean.

Good Hope, *Cape of*, the southern extremity of Africa, discovered by the Portuguese navigator, Bartholomew Diaz, in 1493, who gave it the name of *Cabo Tormentoso*, from the boisterous weather which he met with near it; but Emanuel, king of Portugal, on the return of Diaz, changed its name to that of Cape of Good Hope, from the hope he entertained of finding a passage beyond it to India; and in this he was not deceived, for Vasco de Gama, having doubled this cape on the 20th November, 1497, proceeded to India, and landed at Calicut, on the 22d May, 1498. The Cape of Good Hope was first touched at by the Dutch in 1600, and 1650 they established a settlement at this place, of which they held undisturbed possession for near 150 years. Here is a neat town called Cape-town, rising in the midst of a desert, surrounded by black and dreary mountains. See *Cape Town*.

Cape of Good Hope, colony, extends over all the southern regions of Africa; bounded by the Atlantic Ocean W., by the great South Sea S., by Cafferland NE., and by the deserts of interior Africa N., length from W. to E. 600 ms., mean width 200; area, about 120,000 sqms. It is divided into the districts of the Cape, Zwillingdam, Stellenbosch, and Graafreynet. This fine Dutch colony surrendered by capitulation to the British in 1795, but was restored in 1802, by the treaty of Amiens. It again surrendered to the British, in 1806; and now forms part of their dominions.

Cape Henry, opposite Cape Charles, the point to the SE. off the mouth of Chesapeake bay.

Cape Hinlopen, Sussex county, Del. opposite Cape May, from which it is distant NW. 22 ms. Lon. W. C. 1° 57' E. lat. 38° 44'.

Cape Hope, light house NW. point of Martha's vineyard.

Capelle, town of France, now in the department of Aisne, lately in the province of Picardy, 8 ms. NE. of Guise, taken by the Spaniards in 1636, but retaken the year after. Lon. 3° 50' E. lat. 49° 58' N.

Cape May, point of land in the state of N. J., formed by the Atlantic Ocean and the bay of Delaware. Lon. W. C. 2° 18' E. lat. 38° 56' N.

Cape May Court House, pstv. and seat of justice in Cape May cty. N. J. a few ms. N. from Cape May, 34 SE. from Bridgetown, and 74 from Philadelphia, in the lat. of 39° N. and 75° W. See *Middletown*.

Cape May, cty. of N. J., the southern extremity of that state; bounded SE. by the Atlantic Ocean, W. by Delaware bay, NW. by Cumberland, and by Tuckahoe, and Great Egg Harbor rivers NE; length 31, mean

width 10 ms., area 310 sqms.; surface level, soil sandy. Chief town, Middletown. Pop. 1820, 4265. Ctl. lat. $39^{\circ} 10'$ lon. W. C. $2^{\circ} 15'$ E.

Cape Neddick, cape, and psto. York cty. Maine, 53 ms. SW. from Portland.

Capestan, town of France, in the department of Aude, and late province of Languedoc, near the river Aude, and the famous canal of Languedoc. Lon. $3^{\circ} 8'$ E. lat. $43^{\circ} 21'$ N.

Cape St. Michael, seignior of Lower Canada, in Surry cty., nearly opposite Quebec.

Cape Town, capital of the cape of Good Hope colony, in Africa. Lat. $33^{\circ} 56'$ S. lon. $18^{\circ} 23'$ E. from London, and $95^{\circ} 23'$ E. from W. C. This city stands on a capacious bay of the Atlantic Ocean. It is tolerably well built. Pop. 15,000. The adjacent country is mountainous, though the valleys are fertile and well cultivated. This city being the great entrepot between the Atlantic and Indian Oceans, must be at all times a very important commercial position. Cape Town, with the whole S. of Africa, was ceded to Great Britain in 1814.

Cape Vincent, village of Jefferson cty. N. Y., on the St. Lawrence river.

Caphon springs, pstv. Frederick cty. Vir.

Capitanata, province of Naples; bounded on the N. by the Gulf of Venice, on the E. by Terra di Bari, on the S. by Basilicata and Principato Ulteriore, and on the W. by Molise and Abruzzo. The capital is Manfredonia.

Capitanata, town of New Granada, 60 ms. from Tunja.

Capo Fino, a barren rock, in the territory of Genoa, with a castle on its eastern peak. Near it is a small harbour of the same name, 13 ms. ESE. of Genoa. Lon. $8^{\circ} 56'$ E. lat. $44^{\circ} 20'$ N.

Capo D'Istria, town of Italy, in the Venetian Istria, on the Gulf of Trieste, whose principal revenue consists in wine and salt. It is 8 ms. S. of Trieste. Lon. $14^{\circ} 6'$ E. lat. $45^{\circ} 49'$ N.

Capolica, small river of Mexico, in the intendancy of Oaxaca, flows into the Gulf of Tehuantepec. Lon. W. C. $19^{\circ} 5'$ W. lat. 16° N.

Caprula, isle in the Mediterranean Sea, to the NE. of Corsica, on which it depends. It has a strong castle, and is 15 ms. in circumference. Lon. 10° E. lat. $43^{\circ} 5'$ N.

Capraia, nearly coinciding with the ancient *Coronaea* of Boetia, now Livadia; it is a village on the ancient Cephissus.

Capri, island of Naples, in the Mediterranean, opposite Sorrento. A vast quantity of quails come here every year, forming the principal revenue of the bishop, who is hence called the bishop of Quails. It is 5 ms. in length and 2 in breadth.

Capri, capital of an island of the same name, with a strong castle. It was once a delightful place, embellished with magnificent works, which were demolished after the death of Tiberius. Lon. $14^{\circ} 8'$ E. lat. $40^{\circ} 11'$ N.

Capitina, creek of Ohio, rising in the SW. angle of Belmont cty. and falling into the Ohio river opposite Capitina island, 23 ms. by water below Wheeling.

Capua, town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, with an archbishop's see. It is 2 ms. from the ancient Capua, and was built out of its ruins. It was taken by the Austrians in 1707; and is seated on the Volturno, 15 ms. N. of Naples. Lon. $14^{\circ} 19'$ E. lat. $41^{\circ} 7'$ N.

Caraccas, province of S. America, in the republic of Colombia, included in the W. part of the province of Venezuela. It is bounded on the N. by the Gulf of Mexico, on the E. by Cumana, and on the S. by New Granada. The coast is rocky and mountainous, interspersed with small fertile valleys; in general with a clear air and wholesome climate. The chief town is Caraccas.

Caraccas, or *St. Jago de Leon*, capital of Caraccas. It is situated in an elevated valley between two mountains, 2900 feet above the level of the sea. It is much subjected to earthquakes, one occurred March 16th, 1812, which reduced great part of the city to ruins, and the pop. from upwards of 32,000 to less than 20,000 persons. Lon. W. C. $10^{\circ} 14'$ E. lat. $10^{\circ} 34'$ N.

Caramania, province of Turkey in Asia, in the S. part of Natolia. Most of the houses have turrets so contrived as to cool the rooms in summer. Satalia is the capital.

Caramanta, province of Terra Firma, lying on both sides the river Cauca: bounded on the N. by the district of Carthagena, on the E. by New Granada, on the S. and W. by Popayan, and Panama. It is a valley surrounded by high mountains, and there are rivulets whence the natives get very good salt.

Caramanta, capital of a province of that name in Terra Firma, republic of Colombia, seated on the Cauca, 240 ms. NNE. of Popayan. Lon. $75^{\circ} 15'$ W. lat. $5^{\circ} 18'$ N.

Carangas, small province of Peru, in the Andes, to the E. of Arica, on both sides of the river Desaguadara.

Carango, inconsiderable island in the E. Indies, near Bombay. It affords nothing but some rice, fowls, and goats.

Carara, town of Tuscany, in the principality of Massa, between Massa and Sarzana, 5 ms. from each. Near this place are quarries of marble of various colours. Lon. $9^{\circ} 55'$ E. lat. $44^{\circ} 5'$ N.

Carasu, river of Natolia, which rises in Caramania, crosses part of Aladula, and falls into the Mediterranean.

Carasu-Mestri, river of Romania, which rises in mount Ithodope, and falls into the Archipelago.

Carasui, lake in Bulgaria, said to be 55 ms. in circumference, and to contain several islands. It is formed by a branch of the Danube, not far from its entrance into the Black Sea.

Caravacca, town of Spain, among the mountains near the river Segura, in Mercia. It is 50 ms. NW. of Carthagena. Lon. $2^{\circ} 5'$ W. lat. $38^{\circ} 5'$ N.

Caravelle, cape of the island of Martinico, on the NE. coast. Lon. W. C. $16^{\circ} 4'$ E. lat. $14^{\circ} 55'$ N.

Carussone, ancient town of France, in the department of Aude, and late province of Languedoc. Here are manufactures of all sorts of cloth. It is 15 ms. W. of Narbonne, and 400 S. of Paris. Lon. $2^{\circ} 25'$ E. lat. $43^{\circ} 14'$ N.

Cardiff, borough of S. Wales in Glamorgan-shire. It is a large and well built town. It is seated on the Taaf, over which is a bridge, and it has a considerable trade with Bristol. Cardiff is 12 ms. E. of Cowbridge, and 164 W. of London. Lon. $3^{\circ} 12'$ W. lat. $51^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Cardigan, county-town of Cardiganshire, on

the river Tyvy, over which is a handsome stone bridge; 33 ms. NE. of St. David's and 225 WNW. of London. Lon. $4^{\circ} 38'$ W. lat. $52^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Cardigan Bay, on the coast of Cardiganshire, at the mouth of the Tyvy, extending to Barsey island in Carnarvonshire. It is 40 ms. from one cape to the other, and affords secure shelter for ships.

Cardiganshire, cty. of S. Wales, bounded on the N. by Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire, on the E. by Radnorshire and Brecknockshire, on the S. by Carmarthenshire, and Pembroke-shire, and on the W. by Cardigan Bay. It extends 42 ms. from N. to S. and 20 from E. to W.; and is divided into five hundreds, containing six market-towns, and 64 parishes, extending over 500,000 acres. It lies in the diocese of St. David's, and sends two members to parliament. The air is milder here than in most parts of Wales. To the S. and W. are plains fruitful in corn; but the N. and E. parts are a continued ridge of mountains, however there are cattle bread in all parts; but they have neither wood nor coals of their own for fuel. They have fish in plenty, with fowls both tame and wild. Near the rivers are great numbers of otters; and in the valleys are several lakes. The mountains abound with veins of lead and silver ore; and the mines have been worked several times to great advantage: Sir Hugh Middleton is said to have cleared 2000*l.* a month, for several years together, which enabled him to bring the New River water to London; but he expended the whole on that great object. The principal rivers are the Tyvy, the Hydal, and the Istwith. Pop. 1801, 42,956; in 1811, 50,260; and in 1821, 57,311.

Cardona, town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a castle. Near it is an inexhaustible mountain of salt, of several colours, which, when washed, becomes white; and there are vineyards, which produce excellent wine. It is seated on an eminence, near the river Cardenero, 30 ms. NW. of Barcelona. Lon. $1^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $41^{\circ} 36'$ N.

Carelia, eastern part of Finland. It belonged formerly to Sweden, but now to Russia. See *Wiburgh*.

Carentan, town of France, in the department of the Channel and late province of Normandy, with an ancient castle, 8 ms. from the sea. Lon. $1^{\circ} 4'$ W. lat. $49^{\circ} 16'$ N.

Cares, or *Kareis*, town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, 17 ms. SE. from Salonica.

Carew, village of Wales, on an arm of Milford-haven; remarkable for its ruins.

Carfagnano, See *Castle Nuovo di Carfagnano*.

Carhaix, town of France, in the department of Finisterre, on the river Yer, 19 ms. S. of Morlaix.

Carham, village of Eng. in Northumberland, 5 ms. E. of Kelso.

Cariaco, gulf of S. America, in Cumana, extending between the continent and a long narrow peninsula terminated by cape Araya, NW. 17 ms. from the city of Cumana.

Cariaco, small river falling into the gulf of the same name.

Cariaco, town of Cumana, at the head of the *Cariaco* gulf.

Cariati, town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, near the Gulf of Taranto, 25 ms. N. of St. Severino.

Caribbean Sea, that part of the Atlantic Ocean lying between Cuba, St. Domingo, and Porto Rico on the N. and the republic of Colombia. S. See *America*.

Caribbe Islands, the most eastern islands of the W. Indies, divided into Windward and Leeward islands.

Caribeeuf, island in Lake Superior about 100 ms. NW. from the falls of St. Mary.

Carical, town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, where the French had a settlement, which was taken by the British in 1760. It stands at the mouth of a branch of the Cavery, 8 ms. S. of Tranguebar.

Carignan, town of France, in the department of Ardennes. It was formerly called Ivoix, and belonged to Luxemburg; but was ceded to Louis XIV. who changed the name. It is seated on the Chiers, 8 ms. ESE. of Sedan.

Carignan, town of Piedmont, in a district of the same name, with a castle, seated on the river, Po, 12 ms. S. by W. of Turin.

Cariman Java, cluster of islands to the N. of Java, at the principal of which ships touch for refreshment, in their voyage to Borneo. Lon. $110^{\circ} 12'$ E. lat. $5^{\circ} 56'$ S.

Carinacon, chief of the Granadilla islands, in the W. Indies, 16 ms. NNE. of Granada. It produces much cotton, and has a good harbour, Lon. $61^{\circ} 22'$ W. lat. $12^{\circ} 28'$ N.

Carinola, town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, seated near Mount Massico, 25 ms. NW. of Naples.

Carinthia, dutchy of Germany, in the circle of Austria, E. by Stiria, S. by Carniola and Friuli, and W. by Tyrol and Salzburg. It is mountainous and woody, but yields good pasturage, and abounds in excellent iron and lead. Clagenfurt is the capital.

Carion Crow, creek, of Lou., forming part of the limit between Opelousas and Attacapas.

Carisbrook Castle, ancient castle, near Newport, in the Isle of Wight, one mile S. of Newport, now the seat of the governor of the Isle of Wight, and has a strong garrison.

Caristo, or *Castel Rosso*, episcopal town of Greece, at the S. extremity of the island of Negropont. Lon. $24^{\circ} 35'$ E. lat. $38^{\circ} 4'$ N.

Corlentini, See *Lentini*.

Carlingford, borough and seaport of Ireland, in the cty. of Louth, with a castle on a rock. It is noted for excellent oysters, and seated on Carlingford bay, 21 ms. N. of Drogheda. Lon. $6^{\circ} 5'$ W. lat. $54^{\circ} 11'$ N.

Carlinvark, village of Sld., at the N. corner of a lake of its name, 7 ms. NE. of Kirkcudbright, with a considerable manufacture of cotton.

Carlisle, city of Eng. and the capital of Cumberland. It is governed by a mayor, and contains about 12,000 inhabitants. Carlisle has considerable manufactures of coarse linens, cottons, calicoes, muslins, whips, and fish-hooks. It is 60 ms. S. of Edinburgh, and 301 NNW. of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 53'$ W. lat. $54^{\circ} 46'$ N.

Carlisle, tp. Middlesex cty. Mass. Pop. 1810, 672, in 1820, 681.

Carlisle, pst. Schoharie cty. N. Y. Pop. 1820, 1583.

Carlisle, pstv. and capital of Cumberland cty. Penn., on the S. side of Connetquot creek, 18 ms. W. by S. from Harrisburg, 37 N. by W.

of York, about NW. from Lancaster, and 118 from Philadelphia. The city was divided from Lancaster, and Carlisle made the principal seat of justice of Cumberland city. January, 1749-50. The town is pleasantly situated, and the houses are built principally with bricks and limestone, plain and commodious. The streets are laid out in straight lines, and of a convenient width. It is the seat of a seminary of learning, called Dickinson College, founded in 1783, which, after languishing many years, has been revived by the exertions of individuals, and by a liberal grant from the legislature of Pennsylvania. Pop. about 3000.

Carlisle, borough and tp. Cumberland city. Penn. Pop. 1810, 2491, in 1820, 2908.

Carlisle, village, Bourbon city. Kent.

Carlisle, pstv. Nicholas city. Kent.

Carlrow, or *Catherlough*, city of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 28 ms. in length, and 8 in breadth; bounded on the E. by Wicklow and Wexford, on the W. by Queen's city and Kilkenny, and on the N. by Kildare.

Carlrow, or *Catherlough*, town of Ireland, in a city of the same name, on the river Barrow, 16 ms. NE. of Kilkenny. Lon. $7^{\circ} 14' W.$ lat. $52^{\circ} 48' N.$

Carlrow, pstv. Hopkins city. Kent. about 200 ms. SW. by W. from Frankfort.

Carlrowitz, town of Slavonia, seated on the Danube, 38 ms. NW. of Belgrade. Lon. $20^{\circ} 5' E.$ lat. $44^{\circ} 45' N.$

Carlscrena, or *Carlscreon*, seaport of Sweden, in the province of Blekingen. It derives its origin and name from Charles XI. who first laid the foundations of a new town in 1680, and removed the fleet from Stockholm to this place, on account of its advantageous situation in the centre of the Swedish seas. The town contains about 11,000 inhabitants, and the suburbs are fortified, toward the land, by a stone wall. Formerly, vessels in this port, when careened and repaired, were laid upon their sides in the open harbour, until a dock was hollowed in the solid rock, in 1724, capable of receiving a first rate man of war. A project for constructing 30 covered docks, and other improvements, was begun in 1759: but they have proceeded slowly. One dock was finished in 1779, and gives an idea of the expense and greatness of the plan; the bottom and sides are of hewn granite; rows of granite pillars support the roof, and bear rather the appearance of a colonnade to a temple, than a receptacle for ships. Carlscrena, is 220 ms. SW. of Stockholm. Lon. $15^{\circ} 26' E.$ lat. $56^{\circ} 20' N.$

Carlstadt, capital of Croatia, on the river Kulp, 140 ms. S. of Vienna. Lon. $15^{\circ} 21' E.$ lat. $56^{\circ} 2' N.$

Carlstadt, town of Sweden, in Wermeland, on the island of Tingwalla, which is formed by two branches of the Clara Elbe. It is a bishop's see. The town contains 1500 inhabitants, who carry on a trade in iron and wood across lake Wenner. It is 133 ms. W. of Stockholm. Lon. $13^{\circ} 43' E.$ lat. $59^{\circ} 16' N.$

Carlstadt, town of Germany, in the bishopric of Wurtzburg, seated on the Maine, 16 ms. N. of Wurtzburg. Lon. $9^{\circ} 12' E.$ lat. $49^{\circ} 56' N.$

Carlisle, pstv. Washington city. Ill., on the left bank of Kaskaskia river, 27 ms. SE. from Vandalia.

Carmagnola, trading town of Piedmont, on a small river, which runs into the Po, 14 ms. S. of Turin. Lon. $7^{\circ} 45' E.$ lat. $44^{\circ} 51' N.$

Carmel, a mountain in Palestine, 50 ms. N. of Jerusalem.

Carmel, pst. Penobscot city. Maine. Pop. 1820, 153.

Carmel, pst. Putnam city. N. Y. Pop. 1820, 2247.

Carmel, pstv. Geo. in the Cherokee nation.

Carmi, pstv. and seat of justice, White city. Ill., on Little Wabash, 20 ms. above its mouth 42 N. from Shawneetown. Lat. $38^{\circ} 7' N.$ lon. $W. C. 11^{\circ} 5'.$

Carmichael, pstv. Green city. Penn.

Carnarvon. See *Caernarvon*.

Carnarvon, tp. in the SE. part of Berks city. Penn. Pop. 1810, 723, in 1820, 829.

Carnarvon, tp. in the NE. part of Lancaster city. Penn. Pop. in 1810, 1084, and in 1820, 1412.

Carnatic, country of the peninsula of Hindoostan, extending from the Guntoor circar, along the whole coast of Coromandel, to Cape Cormorin; including its appendages, which are Tanjore, Maravar, Trichinopoly, Madura, and Tivevelley. It is 570 ms. from N. to S. but no where more than 120 wide, and commonly no more than 75. The annual revenue of the nabob of Arcot, its sovereign, is stated at about 1,500,000*l.*, out of which he pays a subsidy of 160,000*l.* to the English E. India Company, towards the expense of their military establishment. The British possessions in the Carnatic are confined chiefly to the tract called the Jaghire, whose annual revenue is 150,000*l.* There is, besides, a land revenue dependent on Madras, of 725,000*l.* The Carnatic is rich, fertile and populous; and contains an incredible number of fortresses; public monuments too, the unequivocal marks of civilization and opulence, are more common here than in the northern parts of India. In 1787, the E. India Company took the whole administration of the Carnatic, and the collection of the nabob's revenues into their own hands. Arcot is the capital.

Carnesville, pstv. and seat of justice, Franklin city. Geo. on one of the head branches of Broad river, by pstrd. 110 ms. N. from Milledgeville. Lat. $34^{\circ} 26' N.$ lon. $W. C. 6^{\circ} 38' W.$

Carniola, a province of Germany, in the circle of Austria, bounded on the N. by Carinthia and Stiria, on the E. by Slavonia and Croatia, on the S. by Morlachia and Istria, and on the W. by Friuli. It is full of rocks and mountains, some of which are cultivated, others naked and barren, and others continually buried in snow. Laubach is the capital.

Carolina, North, one of the original states of the U. S. of N. America. It is bounded E. and SE. by the Atlantic ocean, S. by S. C., W. by Ten., and N. by Virg. N. C. has an ocean border, from the SE. angle, of Virg.

To Little Inlet 300 ms.
In common with S. C. 300

Carried forward 600

Brought forward, 660 ms.
 In common with Ten. - - - 165
 In common with Virg. - - - 300

Having an entire outline of - - 1065

Extreme length 420 ms., from the SW. angle of Haywood cty. to Cape Hatteras. The area being about 45,500 sqms.; the mean width must be about 110 ms. The greatest breadth, is from Little Inlet, N. lat. 33° 50' to the Virg. line, N. lat. 36° 30', equal to 160 minutes of lat. or 184 statute ms. nearly.

Except Georgia, there is no other state in the Union which presents so marked a difference of soil and climate as does N. C. Similar to the other states S. from N. Y., which have an ocean limit, this state is naturally subdivided into the alluvial, hilly, and mountainous sections.

The following Tables exhibit the relative and aggregate population of N. C., with the comparative area in sqms. of its cities, and natural sections.

TABLE NO. I. ALLUVIAL OR EASTERN SECTION,
N. CAROLINA.

Population in 1820.

Counties.	Area in sqms.	Whites.	Free col'd. persons.	Slaves.	Total.
Beaufort	670	5869	335	3702	9906
Bertie	700	4130	250	5025	9405
Bladen	1500	4346	142	2786	7216
Brunswick	1260	2937	209	2334	5480
Camden	228	4442	117	1746	6305
Carteret	600	4171	109	1329	5609
Chowan	200	2839	156	3469	6464
Crowin	400	2922	77	913	3912
Columbus	1020	6563	1744	5087	13394
Craven	1500	9230	564	4751	14545
Cumberland	420	6098	146	1854	8098
Currituck	640	6084	61	3599	9744
Duplin	460	7273	258	5745	13276
Edgecomb	276	3989	163	2685	6837
Gates	280	2294	65	2174	4533
Greene	672	6236	1551	9440	17257
Halifax	364	3680	788	3244	7712
Hertford	800	3241	146	1580	4967
Hyde	640	6406	115	3086	9607
Johnson	300	2300	152	2764	5216
Jones	320	3336	114	3354	6804
Lenoir	490	3378	92	2850	6320
Martin	540	4522	218	3445	8185
Nash	1350	5086	219	4561	9866
N. Hanover	480	5254	725	7263	13242
Northamp-	700	4179	60	2777	7016
ton	288	4860	532	2616	8008
Onslow	200	4179	213	2467	6859
Pasquotank	640	5731	29	4241	10001
Perquimans	800	5459	57	2021	7537
Pitt	825	5677	428	2099	8294
Richmond	700	5878	168	2807	8853
Robeson	720	3007	51	1261	4319
Samson	360	2242	77	1667	3986
Tyrrel	600	5721	157	3162	9040
Washington					
Wayne					
Amount	22743	163559	10009	113830	287398

TABLE NO. II. HILLY OR MIDDLE SECTION,
Population in 1820.

Counties.	Area in square miles.	Whites.	Free col'd. persons.	Slaves.
Anson	760	8911	147	3476
Cabaras	240	5612	17	1599
Caswell	400	7543	293	5416
Chatham	860	8670	183	3808
Franklin	540	4873	159	4709
Granville	690	8624	621	9071
Guilford	650	12692	208	1611
Mecklenburg	800	7710	674	11402
Montgomery	756	6860	18	1715
Moore	530	5778	84	1296
Orange	900	16777	562	6153
Person	400	5275	80	3674
Randolph	1226	10017	228	1070
Rockingham	560	8350	150	2974
Rowan	1440	20489	139	5371
Stokes	960	11634	195	2204
Wake	1000	11951	734	7417
Warren	345	4214	190	6754
Amount	13057	165980	4582	79720

TABLE NO. III. WESTERN OR MOUNT.
SECTION, N. C.
Population in 1820.

Counties.	Area in sqms.	Whites.	Free col'd. persons.	Slaves.
Ashe	768	4045	40	250
Buncombe	2125	9467	33	1042
Burke	1320	11419	75	1917
Haywood	1450	3780	19	274
Iredell	800	10058	25	2988
Lincoln	1200	14791	27	3329
Rutherford	1000	11989	41	3321
Surry	726	10843	112	1363
Wilkes	800	8633	143	1191
Amount	10189	85025	515	15677

TABLE IV. SUMMARY OF N. C.
Population in 1820.

Sections.	Area in sqms.	Whites.	Free col'd. persons.	Slaves.
Alluvial	22743	163559	10009	113830
Hilly	13057	165980	4582	79720
Mountainous	10189	85025	515	15677
Amount	45989	414564	15106	209327

This summary shows, the eastern or section is peopled by about 12 to the sq two coloured classes being to the white to 4 nearly. On the middle or hilly the aggregate pop. is 19 to the sqm. coloured classes being to the whites as nearly. On the western or mountainous, the aggregate pop. is about 10 to the coloured classes being to the white to 5 nearly. In the whole state, we find in 1820, it was peopled by about 14 to the whilst the coloured pop. was to the wh proportion of 1 to 2 within a very sma tion.

It must be obvious on a glance upon a good map of N. C. that the temperature of its seasons must be very much influenced by difference of level from the Atlantic coast to its western section. Without estimating the elevation of the mountain ridges, we may safely allow a difference of 1000 feet between the ocean level and the table land of the western section. A difference of 1000 feet in relative height, is more than equivalent to $2\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ of lat. and accounts for the fact, that the seasons of western Virg. and N. C. are nearly similar to those along the Atlantic coast from N. lat. 38° to 40° .

The salubrity of the air is in a peculiar manner influenced in N. C. by the great difference of its relative level. The middle and mountainous tracts are highly salubrious, and well watered; and indeed a character of healthy is due to the whole state, with the exception of autumnal fevers near the Atlantic shores.

The vegetable productions of this state, are perhaps more numerous, specifically, than those of any other state in the U. S. Towards the Atlantic, and as far W. as into the middle section, cotton can be produced as a staple. As the mountain table land is approached, the summers are more contracted, and grain becomes the staple. Fruits of every kind, from the apple to the fig, grow on the diversified surface of N. C. As a commercial state, however, its want of capacious harbours must prevent an advance equal to states more advantageously indented by deep bays and rivers.

Through the sea-and border, the rivers find their way to the sea, over extensive flats and bars, rendering the coast of this state the least favourable to navigation of any of the maritime states of the U. S. Cape Fear river, with 18 feet water over its bar, is the best entrance into the interior of N. C. Extensive canal improvements have been projected, and partially executed; but hitherto, the trade of the northern waters of N. C. has centered in Virg.; whilst that of the interior of the state has generally found its discharge at Charleston, in S. C. Laudable efforts are making, to open an easy and direct communication with the Ocean, which the advance of wealth and pop. will no doubt ultimately effect.

The interests of education, formerly much neglected, are at present fostered in this state. Besides the University of N. C., there are upwards of 50 Academies in operation. The government of the state, is essentially similar to the other states of our confederacy, consisting of a senate and house of commons, annually chosen. The governor is rather the creature of the legislature than the people, being chosen by joint ballot of both houses. The staples of this state are, some grain and flour, tar, pitch, turpentine, lumber, and tobacco. Capital, Raleigh. N. lat. $35^{\circ} 44'$, lon. W. C. $1^{\circ} 48' W$.

Carolina, South, one of the original States of the U. S. of N. America, bounded SE. by the Atlantic ocean, SW. by Geo., and N. and NE. by N. C. S. C. has an ocean border from Little Inlet, to the mouth of Savannah river, 185 ms. Along Sav. river, in common with Geo. 200
Along N. C. - - - - - 300

Having an entire outline of . 685

The greatest length of this state is from SE. to NW. 240 ms. Its mean width about 115 ms., and area 28,000 sqms. Lying between N. lat. 32° and $35^{\circ} 12'$.

S. C. like N. C. is naturally divided into three sections, those of the sea sand alluvion; hilly above the river falls, and mountainous. The former extends from the coast about 100 ms. and is intersected by a number of rivers, winding in sluggish channels towards the sea coast. None of the rivers in this state, are navigable to any considerable distance inland. The Santee, is united to the harbour of Charleston, by a canal 22 ms. in length. This artificial channel, opens to Charleston the commerce of the interior of both N. and S. C. The ridge of hills, give rise to the appropriate distinction of lower and upper country, differing from each other in every essential respect. The lower country, with a soil flat and sandy, covered with pine, is in general sterile, interspersed with marshes, and in summer and autumn, more or less unhealthy. The hilly region, is ushered in advancing from the sea coast by the sand hills, or hillocks, which extend for 20 or 30 ms., and gradually merge into other and more elevated hills, which lead into a finely diversified, fertile, well watered, and healthy country. This latter region, is terminated by the mountains, which are confined to the extreme NW. angle of the state. On the lower or sandy tract, the banks of the streams are in many places composed of excellent soil, upon which rice and cotton are extensively cultivated. The middle, or sand hill zone, partakes of the general character of the sea sand alluvion, with the exceptions noted, both have an arid and barren aspect. The soil of the upper country is most productive; cotton is there also the common staple.

The following tables exhibit the relative sections of S. C. with the classified and aggregate population agreeable to the census of 1820.

TABLE No. I. ALLUVIAL OR SOUTHEASTERN SECTION OF S. C.

Districts.	Area in sqms.	Whites.	Free coloured persons.	Slaves.	Total.
Beaufort	1600	4679	181	27339	32199
Charleston*	1750	19376	3615	57221	80212
Colleton	1600	4341	262	21770	26373
Georgetown	900	1830	227	15546	17603
Horry	900	3568	23	1434	5025
Marion	1000	6652	86	3463	10201
Williamsburg	1200	2795	57	5864	8716
Amount	8950	43241	4451	132637	180429

* Including the city of Charleston.

TABLE II. MIDDLE OR HILLY SECTION OF S. C.
Population in 1820.

Districts.	Area in sqms.	Whites.	Free coloured persons.	Slaves.	Total.
Barnwell	1550	8162	252	6336	14750
Chester	400	9811	36	4532	14379
Chesterfield	780	4412	171	2062	6645
Carried over	2730	22385	459	12930	35774

<i>Bro't over</i>	2730	22385	459	12930	35774
Darlington	950	6407	69	4473	10949
Edgefield	1640	12062	57	12190	24309
Fairfield	690	9378	48	7748	17174
Kershaw	800	5628	122	6692	12442
Lancaster	460	5878	70	2798	8746
Lexington	1000	5267	15	2801	8083
Marlboro'	450	3250	142	3033	6125
Newberry	500	10177	178	5749	16104
Orangeburg	1750	7762	64	7829	15655
Richland	480	4499	195	7627	12321
Sumpter	1500	8844	382	16143	25369
Amount	12950	101537	1801	89013	192351

TABLE III. MOUNTAINOUS, OR WESTERN SECTION OF S. C.

Population in 1820.

Districts.	Area in sqms.	Whites.	Free coloured persons.	Slaves.	Total.
Abbeville	1000	13510	64	9615	23189
Greenville	700	11017	90	3423	14530
Lawrens	690	12755	49	4878	17682
Pendleton	1630	22140	167	4715	27022
Spartenburg	880	13655	26	3308	16989
Union	675	9786	62	4278	14126
York	770	10251	95	4390	14936
Amount	6345	93114	553	34807	128474

TABLE NO. IV. SUMMARY OF S. C.

Population in 1820.

Districts.	Area in square Miles.	Whites.	Free col'd. per'n's.	Slaves.	Aggreg.
Alluvial	8950	43241	4451	132637	180329
Hilly	12950	101537	1801	89013	192351
Mountainous	6345	93114	553	34807	128474
Amount	28245	237892	6805	256457	501154

The preceding summary gives to S. C. an aggregate pop. of upwards of 17 to the sqm. the coloured classes exceeding the white as 26 to 23 nearly; this being the only state of the U. S. where the former are in excess. The distribution of classes are, however, very unequal on the respective natural sections. On the alluvial section, the coloured classes exceed the whites above three to one. In the central or middle section the whites exceed as 10 to 9 very nearly. In the mountain section are nearly 3 to 1 in excess.

The aggregate pop. on the alluvial section, is about 20 to the sqm.; on the central section, not quite 15 to the sqm. The best populated section of the southern states, is the western, or mountainous section of this state, amounting to upwards of 21 to the sqm.

The general observations respecting the natural sections of N. C., may be repeated, with little variation or addition, and applied to S. C., with the exception, that a nearer approach to the tropics is visible on vegetation, advancing from the former into the latter state. Under the head of Georgia, the reader will find a more ample notice of the climate of that section, and that of the southern states generally.

As a commercial state, S. C. has some great advantages in its numerous bays, or rather estuaries. Charleston harbour, is one of the most convenient on the Atlantic coast, for vessels under 16 feet draught. Georgetown and Beaufort, are also ports affording entrance into the most productive districts of the state. With N. C. terminates those deep bays and sounds, which penetrate the U. S., from that state to the NE. The rivers of S. C. and Georgia, enter the Ocean by narrow, and generally shallow outlets. Tide water crosses in most of the larger streams the alluvial, and is arrested by the line of falls, which terminate that species of soil, and commence the hilly tracts. The Savannah, Santee, and Pedee, all rise beyond the northwestern limits, of S. C., and give to this state a river navigation in all its extent. Many minor streams rise and enter the ocean between those great rivers, amongst which may be mentioned as pre-eminent, Ashly and Coopers, forming the harbour of Charleston.

In proportion to extent of surface, S. C. is a very productive state. In 1818, its exports placed it in the third rank of agricultural value. The principal staples are, cotton, rice, lumber, pitch, tar, turpentine, maize, and other minor articles. Charleston, is the most extensive seaport of the U. S., on the Atlantic border, S. of Baltimore. Columbia is the seat of government.

Schools are numerous in S. C.; and at Columbia, Beaufort, Abbeville, and Williamsburgh, colleges have been erected. Collegiate establishments have, however, in most cases languished in the southern sections of the U. S. Thirty thousand dollars have been appropriated in S. C., by legislative benefactions, to support free schools.

Caroline, pst. in the north-east angle of Tioga; city. N. Y.

Caroline, tp. Tioga city. N. Y. including the foregoing village. Pop. 1820, 1608.

Caroline, city. Md. between the W. boundary of Del., and Tuckahoe river, bounded E. by Del. S. by Dorchester city., W. by Talbot and N.W. by Queen Anne; length 30, mean width 8 ms.; area 240 sqms.; surface level, an soil sandy. Pop. 1820, 10,108. Chief town Denton. Ctl. lat. 38° 50' N. lon. W. C. 1° 10' W.

Caroline, city. of Virg., between the Rappahannock, and North Anna rivers: bounded S. by Essex, King and Queen, and King William; SW. by Hanover or North Anna river, NW. by Spotsylvania, and NE. by Rappahannock river; length 30, mean width 20 ms.; area 600 sqms surface hilly, and soil generally composed of sand or clay, varying very greatly in quality. Staples, grain, flour, and tobacco. Chief town or rather seat of justice, Bowling-green. Pop. 1820, 18,008. Ctl. lat. 38° N. lon. W. C. 15° W.

Carondelet, or *Vider Poche*, pstv. of Misu. St. Louis city. 6 ms. below St. Louis, and opposite Cahokia.

Carondelet, Canal of, at New Orleans, extends from the Bayou St. John, 2 ms. to a basin in the rear of the city. Vessels drawing 5 ft water enter the basin. By this channel, water communication is open from New Orleans to lake Portchartrain.

Caronitchico, or *Paragua*, river of Columbia, in S. America, rises at N. lat. 4° and flowing nearly N. falls into the right side of the Oronoco, at N. lat. 8° 30', after a comparative course of upwards of 300 ms. Its mouth is about 100 ms. below Angostura, or St. Tome.

Carora, city of Colombia, in Venezuela, 140 ms. W. from Valentia, and 70 ms. SW. from Coro.

Carpathian, or *Krapasc Mountains*, mountains which separate Hungary and Transylvania from Poland, and Transylvania from Wallachia and Moldavia. The Carpathian chain commences E. of Bohemia, and inflecting round Moravia, Hungary, Transylvania, and Temesvaer, reaches the Danube, at Orsova; extending in a continuous ridge upwards of 800 ms. See Mountains.

Carpenters-Point, pstv. Orange cty. N. Y.

Carpentras, episcopal town of France, in the late province of Provence, and capital of Venaissin, on the Auson, at the foot of a mountain, 14 ms. NE. of Avignon. Lon. 5° 6' E. lat. 44° 8' N.

Carpi, town of Italy, in the Modenese, with a castle, 8 ms. N. of Modena. Lon. 11° 16' E. lat. 44° 41' N.

Carpi, town of Italy in the Veronese, seated on the Adige, 24 ms. SE. of Verona. Lon. 11° 39' E. lat. 45° 10' N.

Caribbean. See *Caribbean Sea*.

Carrick on Sure, town of Ireland, in Tipperary, 14 ms. NW. of Waterford. Lon. 7° 10' W. lat. 52° 24' N.

Carrickfergus, populous borough and seaport of Ireland, in Antrim, with a castle. It is seated on a bay in the Irish Channel, of the same name, 85 ms. N. of Dublin. Lon. 5° 46' W. lat. 54° 43' N.

Carrollsville, pstv. Wayne cty. Ten., 96 ms. SW. from Murfreesboro.

Carrollton, pstv. Green cty. Ill. 50 ms. W. from Vandalia.

Carron, river of Stld. in Stirlingshire, which rises on the S. side of the Champsey Hills, and flows into the frith of Forth, below Falkirk. Its stream is small and scarcely deserves the notice of the traveller; yet there are few rivers which have been the scene of so many memorable transactions. When the Roman empire was in its glory, the banks of Carron were its boundaries on the NW., and Antonius' wall, which was raised to mark the limits of that vast empire, ran parallel to this river for several ms. Two ms. from its source it forms a fine cascade, called the Fall of Anchinlilly.

Carron, village of Stld. in Stirlingshire, remarkable for its extensive foundery, belonging to the Carron Company, on the river Carron, 1 mile from Falkirk, consisting of the greatest iron works in Europe. All sorts of iron goods are made in it, from the most trifling article to a cannon that discharges a ball of 42 lbs. The short piece of ordnance called a carronade, was first made here, and hence received its name. These works were erected in 1761, before which time there was not a single house on the spot. At present the buildings are of vast extent, and the machinery, constructed by Mr. Smeaton, is the first in Britain, both in elegance and correctness; 6500 tons of iron are smelted

annually from the mineral with pit-coal, and cast into cannon, cylinders, &c.; in one place, where coal is converted into coak, by discharging it of its sulphur, and the fire spreads of course over a large surface, the volumes of smoke, the spiry flames, and the suffocating heat of the glimmering air, are wonderfully affecting; and at night its glare is inconceivably grand. How vast the fire is we may conceive when we are told that it often burns 100 tons of coal in a day. The fire of the furnace being thus roused becomes a glowing spot, which the eye can no more look at than at the sun. Under such intense heat the rugged stone instantly dissolves in streams of liquid iron.

Carrying river, sometimes called *Portage river*, river of Ohio, flows into the SW. part of lake Erie.

Carsonville, pstv. Ashe cty. N. C. pstrd. 195 ms. NW. from Raleigh.

Cartago, city and capital of Costa Rica, in Guatemala, on the Cartago river, 60 ms. above its mouth into the Gulf of Nicoya; and 100 ms. from the mouth of St. Juano river. Lon. W. C. 5° 40' W. lat. 9° 50' N.

Cartago, small river of Costa Rica, flows into the Gulf of Nicoya.

Cartago, city of S. America, near the Magdalena river, 200 ms. NE. by N. from Papayan, and 100 W. from Santa Fe de Bogota. Lon. 1° E. lat. 4° 40' N.

Cart, name of two rivers of Stld. in Renfrewshire, distinguished by the appellations of Black and White.

Cartama, town of Spain in Granada, at the foot of a mountain near the river Guadala Medina, 8 ms. NW. of Malaga. Lon. 4° 43' W. lat. 36° 40' N.

Cartama, river of Colombia, in New Grenada in the province of Autioquia, flows into the Cauca.

Carter, cty. Ten., on the sources of the Watauga branch of Holston river; bounded by N. C. E. and SE., by Washington cty. SW., and by Sullivan NW. It is in form of a triangle, each side 34 ms.; area 560 sqms.; surface hilly and in part mountainous; soil in general rather sterile; though with some exceptions of excellent land. Staples, grain, flour, &c. Chief town Elizabethtown. Pop. 1820, 4835. Ctl. lat. 36° 20' N. lon. W. C. 5° 10' W.

Carteret, cty. N. C. bounded by the Atlantic Ocean S. and SE., Onslow W., Craven N., and Pamlico Sound NE., length 60 ms., mean width 10; area 600 sqms., soil sandy, and in general sterile; and surface flat, and in part marshy. Chief town, Beaufort. Pop. 1820, 5609. Ctl. lat. 34° 45', on the meridian of W. C.

Carteret Island, island in the S. Pacific Ocean, seen by captain Carteret in 1767. It is six leagues long from E. to W. Lon. 159° 14' E. lat. 8° 26' S.

Carter's, psto. Stokes cty. N. C. 355 ms. SW. from W. C.

Carter's, psto. Scott cty. Ind. 80 ms. S. from Indianapolis.

Cartersville, pstv. Cumberland cty. Virg., on James River 50 ms. above Richmond.

Carthage, ruins of, 10 ms. NE. of Tunis, near a promontory called Cape Carthage. Lon. 10° 25' E. lat. 36° 50' N.

Carthage, town of New Spain, in Costa Rica, with a bishop's see, 360 ms. WNW. of Panama. Lon. $85^{\circ} 45'$ W. lat. $10^{\circ} 15'$ S.

Carthage, pstv. Jefferson cty. N. Y.

Carthage, village, Monroe cty. N. Y., below the Falls of Genesee river, 2 ms. N. from Rochester.

Carthage, pst. and seat of justice in Smith cty. Ten., on the N. side of Cumberland river, opposite the mouth of Caney Fork river, about 60 ms. above Nashville. Lat. $36^{\circ} 17'$ N. lon. W. C. $8^{\circ} 50'$ W.

Carthage, tp. Athens cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 312.

Carthage, village, Hamilton cty. Ohio, 7 ms. from Cincinnati.

Carthage, or *Moore Court House*, pst., and the principal seat of justice of Moore cty. N. C., about 40 ms. NW. from Fayetteville, and 55 SW. of Raleigh. Lat. $35^{\circ} 18'$ lon. W. C. $2^{\circ} 23'$ W.

Carthage, pstv. Tuscaloosa cty. Al., 50 ms. NW. from Cahaba.

Carthage, seaport of Spain, in Murcia, built by Asdrubal, a Carthaginian general, and named after the city of Carthage. It has the best harbour in Spain, but nothing else very considerable. It is seated on a gulf of the same name, 27 ms. S. of Murcia. Lon. $0^{\circ} 8'$ W. lat. $37^{\circ} 37'$ N.

Carthage, a province of S. America, in Colombia, bounded on the W. by the isthmus of Darien; on the NW. and N. by the Carribean Sea; on the E. by Santa Martha; and on the S. by Antioquia. Pop., whites, 70,000; civilized Indians, 15,000; and about 8,000 black slaves.

Carthage, capital of the province of Carthage, in Colombia, one of the most populous, opulent, and beautiful cities in S. America. Its harbour is one of the safest and best fortified in the republic of Colombia. This was not the only circumstance to which Carthage owed its splendour and importance; it was chosen as the port in which the galleons should first begin to trade, on their arrival from Europe, and to which they were directed to return, in order to prepare for their voyage homeward. The fortifications, both of the city and suburbs, are built after the modern manner and lined with free stone. The streets are broad, uniform, and well paved. All the houses are built of stone or brick, only one story high, neat, and furnished with balconies of wood, which is more durable in that climate than iron, the latter being soon corroded by the acrimonious quality of the atmosphere. It was taken by the English in 1585, and by the French in 1697, who found a great booty: but admiral Vernon, in 1741, though he had taken the castles, was obliged to abandon the seige. Lon. W. C. $0^{\circ} 50'$ E. lat. $10^{\circ} 24'$ N.

Cartmel, town of Eng. in Lancashire, among the hills called Cartmel Fells, not far from the sea, and near the river Kent, 12 ms. N. by W. of Lancaster, and 260 NNW. of London. Lon. $3^{\circ} 6'$ W. lat. $54^{\circ} 12'$ N.

Carver, pst. Plymouth cty. Mass. Pop. 1810, 858, in 1820, 839.

Carwar, seaport on the coast of Malabar, subject to the regent of Mysore. It is 60 ms. S. by E. of Goa. Lon. $74^{\circ} 34'$ E. 15° N.

Casada. See *Coodanga*.

Cassa Grande, ruins of Mexico, in Sonora, on the Rio Gila. These very extensive and curious remains are evidently of Aztec construction, though separated above 1000 ms. from the other existing monuments of that anciently civilized people. The ruins, which are known by pre-eminence as la Casa Grande, are situated on a plain near the bank of the Gila. Lon. W. C. $36^{\circ} 25'$ W., lat. $33^{\circ} 40'$ N. See *Ruins of America*.

Casal, town of Italy in Montserrat, on the river Po, 37 ms. NE. of Turin. Lon. $8^{\circ} 27'$ E., lat. $45^{\circ} 18'$ N.

Casal Maggiore, town of Italy in the duchy of Milan, on the river Po, 20 ms. SE. of Cremona. Lon. $10^{\circ} 35'$ E. lat. $44^{\circ} 56'$ N.

Casal Nuova, town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore.

Casanara, or *Cassinare*, river of S. America in Colombia, rises in the mountains of Varinas, and flows E., through the plains of Casanara, and falls into the Meta, about 200 ms. above the junction of the latter with the Orinoco.

Casbin, or *Carwin*, a town of Persia, in Irac Agemi, encircled by a wall four ms. in circuit. It carries on a great trade, and is seated near the high mountain Elwend, where there are fine quarries of white marble, 180 ms. N. of Ispahan. Lon. $52^{\circ} 16'$ E. lat. $35^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Cascais, town of Portugal, in Estramadura, at the mouth of the Tajo, 17 ms. E. of Lisbon. Lon. $8^{\circ} 43'$ W. lat. $38^{\circ} 40'$ N.

Caschuw. See *Cassovia*.

Casco Bay, bay of Maine, between Cape Elizabeth and Cape Small Point. It is 25 ms. wide, and interspersed with small islands. Lon. $69^{\circ} 30'$ W. lat. $44^{\circ} 5'$ N.

Casdag, creek in Chataque cty. N. Y., the middle branch of Conewango creek, rises within 5 ms. of Lake Erie, and flowing SSE. 20 ms. joins the outlet of Chataque lake, and both unite with the Conewango 5 ms. N. of the northern boundary of Penn.

Casdag, psto. on the Casdag creek, is about 60 ms. SSW. from Buffalo.

Casey, cty. Kent., bounded by Adair and Washington W., Mercer N., Lincoln NE., and Pulaski SE.; length 30 ms., mean width 12; area 360 sqms.; surface hilly, soil productive. Chief town, Caseyville. Pop. 4349.

Caseyville, vil. and seat of justice Casey cty. Kent. Lat. $37^{\circ} 22'$ N. lon. $7^{\circ} 33'$ W.

Cash, river of Illinois, rises in Union, flows SE. into Johnson, and thence SW. W., S., and SE. into Ohio in Alexander cty.

Cash-Clap, settlement and psto., Johnson cty. Ill.

Cashel, town of Ireland, in Tipperary, with an archbishop's see, 13 ms. NW. of Clonmel. Lon. $7^{\circ} 33'$ W., lat. $52^{\circ} 26'$ N.

Cashgur, or *Cashgar*, city of Asia, capital of a country of the same name. It stands at the foot of the Himmala mountains, and enjoys a good trade with the neighbouring countries. Lon. $73^{\circ} 25'$ E. lat. $41^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Cashmere, province of Hindoostan Proper, subject to the king of Candahar, bounded on the W. by the Indus, on the N. by the Himaleh mountains, on the E. and S. by Lahore. The valley or country of Cashmere is 80 ms. long,

and 40 broad; and is celebrated for its romantic beauties, the fertility of the soil, and the temperature of the atmosphere. Particulars may be accounted for, when it is considered, that it is an elevated and extensive valley, surrounded by steep mountains that tower above the regions of snow; and that its soil is composed of the mud deposited by a capital river, which originally formed its waters into a lake that covered the whole valley, until it opened itself a passage through the mountains, and left this fertilized valley an ample field to human industry, and to the accommodation of a happy race. It appears that the periodical rains, which almost deluge the rest of India, are shut out of Cashmere by the height of the mountains, so that only light showers fall there; these however are in abundance enough to feed some hundreds of cascades, which are precipitated into the valley, from every part of this stupendous and romantic bulwark that encircles it. The soil is the richest that can be conceived, and its productions those of the temperate zone. A vast number of streams, from all quarters of the valley, bring their tribute to the Chelum, the parent of the soil, and a large navigable river. Many lakes are spread over the surface, and some of them contain floating islands. In a word, the whole scenery is beautifully picturesque; and a part of the romantic circle of the mountains makes a part of every landscape. All Cashmere is holy land, and miraculous fountains abound. They are constantly subject to earthquakes; and, to guard against the most terrible effects, all their houses are built of wood. Among other curious manufactures of Cashmere is that of shawls; and the delicate wool of which they are made, is the product of a species of goat of this country, or of the adjoining Thibet. Here are bred a species of sheep, called Hundoo, which are employed in carrying burdens. The Cashmereans have a language of their own, said to be anterior to that of the Sanscrit; and a religion too, it is thought, different from that of the Hindoos.

Cashmere, large city of Hindoostan Proper, capital of the province or valley of Cashmere. It is seated on both sides of the Chelum, 285 ms. E. by S. of Cabul. Lon. $73^{\circ} 11'$ E. lat. $33^{\circ} 43'$ N.

Cashna, extensive empire of Africa, part of the region called Negroland; bounded on the N. by Fezzan and Zahara, on the S. by the Niger, and on the E. by Zamphara and Bornou. It resembles Bornou in climate, soil, and natural productions, and in the colour, genius, religion, and government of the people. The rains, indeed, are less violent than those of Bornou. A thousand towns and villages are said to be included in this empire, which, like Bornou, consists of different tribes or nations, subject to the dominion of one ruling power. This country is known in our books, by the names of Cassina, Cashna, Wassanah, Wangara, Gangara, &c.

Cashna, capital of the empire of Cashna, in Africa, 970 ms. S. by W. of Mesurata, in $16^{\circ} 20'$ N. lat.

Cashville, pstv. Spartanburg, dist. S. C., 111 ms. N. from Columbia.

Casimir, town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin. Lon. $22^{\circ} 3'$ E. lat. 51° N.

Caspian Sea, great inland sea of Asia; bounded on the N. by the country of the Kalmucks, on the E. by a tribe of the Turcomans, on the S. by Persia, and on the W. by Georgia and Circassia. It is 690 ms. in length, reckoning from Gurief to Medshetifar, and in no part more than 260 ms. in breadth. It has no tide; and, on account of its frequent shoals, is navigable only for vessels drawing from 9 to 10 feet water; it has strong currents, and its water is salt. There are certain winds that domineer over it with such absolute sway, that vessels are often deprived of every resource, and in the whole extent of it there is not a port that can truly be called safe. The surface of this lake or sea, has been found by recent admeasurement, upwards of 320 feet depressed below that of the Euxine or Black sea.

From a very common opinion that Lake Superior in N. America was equal in extent to the Caspian, I have taken some pains to measure both; and the following is the comparative result: The Caspian extends from N. lat. $37^{\circ} 15'$ to $47^{\circ} 10'$, or within a small fraction of 10° of lat., 690 ms. The mean width is at least 180 ms. These dimensions yield an area of 124,000 sqms. Lake Superior lies in form of a triangle. Base from the outlet of St. Mary's to the mouth of St. Louis river 350 ms. The perpendicular from the mouth of Redstone river to the base 150 ms. Area 26,000 sqms.

So far in fact, is any one of the Canadian lakes from being equal to the Caspian, that the entire area of Superior, Huron, Michigan, Erie and Ontario, only amount to about 90,000 sqms., and of course, when taken together, are to the Caspian as 90 to 124, or two-thirds very nearly. See *Black Sea*.

Caspian, lake, Ver., in Greensborough, Caledonia cty.

Caspian Basin. This great section of the habitable earth is peculiar in being greatly the largest extent having no oceanic communication. From every appearance of the intermediate space, it is obvious that the Aral and Caspian once formed a single sheet of water. The Oxus or Jihon discharged one of its branches into the Caspian until within 5 centuries past; accumulating sand and diminution of its level have closed this inlet into the Caspian, and at present, the entire flood of the Jihon enters the Aral. In every geographical point of view, however, the Aral and Caspian basins ought to be considered as one natural section of the terraqueous earth. Taken with this latitude, the Basin of the Caspian extends from the sources of the Jihon, N. lat. 36° , to those of the Kama, N. lat. 61° , embracing 25° deg. of lat. The greatest length from the mountains of Indostan to the extreme northern sources of the Volga, 2,500 ms. in a direction of NW. and SE. It is bounded on the NE. by the Imans or Belur Dag; and Ural Mountains; on the SE. by the mountains of Indostan; on the SW. by the Caucasus, or its embranchments into Persia, and on the NW., the Valday hills separate the confluent of the Baltic and White Seas from the sources of the Volga and Kama. This immense space, averages at least 1000 ms. of mean width, and 2,500,000 sqms. in area. The most remarkable rivers of this basin arc,

in Europe, the Volga, flowing into the Caspian; in Asia, the Ural, Kur, Kizil Ozein and Tredjend entering the Caspian, and the Jihon and Sihon into the Aral sea. See those rivers under their respective heads.

Similar to the Mediterranean, Black, and Baltic seas, the Caspian has no tides, or at least none worthy notice. Near the shores it is shallow, and being subject to violent tempests, its navigation is dangerous and difficult. This deficiency is amply compensated by the rivers, particularly the Volga. This great stream by all its branches, the Kama, Oka, and Volga proper, presents the most unbroken river navigation on the eastern continent. The Oxus or Jihon is also a river of considerable magnitude, and flowing NW. from Indostan, might in the hands of a civilized people, form part of a line of commercial communication between Europe and Asia; but from the northern shores of the Caspian to Indostan all is barbarism, slavery and ruin.

In one circumstance, the Caspian basin is peculiar. The surface of that inland sea is the lowest depression on this planet, being as is already stated under the head of *Black Sea*, 320 feet lower than the surface of the Black sea. The water of the Caspian is considerably less salt than that of the Atlantic ocean.

Cassano, town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, on the Adda, 15 ms. NE. of Milan. Lon. 9° 24' E. lat. 45° 30' N.

Cassano, town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, with a bishop's see, 35 ms. N. of Cosenza. Lon. 16° 20' E. lat. 39° 55' N.

Cassel, capital of the landgraviate of Hesse-Cassel, divided into the Old and New Town. The streets are broad, the market places spacious, and there are 4 churches. The castle, or palace, whence there is an extensive and delightful prospect, is built of free stone. The gardens, the arsenal, and the cabinet of curiosities, deserve the attention of travellers. It is seated on the Fulda, 40 ms. S. of Paderborn. Lon. 9° 29' E. lat. 51° 19' N.

Cassel, town of France, in the department of the North, and late French Flanders, seated on a mountain, whence may be seen 32 towns, and the German Ocean, though 50 ms. from it. It is 10 ms. NE. of St. Omer. Lon. 2° 36' E. lat. 50° 48' N.

Cassel, strong town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, situated on the Rhine, opposite Mentz, with which it has a communication by a bridge of boats.

Cassina, lake, so named by Mr. Schoolcraft, in honour of General Cass. It forms one of the sources of the Mississippi river, above lake Winnipeg.

Cassina, *Cashna*, or *Wassana*, country of the interior of Africa, on the Niger. See *Cashna* and *Wassana*.

Casiquiare, river of S. America, in Colombia. It is that singular stream which flows from the Orinoco, into the Rio Negro, and forms a connecting channel between the basins of the Orinoco and Amazon rivers. According to Tanner's map, this remarkable separation takes place at lon. W. C. 10° 40' E. lat. 3° N.

Cassovia, or *Cashaw*, strong town of Hun-

gary, with a fine arsenal, seated near the river Horat, 55 ms. NE. of Agria. Lon. 21° 25' E. lat. 46° 48' N.

Castanovitz, town of Austrian Croatia, seated on the river Unna, which divides that country from Turkey. Lon. 17° 19' E. lat. 45° 40' N.

Castelamara, town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, with a bishop's see; and a good harbour, 15 ms. SE. of Naples. Lon. 14° 35' E. lat. 41° 40' N.

Castel-Aragonese, seaport of Sardinia, 20 ms. NE. of Sassari. Lon. 9° 1' E. lat. 40° 56' N.

Castel Baldo, town of Italy, in the Veronese, on the river Adige, 35 ms. SE. of Verona. Lon. 12° 7' E. lat. 45° 5' N.

Castelbar, town of Ireland, in the city of Mayo, 35 ms. N. of Galway. Lon. 9° 15' W. lat. 53° 54' N.

Castel-Branca, town of Portugal, capital of Beira, situated on the river Lyra, 38 ms. NW. of Alcantara. Lon. 6° 40' W. lat. 39° 52' N.

Castel-de-Vide, town in Portugal, in Alentejo, 8 ms. N. of Portalegre. Lon. 7° 31' W. lat. 39° 15' N.

Castel, Felit, town of Spain, in Catalonia, on an inaccessible eminence, near the river Fulvia, 15 ms. W. of Gironna.

Castel Gondolfo, village in Campagna di Roma, near Albano. Near this village is the villa Barbarini, within the gardens of which are the ruins of an immense palace, built by the emperor Domitian. It is 10 ms. S. by E. of Rome.

Castel-Jaloux, town of France, lately in the province of Guienne, now in the department of Lot and Garonne. It is seated on the Avance, 20 ms. E. of Bazas. Lon. 0° 25' E. lat. 44° 20' N.

Castel-Nuovo, town of Venetian Dalmatia, situated on the Gulf of Cataro, 12 ms. N. by W. of Cataro. Lon. 18° 29' E. lat. 43° 36' N.

Castel-Nuovo-di-Carfagnana, town of Italy, in the Modenese, with a strong fort. It is the capital of the valley of Carfagnana, and seated on the river Serchio, 17 ms. above Lucca. Lon. 10° 40' E. lat. 44° 5' N.

Castellane, town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and late province of Provence. It is seated on the Verdon, in a hilly country, 27 ms. S. by E. of Senez. Lon. 6° 34' E. lat. 43° 55' N.

Castellon, town of Spain, in Catalonia, 5 ms. NW. of Roses. Lon. 24° 58' E. lat. 42° 18' N.

Castelnaudary, town of France, in the department of Aude, and late province of Languedoc, on an eminence. The Languedoc Canal here forms a basin about 3600 feet in circumference. Castelnaudary is 15 ms. W. of Carassonne. Lon. 2° E. lat. 43° 19' N.

Castel-Rodrigo, town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-la-Montes, 30 ms. NW. of Ciudad-Rodrigo. Lon. 6° 22' W. lat. 41° N.

Castiglione, town of Italy, in the Mantuan, with a castle. It was taken by the French on August 3, 1796. It is 20 ms. NW. of Mantua. Lon. 10° 32' E. lat. 45° 23' N.

Castile, principal and most opulent of the kingdoms into which Spain was formerly divided. It now forms the 2 provinces of Old Castile and New Castile.

Castile, Old, province of Spain, 192 ms. in length, and 115 in breadth; bounded on the S.

by New Castile, on the E. by Arragon and Navarre, on the N. by Biscay and the Asturias, and on the W. by Leon. Burgos is the capital.

Castile, New, or Toledo, province of Spain, 209 ms. in length, and 184 in breadth; bounded on the N. by Old Castile, on the E. by Arragon and Valencia, on the S. by Murcia and Andalusia, and on the W. by Estramadura. It is divided into 3 parts; Argaria to the N., Mancha to the E., and Sierra to the S. Madrid is the capital.

Castile del Oro, or *New Castile*, in America. See *Terra Firma*.

Castile, pst. Genessee cty. N. Y.

Castellana, town of Italy, in the dutchy of Mantua, 6 ms. NE. of Mantua. Lon. $10^{\circ} 54'$ E. lat. $45^{\circ} 14'$ N.

Castillon, town of France, in the department of Gironde, and late province of Guienne; famous for a victory gained by the French over the English in 1451. It is seated on the Dordogne, 25 ms. E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. $0^{\circ} 2'$ E. lat. $44^{\circ} 52'$ N.

Castine, pstv. Hancock cty. Maine; on the E. side of Penobscot bay, 4 ms. S. of Penobscot, in the lat. of $44^{\circ} 24'$ N. and lon. W. C. $9^{\circ} 0'$ E. It is a place of considerable foreign trade.

Castine, tp. in Hancock cty. Maine, including the above pst. Pop. in 1810, 1036, and in 1820, 975.

Castio, ancient Mytelene, formerly capital of the island, when called Lesbos; now a wretched village. Lat. $39^{\circ} 15'$ N.

Castle-Cary, town of Eng. in Somersetshire, 12 ms. SE. of Wells, and 112 W. by S. of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 32'$ W. lat. $51^{\circ} 5'$ N.

Castle-Comb, town of Eng. in Wiltshire, so called from its ancient castle. It is 12 ms. NNE. of Bath.

Castle-Hedingham, village of Eng. in Essex, 7 ms. SW. of Sunbury.

Castlemans, the eastern constituent branch of the Youghaghany river, rises in Alleghany cty. Md., between Meadow and Negro Mountains. It first flows NE. about 12 ms. into Somerset cty. Penn. Through the latter cty. this stream curves 30 ms., and falls into Youghaghany, 11 ms. N. from the Md. line, and opposite the eastern foot of Sugar Loaf mountain. The fall in this stream is considerable; where it is passed by the U. S. road, its bed is 1979 feet above the ocean level, from which to its mouth it falls near 1000 feet.

Castle-Rising, borough of Eng. in Norfolk, it is governed by a mayor, and sends 2 members to parliament. The castle, whence it has its name, has now fallen into ruins. It is 7 ms. NE. of Lynn, and 103 NNE. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 52'$ N.

Castleton, village of Eng. in the peak of Derbyshire, at the foot of a rock above 250 feet high, on which are the remains of a castle, ascribed to William Peverel, natural son of the Conqueror.

Castleton, pst. Rutland cty. Ver., 20 ms. E. of Mount Independence. Pop. 1200.

Castleton, pstv. Rensselaer cty. N. Y.

Castletown, tp. Richmond cty. Staten Island, N. Y. Pop. 1820, 1527.

Castletown, capital of the Isle of Man. Lon. $4^{\circ} 35'$ W. lat. $53^{\circ} 53'$ N.

Caston, town of Eng. in Norfolk; 10 ms. NNW. of Norwich, and 113 NE. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 22'$ E. lat. $52^{\circ} 48'$ N.

Castor, town of Eng. in Lincolnshire, 15 ms. NE. of Lincoln, and 159 N. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 9'$ W. lat. $53^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Castres, town of France, in the department of Tarn, and late province of Languedoc, of which it was recently an episcopal see. It is seated in a fine valley, on the Agout, 20 ms. S. of Alby. Lon. $2^{\circ} 20'$ E. lat. $43^{\circ} 27'$ N.

Castri, town of European Turkey, ancient Delphi.

Castro, town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, 40 ms. NW. of Rome. Lon. $11^{\circ} 54'$ E. lat. $42^{\circ} 23'$ N.

Castro, maritime town of the kingdom of Naples, 6 ms. S. of Otranto. Lon. $18^{\circ} 31'$ E. lat. $40^{\circ} 16'$ N.

Castro, town of S. America, in Chili, capital of the Island of Chiloe. It is 180 ms. S. of Baldavia. Lon. $75^{\circ} 5'$ W. lat. $42^{\circ} 4'$ S.

Castro-Marino, town of Portugal, in Algarve. It is strong by situation, and seated near the mouth of the Guadiana, 55 ms. S. of Beja. Lon. $7^{\circ} 12'$ W. lat. $37^{\circ} 6'$ N.

Castro-Verde, town of Peru, remarkable for mines of silver, and for good tobacco, and wholesome air. It is 125 ms. SE. from Lima. Lon. W. C. $2^{\circ} 16'$ E. lat. $12^{\circ} 50'$ S.

Caswell, cty. of N. C.; bounded by Virg., or Dan river N., Person E., Orange S., and Rockingham W.; 20 ms. square; area 400 sqms; surface hilly; soil of middling quality. Chief town Leasburg. Pop. 1820, 13,253. Ctl. lat. $36^{\circ} 20'$ N. lon. W. C. $2^{\circ} 30'$ W.

Caswell, C. H., and pstb. Caswell cty. N. C.; on a branch of Dan river, 100 ms. NW. from Raleigh.

Cat Island, Guanahani or St. Salvador, 1 of the Bahamas. This was the first land of America discovered by Columbus, Oct. 12th, 1492.

Cat Island, on the coast of Lou., and Miss., about 6 ms. long by one quarter of a mile mean width; lying between the passes of Marianne and SE. It was on the outside of this island that the British fleet lay during the invasion of Louis, 1814, and 1815; 53 ms. NE. by E. from New Orleans.

Catabambee, town and province of Peru, SW. from Cusco.

Catahoola, parish of Lou. bounded by Concordia E. and SE., Rapides S. and SW., and by Ouachitta, NW. and N.; length 80 ms. mean width 25; area 2000 sqms. Surface hilly, in the SW. part, and level in the NE. It is nearly intersected into 2 equal sections by Ouachitta river. The soil is in general extremely sterile, and covered with pine timber. Some very productive tracts lie along the streams, upon the small prairies, and on Sicily Island. Staples, cotton, live stock, and lumber. No town of any consequence. See *Ocatahoola*. Pop. 1820, 2287. Ctl. lat. 32° N. lon. W. C. 15° W.

Catahoola, river of Lou., rises in the parishes of Nachitoches and Ouachitta, and flowing SE. enters the parish of the same name, expands into a lake 30 ms. in length by from 3 to 6 ms.

wide, turns E. contracts again to a river of about 70 yards wide, flows 10 ms. and joins the Ouachitta and forms Blackriver, after an entire comparative course of 120 ms. The country drained by the Catahoola is generally sterile pine woods. See *Ocatahola*.

Catahoola, lake of Lou. This lake is remarkable. It is a natural reservoir, filled and emptied by turns. When the Mississippi river is rising, it throws a volume over the intermediate space into the Ouachitta, which thus swelled, forces the current to repulse into the Catahoola lake, which then becomes filled; but as the Mississippi depresses, the water drains from the lake, and in autumn, its bottom becomes one great meadow of succulent herbage, with the river winding its devious way through its wide spread plain.

Catabaw, river of N. and S. C., rises in the latter, and flowing SE. by S. into the latter, takes the name of Wateree, joins the Congaree, and together forms the Santee. See *Wateree*.

Catalina, harbour on the E. coast of Newfoundland, S. from Cape Bonavista. Lon. W. C. 24° 50' E. lat. 48° 40' N.

Catalonia, province of Spain, bounded on the N. by the Pyrenees, on the E. and S. by the Mediterranean sea, and on the W. by Arragon and Valencia. Its greatest extent from E. to W. is 112 ms., and from N. to S. 148. It is 155 ms. in length and 100 in breadth. The air is wholesome; and it is full of high mountains, covered with forest and fruit trees. It abounds in wine, corn, and pulse, and there are several quarries of marble of all colours, crystal, alabaster, amethysts and lapis lazuli. Barcelona is the capital.

Catamain, river of S. America, in Quito, falls into the Pacific Ocean, S. from Cape Blanco.

Catania, once celebrated city of Sicily, on a gulf of the same name, with a University, the only one in the island. The land about it is fertile in corn, excellent wine and fruits. By an eruption of *Ætna*, in 1669, it was almost totally destroyed: and in 1593, it was entirely swallowed up by an earthquake, which buried 18,000 people in the ruins. It is 52 ms. SW. of Messina. Lon. 15° 29' E. lat. 37° 36' N.

Catanzaro, town of Naples, in Calabria, Ulteriore, with a bishop's see, seated on a mountain, 13 ms. SW. of Belcastro. Lon. 16° 48' E. lat. 39° N.

Catawact River, branch of Columbia, which it joins from the N. 200 ms. from the Pacific Ocean.

Catawagus, cty. N. Y. bounded by Penn. S., by Chataque W., by Erie N., Genesee NE., and Alleghany E.; length 39 ms., mean width 36; area 1400 sqms.; surface hilly, and soil productive. Chief town, Hamilton. Pop. 1820, 4090. Ctl. lat. 42° 15'. lon. W. C. 1° 35' W.

Catawagus, river, N. Y., in Catawagus cty. falls into lake Erie.

Catawissa, pst. Columbia cty. Penn. Pop. 1820, 2520.

Catav, town of Venetian Dalmatia, on a gulf of the same name, 30 ms. W. of Scutari. Lon. 18° 40' E. lat. 42° 40' N.

Cateau. See *Chateau Cambresia*.

Caetage, gulf between Sweden and Denmark, by which the Baltic communicates with the ocean. There is some confusion in our geo-

graphical works, as respects what is included under the names of Categate and Schagerac, as they are frequently confounded, though really distinct. The Categate is bounded S. by the Danish islands, W. by Jutland, E. by Sweden, and N. by the Schagerac. Mean length 120 ms., mean width about 50, and covering an area of 6000 sqms. The Categate is shallow. Along the Jutland coast extends a reef with not more than from 3 to 4 fathom; the depth is greater on the Swedish shore, but the general average would fall below 25 fathom, or 150 feet. If the diminution is equal in the Categate, to that shown to take place in the Baltic, less than 400 years will leave the former a sand bank, and in the intermediate time, the current through the Sound, and the two Belts, must increase in velocity, towards the point of greatest depression. See *Eurth, Schagerac*.

Catfish Falls, pst. Jefferson cty. N. Y., 192 ms. NW. from Albany.

Catharinenslaf, or *Ecatterrinenlaf*, government of the Russian empire, divided into two provinces; namely, Catharinenslaf, which includes New Russia, and the late government of Asoph and Taurida, which includes the Crimea.

Catharinenslaf, capital of a province of the same name, built by the late empress of Russia and its name signifies, The Glory of Catharine. It is seated near the confluence of the Kiltzi and Samara, 178 ms. NE. of Cherson. Lon. 35 15' E. lat. 47° 23' N.

Catherines-Landing, pstv. at the head of Seneca Lake, in the NW. angle of Tioga cty. N. Y., 4 ms. N. from Catherinestown.

Catherine, tp. Tioga cty. N. Y., at the head of Seneca Lake, containing two pstos., Catharines-Landing, and Catharinestown. Pop. 1820, 1816.

Catharine's, St., principal island on the coast of the S. part of Brasil, with a harbour defended by several forts. It is 27 ms. long, but not more than 6 broad. Lon. W. C. 27° 43' W. lat. 27° 35' S.

Catherine's, St., island on the coast of Georgia, in the lat. of 31° 30' N. lon. 81° W.

Cattlettsburg, pstv. Greenup cty. Kent., on Ohio river, at the mouth of Big Sandy, and on the NE. angle of the state, pstsd. 157 ms. little N. of E. from Frankfort.

Catlin, pst. Tioga cty. N. Y.

Catmandu, capital of Napaul, in Hindoosta Proper, 445 ms. E. of Delhi. Lon. 84° 51' I. lat. 28° 6' N.

Cato, tp. and pst. Cayuga cty. N. Y., W. from Cross Lake. Pop. 1820, 4021.

Cato Four Corners, pst. Cayuga cty. N. Y. about 16 ms. a little E. of N. from Auburn.

Catoche, Cape, NE. promontory of Yucata in N. America, where the English adventure from Jamaica first attempted to cut logwood. Lon. W. C. 8° 50' W. lat. 22° 10' N. See *Honduras*.

Catskill, pst. Green cty. N. Y., on the W. side of Hudson river, at the mouth of Catskill creek 8 ms. from the city of Hudson, and 114 N. New York. It is a very thriving, well built village. Pop. of the tp. 1820, 3510.

Catskill, creek, Green cty. N. Y., rises in the Catskill mountains, and falls into the Hudson river at the town of Catskill.

Catskill, mountains, ranges through N. Y., in the cties. of Sullivan, Ulster, Green, and Schoharie. Some of the peaks of these mountains, in Windham, Green cty., exceed 3,500 feet, the Round Top, 3,804, and High Peak, 3,718.

Cattack, or *Cuttack*, the capital of Orissa, a province of Hindoostan, in the Deccan. It is a post of consequence on the Mahanuddy, as it lies on the only road between Bengal and the Northern Circars. Cattack is seated on the Mahanuddy, near its influx into the bay of Bengal, 220 ms. SW. of Calcutta. Lon. $86^{\circ} 1'$ E. lat. $20^{\circ} 51'$ N.

Cattarick, village of Eng. near Richmond, in the W. riding of Yorkshire. It has a bridge over the river Swale.

Cattaro, town of the Austrian empire, on the E. side of the Gulf of Venice, at the head of the Gulf of Cattaro, 30 ms. SSE. from Ragusa. Lon. $18^{\circ} 58'$ E. lat. $42^{\circ} 22'$ N.

Catawessy. See *Catawissa*.

Catwick, village of Holland, on the German ocean, near which the only branch of the Rhine that retains its original name, is lost in the sands. It is 6 ms. N. by W. of Leyden.

Cauca, river of S. America, the south-western branch of the Magdalena, in New Granada; rises near the city of Popayan, at $2^{\circ} 50'$ N. lat. and flowing N. a little E., joins the Magdalena at $9^{\circ} 50'$ N. lat. after a comparative course of 350 ms.

Caucasian mountains, are part of an immense chain, extending from Europe to India; from the Dardanelles to the source of the Indus, Amu, Ganges, and Burampooter.

Caucasus, very high mountain of Asia, being one of that great ridge of mountains that runs between the Black and Caspian seas. Of this ridge, mount Elbours is the highest and most difficult to pass. The top of some of the peaks, rise to the region of perpetual snow, but the other parts are very fruitful, abounding in honey, corn, fruits, hogs, and large cattle.

Caucasus, government of the Russian empire, divided into the two provinces of Astracan and Caucasus. The province of Caucasus comprises the Cuban, and all that district to the E. and S. now in the possession of Russia, between the rivers Don and Cuban, and between the Black sea and the Caspian, extending as far as the confines of Georgia.

Caudebec, rich and populous trading town of France in the department of Lower Seine, and late province of Normandy, at the foot of a mountain, near the Seine, 18 ms. NW. of Rouen. Lon. $1^{\circ} 26'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 31'$ N.

Caughnawago, pstv. Montgomery cty. N. Y., on the river Mohawk, 30 ms. W. by N. of Schenectady, and 206 NNW. of N. Y.

Caune, town of France, in the department of Tarn, and late province of Languedoc, seated near the mountains, where the river Agout has its source. It is 21 ms. NE. of Castres. Lon. $2^{\circ} 43'$ E. lat. $43^{\circ} 40'$ N.

Cauterets, village of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrenees, and late province of Bigorre, noted for its mineral water. It is 18 ms. SW. of Bagneres.

Cauvery, or *Cavery*, considerable river of the Peninsula of Hindoostan, which rises among

the Gauts, and watering Seringapatam and Tanjore, enters the bay of Bengal, by several mouths, between Cuddalore and Trichinopoly, after a comparative course of 300 ms.

Cava, considerable and populous town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, with a bishop's see; seated at the foot of Mount Metelian, 3 ms. W. of Salerno. Lon. $14^{\circ} 55'$ E. lat. $40^{\circ} 26'$ N.

Cavaillon, town of France, in Venaissin. It lately had an episcopal see, and was subject to the pope. It is seated on the Durance, 20 ms. SE. of Avignon. Lon. $5^{\circ} 17'$ E. lat. $43^{\circ} 34'$ N.

Cavaillon, town of St. Domingo; on the NW. peninsula, 16 ms. W. by S. from St. Louis.

Cavan, cty. of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 47 ms. in length, and 23 in breadth; bounded on the N. by Fermanagh and Monaghan, on the E. by the latter cty. and Louth, on the W. by Leitrim, and on the S. by Londonderry, West Meath, and East Meath. It has but two towns of any note, Cavan and Kilmore. It sent 6 members to the Irish parliament, and it contains 37 parishes.

Cavan, borough of Ireland, capital of the cty. of Cavan, 60 ms. NW. of Dublin. Lon. $7^{\circ} 23'$ W. lat. $54^{\circ} 51'$ N.

Cavendish, pst. Windsor cty. Ver., on the N. side of Black river, between Weathersfield and Ludlow, 32 ms. SE. of Rutland river. Pop. 1016.

Cavesville, pstv. Orange cty. Virg. 104 ms. NW. from Richmond, and 109 SW. from W. C.

Cavete, seaport on the W. coast of the island of Luconia. See *Manilla*.

Caviana, island, at the mouth of the Amazon river, about 100 ms. in circuit. Lon. W. C. 28° E. lat. $0^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Cavina, town in the island of Manilla, with a strong castle, a harbour and a dock. It is 10 ms. from the city of Manilla.

Cawood, town of Eng. in the E. riding of Yorkshire, 12 ms. S. of York, and 186 NW. of London. Lon. 1° W. lat. $53^{\circ} 47'$ N.

Caxamarca, town of Peru, capital of a territory of its own name, on the river Tunguragua. It was noted for a sumptuous palace belonging to the Incas, and a magnificent temple dedicated to the sun. It is 300 ms. NNE. of Lima. Lon. W. C. $0^{\circ} 32'$ E. lat. $7^{\circ} 25'$ S.

Caxamarquilla, city and province of Peru, on the river Tunguragua, to the N. of Caxamarca.

Caxatamba, city and province of Peru, nearly midway between Lima and Caxamarca. Lon. W. C. $0^{\circ} 30'$ W. lat. $10^{\circ} 30'$ S.

Caxton, town of Eng. in Cambridgeshire, 10 ms. W. by S. of Cambridge, and 49 N. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 10'$ W. lat. 10° N.

Caya, river of Portugal, which rises near Portalegre, and running SE. divides Spain from Portugal, and falls into the Guadiana, at Badajoz.

Cayahoga. See *Cuyahoga*.

Cayambe Ureu, one of the highest peaks of the Andes. It is 12,386 feet above the level of the ocean, 150 ms. NE. from Chimborazo, and nearly on the equator.

Cayenne, rich town and island on the coast of Guiana, in S. America, capital of the French settlements there, and bounded on the W. by the Dutch colony of Surinam. The French settled here in 1635, but left in 1654, and

was successively in the possession of the English, French, and Dutch; but the latter were expelled by the French in 1677. The island is about 16 ms. in circumference, and is only separated from the continent by 2 rivers. By a particular formation, uncommon in islands, the land is highest near the water side, and low in the middle. Hence it is so full of morasses, that all communication between the different parts of it is impossible, without taking a great circuit. Cayenne pepper, sugar, and coffee, are the principal commodities. Lon. W. C. 24° 45' E. lat. 5° N.

Cayes, seaport of the NW. part of St. Domingo, 50 ms. W. from St. Louis. Lon. W. C. 4° E. lat. 19° 12' N.

Cayuga, lake, N. Y., commences at the mouth of Fall creek, in Tomkin's cty. and extending nearly north, with a mean width of 2 ms., 40 ms., to the village of Cayuga, where it again contracts into a small river, which a short distance below Cayuga, unites with the Seneca outlet. Cayuga lake forms part of the natural channel of water communication from the grand canal of N. Y. to the Susquehannah river. A steam boat already runs between Ithaca and Cayuga.

Cayuga, cty. N. Y., bounded S. by Tomkins, W. by Cayuga lake, Cayuga outlet, and Seneca cty., NW. by lake Ontario, N. by Oswego, and E. by Onondago and Courtland; length 55 ms., mean width 15½; area, 740 sqms.; surface in general hilly, with a very productive soil. Staples, grain, flour, whiskey, live stock, salted meat, butter, cheese, &c. Chief town, Auburn. Pop. 1820, 38,897. Ctl. lat. 42° 50' N. lon. W. C. 0° 30' E.

Cayuga, creek and psto. Erie ct. N. Y. The psto. is about 12 ms. from Buffalo.

Cayuga, pst. Cayuga cty. N. Y., on the right bank of Cayuga outlet, on the road from Auburn to Geneva, 10 ms. from the former, and 12 from the latter place. A steam boat now plies between Cayuga and Ithaca.

Cayuga, creek, N. Y., rises in Genessee, and flowing W. into Erie cty. joins Buffalo river 5 ms. above its mouth at Buffalo harbour.

Cayuta, tp. Tioga cty. N. Y. Pop. 1820, 1889.

Cazenovia, pst. Madison cty. N. Y., near the head of Chenango river, about 40 ms. W. from Utica, and 130 W. from Albany. Pop. 1820, 3909.

Cazimer, town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin, seated on the Vistula, 80 ms. E. of Zarnaw. Lon. 22° 3' E. lat. 51° N.

Cebu, one of the most southerly of the Philippine mountains.

Cecil, cty. Md., forming the NE. angle of the state, bounded N. by Penn., E. by Del., S. by Kent cty., and W. by Chesapeake bay, and Susquehannah river; length 21 ms., mean width 12; area, 250 sqms.; surface generally level, though not actually flat; soil varied; much good land on the streams; staples, grain, flour, fruit, whiskey, and salted meat. Chief town, Elkton. Pop. 1820, 16,048. Ctl. lat. 39° 34' N. lon. W. C. 1° 20' E.

Cecil, tp. Washington cty. Penn. Pop. 1810, 1167, 1820, 1154.

Cecilton, psto. Cecil cty. Md., formerly called Savington.

Cedar Branch, psto. Beaufort district, S. C.

Cedar creek, pstv. Monmouth cty. N. J., about 60 ms. E. from Philadelphia.

Cedar creek, tp. Sussex cty. Del. Pop. 1810, 3874, in 1820, 2180.

Cedar, creek, Rockbridge cty. Virg., is a small stream falling into the left side of James river. The natural bridge over this creek, which gives name to the cty., is in itself a very curious phenomenon, which there are, however, in America, several others of a similar nature.

Cedar, creek and psto. in the northern part of Shenandoah cty. Virg., pstrd. 180 ms. NW. from Richmond.

Cedar, town, Howard cty. Misu.

Cedar-creek-mouth, pstv. Franklin cty. Kent.

Cedar Grove, psto. Union district, S. C., about 70 ms. NW. from Columbia.

Cedar Grove, psto. Wilson cty. Ten. 26 ms. NE. from Murfreesboro.

Cedar, lake, British N. America, between lake Winnipeg, and the Saskatchewan river. Lon. W. C. 22° 30' W. lat. 53° N.

Cedar Point, cape, St. Mary's cty. Md., SE. side of the mouth of Patuxent river.

Cedar Point, in Charles cty. Md., at the mouth of Namemy, or Nanjemoy river.

Cedars, village, U. C. on the left bank of St. Lawrence, 30 ms. above Montreal.

Cedar Shoals, psto. Chester district, S. C., 88 ms. N. from Columbia.

Cedarville, village, Cumberland cty. N. J.

Cedarville, psto. Herkimer cty. N. Y.

Cedonga, town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, 12 ms. NW. of Melfi. Lon. 15° 38' E. lat. 41° 5' N.

Cefalonia, considerable island of the Mediterranean, on the coast of Livadia, and opposite the Gulf of Lepanto. It is fertile in oil, and excellent muscadine wine. It is subject to the Venetians, and the capital is of the same name. Lon. 20° 36' E. lat. 38° 22' N.

Cefalu, seaport of Sicily. Lon. 13° 58' E. lat. 38° 25' N.

Celano, town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ulteriore, a mile from the lake of Celano. Lon. 13° 39' E. lat. 41° 56' N.

Celaya. See *Silao*.

Celebes, or *Macassar*, island in the Indian Ocean, to the E. of Borneo. The heat would be insupportable but for the N. winds and the rains, which overflow this country, and for which reason the inhabitants build their houses on piles of wood ten feet high. The fruits are ripe all the year. The natives are Mahometans, and the best soldiers in these parts. The Dutch have strong forts here, by which they keep the natives in awe. Lon. from 116° to 124° E. lat. 1° 30' N. to 5° 50' S.

Cenada, ancient town of Italy, in Trevisano, with a bishop's see, 18 ms. N. of Trevigio. Lon. 12° 26' E. lat. 46° 2' N.

Cenis, mountain which is a part of the Alps, and separates the marquise of Susa from the Morianne.

Central America, new Republic of N. America, formed from the late Spanish Captain Generalship of Guatemala, which see.

Central Square, pstv. Oswego cty. N. Y. 120 ms. NW. by W. from Albany.

Centre Harbour, tp. in Strafford cty. N. H., Pop. 1810, 349, in 1820, 486.

Centre, cty. Penn., bounded by Huntingdon S., Clearfield W., Lycoming NW., N., and NE.; Union E., and Mifflin SE. Length 58 ms., mean with 26; area 1500 sqms. Surface mountainous, and soil in general rocky and sterile, though much good land skirts the streams, particularly the W. branch of Susquehanna. Staples, grain, flour, whiskey, live stock, salted meat, and lumber. Chief town, Bellefonte. Pop. 1820, 13,786. Ctl. lat. 41° N. lon. W. C. 0° 20' E.

Centre, tp. Union cty. Penn. Pop. 1820, 2094.

Centre, tp. Green cty. Penn. Pop. 1820, 795.

Centre, tp. Butler cty. Penn. Pop. 1810, 742, 1820, 972.

Centre, tp. Monroe cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 1292.

Centre, tp. Morgan cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 277.

Centre, tp. Columbiana cty. Ohio. Pop. 1810, 1103, in 1820, 1437.

Centre, psto. Natchitoches parish Lou.

Centre, psto. Guilford cty. N. C. 69 ms. NW. from Raleigh.

Centre-furnace, Centre cty. Penn.

Centre-harbour, psto. N. H. Strafford cty., on Winnepiseogee lake.

Centre Square, psto. Montgomery cty. Penn. 20 ms. N. from Philadelphia.

Centreville, psto. Kent. cty. R. I. 11 ms. SW. from Providence.

Centreville, pst. Allegany cty. N. Y. Pop. 1820, 421.

Centreville, pst. Crawford cty. Penn.

Centreville, psto. Ulster cty. N. Y., marked on the psto. list 107 ms. from Albany.

Centreville, psto. Hunterdon cty. N. J. 28 ms. from Trenton.

Centreville, pstv. and seat of justice in Queen Anne cty. Md., on Corsica creek, branch of Chester river, 12 ms. S. from Chester, and 36 SE. from Baltimore. In this town there is an academy.

Centreville, pstv. Fairfax cty. Virg., 23 ms. SW. by W. from W. C.

Centreville, village Pendleton district, S. C.

Centreville, psto. Wilkes cty. Geo., 89 ms. NW. from Milledgeville.

Centreville, village, Fayette cty. Kent., with an academy.

Centreville, village, Fairfield cty. Ohio, on the road between Lancaster and Columbus, and 14 ms. from each.

Centreville, pst. Montgomery cty. Ohio, 9 ms. SE. from Dayton.

Centreville, psto. Columbiana cty. Ohio, 150 ms. NE. from Columbus.

Centreville, pstv. and seat of justice, in Wayne cty. Ind., on the main fork of the W. branch of White-water river.

Centreville, psto. Hickman cty. Ten., 75 ms. SW. by W. from Murfreesborough.

Centreville, psto. Amity cty. Miss. 58 ms. SW. from Monticello.

Centreville, psto. Bibb cty. Ala., on the Cahaba river, about 70 ms. N. from the village of Cahaba.

Cephalonia. See *Cefalonia*.

Cepeta, town of Peru, on the Faticaco lake, 60 ms. NW. from La Paz.

Ceram, island in the Indian Ocean, one of the Moluccas, to the W. of New Guinea, 140 ms. in length, and 40 in breadth. It is mountainous

and woody; and the Dutch once had a fortress to keep the natives in subjection, and to defend the Spice Islands, having destroyed the clove-trees here. Lon. from 126 to 129° E., lat. 3° S.

Cerdagna, small district, partly of Spain, in Catalonia, and partly of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees, and late province of Roussillon. Puycerda is the capital of the Spanish part, and Mont Lewis of the French.

Cerenzia, town of Naples in Calabria Citeriore, with a bishop's see; seated on a rock, 12 ms. NW. of St. Severino. Lon. 17° 2' E., lat. 39° 23' N.

Cerestown, pst. McKean cty. Penn. Pop. 1810, 142, in 1820, 425.

Ceret, town of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees, and late province of Roussillon, with a magnificent bridge of one arch over the Tet. It is 12 ms. from Perpignan. Lon. 2° 46' E. lat. 42° 36' N.

Cerigo, island of the Archipelago, to the S. of the Morea, and to the N. of Candia, formerly known by the name of Cytherea, and noted for being the birth place of Venus. It is 45 ms. in circumference, full of mountains, and has a small town of the same name. Lon. 23° 22' E. lat. 36° 20' N.

Cerines, seaport of Cyprus, with a castle, and a Greek bishop's see. Lon. 33° 35' E. lat. 35° 59' N.

Cerney North, village of Eng., Gloucestershire, near the downs where Cirencester rates are run. In an adjacent field is a camp of considerable extent. It is 4 ms. from Cirencester.

Certosa, celebrated Carthusian monastery in the duchy of Milan, 4 ms. from Pavia. Its park is surrounded by a wall 20 ms. in circumference, and contains several villages.

Cervera, town of Spain, in Catalonia, on a river of its own name, 22 ms. NW. of Tarragona. Lon. 1° 9' E. lat. 41° 25' N.

Cervia, seaport of Italy, in Romagna, with a bishop's see; seated on the Gulf of Venice, 10 ms SE. of Ravenna. Lon. 12° 17' E. lat. 44° 30' N.

Cesena, town of Italy, in Romagna, with a bishop's see; seated on the Savio, 15 ms SE. of Ravenna. Lon. 12° 20' E. lat. 44° 25' N.

Cette, seaport of France, in the department of Herault and late province of Languedoc, seated at the place where the Canal of Languedoc begins, between Montpellier and Agde, on the Mediterranean Sea. Lon. 3° 42' E. lat. 43° 23' N.

Ceva, town of Piedmont, on the Tanaro, with a fort, 8 ms SE. of Mondovi. It was taken by the French in April 1796. Lon. 8° 10' E. lat. 44° 26' N.

Cevennes, mountainous country in the S. of France. The Cevennes, when taken in their utmost extent, branch from the Pyrenees in Arriege, and extend NE. through Arriege, Ande, Herault, Gard, Lozere, and Ardeche, to the river Rhone. This chain is about 240 ms. in length, but in no part very elevated. Mount Jura, and the Voges, are evidently, parts of the same ridge with the Cevennes.

Ceuta, seaport of Africa, now belonging to Spain. It is seated on the straits of Gibraltar. Lon. 5° 20' W. lat. 35° 50' N.

Ceylon, large island in the Indian Ocean, 250 ms. in length, and 195 in breadth. In general the air is very good, and though the country is full of mountains, there are fertile valleys. In some places there are rich mines, whence are got rubies, sapphires, topazes, and other stones of less value. The Portuguese were the first Europeans who settled on this island; but the Dutch soon drove them away, and established themselves on all the principal places along the coast. In February 1796, all the Dutch forts and settlements were taken by the English. Lon. from 80 to 82° E. lat. from 6 to 10° N.

Chablais, province of Savoy, bounded on the N. by the lake of Geneva, on the E. by Vallais, on the S. by Faucigny, and on the W. by the Genevois. Thonon, is the capital.

Chablis, town of France, in the department of Yonne and the province of Burgundy, remarkable for white wines. It is 15 ms. E. by N. of Auxerre. Lon. 3° 59' E. lat. 47° 42' N.

Charco, a vague, indefinite, and now obsolete term for the plains of Tucuman, and adjacent places.

Chactaws, nation of Indians residing in the state of Miss., and Al., on the waters of Tombigbee, Pearl, Pascagoula and Big Black Rivers.

Cheronea. See *Cuprana*.

Chactoolle. See *Chaikatok*.

Chagre, fort of S. America, in the province of Darien, at the mouth of a river of the same name, to the SW. of Porto-Bello. It was taken by Admiral Vernon, in 1740. Lon. W. C. 2° 30' W. lat. 9° 20' N.

Chague, river of N. America, in the Province of Panama, rises on the Isthmus of Darien between the bay of Panama, and Point San Blas, at N. lat. 9°, lon. W. C. 1° 30' W., and flowing W. by comparative courses 60 ms., turns to N. 30 ms., falls into the Caribbean sea, between Porto Bello and Conception. It is navigable only a short distance for sea vessels to Cruces; but for boats down stream, it is the channel of commerce between the two Oceans.

Chagrine, river of Ohio, in Cuyahoga, and Geauga cties., running nearly along the line of separation, but entering lake Erie in the former.

Chagrin, pst. Cuyahoga cty. Del. Pop. 1820, 733.

Chais-Dieu, town of France, in the department of Upper Loire, and late province of Velay. Its Benedictine abbey was much celebrated. It is 12 ms. E. of Brioude. Lon. 3° 4' E. lat. 45° 15' N.

Chaldea. See *Irac Arabia*.

Chaleur, large bay of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, separating New Brunswick, from L. C., Ristigouche, river enters its head, lat. 48° N.

Chalk Level, psto. Pittsylvania, cty. Virg., 179 ms. by pstrd. from Richmond.

Chalons-sur-Saone, ancient city of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, lately an episcopal see in the province of Burgundy; on the Saone, 35 ms. S. of Dijon. Long. 4° 57' E. lat. 46° 47' N.

Chalons-sur-Marne, city of France, in the department of Marne, lately an episcopal see in the province of Champagne. It contains 15,000 inhabitants; on the rivers Marne, Mau, and Nau, 40 ms. SW. of Verdun, and 95 E. of Paris. Lon. 4° 27' E. lat. 48° 57' N.

Chamb, town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, capital of a cty. of its own name, seated on the river Chamb, 37 ms. NE. of Ratisbon. Lon. 12° 55' E. lat. 49° 14' N.

Chamberry, populous town, the capital of Savoy, with a castle. It is watered by many streams, which have their sources in St. Martin's Hill, and run through several of the streets. It was taken by the French in 1792. It is 27 ms. NE. of Grenoble, and 85 NW. of Turin. Lon. 5° 56' E. lat. 45° 35' N.

Chambersburg, pst. and seat of justice in Franklin cty. Penn.; situated on the Conegocheague creek, 11 ms. SW. of Shippensburg, 50 of Carlisle, and 143 W. of Philadelphia. This is a thriving town, being seated in the bosom of a very fertile limestone valley, and a populous settlement. Lon. W. C. 0° 32' W. lat. 39° 57' N. Pop. 1820, about 1000.

Chambly, seigniory, and town of L. C. in Bedford and Kent cties., on the left bank of the Sorelle river 12 ms. SE. by E. from Montreal.

Chamond, town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire, and late province of Lyonois, on the river Giez, 17 ms. S. of Lyons. Lon. 4° 55' E. lat. 45° 29' N.

Champagne, late province of France, 162 ms. in length, and 112 in breadth, bounded on the N. by Hainault and Luxemburg, on the E. by Lorrain and Franche Comte, on the S. by Burgundy, and on the W. by the Isle of France and Soissonois. It now forms the department of Ardennes, Aube, Marne, and Upper Marne.

Champaign, cty. of Ohio, bounded by Logan NW. and N., by Union NE., Madison E., Clark S. and Miami W.; length 29 ms., width 16; area 460 sqms. Surface generally level, and part flat, and swampy: soil exuberantly fertile, producing grain, particularly maize, and fruits in abundance. Chief town, Urbana. Pop. 1820, 8479; Ctl. lat. 40° 8', lon. W. C. 6° 45' W.

Champion, tp. and pst. Jefferson cty. N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 2080.

Champion, S. Road, psto. Jefferson cty. N. Y., in Champion tp. about 20 ms. SE. by E. from Sackett's Harbour, and 157 NW. from Albany.

Champion, vil. Geauga cty. Painesville tp. Ohio.

Champion, tp. in Trumbull cty. Ohio.

Champlain, lake of N. America, extending from Whitehall in N. Y., in a N. direction, 111 ms., to Ash Island in Canada, with a width from 1 to 16 ms. Its shores are mostly bold and rocky, in some places they are precipitous. From the NW. angle it receives the discharge of lake George, from the S. Wood creek, Paulet and Hubbardton, and from the east, Otter, Onion, La Moelle, and Missisquoi rivers. From the W., Bouquet, Sable, Saranac and Chazy. Its outlet is the river Sorelle. Considerable commerce is carried on upon this lake, amounting to perhaps 8000 tons of shipping. Lake Champlain is now united to Hudson river by a navigable canal, cut from Whitehall to a point on Hudson river below Glenn Fall's. This lake was discovered and named by M. Champlain, first governor of Canada, in 1611. In 1814, a British fleet and army attacked Plattsburgh, in Clinton cty., at the mouth of Saranac. On the 11th September, this fleet was attacked, defeated, and near

entirely captured by a squadron of U. S. vessels, and the invading army compelled to retreat precipitately into Canada.

Champlain, tp. and pst. in Clinton co. N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 1611.

Chancay, province of Peru, on the Pacific Ocean; bounded N. by Santa, W. by the Pacific, S. by Cereado, E. by Canta, and NE. by Caxatamba.

Chancay, capital of the province of the same name, is 50 ms. NW. from Lima. Lon. W. C. $0^{\circ} 10'$ W. lat. $10^{\circ} 20'$ S.

Chanceford, Upper, pst. York co. Penn. Pop. 1810, 966, in 1820, 1248.

Chanceford, Lower, tp. in York co. Penn. Pop. 1810, 818, in 1820, 965.

Chancellorville, pst. Spottsylvania, co. Virg., 75 ms. N. from Richmond.

Chanca, rich and considerable town of Egypt, 5 ms. from Cairo, at the entrance of the desert which leads to Mount Sinai.

Chanda, considerable city of Berar, in the Deccan of Hindoostan, subject to the chief of the Eastern Mahrattas. It is seated on a branch of the Godavery, 70 G. ms. S. of Nagpour. Lon. $79^{\circ} 40'$ E. lat. $20^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Chandernagore, large town of Hindoostan Proper, in Bengal. It was a French settlement, and had a very strong fort, destroyed by Admiral Watson in 1757; and, in 1793, the English again dispossessed the French of this settlement. It is a neat and pretty large town, and is seated $2\frac{1}{2}$ leagues above Calcutta, with an excellent harbour.

Chandler's Gore, Oxford tp. Maine. Pop. in 1810, 9, in 1820, 42.

Chang-hai, town of China, in the province of Kiang-nan. In this town, and the villages dependent on it, are more than 200,000 weavers of common cotton cloth.

Chanmanning, city of Thibet, which has been the residence of the Grand Lama. It is 130 ms. W. of Lassa. Lon. $89^{\circ} 45'$ E. lat. 31° N.

Channey, village is Ross-shire, Sld. near the Frith of Murray, 30 ms. W. of Elgin.

Chan-si, province of China, and one of the smallest in the empire, is bounded on the E. by Petcheli, on the S. by Honan, on the W. by Chen-si, and on the N. by the great wall. The climate is healthy and agreeable, and the soil generally fertile, though the country is full of mountains.

Chan-tong, province of China, bounded on the E. by Petcheli and part of Honan, on the S. by Kiang-nan, on the E. by the sea, and on the N. by the sea and part of Petcheli. The country is well watered by lakes, streams, and rivers.

Chapala, lake of Mexico, in Guadalajara, or Jalisco, it is 50 ms. long, and about 20 wide, united at its eastern extremity, with the river St. Jago, or Tololotlan.

Chapell Hill, pst. Orange co. N. C., on a branch of Cape Fear river, about 14 ms. S. of Hillsborough, and 24 W. of Raleigh. The situation in an elevated and broken country, is pleasant and healthy. It is the seat of the University of N. C. This seminary was incorporated in 1788, and liberally supported by public donations, and private benefaction. The revenues are at present ample. The officers are, a

president and 4 professors. The students exceed 100.

Chapel in Frith, town of Eng. in Derbyshire, with a poor market on Saturday, seated on the confines of the Peak, 7 ms. SE. of Manchester, and 165 NNW. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 55'$ W. lat. $53^{\circ} 22'$ N.

Chapel Island, bay of Honduras.

Chapman, tp. Lycoming co. Penn. Pop. 1820, 355.

Chaplico, pst. St. Mary's co. Md., 12 ms. NW. of Leonard town, and 56 from Washington.

Charabon, seaport on the N. coast of Java, in the Indian ocean, 150 ms. E. of Batavia. Lon. $109^{\circ} 10'$ E. lat. 6° S.

Charadra, ancient Charadrus, traverses the plain of Marathon, and enters the strait between Attica and Negropont.

Charaton, east, and *Charaton* west, two rivers of Missouri, rising in the angle between Les Moines river, and Grand river, and flowing S., falls into the Missouri 220 ms. above St. Louis, and 120 below the mouth of Kansas river.

Charaton, co. See *Chariton*.

Charcas, province of S. America, on the sources of the Madeira and Hilcomaya, having Potosi S., Andes W., Cochabamba N., and E. by definite limits. It is included in the United provinces of La Plata. Lon. W. C. 10° E. lat. 20° S.

Chard, town of Eng. in Somersetshire, on the side of a hill, 6 ms. W. of Crewkerne, and 141 W. by S. of London. Lon. $5^{\circ} 18'$ W. lat. $50^{\circ} 52'$ N.

Chardon, pst. and seat of justice, Geauga co. Ohio, 12 ms. from the mouth of Grand river, and 160 NE. from Columbus. Lat. $41^{\circ} 35'$ N. lon. W. C. $4^{\circ} 15'$ W. Pop. 1820, 430.

Charente, department of France, including the late province of Angoumois.

Charente, Lower, department of France, consisting of the two late provinces of Aunis and Saintonge. Saintes is the capital.

Charente, river in the W. of France, the ancient Carantanus, rises in Upper Vienne, and after a course of about 100 ms. falls into the sea, 8 ms. below Rochefort. It is navigable to Rochefort, for vessels of large tonnage.

Charente, department of France, bounded by Lower Charente, Deux Sevrès, Vienne, Upper Vienne, and Dordogne. Pop. 330,000; sqms. 2240. Capital, Angouleme.

Charente, Lower, department of France, bounded by the Atlantic ocean W., and in the interior by Gironde, Dordogne, Deux-Sevrès, and La Vendée. Pop. 400,000; area, 2800 sqms.

Charenton, the name of two towns in France, the one upon the Marmaude, in the department of Allier, the other on the river Seine, 4 ms. S. of Paris; once famous for its protestant church.

Charette, pst. of Misu., on the left bank of the Misu. river, 50 ms. above the mouth of that stream.

Charite, town of France, in the department of Nievre, and late province of Navernois. The town derives its name from the charity of the late prior of the Benedictine Clunists, upon whose bounty it subsisted in a time of scarcity. Lon. $3^{\circ} 10'$ E. lat. $47^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Chariton, co. of Misu. bounded S. by Misu. river and Howard co., W. by Ray co., E. by

Halls cty., and N. by the state line. This cty. is drained by the two Charaton rivers. Chief town, Chariton. Ctl. lat. $39^{\circ} 30' N.$ Lon. W. C. $15^{\circ} 30' W.$

Chariton, pstv. and seat of justice, Chariton cty. Misu. on the left bank of the Misu. river, and at the mouth of the two Charatons. N. lat. $39^{\circ} 9'$, lon. W. C. $15^{\circ} 25' W.$

Charkof, or more correctly *Kharkof*, province of Russia, on the sources of the Vorskla branch of the Dnieper, and the Donetz branch of the Don. Charkof, the capital, is on the Donetz. Lon. $36^{\circ} 26' E.$ lat. $50^{\circ} N.$

Charlemont, borough of Ireland, in the cty. of Armagh, seated on the river Blackwater, 6 ms. S. of Dungannon. Lon. $6^{\circ} 37' W.$ lat. $54^{\circ} 44' N.$

Charlemont, fortified town of the Netherlands, in the cty. of Namur, ceded to the French by the treaty of Niméguen. It is seated on the Meuse, 25 ms. SW. of Namur. Lon. $4^{\circ} 40' E.$ lat. $50^{\circ} 6' N.$

Charlemont, tp. Franklin cty. Mass. Pop. 1820, 1081.

Charlemonte, tp. Hampshire cty. Mass. Pop. 1000.

Charleroy, town of the Netherlands, in the cty. of Namur, on the Sambre, 18 ms. W. of Namur. Lon. $4^{\circ} 30' E.$ lat. $50^{\circ} 20' N.$

Charles, cty. Md., on the Potomac; bounded by St. Mary's and Patuxent river E., by Prince George N., and by Potomac river W. and S.; length 30 ms., mean width 15; area, 450 sqms.; surface hilly; soil in part sandy, and in general of middling quality. Staples, grain, flour, tobacco, &c. Chief town, Port Tobacco. Pop. 1820, 16,500. Ctl. lat. $38^{\circ} 30'$, and on the meridian of W. C.

Charles, cape on the coast of Labrador, NE. from the straits of Bellisle. Lon. W. C. $21^{\circ} 40' E.$ lat. $52^{\circ} 25'.$

Charles, Cape, Virg. See *Cape Charles*.

Charles City, cty. Virg., on the peninsula between James and Chickahominy rivers; bounded by the James SE. and SW., Henrico cty. NW., and by the Chickahominy river, or New Kent, and James city cties. NE.; length 26 ms., mean width 8; area, 200 sqms.; surface hilly, or rolling; soil thin, or of middling quality. Staples, grain, flour, and tobacco. Chief town, a pstv. 25 ms. SE. from Richmond. Pop. 1820, 5255. Ctl. lat. $37^{\circ} 15' N.$, and on the meridian of W. C.

Charles, river, Mass., which flows into Boston harbour, near that town.

Charles, Cape, promontory on the SW. part of the strait entering into Hudson's bay. Lon. $75^{\circ} 15' W.$ lat. $62^{\circ} 10' N.$

Charles, Fort, a fortress of Ireland, at the entrance of Kinsale harbour. Lon. $2^{\circ} 23' W.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 1' N.$

Charleston, pst. Montgomery cty. N. Y. Pop. 1820, 5365.

Charleston, R. I. See *Charlestown*.

Charleston, district, S. C., between Santee and Combahee rivers, bounded by the Atlantic ocean SE., Colleton SW., Orangeburgh and Sumpter NW., and Santee river, or Williamsburgh, and Georgetown districts NE.; length 55½ ms., mean width about 30; area, 1750 sqms.; surface, in general, level, part flat, and marshy,

or sandy. The soil partakes of the variety of features; some tracts are in a high degree productive; in general it is, however, of middling quality. Staples, rice and cotton. Chief town, Charleston city. Pop. 1820, 55,432. Ctl. lat. $33^{\circ} N.$ and lon. W. C. $3^{\circ} W.$ intersect almost exactly in the centre of this district.

Charleston, City, and seaport, Charleston district, S. C., at the junction of Cooper and Ashley rivers. Lon. W. C. $2^{\circ} 54' W.$, $79^{\circ} 54' W.$ from London, lat. $32^{\circ} 50' N.$; 112 ms. SSE. from Columbia, and 550 SSW. from Washington. Ashley river is navigable 20 ms. above the city by vessels of considerable burden; but being placed on a low spot of ground, and in the vicinity of the Ocean, it is subject to be inundated by high tides, and has often suffered from this cause, as well as by fires and tremendous whirlwinds. The harbour is united to Santee river by a fine navigable canal, 22 ms. in length, which opens to its merchants the trade of the interior of S. C. and N. C. The harbour has two channels of entrance, the deepest of which admits vessels drawing 16 feet water. The entrance of the harbour is defended by a fort on Sullivan's Island, about 6 ms. below the city. This fort repelled the attack of a British fleet under Sir P. Parker, in the revolution war, with a very destructive effect to the assailants.

Charleston, is, nevertheless, a capital of great riches and commerce; the exports of 1803 amounting to \$7,811,108; and in 1815, its tonnage exceeded 36,470 tons.—The banks of the rivers, above and below the town, are beautified with fine plantations, and walks interspersed with rows of trees. The streets that lie E. and W. run in straight lines from river to river, and are intersected by others at right angles, though they have one common fault of being too narrow, some of them being not above 35 feet wide. Most, if not all of them, are provided with subterranean drains that carry off the water and filth of the city. The houses lately built are principally of brick, and some of them in a style of comparative grandeur and elegance. The chief public edifices are an exchange, a state-house, a bank, an armoury, and a public almshouse, with ten or a dozen places of religious worship. Here are two banks besides a branch of the United States' bank.

The Orphan Asylum is a very respectable foundation, consisting of a large and spacious building, where 150 children are protected, clothed, fed, and educated. A Library Society, formed some years past, have now a library exceeding 13,000 volumes. This city has kept full pace with the other great seaport towns of the U. S. In 1790, the inhabitants amounted to 16,359, in 1800, to 18,711. Its subsequent advance is seen by the annexed table.

Population in 1810.

Free white males,	-	-	-	-	5863
do. do. females,	-	-	-	-	5705
All other persons except Indians not taxed,	-	-	-	-	1472
Slaves,	-	-	-	-	11671

Total population in 1810, 24711

Population in 1820,

Free white males, - - - -	5323
Free white females, - - - -	5330
Total whites, - - - -	10653
Free persons of colour, males, - -	623
do. do. females, - - - -	852
Slaves, males, - - - -	5695
do. females, - - - -	6957

Total population in 1820, 24780

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized, - - -	425
Engaged in Agriculture, - - -	164
do. in Manufactures, - - -	887
do. in Commerce, - - -	1138

Charleston, pstv. Cheshire ct. N. H., on Connecticut river, 51 ms. W. from Concord.

Charleston, tp. and pstv. in the SE. angle of Montgomery ct. N. Y., 40 ms. NW. by W. from Albany.

Charleston, pst. and seat of justice, in Clarke ct. Ind., near the Ohio river, and the mouth of Eleven mile creek, 15 ms. above Louisville. Pop. 1550. Lat. $38^{\circ} 28' N.$ lon. W. C. $8^{\circ} 38' W.$

Charleston, town on the SW. side of the island of Nevis, in the W. Indies. It is the seat of government, and defended by a fort. Lon. W. C. $14^{\circ} 30' E.$ lat. $16^{\circ} 40' N.$

Charleston, island at the bottom of Hudson's bay. Lon. $79^{\circ} 5' W.$ lat. $52^{\circ} 3' N.$

Charlestown, New, town of Penobscot ct. Maine, 28 ms. NNW. from Bangor.

Charlestown, tp. and alternately with Keene, seat of justice, in Cheshire ct. N. H., on Connecticut river, 42 ms. W. from Concord, and 30 S. from Dartmouth college. A fine bridge over the Connecticut river, unites this beautiful village with the opposite shore in Ver. Pop. 1810, 1501, in 1820, 1702. Lat. $43^{\circ} 14' N.$

Charlestown, the principal town of Middlesex ct. Mass., opposite to Boston, from which it is separated by Charles river, over which is constructed an elegant bridge. This town stands upon the elevated peninsula between Mystic and Charles rivers. Besides the Boston bridge, leading into Prince street in that city, another leads over the inner harbour to Cambridge. Bridges cross also Mystic river, and open communication with Malden, Chelsea, and Salem. The state prison of Mass., is located in this town ; and on the point opposite Lynn and Ship street in Boston, the U. S. have a navy yard, extending over about 60 acres, on which have been erected the necessary buildings to carry on the business, and accommodate the officers and men attached to the establishment. The battle of Breeds, generally, though erroneously called Bunker's Hill, was fought in this town, June 17, 1775.

Charlestown, tp. including the preceding village, in Middlesex ct. Mass. Pop. 1810, 4959, in 1820, 6591.

Charlestown, tp. Washington ct. R. I. Pop. 1810, 1174, in 1820, 1160.

Charlestown, pstv. Washington ct. R. I. It is remarkable for being the residence of the greater part of the Narragansett Indians that still remain, (to the number of 350) in this

state. They are peaceable and well disposed toward the government, and speak the English language.

Charlestown, tp. and pst. Chester ct. Penn., 7 ms. above Norristown. Pop. 1810, 1580, in 1820, 2069.

Charlestown, pstv. Cecil ct. Md., on the W. side of North-East river, 10 ms. W. from Elkton.

Charlestown, pstv. Jefferson ct. Virg., 73 ms. NW. from W. C.

Charlestown, village of Kenhawa ct. Virg., on the point of confluence above the junction of Kenhawa and Elk rivers.

Charlestown, Brooke ct. Virg., see *Wellsburg*.

Charlestown, pst. Portage ct. Ohio, on the Cuyahoga river, 4 ms. W. from Ravenna.

Charleville, borough of Ireland, in the ct. of Cork, 30 ms. N. of Cork. Lon. $8^{\circ} 30' W.$ lat. $52^{\circ} 23' N.$

Charleville, town of France, in the department of the Ardennes and late province of Champagne. The streets are as straight as a line, and the houses of an equal height, covered with slate. Here is a magnificent square, and in the centre a handsome fountain. It is seated on the Meuse, near Mezières, from which it is separated by a bridge and a causeway, 15 ms. NW. of Sedan, and 115 NE. of Paris. Lon. $45^{\circ} E.$ lat. $49^{\circ} 50' N.$

Charlotte, ct. N. Brunswick ; bounded by the bay of Fundy S., and by the St. Croix and Passamaquoddy bay W. Chief town St. Andrews.

Charlotte, pst. on the E. side of Lake Champlain, in Chittenden ct. Ver., at the distance of 10 ms. S. of Burlington, and 15 N. of Vergennes.

Charlotte, pstv. Monroe ct. N. Y., on Braddock's bay. The village is at the mouth of Genesee river.

Charlotte, town, Charlotte ct. Virg. See *Maryville*.

Charlotte, ct. Virg. on Staunton river ; bounded by Lunenburg E., Mecklenburg SE., Halifax, or Roanoke river SW., Campbell NW., Buckingham and Prince Edward NE., length 33 ms., mean breadth 18 ; area 600 sqs. ; surface pleasantly variegated by hill and dale, and well watered. Part of the soil along the streams excellent. Staples grain, flour, tobacco, live stock, and some salted provisions. Chief town Maryville. Pop. 1820, 13,290. Ctl. lat. $37^{\circ} N.$ lon. W. C. $1^{\circ} 35' W.$

Charlotte, C. H. and pst. Charlotte ct. Virg., 105 ms. SW. from Richmond.

Charlotte, pstv. and seat of justice Mecklenburg ct. N. C., on Sugar creek, a branch of Catabaw river, 46 ms. S. of Statesville, and about the same distance SW. of Salisbury. Lat. $35^{\circ} 16' N.$ lon. W. C. $3^{\circ} 48' W.$

Charlotte, pstv. and seat of justice Dickson ct. Tenn., 30 ms. W. from Nashville. Lat. $36^{\circ} 6' N.$ lon. W. C. $10^{\circ} 15' W.$

Charlotte, village, S. C., at the junction of Tugaloo and Broad rivers.

Charlotte, river, bay and harbour, W. coast of E. Flor. The river rises in the interior of the peninsula, and flows W. into the bay. Lon. W. C. $4^{\circ} 30' E.$ lat. $26^{\circ} 30' N.$

Charlottesville, town, Brunswick ct. N. C.

Charlottehally, pst. St. Mary's ct. Md., near the Patuxent river, 56 ms. SE. from Washington.

Charlottenburg, town of Brandenburg, 3 ms. from Berlin, on the Spree.

Charlotte's, Queen, Island, island in the S. Pacific Ocean, first discovered by Captain Wallis in the Dolphin. It has abundance of good water, cocoa-nuts, palm-nuts, and scurvy grass. Lat. $19^{\circ} 18'$ S. lon. $138^{\circ} 4'$ W.

Charlotte's Town, Prince Edward's Island, in the bay of St. Lawrence; on a deep bay S. side of the island.

Charlotte's-town, formerly *Rousseau*, the capital of Dominica, 21 ms. SE. of Prince Rupert's Bay, on a point of land on the SW. side of the island. Lon. $61^{\circ} 25'$ W. lat. $15^{\circ} 25'$ N.

Charlottesville, town of Norfolk cty. U. C., on Lake Erie.

Charlottesville, pstv. and seat of justice, Albemarle cty. Virg., on Rivanna river, 86 ms. NW. from Richmond. The Central college of Virg., was located at this place in 1817. Lat. $38^{\circ} 3'$ N. lon. W. C. $1^{\circ} 28'$ W.

Charlton, pst. Worcester cty. Mass. Pop. 1810, 2180, in 1820, 2131.

Charlton, pst. Saratoga cty. N. Y. Pop. 1820, 1953.

Charlton, village of Eng. in Kent, on an eminence, that commands a fine view of the Thames. Charlton is 6 ms. ESE. of London.

Charlton, island, of James Bay. Lon. W. C. $3^{\circ} 10'$ W. lat. $52^{\circ} 12'$ N.

Charmes, town of France, in the department of the Vosges and late province of Lorraine, seated on the Moselle, over, which is a handsome bridge, 8 ms. E. of Mirecourt. Lon. $6^{\circ} 17'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 21'$ N.

Charnwood, or *Charley Forest*, a rough open tract of Eng. in the NW. part. of Leicestershire.

Charrolles, town of France, in the department of Saône and Loire, and late province of Burgundy. It is seated on the Reconcé, 24 ms. WNW. of Macon. Lon. $4^{\circ} 24'$ E. lat. $46^{\circ} 28'$ N.

Charon, river of U. C., enters Lake Superior.

Charost, town of France, in the department of Indre, and late province of Berry, seated on the Arnon, 6 ms. NE. of Issoudun. Lon. $2^{\circ} 10'$ E. lat. $47^{\circ} 1'$ N.

Chartiers Creek, of Washington and Alleghany counties, Penn.; rises near Washington in the former, and flowing NNE. into the latter, falls into Ohio river, 4 ms. below Pittsburgh. It is navigable at high water, for boats going down stream from Morganza, at its main forks, 2 ms. from Cannonsburg.

Chartiers, tp. Washington cty. Penn. Pop. 1810, 1747, in 1820, 1330.

Chartres, ancient city of France, in the department of Eure and Loire, and late province of Beauce. The cathedral is one of the finest in France, and its steeple much admired. The principal trade consists in corn. It is seated on the Eure, 45 ms. SW. of Paris. Lon. $1^{\circ} 34'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 27'$ N.

Chartreuse, or *Grand Chartreuse*, lately one of the most celebrated monasteries in France, 8 ms. N. of Grenoble, now converted into a kind of arsenal. Lon. $5^{\circ} 49'$ E. lat. $45^{\circ} 20'$ N.

Charibdis, famous whirlpool, in the Strait of Messina, on the coast of Sicily, opposite the celebrated Scylla, in Italy. According to the poets, it was very formidable to mariners; but it is said to have been entirely removed by the

dreadful earthquake in 1783. On diving into it, there were found vast gulphs and whirlpools below, which produce all the commotion on the surface of the water.

Chatahoche, river of Geo., Al., and Flor.; rises in the Appalachian mountains, and flowing by comparative courses about 300 ms. joins the Flint and forms the *Appalachicola*; which see.

Chatauga, pstv. Franklin cty. N. Y., on the road from Plattsburg to St. Regis, 40 ms. NW. from the former, and 35 NNE. from the latter.

Chataughue, lake in Chataque cty. N. Y., near the line which divides that state from Penn., and about 10 ms. from the SE. side of Lake Erie. The waters of this lake are discharged by the Conewango, creek into the Alleghany river at Warren.

Chataque, cty. N. Y., forming the SW. angle of that state on Lake Erie; bounded by Penn. S. and SW., by Lake Erie NW., by Erie cty. N. Y., NE., and by Cattaraugus E., length on Penn. 37 ms. from E. to W. and 19 wide from N. to S.; the residue in form of a triangle, 37 ms. base, with an altitude of 19. The whole area 1050 sqms. Surface hilly and rocky, with a very productive soil. Staples, grain, whiskey, flour, live stock, and salted provisions. Chief town, Mayville. Pop. 1820, 12,568. Ctl. lat. $42^{\circ} 20'$ N. lon. W. C. $2^{\circ} 15'$ W.

Chateau-Bryant, town of France, in the department of Lower Loire and late province of Brittany, with an old castle, 24 ms. S. of Rennes. Lon. $1^{\circ} 16'$ W. lat. $47^{\circ} 46'$ N.

Chateau-Chambresis, town of France, in the department of the N. and late province of the Cambresis, is 12 ms. SE. of Cambray. Lon. $3^{\circ} 40'$ E. lat. $13^{\circ} 7'$ N.

Chateau-Chinon, town of France, in the department of Nièvre, and late province of Nivernois, with a considerable manufacture of cloth. It is seated on the Yonne, near the source of that river, 36 ms. E. of Nevers. Lon. $4^{\circ} 8'$ E. lat. $47^{\circ} 0'$ N.

Chateau-Dauphin, strong castle of Piedmont, 18 ms. W. by N. of Saluces. It was taken by the French and Spaniards in 1743, and restored in 1748, by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.

Chateau-du-Loir, town of France, in the department of Sarthe and late province of Maine, on the Loir, 22 ms. SE. of Mans, and 97 W. of Paris. Lon. $0^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $47^{\circ} 40'$ N.

Chateau-Dun, ancient town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire, and late province of Beauce. The streets are straight, the houses uniform, and the great square is very spacious. It is seated on an eminence, near the Loire, 30 ms. N. of Blois, and 72 SW. of Paris. Lon. $1^{\circ} 22'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 4'$ N.

Chateaugay, river, rises in N. Y., Franklin and Clinton cities, and entering L. C., flows NE. into lake St. Louis. The country from which this stream takes its source is low and swampy.

Chateaugay, pstv. Clinton cty. N. Y.

Chateaugay, pstv. Franklin cty. N. Y. Pop. 1820, 828.

Chateaugay, seigniory, L. C. Huntingdon cty. on the Chateaugay river, 15 ms. SW. from Montreal.

Chateau-Gontier, town of France, in the department and late province of Maine, seated on the river Maue, with a castle. It has a mineral

spring; its trade consists in linens; and it is 22 ms. NW. of Angers, and 147 SW. of Paris. Lon. $0^{\circ} 36'$ E. lat. $47^{\circ} 47'$ N.

Chateau-Landon, town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, and late province of the Isle of France, 5 ms. S. of Nemours, and 50 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. $2^{\circ} 38'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 11'$ N.

Chateaulin, town of France, in the department of Finisterre, and late province of Brittany, 18 ms. N. of Quimper, on the river Auzon, where there is a salmon fishery.

Chateau-Meillant, town of France, in the department of Cher, and late province of Berry, 9 ms. E. of Chatre. Here is a castle, with a tower said to have been built by Julius Cæsar.

Chateaufeuif, town of France, in the department of Cher, and late province of Berry, 16 ms. S. of Bourges. It is the name of two other inconsiderable towns in France.

Chateaufeuif, town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire, and late province of Beauce, 12 ms. NE. of Chartres.

Chateaufeuif, town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire, and late province of Anjou, seated on the Sarthe, 12 ms. N. of Angers.

Chateau-Renaud, town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, and late province of Touraine, 20 ms. NW. of Amboise, and 88 SW. of Paris. Lon. $1^{\circ} 1'$ W. lat. $47^{\circ} 33'$ N.

Chateauroux, town of France, in the late province of Berry. It has a manufacture of cloth, and is seated in a pleasant plain, on the Indre, 15 ms. SW. of Issoudun, and 148 S. of Paris. Lon. $1^{\circ} 5'$ E. lat. $46^{\circ} 46'$ N.

Chateau-Thierry, town of France, in the department of Aisne, and late province of Champagne, on the river Maine. It is the birth place of the inimitable La Fontaine, and is 27 ms. SW. of Rheims, and 97 NW. of Paris. Lon. $3^{\circ} 33'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 2'$ N.

Chatel, town of France, in the department of the Vosges, and late province of Lorraine, seated on the Moselle, 8 ms. E. of Mirecourt.

Chatel-Chalon, town of France, in the department of Jura, and late province of Franche Comte, 20 ms. S. of Dole. Lon. $5^{\circ} 38'$ E. lat. $46^{\circ} 46'$ N.

Châtellerault, town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and late province of Poitou, seated on the Vienne, over which is a handsome stone bridge. It is noted for its cutlery, watchmaking, and the cutting of false diamonds. It is 22 ms. NNE. of Poitiers, and 168 SSW. of Paris. Lon. $6^{\circ} 44'$ E. lat. $46^{\circ} 50'$ N.

Chatham, town of Eng. in Kent, adjoining Rochester, and seated on the Medway. It is one of the principal stations of the royal navy; and the yards and magazines are furnished with all sorts of naval stores. It has about 500 houses, mostly low, and built with brick; the streets are narrow and paved; and it contains about 3000 inhabitants. The principal employment of the laboring hands, is ship building in the king's yard and private docks. It is 31 ms. ESE. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 36'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 22'$ N.

Chatham, tp. Kent cty. U. C., on lake St. Clair. *Chatham*, town of York cty. L. C. on the left bank of the Ottawa river.

Chatham, town of Northumberland cty. New Brunswick, on Miramichi river.

Chatham, tp. Coss cty. N. II. Pop. 1810, 201, in 1820, 298.

Chatham, pst. Barnstable cty. 20 ms. E. from Barnstable, Mass. Pop. 1810, 1334, in 1820, 1630.

Chatham, tp. opposite Middletown, Middlesex cty. Conn. Pop. 1810, 3258, in 1820, 3159.

Chatham, pst. Columbia cty. N. Y. Pop. 1820, 3372.

Chatham, *Four Corners*, pst. in the tp. of Chatham, Columbia, cty. N. Y. This is a different pst. from that called Chatham in the same township.

Chatham, pst. Morris cty. N. J., 13 ms. NW. from Elizabeth town. Pop. 1810, 2019, in 1820, 1832.

Chatham, pst. Chester cty. Penn., on the Newport turnpike, 16 ms. SW. from West Chester.

Chatham, cty. of N. C., on both sides of Cape Fear river; bounded by Randolph W., Orange N., Wake NE., Cumberland SE., and Moore S.; length 33, width 26 ms.; area 860 sqms.; surface hilly, and soil varied. Staples, grain, tobacco, &c. Chief town, Pittsburg. Pop. 1820, 12,661. Ctl. lat. $35^{\circ} 40'$, lon. W. C. $2^{\circ} 20'$ W.

Chatham, pst. of Chesterfield distrct, S. C., on the right bank of Pedee river, 100 ms. from Columbia.

Chatham, cty. Geo., bounded by the Atlantic ocean SE., Ogeechee river or Bryan SW., Effingham NW., Savannah river NE.; length 27, mean width 15 ms.; area 400 sqms. Surface level, and in part, low and marshy. Soil in general, rather sterile, though tracts of very fertile land is found along the rivers. Staples, rice, cotton, tobacco, and some sugar. Chief town, Savannah. Pop. 1820, 14,737. Ctl. lat. 32° N. lon. W. C. $4^{\circ} 20'$ W.

Chatham, bay of Florida; or a common name for that part of the W. coast of that peninsula, extending from Punta Larga, or Cape Itoman, to the mouth of Shark river, between lat. 25° and 26° .

Chatham, island in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. W. C. 100° W. lat. $43^{\circ} 40'$ S.

Chatham, island, Pacific Ocean. Lon. W. C. 95° W. lat. $13^{\circ} 32'$ S.

Chatham, strait, on the NW. coast of N. America, between King George and Admiralty islands. Lon. W. C. 57° W. lat. 58° N.

Chastillon-Les-Dombes, town of France, in the department of Ain and late province of Bresse, 12 ms. W. of Bourg.

Châtillon-sur-Indre, town of France, in the department of Indre and late province of Berry, 10 ms. S. of Loches. Lon. $0^{\circ} 55'$ E. lat. $47^{\circ} 22'$ N.

Châtillon sur Loire, town of France, 14 ms. NE. from Aubigny.

Châtillon sur Marne, town of France, in the department of Marne and late province of Champagne, 27 ms. S. of Rheims. Lon. $4^{\circ} 5'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 58'$ N.

Châtillon-sur-Seine, town of France, in the department of Cote d'Or and late province of Burgundy, divided into two by the river Seine. It has ironworks in its neighbourhood, and is 36 ms. NW. of Dijon. Lon. $4^{\circ} 35'$ E. lat. $47^{\circ} 42'$ N.

Chatre, town of France, in the department Indre and late province of Berry, seated on the river Indre, 37 ms. from Bourges. It carries on a considerable trade in cattle. Lon. $1^{\circ} 55' E.$ lat. $46^{\circ} 35' N.$

Chatsworth, village of Eng., in the Peake of Derbyshire, near the river Derwent, 6 ms. W. of Chesterfield.

Chaudiere Falls, on the Ottawa river, U. C., 36 feet high. They are a little above the mouth of the river Radeau, and below lake Chaudiere.

Chaudiere Lake, is formed by the widening of the Ottawa river, above the mouth of the river Radeau, and below lake Chat, U. C.

Chaudiere, Riviere a la, or *Catfish Creek*, runs into lake Erie, W. of Long Point, U. C.

Chaudiere River, L. C., rises on the hilly region from which the Connecticut and Kennebec have their sources. It flows nearly N. from Megantic lake, about 100 ms., and falls into St. Lawrence 6 ms. above Quebec. It was by the channel of this stream, that Gen. Arnold reached the St. Lawrence river, early in the revolutionary war. It is a precipitous, and unnavigable stream. The scenery along its banks, has excited the admiration of all travellers, who have visited it.

Chaulness, town of France, 7 ms. SW. from Peronne.

Chaulness, town of France, 20 ms. ESE. from Paris.

Chaumont, town of France, in the department of Upper Marne and late province of Champagne, on a mountain, near the river Marne, 14 ms. S. of Joinville. Lon. $5^{\circ} 9' E.$ lat. $48^{\circ} 8' N.$

Chaumont, town of France, in the department of Oise and late province of the Isle of France, 30 ms. NW. of Paris. Lon. $2^{\circ} 7' E.$ lat. $49^{\circ} 18' N.$

Chaumont, pstv. N. Y. Jefferson cty. on Chaumont bay.

Chaumont, bay of lake Ontario, Jefferson cty. N. Y., to the N. off, and communicating by a strait with Sacket's Harbour.

Chauny, town of France, in the department of Aisne, on the river Oise, 20 ms. E. of Noyon. Lon. $3^{\circ} 18' E.$ lat. $49^{\circ} 17' N.$

Chaves, town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-Jos Montes, seated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Tamega. Between the town and the suburb Magdalena is an old Roman stone bridge. It is 20 ms. SW. of Braganza. Lon. $7^{\circ} W.$ lat. $41^{\circ} 45' N.$

Chazy, two small rivers of N. Y., Clinton cty., fall into the W. side of lake Champlain, in the tp. of Champlain.

Chazy, pst. Clinton cty. N. Y., 186 ms. N. from Albany. Pop. in 1820, 2513.

Cheadle, town of Eng., in Staffordshire, on the most fertile part of the Moorland, 12 ms. NE. of Stafford. Lon. $1^{\circ} 56' W.$ lat. $53^{\circ} N.$

Cheam, village of Eng., in Surry, adjoining to which is the site of the village of Codrington, or Cudington. Cheam is 13 ms. SSW. of London.

Cheat, river of Virg., which rises in Randolph cty., and after running a northwarily course falls into the Monongahela, near the line that divides that state from Penn. At its junction with the Monongahela, it is about 200 yards wide.

Chebrechin, town of Poland, in the province of Russia, and Palatinate of Belskow. Lon. $23^{\circ} 51' E.$ $50^{\circ} 35' N.$

Chebuko, harbour, near Halifax, in Nova Scotia. Lon. W. C. $13^{\circ} 18' E.$ lat. $44^{\circ} 43' N.$

Chebuotequion, is one of the lakes on the communication between Lake Simcoe and the Rice Lake, U. C.

Chedabucto, bay of the NE. coast of Nova Scotia, opening into the strait between Cape Breton and Nova Scotia. Lon. W. C. $15^{\circ} 50' E.$ lat. $45^{\circ} 25' N.$

Cheder, village of Eng., in Somersetshire, famous for its cheeses, which are as large as those of Cheshire. It is 3 ms. E. of Axbridge.

Chedworth, village of Eng., in Gloucestershire, 4 ms. WSW. of Northleach, situated on the declivity of 2 hills. In this parish, in 1760, a Roman bath was discovered; and near it is a tumulus, in which great quantities of human bones have been found.

Cheeks-Cross-Roads, pstv. Hawkins cty. Ten.

Cheitore, or *Oudipour*, town, in a province of the same name, in Hindoostan Proper. It was a fortress and city of great extent, situated on a mountain; but it has been in ruins since the time of Aurungzebe, in 1681, and had once before experienced a like fate from the hands of Acbar in 1567. It is 120 ms. S. by E. of Nagpour. Lon. $74^{\circ} 56' E.$ lat. $25^{\circ} 21' N.$

Chelm, town of Poland, in Red Russia, capital of a palatinate of its own name, with a bishop's see. It is 100 ms. ESE. of Warsaw. Lon. $23^{\circ} 29' E.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 20' N.$

Chelmer, river of Eng. in Essex, which rises near Thaxted, and flows by Dunmow and Chelmsford to Malden, where it joins the Blackwater, and forming the estuary called Blackwater Bay, or Malden water, enters the German Ocean.

Chelmsford, town of Eng., in Essex cty. situated in a beautiful valley, at the confluence of the Chelmer and Can. In 1793 an act of parliament was obtained, to make the Chelmer navigable hence to Malden. Chelmsford is 21 ms. WSW. of Colchester, and 29 ENE. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 33' E.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 43' N.$

Chelmsford, tp. Middlesex cty. Mass. Pop. in 1810, 1396, in 1820, 1535.

Chelmsford, very flourishing pstv. Middlesex cty. Mass., in Chelmsford township, and on the right bank of the Merrimack river, 26 ms. NW. from Boston. Here the Middlesex canal join the Merrimack river by several locks.

Chelsea, village of Eng. on the N. bank of the river Thames, a mile W. from Westminster, remarkable for a magnificent hospital of invalids and decrepit soldiers. Here is also physic garden belonging to the company of Apothecaries.

Chelsea, pstv. and seat of justice, Orange cty. Ver., on a branch of White river, 25 ms. a little E. of S. from Montpelier. Lat. $43^{\circ} 59' N.$ lon. W. C. $4^{\circ} 51' E.$

Chelsea, tp. Suffolk cty. Mass. 3 ms. NE. from Boston. Pop. 1810, 594, in 1820, 642.

Chebeu-Landing, pstv. and port in Norwic. New London cty. Conn., on the point between and at the junction of the Shetucket and Yantic rivers, 14 ms. above New London.

Cheltenham, town of Eng. in Gloucestershir

noted for its mineral waters, which are somewhat like those of Scarborough. It is 9 ms. NE. of Gloucester, and 95 W. by N. of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 21' W.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 55' N.$

Cheltenham. See *Chittenham*.

Chelum, or *Jhylum*, river of Hindoostan Proper, being the westernmost of the five eastern branches of the river Indus. It rises above Cashmere, waters that city, and flowing through the province of that name, in a SW. direction, joins the Indus below Moultan. It is joined by a vast number of streams in its course. This river is the famous Hydaspes of Alexander, and is sometimes called Behut.

Chemali, village of Natolia.

Chemaur, river, Ind., falling into lake Michigan.

Chemnitz, or *Kemnitz*, town of Saxony, 36 ms. WSW. from Dresden. Lon. $12^{\circ} 50' E.$ lat. $50^{\circ} 45' N.$

Chemnitz, town of Bohemia, 30 ms. SE. from Dresden.

Chemung, pst. Tioga cty. N. Y., 8 ms. SE. from Newtown. Pop. 1350.

Chenal Ecarte Isle, U. C. near the entrance of the river St. Clair into lake St. Clair, E. of Harsan's island; it contains about 300 acres of arable land; the other parts are meadow and marsh.

Chenal Ecarte, *Isle de*, U. C., in the river St. Lawrence, opposite the tp. of Cornwall, contains from 7 to 800 acres; the soil is good.

Chenal Ecarte River, U. C., runs nearly parallel to the river Thames, and empties itself at the entrance of river St. Clair.

Chenango, river, N. Y., one of the main constituent branches of Susquehannah, rises in Madison, and flowing SSW. 100 ms. joins the Susquehannah at Binghampton in Broome cty.

Chenango, tp. Broome cty. N. Y. Pop. 1820, 2626.

Chenango, cty. N. Y., bounded by Broome S., Cortland W., Madison N., Otsego and Delaware E.; length 36 ms., mean width 25; area 900 sqms.; surface hilly, and soil productive in grain, fruits, and pasturage. Staples, grain, flour, whiskey, fruit, live stock, salted provisions, and lumber. Chief town, Norwich. Pop. 1820, 31,215. Ctl. lat. $42^{\circ} 30' N.$ lon. W. C. $1^{\circ} 30' E.$

Chenango Forks, pstv. at the junction of the Tonioaga and Chenango rivers, and in Chenango cty. N. Y., 12 ms. above Chenango Point.

Chenango Point, Broome cty. N. Y., at the junction of Chenango river with the Susquehannah.

Chene, *Isle du*, in lake Ontario, lies off the easterly coast of Marysburgh, U. C., and close to the land.

Chene, *Pointe au*, on the river St. Lawrence, lies E. of *Ile de la Traverse*, and nearly opposite to St. Regis, U. C.

Chene, *Portage du*, on the Ottawa river, immediately below Lake Chaudiere, U. C.

Chene, *Riviere du*, runs into the bay of Michipicoten, lake Superior, W. of River Michipicoten, U. C.

Chene, *Blanc*, small river, Ark., the S. branch of Little Missouri.

Chene, river, Lou., rises in the marshes SE. from the English Bend, below New Orleans; flows parallel to the Mississippi, and falls into

Chandeleur bay, about 10 ms. E. from Fort St. Philip. An inlet connects the Chene with the Terra aux Boeufs river.

Chen-si, one of the most extensive provinces of China, bordering on the great wall. It is divided into two parts, the Eastern and Western, and contains 8 cities of the first rank, and 106 of the second and third. In Chen-si are rich gold mines, which, for political reasons, are not allowed to be opened. Singan-fou is the capital.

Chen-yan, or *Moug-den*, capital of eastern Chinese Tartary (or country of the Mantchew Tartars) and of a department of the same name, which is bounded on the S. by the great wall of China.

Chenoweth's, pst. Darke cty. Ohio, pstrd. 81 ms. W. from Columbus, and about 75 a little W. of N. from Cincinnati.

Chepelio, island in the bay of Panama, 3 ms. from the city of Panama, which it supplies with provisions and fruit. Lon. $80^{\circ} 15' W.$ lat. $8^{\circ} 46' N.$

Chepatchet creek, northwestern branch of Pawtucket river, rises in the NW. angle of Providence cty. R. I.

Chepatchet, flourishing pstv. Providence cty. R. I., on Chepatchet creek, 16 ms. NW. from Providence.

Chepstow, town of Eng. in Monmouthshire, on the side of a hill, on the Wye, near its confluence with the Severn. It is walled round, has a handsome high bridge over the river, and sends provisions and other commodities to Bristol. The tide is said to rise higher here than in any other part of Europe, it swelling to 50 or 60 feet perpendicular. It is 18 ms. N. of Bristol, and 127 W. of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 36' W.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 42' N.$

Cher, river of France, rises near Bellegarde, and after a course of 150 ms. joins the Loire a little below Tours.

Cher, department of France, including part of the late province of Berry. Bourges is the capital.

Cherasco, considerable town of Piedmont, capital of a territory of the same name, at the confluence of the Sturia and Tanaro, upon a mountain 24 ms. SE. of Turin. Lon. $7^{\circ} 58' E.$ lat. $44^{\circ} 45' N.$

Cheraw, pst. Darlington, district, S. C., 100 ms. NE. from Columbia.

Cherbourg, seaport of France in the department of the Channel and late province of Normandy, 50 ms. NW. of Caen. Lon. $1^{\circ} 33' E.$ lat. $49^{\circ} 38' N.$

Cheresoul, town of Turkey in Asia, capital of Curdistan, 150 ms. N. of Bagdad. Lon. $44^{\circ} 15' E.$ lat. $35^{\circ} 50' N.$

Cherokees, nation of Indians residing in Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi. Schools and Missionary establishments have been established amongst this people; but more efficacious means of civilization have been introduced through the agency of agriculture and the mechanic arts. The Cherokees have made the most extensive and effective advance, in the arts, and modes of polished life, of any nation of Indians within the limits of the U. S.

Cherry-creek, rises at the foot of the Blue Mount on the N. side, in Northampton cty.

Penn. near the Windgap, and running ENE. along the foot of the mountain, falls into the Delaware, at its entrance into the Watergap; it is not navigable; is rapid, and has several mills erected in it.

Cherryfield, tp. Washington cy. Maine, 30 ms. W. from Machias. Pop. 1810, 181, in 1820, 241.

Cherry Grove, psto. St. Clair cy. Ill., pstrd. 59 ms. SW. from Vandalia.

Cherry Island, in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. W. C. 80° W. lat. 11° 27' S.

Cherry Island, in the Northern Ocean, between Norway and Greenland. Lon. 20° 5' E. lat. 74° 30' N.

Cherry Ridge, psto. Wayne cy. Penn.

Cherry Tree, psto. Venango cy. Penn.

Cherry Valley, pstrv. Otsego cy. N. Y., 12 ms. NE. of Cooper's town, and 60 W. of Albany. It is an ancient establishment. Many of the houses built in the old Dutch mode.

Cherry Valley, tp. Otsego cy. N. Y., including the village. Pop. 1820, 3684.

Cherry Tree, pst. Venango cy. Penn. Pop. 1810, 391, in 1820, 297.

Cherryton, seaport of the Eastern shore, Virg., Northampton cy.

Cherryville, pstrv. Northampton cy. Penn., on the Berwick road, 13½ ms. NW. from Bethlehem, and 4 from the Lehigh Watergap.

Cherryville, psto. Rapides parish, Lou.

Cherso, island in the Gulf of Venice, with a town of the same name, near Croatia, belonging to the Venetians. The soil is stony; but it abounds in wine, cattle, oil, and excellent honey. Lon. 14° 40' E. lat. 45° 11' N.

Cherson, capital of New Russia, in the government of Catharineslaf. It is a new town erected by Catharine II. on the N. bank of the Dneiper, 10 ms. below the mouth of the Ingulec. It is intended to be the principal mart of all the commodities of export and import. It has a dock, for the construction of large vessels from which several men of war and merchant ships have been already launched. It is supplied with fuel by reeds only, of which there is an inexhaustible forest in the shallows of the Dneiper, opposite the town. Rails, and even temporary houses, are made of them. They are tall and strong, and afford shelter to various kinds of aquatic birds, some of which are very beautiful. The fortifications are made, and the plantations formed, by malefactors, who amount to some hundreds. In 1787, the empress made a triumphant journey to this capital, and met the emperor Joseph II. Her intention, it is said, was to be crowned here queen of Taurica, and empress of the East. But the design, whatever it was, did not take place; and she was content to have inscribed over one of the gates of the city, "Through this gate lies the road to Byzantium." In this place, in 1790, the excellent Mr. Howard, so well known for his plans of reform of the different hospitals and prisons of Europe, fell a victim to his indefatigable humanity. Cherson is 50 ms. E. of Oczakow. Lon. 33° 10' E. lat. 46° 3' N.

Chertsey, town of Eng. in Surry, in a low wet situation not far from the river Thames, over which is a handsome stone bridge of 7

arches. It is 7 ms. W. of Kingston, and 20 W. by S. of London. Lon. 0° 20' W. lat. 51° 25' W.

Cherz, ancient town of Poland, in Masovia, 15 ms. from Warsaw. Lon. 21° 8' W. lat. 52° 1' N.

Chesapeake, bay, has its entrance between Cape Charles and Cape Henry, in Virginia, 18 ms. wide, and it extends 180 ms. to the N. dividing Virginia from Maryland, through this extent it is from 7 to 18 ms. broad, and generally 9 fathoms deep; affording many commodious harbours, and a safe navigation. It receives the Susquehannah, Potomac, Rappahannock, York, and James rivers, which are all large and navigable.

Chesapeake bay is in fact a continuation of the Susquehannah river below tide water. The general breadth through Md. is about 10 ms.; but below the influx of the Potomac, to the Atlantic ocean, the mean width exceeds 20 ms. There is perhaps no other bay on earth, with shores so much and deeply indented as the Chesapeake.

Chesapeake, pst. vil. Cecil cy. Md.

Chesham, town of Eng. in Bucks, 12 ms. SE. of Ailesbury, and 29 W. by N. of London. Lon. 0° 36' W. lat. 51° 42' N.

Cheshire, English cy. palatine; bounded on the N. by Lancashire, on the NE. by Yorkshire, on the E. by Derbyshire, on the SE. by Staffordshire, on the S. by Shropshire, on the W. by Denbighshire and Flintshire, and on the NW. by the Irish sea. This cy. extends 33 ms. from N. to S., and 42 from E. to W. without including a peninsula 13 ms. in length and 6 in breadth, which projects into the Irish sea, or a narrow tract of land which stretches between Lancashire and Derbyshire, to Yorkshire, on the NE. Pop. 1801, 191,751, in 1811, 227,031, in 1820, 270,098. It is remarkable for its cheese and rock salt.

Cheshire, cy. of N. H., forming the SW. angle of the state; bounded S. by Mass., W. by Ver., or Connecticut river. N. by Grafton. and E. by Hillsborough; 60 ms. in length, mean width 20; area 1200 sqms.; surface hilly and rocky, but delightfully variegated, well watered, and the soil productive in grain, fruits, and pasturage. Chief towns, Keene and Charlestown. Pop. 1820, 45,376. Cl. lat. 43° N. and lon. 4° E. from W. C., intersect in this cy.

Cheshire, pst. Berkshire cy. Mass., 140 ms. WNW. from Boston. Pop. 1810, 1315, in 1820, 1202.

Cheshire, pst. New Haven cy. Conn., 13 ms. N. from New Haven. It is the seat of the Episcopal Academy of Conn.

Cheshire, tp. including the preceding pst. New Haven cy. Conn. Pop. 1810, 2288, in 1820, 2281.

Cheshire, tp. Gallia cy. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 446.

Chesnut Creek, of Virg., enters the Great Kenhawa river, near the N. C. line.

Chesnut Hill, psto. Strafford cy. N. H., 58 ms. from Concord.

Chesnut Hill, psto. Philadelphia cy. Penn., 8 ms. N. from Philadelphia.

Chesnut Hill, Northampton cy. Penn. See *Chesnut Hill*.

Chesnut Hill, psto. Orange cy. Virg.; pstrd. 40 ms. NW. from Richmond.

Chestnut Hill, psto. Hall cty. Geo., 80 ms. NNW. from Milledgeville

Chestnut-ridge, one of the ridges of the Appalachian mountains, extending from Maryland, through the cties. of Fayette, Westmoreland, and Indians, in Penn.

Chester, town of Eng., and the capital of Cheshire, 20 ms. S. by E. of Liverpool, 38 SW. of Manchester, and 182 NW. of London. Lon. $3^{\circ} 3' W.$ lat. $52^{\circ} 12' N.$

Chester, town of Lunenburg, SE. coast of Nova Scotia, on Mahone bay, 25 ms. S. from Windsor, and 20 SW. from Halifax.

Chester, pst. Rockingham cty. N. H., 25 ms. SE. from Concord. Pop. 1810, 2030, in 1820, 2262.

Chester, pst. Hampden cty. Mass., 20 ms. NW. from Springfield. Pop. 1820, 1526.

Chester, pst. Conn., in Saybrook, Middlesex cty.

Chester, pstv. Goshen, Orange cty. N. Y.

Chester, pst. Warren cty. N. Y., 90 ms. N. from Albany, and 25 NW. from Whitehall.

Chester, pst. Warren cty. N. Y. Pop. 1820,

1018.

Chester, West. See *West Chester*.

Chester, pst. Morris cty. N. J. Pop. 1810, 1175, in 1820, 1212.

Chester, tp. Burlington cty. N. J. Pop. 1810, 1839, in 1820, 2253.

Chester, cty. Penn.; bounded by Md. SW., Lancaster W., Berks NW., Montgomery NE., and Delaware cty. and the state of Del. SE.; length about 38 ms., mean width $19\frac{1}{2}$; area 732 sqms. This cty. is extremely diversified in its surface. The western part towards Lancaster cty. is hilly, and even mountainous, whilst those sections skirting Md. and Del., though not level, are much less elevated than the W. and NW. parts of the cty. Octararo creek, Northeast river, and Elk river rise in the SW. part of Chester cty., and flowing southward into Md., fall into the Susquehannah, or Chesapeake bay. The centre of the cty. is drained by the sources of Brandywine, Chester, Ridley, and some smaller creeks entering Delaware river. The Schuylkill limits the cty. on the NE. The soil is also greatly varied; changing from rocky to the productive limestone valleys extending from the river Schuylkill SW. across the waters of the Brandywine. The staples are numerous, consisting of every article of agricultural production suitable to the climate. Chief town West Chester. Pop. 1820, 44,455. Ctl. lat. $40^{\circ} N.$ lon. $1^{\circ} 20' E.$ from W. C.

Chester, borough on Delaware river, Delaware cty. Penn., 15 ms. SW. from Philadelphia. Pop. 1820, 657. This is a very ancient town, and was the seat of the first Legislature, after the arrival of William Penn, but has long been stationary in point of growth.

Chester, tp. Delaware cty. Penn. Pop. 1810, including the borough 1056, in 1820, 658 exclusive of the borough.

Chester, river of the Eastern shore of Md., and Kent cty. in Del.; rises in the latter, and flowing nearly SW. into the former, separates Queen Anne and Kent cties., and falls into the Chesapeake bay at Love Point.

Chester, village, Shenandoah cty. Virg., 17 ms. SW. from Winchester.

Chester, tp. Wayne cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 551.

Chester, tp. Clinton cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820,

1171.

Chester, tp. Geauga cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 269.

Chester, tp. Knox cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 697.

Chester, psto. Meigs cty. Ohio, on Shade Creek, 100 ms. SE. from Columbus.

Chester, psto. Butler cty. Ohio, 100 ms. SW. from Columbus, and 30 NW. from Cincinnati.

Chester, district of S. C. on Wateree river; bounded by Fairfield S., Broad river or Union W., York N., Catawba river, or Lancaster E.; length 22, width 18 ms.; area about 400 sqms. Surface pleasantly diversified by hill and dale, and well watered. Soil of middling quality. Staples, grain, tobacco, live stock, &c. Chief town, Chesterville. Pop. 1820, 14,389. Ctl. lat. $34^{\circ} 40' N.$ lon. W. C. $4^{\circ} 10' W.$

Chester, C. H. and psto. Chester district, S. C. See *Chesterville*.

Chester, river of W. Florida, flowing into Pensacola bay.

Chester Factory, psto. Hampden cty. Mass. 7 ms. SE. from Chester.

Chesterfield, town of Eng. in Derbyshire, on a hill between the rivulets Ibber and Rother, 22 ms. N. of Derby, and 149 NNW. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 27' W.$ lat. $53^{\circ} 18' N.$

Chesterfield, tp. Kennebec cty. Maine, Pop. 1810, 430, in 1820, 612.

Chesterfield, pst. Cheshire cty. N. H. 11 ms. SW. from Keene. Pop. 1820, 2110.

Chesterfield, pst. Hampshire cty. Mass. Pop. 1810, 1408, in 1820, 1447.

Chesterfield, tp. Essex cty. N. Y. on the point between the Riviere au Sable and lake Champlain; 18 ms. S. from Plattsburgh. Pop. 667.

Chesterfield, tp. Burlington cty. N. J. Pop. 1810, 1839, in 1820, 2087.

Chesterfield, cty. of Virg. opposite Richmond, between Appomattox and James rivers; bounded by Powhatan NW., James river NE., and SE. by S. the Appomattox river; length 30, mean width 16 ms.; area about 480 sqms. Surface hilly, and soil of middling quality in general, though considerable tracts upon the streams are in a high degree productive. Staples, grain, flour, and tobacco. Chief town, Manchester. Pop. 1820, 18,003. Ctl. lat. $37^{\circ} 18' N.$ lon. W. C. $0^{\circ} 40' W.$

Chesterfield, C. H. and psto. Chesterfield cty. Virg. 15 ms. S. from Richmond. N. lat. $37^{\circ} 17'$, Lon. W. C. $0^{\circ} 32' W.$

Chesterfield, district of S. C., bounded by N. C. N., Marlborough district, or Great Pedee river E., Darlington SE., and Kershaw and Lancaster districts, or Lynch creek SW.; length 30, mean width 36 ms.; area 780 sqms. Surface hilly, soil sandy in general, and of middling quality. Chief town, Chesterville. Pop. 1820, 6645. Ctl. lat. $34^{\circ} 35' N.$ lon. W. C. $3^{\circ} 15' W.$

Chesterfield, C. H. and psto. Chester district S. C., about 10 ms. SW. from Sneadsborough, N. C., and 111 NE. from Columbus.

Chesterfield, inlet or strait, extending to an unknown distance westward from Hudson's Bay outlet. Lon. W. C. $13^{\circ} 20' W.$ lat. $63^{\circ} 30' N.$

Chesterfield, Key, N. side of the island of Cuba.

Chestertown, seaport, pst., and seat of justice for Kent co. Md., on the right bank of Chester river, 40 ms. SSE. from Baltimore. Lon. W. C. 1° E. lat. 39° 13' N. Pop. 700. A very respectable academy exists in this town, the remains of Washington college, founded there in 1782, but subsequently removed.

Chesterville, pst. Kennebeck co. Maine, on Sandy river, 30 ms. NW. from Augusta.

Chesterville, pstv. Kent co. Md. 66 ms. NE. from Annapolis.

Chestnut Hill, tp. Northampton co. Penn. Pop. 1810, 1128, in 1820, 1026.

Cheesuncook, lake of Maine, crossed by the line between Somerset and Penobscot coes. It receives from the NW. the Upper Penobscot, and several lesser streams.

Chetumaches, lake of Louisiana, between the Atchafalaya and Teche rivers, is about 40 ms. in length, with a breadth of from 1 to 6 ms. It is shallow, and environed by a low, annually inundated and uninhabitable country. At high water, it communicates in every direction with the Atchafalaya, and at all seasons, at its SE. extremity with the Teche river.

Cheitan Head, cape on the NW. coast of the island of Cape Breton. Lon. W. C. 16° 14' E. lat. 46° 40' N.

Chevioux, *Point aux*, on the N. shore of lake Ontario, and to the eastward of river Ganaraska, U. C.

Cheviot, Eng., district in Northumberland, to the SW. of Wooler, on the borders of Stld., famous for the free chase, much used here by the English and Scots' gentry. The adjacent country being hilly is called the Cheviot Hills, of which one is so high that it is seen 60 ms. off, and is the first land discovered by ships coming from the E. This is the Cheviot famous for the fierce encounter between the English and Scots under the earls Percy and Douglas, which is celebrated in the ballad of Chevy Chase.

Chevroliere, river, L. C., flows into St. Lawrence from the N., 40 ms. above Quebec.

Chiapa, province of Guatemala; bounded NW. and N. by Vera Cruz, E. by Yucatan, SE. by Vera Paz, SW. by Guatamal Proper. It is an inland country, drained by the Sumasinta and Tabasco rivers, flowing into the Gulf of Mexico. Ctl. lat. 16° 30' N.

Chiapa-el-Real, town in N. America, in the province of its own name, with a bishop's see. Its principal trade consists in cocoa-nuts, cotton, and sugar. Lon. W. C. 16° 10' W. lat. 17° 10' N.

Chiarenza, seaport of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea, opposite the island of Zante. Lon. 21° 35' E. lat. 37° 50' N.

Chiari, town of Italy, in the Bresciano, where the Imperialists defeated the French in 1701. Lon. 10° 17' E. lat. 45° 30' N.

Chiaro Monte, town of Sicily, on a mountain, 25 ms. W. of Syracuse. Lon. 14° 59' E. lat. 37° 39' N.

Chiavenna, town of Switzerland, capital of a country of the same name, under the sovereignty of the Grisons. It is a trading place, especially in wine and delicate fruits; but its chief support is the transport of merchandise, it being the principal communication between the Mi-

lanese and Germany, Chiavenna is seated near the lakes of Chiavenna and Como. Lon. 9° 19' E. lat. 46° 19' N.

Chiavenna Laghetto di, small lake of the country of the Grisons, in Switzerland, near the town of Chiavenna, remarkable for its delightful views, which are wild and magnificent. It is surrounded by barren rocks, craggy, and rising into spires sprinkled with snow. The bases of these dreadful precipices are lost in the overshadowed water, dangerous on account of its malignant vapours, and affording no asylum, scarcely a landing place, to the crews of those frail boats, which are caught unwarily in the violent storms to which it is subject.

Chicago, small, but very important river entering Lake Michigan at its southern extremity. The country over which it flows, is a low flat prairie. Its mouth is obstructed by a bar, over which, vessels drawing more than 3 feet water cannot enter, though inside adequate depth is found for ships of almost any tonnage. The postage between Chicago and Riviereaux Plains, a branch of Ill., is only about 9 ms. At high water, vessels of considerable size already pass, and a canal is contemplated to unite Lake Michigan with Illinois.

Chicama, small river of Peru, falls into the Pacific Ocean, 20 ms. NW. from Truxillo. Lat. 7° 45' S.

Chicasaws, nation of Indians, settled on the head branches of the Tombecbe, Mobile, and Yazoo rivers, in the NW. of Geo. and NE. of Al.

Chickapee, river, Mass., rises in the counties of Franklin and Worcester, flows SW. into Hamp., where it turns W. and falls into Connecticut river at N. Springfield.

Chickapee, pstv. in the SE. part of Hampden co. Mass. 95 ms. SW. by W. from Boston.

Chichas y Tariya, province, S. America, in Potosi, now appertaining to the United Provinces of La Plata. It is drained by the Rio Grande and Pilcomayo; and bounded W. by the Andes. Ctl. lat. 24° S. lon. W. C. 10° E.

Chichester, Eng., capital of Sussex. The principal manufacture is malt and needles. Its market is noted for fish, wheat, Barley, malt and oats: the finest lobsters in Eng., are bred in the Levant, and it is observable, that this river, unlike most others is very low in winter, but in summer often overflows its banks. It is 61 ms. SW. of London. Lon. 0° 48' W. lat. 50° 50' N.

Chichester, pst. Rockingham co. N. H. Pop. 1810, 951, in 1820, 1010.

Chichester, Upper, tp. Del. co. Penn. Pop. 1810, 417, in 1820, 413.

Chichester Lower, tp. Del. co. Penn. Pop. 1810, 511, in 1820, 502.

Chickahominy, river, Virg., branch of James' river, rises in Hanover, and flowing SE. separates, Henrico and Charles' city from Hanover; New Kent and James' city, falls into James' above Point Comfort. It is navigable for 12 feet vessels, 8 ms.

Chickasaw Agency, psto. Miss. 130 ms. SW. from Huntsville.

Chickasaw Bluff, high bank of the Mississippi river, 115 ms. below the mouth of Ohio, at the NW. angle of the state of Mississippi.

Chickasawhay, River, north-eastern, and main

Branch of Pascagoula. (See *Pascagoula*.) The **Chickasawhay**, rises in the Choctaw country, N. lat. $32^{\circ} 40'$; flows nearly S., through pine forests, crosses Wayne and Greene, and enters Jackson cty., on the borders of which, at N. lat. $30^{\circ} 57'$, it joins Leaf river and forms Pascagoula. The entire length of Chickasawhay, is about 120 ms.

Chidley, Cape, on the north-eastern coast of Labrador, has Davis' Straits NE. and the bay of Ungava SW. Lon. W. C. $12^{\circ} 10'$ E. lat. $60^{\circ} 12'$ N.

Chielefa, town of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea. It was taken by the Venetians in 1685; but the Turks retook it. Lon. $22^{\circ} 28'$ E. lat. $36^{\circ} 35'$ N. 12 ms. W. from Kolikithia.

Chiemsee, lake of Germany, in Bavaria, which contains an island and town of the same name. The island is 17 ms. in circumference, and the town is 22 ms. WSW. of Saltzburg.

Chieri, town of Piedmont, on the declivity of a hill, in a pleasant country, bounded on all sides by hills covered with vines. It is 8 ms. E. of Turin.

Chifiti, town of Naples, capital of Abruzzo Citeriore. It is seated on a mountain near the river Pescara, 8 ms. SW. of Pescara. Lon. $15^{\circ} 7'$ E. lat. $42^{\circ} 20'$ N.

Chifuncte, river, Lou. in St. Tammany, rises in the N. part of that parish, flowing SSE. 50 ms., falls into Lake Pontchartrain, in a direction nearly N. from the city of New Orleans. There is depth of water at the mouth of the Chifuncte sufficient to admit vessels drawing 6 or 7 feet water, as far as the mouth of the Bogue Falaya.

Chignacte, bay of Nova Scotia, the NW. arm of the bay of Fundy.

Chigwell, village of Eng., in Essex. 10 ms. NE. of London. It is noted for a free-school, founded by archbishop Harsnett, who had been vicar of this place, and lies buried in the church.

Chihuahua, state of, one of the states of the republic of Mexico, bounded S. by Durango, W. by Sonora y Sinaloa, N. uncertain, and E. by Coahuila y Texas. Capital Chihuahua. N. lat. 28° and lon. 28° W. from W. C. intersect, according to Tanner's map of Mexico, about 75 ms. SW. from the city of Chihuahua. Extent and pop. uncertain. The features of Chihuahua are in great part similar to those of Durango, though the great Plateau or table land of Anahuac is here less elevated than farther to the S. A very great deficiency of water, is the most serious impediment, however, to the general pop. of this part of America, and is one of the many traits of resemblance between central N. America and central Asia. The seasons of what was the *Provincias Internas*, now the northern states of Mexico, have winters of excessive rigor, even more so than can be accounted for, either from lat. or elevation of surface. See arts. *Earth*, and *Mexico*.

Chihuahua, city, capital of the state of the same name, in the republic of Mexico; situated near the river Conchos, a branch of Rio-grande Norte, in the province of New Biscay. It is the capital of the Internal Provinces, and environed by some very rich mines. Pop. 12,000. Lat. $28^{\circ} 50'$ N. lon. W. C. $27^{\circ} 20'$

Chilesburg, pstv. Caroline cty. Virg., 68 ms. S. from W. C.

Chili, large country of S. America, on the

coast of the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Diego d'Almagro, in 1525, extending from the desert of Attacamas, S. lat. $24^{\circ} 30'$, to Chiloe, S. lat. 44° The mountainous part of it is possessed by the Puelches, Araucos, and other tribes of its original inhabitants, who are still formidable neighbours to the Spaniards. That part of Chili, therefore, which may be properly deemed Spanish, is a narrow district, extending along the coast, from the desert of Atakamas to the island of Chiloe, above 900 ms. Though bordering on the torrid zone, it never feels the extremity of heat, being screened on the E. by the Andes, and refreshed from the W. by cooling sea-breezes. The fertility of the soil corresponds with the benignity of the climate, and is wonderfully accommodated to European productions. The most valuable of these, corn, wine, and oil, abound in Chili, as if they had been native in the country. Here all the fruits imported from Europe attain to full maturity; and the animals not only multiply, but improve. The horned cattle are of larger size than those of Spain; and its horses excel in beauty and spirit, the famous Andalusian race, from which they sprung. Nature, too, has enriched Chili with valuable mines of gold, silver, copper, and lead. The population of Chili, has been for the last 2 centuries increasing, and at present, besides the independent tribes of natives, exceeds, it is probable, 1,500,000. Since Feb. 1818, this fine country has been virtually one of the civilized nations of the earth, and was by the government of the U. S. so recognised, in the Congress of 1821—22.

Chili, tp. and pstv. Monroe cty. N. Y., between Black creek and Genesee river, 10 ms. SW. from Rochester.

Chilka, lake in the Deccan of Hindoostan, which bounds the 5 Circars on the N. It lies on the coast of the bay of Bengal, and seems the effect of the breach of the sea over a flat sandy surface, whose elevation was something above the level of the country within. It communicates with the sea by a very narrow but deep opening.

Chillau, province of Chili, bounded on the E. by the Andes, on the N. by Maule, W. by Itata, and S. by Arauco.

Chillan, capital of the province of the same name, on the Chillau river. Lon. W. C. 6° E. lat. $35^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Chilicothe, pst. and seat of justice in Ross cty. Ohio, on the bank of the river Sciota, 45 ms. S. from Columbus, and 73 E. by N. from Cincinnati. Lon. W. C. $5^{\circ} 53'$ W. lat. $39^{\circ} 20'$ N. The site of the town is a plain, or river level, but the adjacent country rises into bold hills of from 200 to 300 feet, affording a fine diversity of surface. It was laid out in 1796, and in 1810 the tp. contained 1369, and in 1820, 2426 inhabitants. There are in this town 2 printing offices, 3 banks, and about 30 mercantile stores. Manufacturing establishments are numerous and flourishing, consisting of cotton spinning factories, oil, fulling, flour, and saw mills.

Chilicothe, land district, is composed of the 9 westernmost of the 22 ranges of tps. of the U. S. army lands. The refugee tracts, and the 7 westernmost of the 22 ranges of tps. of the U. S. lands S. of the refugee tract. It includes

parts of Delaware, Knox, Licking, Franklin, Fairfield, Pickaway, Ross, Athens, Hocking, Lachfor, Lawrence, Pike, Sciota, and Galia cities., but not the whole of either.

Chillicothe, tp. in Ross cty. Ohio. Pop. in 1810, 1369, in 1820, 2426, including the town of Chillicothe.

Chillicothe, Old, tp. Ross cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 199.

Chilo, pst. Ohio, Clermont cty. on the right bank of Ohio river. See *Mechanickberg*.

Chillisquaque, tp. Northumberland cty. Penn. Pop. 1810, 1505, in 1820, 1035.

Chilmark, pst. Dukes cty. Mass. in the island of Martha's Vineyard. Pop. 1810, 723, in 1820, 695.

Chilo, pstv. Clermont cty. Ohio, 95 ms. SW. from Columbus.

Chiloe, group of islands, and Gulf of S. America in southern Chili. The islands extend nearly parallel to the opposite coast. The principal island, from which this archipelago was named, exceeds 100 ms. in length, with a mean width from 15 to 30, and lying between S. lat. 41° 50' and 43° 10', lon. W. C. 3° E.

Chilpanzinco, city of Mexico; situated on the southern slope of Analuac, 3542 feet above the level of the ocean; surrounded by beautiful fields of wheat and orchards, on the road from Mexico to Acapulco. Lat. 17° 40' N. lon. W. C. 22° 20' W.

Chilquesy Mosques, small province of Peru, SW. from Cusco, on the sources of the Grand Para. Ctl. 14° S.

Chiltern, Eng. chain of chalky hills, running from E. to W. through Buckinghamshire, and forming the S. part of the county. They are covered in various parts with woods: and some of the eminences are of considerable height, and afford rich prospects. The air on these heights is extremely healthful; the soil, though stony, produces good crops of wheat and barley. This district belongs to the crown, which, for time immemorial, has had an officer under it, with the title of Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds.

Chimalapa, small river of Mexico in Oajaca; it flows S. into the Gulf of Tehuantepec.

Chimborazo, mountain of S. America, in the chain of the Andes. Lat. 1° 20' S. about 100° SW. from Quito. This immense cone can be seen far into the Pacific Ocean, and presents to the eye of the mariner a most magnificent object. It rises according to Humboldt, to 21,440 feet. That illustrious traveller ascended its slope as high as 19,300 feet, the highest point on the globe ever ascended to by man. It is covered for several thousand feet by perpetual snow, and generally surrounded by fogs.

China, extensive country in Asia, between 98° and 123° E. lon., and 21° and 42° N. lat. It is 1330 ms. from N. to S., and 1030 from E. to W.; bounded on the E. by the Yellow and China sea, S. by the latter sea and the kingdoms of Tonquin, Laos and Birmah, W. by Tibet, and N. by Tartary, from which it is separated by a great wall. This stupendous wall exceeds every thing of human art and industry that is read of in history; and is said to have been built about the year 1160, to prevent the frequent incursions of the Monguls.

It extends along a hilly surface 1500 ms. in length; the breadth, in many parts, is upwards of 15 feet at the top; and it is flanked with towers at the distance of 300 feet: the materials of which the whole is composed are so close and solid, that is yet almost entire. China is divided into 15 provinces, which are Pe-tche-li, Kiang-nan, Kiang-si, Fo-kien, Tche-kiang, Hou-quang, Ho-nan, Chan-tong, Chan-si, Chen-si, Se-tchuen, Quang-tong, Quang-si, Yun-nan, and Koei-tcheou. These provinces contain 4402 walled cities, divided into classes, the civil and the military; the civil class containing 2045, and the military 2357. The civil class is again divided into 3 other classes; the first are called *fou*, the second *tcheou*, and the third *shien*. According to the statement of the pop. of China, delivered to Lord Macartney, in 1793, by a Chinese mandarin, the number of inhabitants was not less than 333,000,000; but from the calculations in Neuhoof's travels, the pop. is about 230,000,000. In Mr. Wain's remarks on the pop. of China, as published in the National Gazette, Philadelphia, we find the following:

On the subject of the pop. of China, Mr. Wain remarks—"Admitting China Proper to contain 1,297,999 ms., or 830,719,360 English acres, and the pop. to amount to 150,000,000, every sqm. would contain but about 115 3-5 persons, and every individual might possess more than 5½ acres of land. But every sqm. of Great Britain, contains more than 150 people. In the kingdom of the Netherlands, the enormous proportion of 239 souls to each sqm. subsists. France, Bavaria, Wirtemberg, Westphalia, Saxony, Austria, Italy, all possess a greater average pop. than China. Hindoostan, which comprises 1,020,000 sqms., containing 100,000,000 of inhabitants, is proportionally almost as populous as China; the number of persons to each sqm. being only 1-7th less than in that empire. We have, therefore no reason to admire the exuberant pop. of China, nor maintain an error which for many centuries has been proverbially extensive."—*Nat. Gaz.*

In my own Geographical Lectures, I have been at some pains to fix with some degree of probable accuracy the pop. of China. In the Chinese empire we must carefully distinguish between China Proper, and the immense subject provinces. The geography and history of the world affords no other object more sublimely great than this immense sovereignty, this most numerous and it is probable most anciently civilized nation. As a whole, the Chinese empire fronts on the Pacific Ocean from the head of the Gulf of Tung-Quin, to the mouth of the Amur 5,000 ms.; upon Asiatic Russia, from the sea of Ochotesk, to the Irtysh river 3000 ms.; along the Altaiian and Imaus mountains 1500 ms.; and skirting the two Indias 2500 ms.; having an entire outline of more than 12,000 ms. Within this perimater is included the one-thirteenth part of the land area of this planet; every variety of soil, and almost every diversity of climate. It includes the most elevated of all mountains, the Himalaya; the high, cold, and desolate plains of Tibet and Mongolia, and also the rich alluvial Deltas of the Amur, Hoanho, and Kianku.

Almost all European travellers who have

visited China, from Mark Paul to Sir George Staunton, have expressed their astonishment at the overwhelming pop. of the country. In the case of Sir George Staunton, no doubt public curiosity brought immense crowds to the roadside, to see so novel a spectacle as an English embassy pass, and contributed to excite wonder on one side and gratify it on the other. China Proper contains in round numbers about 1,300,000 sqms., and has now (1826) enjoyed an almost entire exemption from war for 180 years. If we compare this surface with the surface contained by the Spanish peninsula, France and Great Britain, we may have, I am convinced, a tolerable safe approximation to a correct view of the pop. of the former. Spain, Portugal, France, and the British islands, contain collectively 535,000 sqms. with 64,000,000 of inhabitants, or a distributive pop. of 120 to the sqm. If China Proper is equally well peopled with western Europe, it contains 156,000,000. It would be, I am induced to believe, a fair inference from the general evidence of travellers, that the preceding estimate is not sufficiently favourable to China; but adopting the result, we may safely allow 200,000,000 of inhabitants to the whole empire.

In respect to climate there is a very remarkable resemblance between that of China and that of the U. S. Both occupy the SE. sections of large continents within very nearly the same parallels of lat. Each have a wide Ocean to the SE., and an extensive, elevated, and in great part naked expanse to the NW.; and each are drained by immense rivers, the courses of which are generally from the NW. to the SE., or from the SW. to the NE. The climate and soil are various, as the different provinces are nearer to, or remote from the S.; severe cold being felt at Peking, while the southern provinces are exposed to excessive heat. Here are several large lakes; the principal of them are the Po-yang, in Kiang-si, 250 ms. in circumference; the Tong-ting, in Houquang, above 200 ms. in circumference; the Tai, part of which extends into Kiang-nan; the Hong-tse, and the Kao-yeou, in the province of Kiang-nan. The chief rivers are the Kian-ku and the Hoan-ho; beside which there is an infinitude of great and small rivers, and fine canals, one of which, called the Grand Canal, surpasses any thing of the kind in the world. By this canal, and some rivers, there is a communication by water between Peking and Canton, the two extremes of the empire, except the interruption of a day's journey, by a mountain in the province of Kiang-si. This inland navigation, upwards of 1400 ms., is effected from Peking by passing down the Peiho to the influx of the Eu-ho, then up that river to the entrance of the grand canal, and along that canal to the Kian-ku; then up that river into the Poyang lake, and thence up the river that runs through Kiang-si; then over the mountain before mentioned, and down the river of Canton. The manufactures of China embrace almost every article of industry; but the most noted are porcelain, silk, cotton, and paper. The internal commerce of the country is immense, but the external trade is unimportant; the chief export is that of tea, which is sent to England. In several of the provinces,

the land yields two crops a year; yet, though the husbandman cultivates it with such care as not to lose the smallest portion of ground, the country has been often desolated by famine. One great cause of the scarcity of grain is the prodigious consumption occasioned by the composition of wines, and of a spirituous liquor called rack. The numerous mountains of China, (which are chiefly in the N. and W. parts) contain mines of iron, tutenag, copper, quicksilver, gold, and silver: but those of gold and silver are little worked, that the people may attend to the more useful labours of agriculture. Quarries of marble, coal, lapis lazuli, jasper, rock-crystals, granite, and a kind of sonorous stones, of which musical instruments are composed, are abundant; and here is potters' earth of such various and superior kinds, that the fine porcelain of China is unrivalled. Beside the fruits peculiar to the country, it produces the greater part of those of Europe; but (excepting the grapes and pomegranates) they are much inferior. Oranges were first brought us from China. Here are also lemons, citrons, the tse-tse, a kind of fig, peculiar to China; the li-tchi, of the size of a date, its stone covered with a soft juicy pulp, of an exquisite taste, but dangerous when eaten to excess; the long-yen, or dragonseye, its pulp white, tart, and juicy, not so agreeable to the taste, but more wholesome than the li-tchi. The Chinese excel in the art of managing kitchen gardens, and have a number of vegetables unknown to us. They cultivate even the bottom of their waters; the beds of their lakes, ponds, rivulets, producing crops unknown to us, particularly of the pitsai, or water chestnut, the fruit of which (found in a cover formed by its root) is exceedingly wholesome, and of a very delicate taste. Among the trees peculiar to China is the tallow-tree, the fruit of which is white, of the size of a small walnut, and the pulp has the properties of tallow; the wax-tree, producing a kind of white wax, almost equal to that made by bees; the tsi-chu, or varnish-tree, which produces the admirable Chinese varnish; the tie-ly-mou, or iron wood, the wood of which is so hard and heavy that it sinks in water, and the anchors of the Chinese ships are made of it; the camphire-tree; the bamboo reeds, which grow to the height and size of a large tree, and beside being used as natural pipes to convey water, are employed for numberless other purposes; the tea-plant, &c. with cotton, betel, and tobacco; the flowering shrubs, flowers, herbs, and medicinal plants, are too numerous to be recited. In the mountains and forests are wild animals of every species; but that valuable quadruped, the muskdeer, is peculiar to this country. Of its birds, the most beautiful in China, and perhaps in the world, is the kin-bi, or golden fowl. The complexion of the Chinese is a sort of tawny, and they have large foreheads, small eyes, short noses, large ears, long beards, and black hair; and those are thought to be the most handsome who are the most bulky. The women affect a great deal of modesty, and are remarkable for their little feet. The men endeavour to make a pompous appearance when they go abroad; and yet their houses are mean and low, consisting only of a

ground floor. Their towns are so much alike, that those who know one, are acquainted with all. Learning, with the arts and sciences in general, is much cultivated in this country. Their writing is very particular; for every letter is a word, and consequently they have as many letters, or characters, as words in their language. Their religion is paganism. They allow polygamy. Burials are not permitted in cities and towns, and their sepulchres are commonly on barren hills and mountains. They pretend to have a great veneration for their ancestors; and some keep images of them in their houses, to which they pay a sort of adoration. They have laws which regulate the civilities and ceremonious salutations they pay to each other, for which reason they always appear to be extremely good-natured; and yet they are as deceitful as any people in the world. The government is absolute, and the emperor has the privilege of naming his successor; but the chief mandarin has permission to tell him of his faults. He looks upon his subjects as his children, and professes to govern them with paternal affection. Their empire is very ancient, and they pretend that it existed many thousand years before Noah's flood; it is generally allowed to have commenced 2500 years before the birth of Christ. The Chinese empire now includes Thibet, the greatest part of Tartary, Corea, and numerous islands on the S. and E. coasts of China, the principal of which are Lieu-kieu, Formosa, and Hainan. The annual revenues of the crown, according to Sir George Staunton, are said to be 66,000,000*l.* sterling; and the army in the pay of China, including Tartars, amount to 1,000,000 infantry, and 800,000 cavalry. Peking is the capital.

China, pst. Kennebec cty. Maine. Pop. 1820, 894.

China, pst. Genessee cty. N. Y. Pop. 1820, 780.

China Grove, psto. Rowan cty. N. C., 150 ms. W. from Raleigh.

China Grove, psto. Georgetown district S. C.

Chinca, seaport of Peru, seated on a river, in a valley of its own name, 90 ms. S. of Lima. Lon. W. C. 0° 45' E. lat. 13° 10' S.

Chine La, village of L. C., 6 ms. from Montreal upon the same island. It is the upper part of that city; here all boats arrive from, and depart, which are employed in the commerce of the St. Lawrence or Ottawas rivers. A canal is completed from La Chine to Montreal, in order to obviate the dangers of the intervening rapids of St. Louis.

Chin-India. This new term in physical Geography, has been introduced into that science by Malte Brun, with great propriety. That great projection of Asia, extending southward from Thibet and China, and between the bay of Bengal, and the Chinese sea, had never before the publication of Malte Brun's Geography received a definite distinctive name. Chin-India, is highly appropriate as respects pop. and position. Arracan, the Birman empire, and in some slight degree, Siam and Malacca, were influenced by Hindoo languages, religion and civilization; whilst the manners, language, and literature of China, are visible in Tonquin, Co-

chin China, Cambodia and Laos. See the different sections under their respective heads.

Chinon, ancient town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, and late province of Touraine; on the Vienne, 10 ms. N. of Richelieu, and 150 SW. of Paris. Lon. 0° 22' E. lat. 47° 12' N.

Chinsura, town of Hindoostan Proper, in Bengal. It is a settlement of the Dutch, and is seated on the river Hoogly, nearly midway between Chandernagore, and the old town of Hoogly. It contains several good houses, and a church, with a little mole projecting into the river. It was taken by the English in 1795.

Chiny, town of the Netherlands, capital of a country of the same name, in Austrian Luxemburg, 57 ms. W. of Luxemburg. Lon. 5° 37' E. lat. 49° 45' N.

Chios, *Scio*, or *Kio*, by the Turks called *Saki Sadnei*, an island lying near the coast of Ionia, in Asia Minor, about 100 ms. W. of Smyrna. It is mountainous and rocky, and about 100 ms. in circuit. It abounds with excellent wines; and from thence the ancients had their nectar.

Chios, capital of the above island. It stands on the E. coast, is as well built as most of the towns in the Levant, the Genoese having been long in the possession of it. The natives pretend that Homer was born here, and show a place they call his school, at the foot of mount Epos, about 4 ms. from the city. Lon. 27° 5' E. lat. 38° 6' N.

Chiourlic, ancient town of Romania, on a river of the same name, 47 ms. W. of Constantinople. Lon. 27° 57' E. lat. 41° 8' N.

Chiozzo, anciently *Fossa Claudia*, a town and island of Italy, in the territory of Venice, with a harbour defended by a fort. It is 18 ms. S. of Venice. Lon. 12° 9' E. lat. 45° 17' N.

Chippenharn, borough of Eng. in Wilts., on the Avon, over which is a stone bridge of 16 arches, 21 ms. E. of Bristol, and 94 W. of London. Lon. 2° 8' W. lat. 51° 27' N.

Chippewan, mountains of N. America. This great chain is the principal spine of that continent, and by various names, extends from the Isthmus of Darien to the Frozen ocean, through 60 degrees of latitude, or 4150 ms. In Mexico, it is known by the general term Anahuac. Farther N., the Spaniards designate it as the mountains of New Mexico. In the U. S., it is known as the Rocky mountains. In Cabotia, or British America, by its true native name Chippewan, or Chippewyan. In Mexico and Guatimala, it rises into volcanic summits, elevated far above the regions of perpetual snow. Popocatepetl, Citlaltepetl, or Peak d'Orizaba, Pico Frailes, and Cofre de Perote, all rise above 13,500 feet. In the U. S., the elevation of this chain remains undetermined, but must be considerable, from the length and rapidity of the streams flowing from its opposite sides.

Chippeway, small river or creek, Lincoln cty., U. C., falls into Niagara river, at the village of Chippeway.

Chippeway, village of Lincoln cty. U. C., on Niagara river, at the mouth of Chippeway creek. Here a sanguinary battle was fought between the British and the U. S. armies, July 5th, 1814.

Chippeway, river of the U. S., NW. territory,

rises with the Montreal, and other streams of Lake Superior, pursues a SW. course, and falls into the left bank of the Mississippi at Lake Pepin. Lat. $44^{\circ} 30'$ N. lon. W. C. $14^{\circ} 58'$ W.

Chippewa, tp. in Beaver city. Penn. Pop. 1820, 443.

Chippewa, tp. Wayne city. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 681.

Chirambia, remarkable cape of S. America, 30 ms. NW. from Choco bay. It is the point of separation on the Pacific ocean, between Raposa and Novita. Lon. W. C. $3^{\circ} 30'$ W, lat. $4^{\circ} 15'$ N.

Chiriqui, river and district of Veraqua, on the Pacific side.

Chisme, or *Cisme*, ancient Cysus, N. lat. $38^{\circ} 24'$. Seaport of Natolia, Asiatic Turkey, 40 ms. SW. by W. from Smyrna, and nearly opposite to the southern point of the island of Scio, on the ancient Clazomenian promontory, famous for 2 naval battles. One in which the fleet of Antiochus king of Syria, was defeated by the Romans, A. C. 192. The second in 1770, when a large Turkish fleet was destroyed by the Russians. This place has been rendered remarkable in the existing struggle between the Turks and Greeks. In the summer of 1822, a Turkish fleet commanded by the captain Pacha, in person, was set on fire by the Greeks, by means of fire ships, and nearly destroyed, with great slaughter of the crews. The captain Pacha died of his wounds, soon after reaching the shore.

Chisholm's Store, psto. Montgomery city. N. C., 130 ms. SW. from Raleigh.

Chiswell, isles in the NW. coast of N. America, group lying near the mainland, between cape Elizabeth and Montague island. Lon. WC. $71^{\circ} 4'$ W. lat. $59^{\circ} 33'$ N.

Chiswick, village of Eng. in Middlesex, on the Thames. In the church-yard is a monument to Hogarth with an epitaph by Garrick. It is 5 ms. W. by S. of London.

Chitor, capital of a province of the same name in the Hither India. This city is supposed to have been the seat of Porus' dominions, who engaged Alexander. It lies 256 ms. NE. of Surat, and is subject to the Great Mogul. Lon. $76^{\circ} 10'$ E. lat. $23^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Chitor, city of Piedmont in Italy, situated on the Po, 10 ms. N. of Turin; subject to the king of Sardinia. Lon. $7^{\circ} 35'$ E. lat. $45^{\circ} 12'$ N.

Chitro, town of Macedonia, on the bay of Salonichi, where the mother, wife, and son of Alexander were murdered by Cassander; and where Perseus was defeated by the Romans. Lon. $22^{\circ} 35'$ E. lat. $40^{\circ} 20'$ N.

Chittenden, city of Vermont, on lake Champlain, on both sides of Onion river; bounded W. by lake Champlain, NE. by Franklin, SE. by Washington, and S. by Addison; length 30 ms., mean width 21; area 630 sqms.; surface in the western part hilly, and in the eastern mountainous. The whole well watered; soil productive in grain and pasture. Chief town Burlington. Pop. 1820, 16055. Ctl. lat. $44^{\circ} 30'$ N. lon. WC. 4° E.

Chittenden, town, Rutland city. Ver., 30 ms. NW. from Windsor. Pop. 450.

Chitterdroog, town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in Mysore, 117 ms. N. by W. of Seringapatam. Lon. $76^{\circ} 15'$ E. lat. $14^{\circ} 5'$ N.

Chittenango, large creek of Madison city N.

Y., is one of the feeders of the Grand Canal, which it crosses, and flows into Oneida lake.

Chittenango psto. Madison city. N. Y. 35 ms. W. from Utica.

Chittenham, tp. Montgomery city. Penn. Pop. in 1810, 783, in 1820, 956.

Chivaa, town of Piedmont, near the river Po; it is called the key of Italy. It is 12 ms. NE. of Turin. Lon. $7^{\circ} 47'$ E. lat. $45^{\circ} 13'$ N.

Chiusi, episcopal town of Tuscany, poorly peopled, on account of its unwholesome air. It is 35 ms. SE. of Sienna. Lon. $10^{\circ} 52'$ E. lat. 43° N.

Chlutaye, town of Turkey in Asia, capital of Natolia proper, and residence of the Grand Seigneur before the taking of Constantinople. It is seated on the river Ayala, a branch of the Sacaria, 75 ms. E. of Bursa. Lon. $30^{\circ} 47'$ E. lat. $39^{\circ} 30'$ N. This place is the ancient Coty-aerium. See *Kaustah*.

Choco, province S. America, in New Granada. It has Darien N., Biruque W., and Novita S.; watered by the river Arato. Ctl. lat. 7° N.

Chocanut, creek, Susquehannah city. Penn., flows north-easterly into N. Y., and falls into the Susquehannah river, a short distance below Chenango point.

Chocanut, tp. Susquehannah city. Penn. Pop. 1820, 508.

Choctaw, river of Flor. and Al., rises in the latter, and flowing into the former, falls into St. Rosa bay. This river rises in the pine woods, between the source of Yellow-water and some creeks falling into Apalachicola river, and has a nearly southern course of 60 or 70 ms. into the bay of St. Rosa.

Choctaw, nation of Indians, residing on the waters of Tombigbee river, in Miss. and Al. The Choctaws reside to the SW. from the Chickasaws. These nations have both for upwards of 20 years been in considerable numbers migrating over the Mississippi river.

Choczim, town of Moldavia, on the Dniester. It is 110 ms. NW. of Jassy. Lon. $26^{\circ} 25'$ W. lat. $48^{\circ} 46'$ N.

Choice's Store psto. Groinnett city. Geor., pstrd. 146 ms. NW. from Milledgeville.

Cholet, town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire, and late province of Anjou, with a castle, 170 ms. SW. of Paris. Lon. $0^{\circ} 45'$ W. lat. $47^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Cholula, city of Mexico, in Puebla, 60 ms. SE. by E. from Mexico. Pop. 16,000. Lon. W. C. $21^{\circ} 20'$ W. lat. $19^{\circ} 15'$ N.

Cholula, ancient republic of Mexico, corresponding nearly to the district appertaining to the present city of Cholula.

Chona, ancient pyramid of Mexico, in Puebla. It is 177 feet high. Lon. WC. $21^{\circ} 20'$ W. lat. $19^{\circ} 2'$ N.

Chonat, episcopal town of Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, on the Merich, 25 ms. E. of Segedin. Lon. $21^{\circ} 4'$ E. lat. $46^{\circ} 20'$ N.

Chonos, group of islands on the coast of Chili. S. from Chili, extending from 44° to 47° S.

Choptank, river of Md. and Del, rises in the latter, by Choptank creek, and in the former by Tuckahoe creek; which unite between Caroline and Talbot cities, and, after a SW.

course of 45 ms., opens into a wide bay, and turns to NW. 18 ms., it joins the Chesapeake bay between Cook's point and Tilghman's island.

Chopunish, river in the Rocky mountains, falls into the right side of the Kooskoshee, a branch of Lewis river.

Chorges, town of France, in the department of the Upper Alps, and late province of Dauphiny, burnt by the duke of Savoy, in 1692. It is 10 ms. E. of Gap. Lon. 6° 23' E. lat. 44° 35' N.

Chorley, town of Eng. in Lancashire, near the source of a rivulet called Chor, not far from the river Yarrow, 6 ms. SSE. of Preston, and 205 NW. of London. Lon. 2° 42' W. lat. 53° 38' N.

Chota, psto. Blount cty. Ten. about 80 ms. E. from Murfreesboro.

Chowan, river of N. C., formed by the united streams of the Meherin, Notaway, and Blackwater, all rising in Virg., but flowing into N. C. The Chowan opens by a very wide estuary into Albemarle sound.

Chowan, cty. of N. C., on the N. side of Albemarle sound; bounded by Chowan river W., Gates N., Perquimans E., and Albemarle sound S.; length 22, mean width 9 ms., area 200 sqms. Surface flat, and in part swampy. Soil in general of middling quality. Chief town, Edenton. Pop. 1820, 6,464. Ctl. lat. 36° 10' N. lon. W. C. 0° 20' E.

Chorule, town on the coast of Malabar, with a harbour for small vessels, which is fortified. It is 15 ms. S. of Bombay. Lon. 72° 45' E. lat. 18° 42' N.

Chremnitz, chief mine town in Upper Hungary, 90 ms. NE. of Presburg. Lon. 19° 27' E. lat. 48° 59' N.

Christchurch, borough of Eng. in Hampshire, at the confluence of the Avon and Stour, 98 ms. SW. of London. Lon. 1° 46' W. lat. 50° 45' N.

Christchurch, parish of Charleston district, S. C.

Christian, cty. of Kent. on Cumberland river; bounded by Ten. S., Caldwell SW., Hopkins and Muhlenberg N., and Logan E.; length 42, mean width 25 ms., area 1030 sqms. Surface level, and soil productive. Chief town, Hopkinsville. Pop. 1820, 10,459. Ctl. lat. 37° N. lon. W. C. 10° 10' W.

Christian, tp. Lawrence cty. Arkansas. Pop. 1820, 1222.

Christiania city of Southern Norway, in the government of Aggerhuys, at the extremity of a fertile valley, forming a semicircular bend along the shore of the beautiful bay of Biorning, which forms the N. extremity of the Gulf of Christiania. The castle of Aggerhuys is built on a rocky eminence on the W. side of the bay, at a small distance from the city. Christiania is 30 ms. from the open sea, and 290 N. by W. from Copenhagen. Lon. 10° 50' E. lat. 59° 6' N.

Christiana, pst. New Castle cty. Del., on Christiana creek, 9 ms. above Wilmington, and 37 SW. from Philadelphia. Pop. 1810, including the village of the same name, 6698, in 1820, 8355.

Christiana, creek of Del., is formed by the Red Clay and White Clay creeks, and Christiana creek proper, which unite near Christiana bridge, turns to NE. and joins the Brandywine,

at Wilmington. Vessels drawing 14 feet water ascend to Wilmington, and those of 5 or 6 to Christiana bridge.

Christian Great, small inland between Crete and Santorin, it is the ancient Ascamia. Lon. 25° 15' E. lat. 36° 20' N.

Christianople, strong seaport of Sweden, on the Baltic, and capital of Blekingen. It is 13 ms. NE. of Carlescroon. Lon. 16° 47' E. lat. 56° 26' N.

Christianburg, fort of Africa, on the gold coast of Guinea, subject to the Danes. Lon. 1° 55' E. lat. 4° 10' N.

Christiansand, city, and government of Norway, on the SW. coast. The harbour is excellent. Lon. 8° 3' E. lat. 58° 8' N.

Christiansburg, psto. and seat of justice, Montgomery cty. Virg., 40 ms. SW. from Fincastle, and 220 SW. by W. from Richmond. N. lat. 37° 14' lon. W. C. 3° 12' W.

Christian Sound, opens between capes Omamam and Decision, and extending SE. off King George's island, unites Prince Frederick Sound to the Pacific Ocean. Lon. W. C. 57° W. lat. of the opening into the Pacific, 56° 15' N.

Christiansville, pstv. Mecklenburg cty. Virg., on the Meherin river, 243 ms. from Washington.

Christina, St. one of the islands in the S. Pacific Ocean, called the Marquesas. Lon. 139° 9' W. lat. 9° 56' S.

Christmas Island, island in the N. Pacific ocean, so named by capt. Cook, on account of his first landing there on Christmas day. It is 45 ms. in circumference, uninhabited, and destitute of fresh water; but has abundance of fine turtle. Lon. 157° 30' W. lat. 1° 59' N.

Christmas Sound, sound of S. America, in Terra del Fuego. Lon. 70° 2' W. lat. 55° 21' S.

Christopher, St. or St. Kitt's, one of the Leeward Islands in the W. Indies, 60 ms. W. of Antigua. It was formerly inhabited by the French and English; but, in 1713, it was ceded to the latter. It is 20 ms. in breadth, and 7 in length, and has high mountains in the middle, whence rivulets flow, which are of great use to the inhabitants. It was taken by the French 1782, but restored the next year. Basseterre is the capital.

Chuckey Bend, psto. Jefferson cty. Ten., pstrd. 270 ms. a little N. of E. from Murfreesboro.

Chucuito, province of Upper Peru, now appertaining to the United provinces of La Plata. It lies along the W. side of Titicaca, SE. from Arequipa. Chucuita, the capital, is on the lake. Lon. W. C. 6° 30' E. lat. 16° 30' S.

Chucuito, lake. See *Titicaca*.

Chudleigh, town of Eng. in Devonshire, seated near the river Teigne, 9 ms. SW. of Exeter, and 185 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3° 39' W. lat. 50° 38' N.

Chunar, fort of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Allahabad. It is seated on the Ganges, 20 ms. above the Banares, and is built on a rock, which is fortified all round by a wall, and towers at various distances. At the end, overlooking the river, is situated the citadel, which has formerly been at strong. This fort is said to be of the highest antiquity, and origin-

ally built by the Hindoos. In the citadel is an altar, consisting of a plain black marble slab, on which the tutelary deity of the place is traditionally supposed to be seated at all times, except from sunrise till 9 in the morning, when he is at Benares; during which time, from the superstition of the Hindoos, attacks may be made with a prospect of success. Chunar has always been considered as a post of great consequence on the Ganges, from its insulated situation, projecting forward to a great extent, and being of considerable height. At this place is kept the magazine of ammunition and artillery for the brigade of Cawnpore. It is 385 ms. NW. of Calcutta. Lon. $85^{\circ} 50'$ E. lat. $25^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Chunaub, or *Jenaub*, river of Hindoostan Proper, one of the five eastern branches of the Indus. It runs through Cashmere and Lahore, between the Chelum and the Rauvee. Its general course is from NE. to SW., and after leaving Jummo, is through a flat country, gradually approaching to the Chelum. It is united with both these rivers at some distance, above Moultan. Its junction with the Chelum, about 50 ms. above Moultan, is effected with great violence and noise, and no less danger to navigators. The Chenaub is the Acesines of Alexander.

Chun's Store, pstv. Jefferson city. Ten., 200 ms. E. from Murfreesborough.

Chun-te-fou, city of China, in the province of Petcheli, with nine populous cities of the third rank under its jurisdiction.

Chuquibamba, town of Peru, near Camana, and Arequipa. It is the capital of the district of Condesuyos.

Church Creek, pstv. Dorchester city. Md., 7 ms. SW. from Cambridge.

Church-Stretton, town of Eng. in Shropshire, 14 ms. S. of Shrewsbury, and 153 WNW. of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 46'$ W. lat. $52^{\circ} 32'$ N.

Churchhill Fort, fort on Church-hill river, on the E. side of Hudson's Bay. Lon. $17^{\circ} 3'$ W. WC. lat. $58^{\circ} 48'$ N.

Church-hill, pstv. Queen Anns' city. Md., on South East Creek, a branch of Chester river, about 9 ms. E. by S. of Chester town, and the same distance N. by E. of Centerville.

Church Hill, pstv. Abbeville district S. C.

Church Hill, cape in Hudson's bay, 40 ms. E. from the mouth of Church Hill river. Lon. W. C. 16° W. lat. $58^{\circ} 54'$ N.

Church Hill, river of New South Wales, falling into Hudson's bay at Fort Church-hill, 29 ms. from the cape of the same name.

Church Fort, on Hudson's bay, at the mouth of Church-hill river. Lat. 59° N. lon. 17° W. from W. C.

Church Town, pstv. Lancaster city. Penn., 55 ms. from Harrisburg.

Church Tract, pto. Alleghany city. N. Y.

Churchville, pstv. Middlesex city, Virg. 80 ms. NE. by E. from Richmond.

Chusan, island on the E. coast of China, where the English East India company had once a factory. Lon. 124° E. 30° N.

Chusestan, province of Modern Persia, corresponding in some degree to the ancient Susiana, bounded N. by Irac Agemi; E. by Faristan; S. by the Persian Gulf, and W. by the Tigris river.

Ciampa, or *Chiampa*, kingdom of Asia, bounded on the E. and S. by the Indian ocean, on the N. by Cochin China, and on the W. by Cambodia.

Cicaica, province and city of the United Provinces of La Plata, on the river Dessagudro, and W. from Cochabamba. Central lat. 18° S. lon. W. C. 9° E.

Cicero, pst. Onondaga city. N. Y. Pop. 1820, 1303.

Ciclui, or *Ciclugh*, frontier town, of Dalmatia, on a rocky hill on the W. bank of the Narenta. Lon. $18^{\circ} 22'$ E. lat. $43^{\circ} 29'$ N.

Cilicia, now the SE. part of Caramania in Asiatic Turkey. This singular triangular valley occupies the region adjacent to the NE. angle of the Mediterranean, between that sea, Pamphylia, Cappadocia, Armenia, and the mountains of Amanus.

Cilley, ancient town of Germany, in Upper Carniola. It is the capital of a city of the same name, and seated on the Saan, 36 ms. NE. of Laubach. Lon. $15^{\circ} 15'$ E. lat. $46^{\circ} 31'$ N.

Cimbrisham, seaport of Sweden, in Schonen. Lon. $13^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $56^{\circ} 40'$ N.

Cinaloa, called also, *San Felipe de Santiago*, town of Mexico, in Sonora. Lon. W. C. $30^{\circ} 50'$ W. lat. $25^{\circ} 50'$ N. Pop. 10,000.

Cincinnati, is a large commercial city, and seat of justice for Hamilton city. Ohio. It is situated on the N. bank of Ohio river, opposite Newport in Kent., and about 20 ms. from the mouth of the Great Miami river, at the SW. corner of the state. The town was laid off in January, 1789, adjacent to fort Washington; which had been erected during the autumn previous. It was settled by emigrants from N. J., and the N. England states; but did not extensively improve until after Gen. Wayne had defeated the hostile Indians in August, 1794. Since that period, however, it, together with the adjacent country, has rapidly progressed in pop., wealth and internal improvements.

Among the public buildings are two presbyterian, two methodist, one episcopalian, and one friends' meeting houses; beside an elegant and costly court house and jail, and two extensive market houses; one of which, called the lower market, is built with triple rows of pillars 300 feet long. The markets are held in them four days in a week, two days at each, alternately. Here are also several manufacturing establishments for cotton and woollen goods; for paper, and for silver, brass, copper and iron wares, and machinery of various descriptions. Here are also four printing offices, three of which print weekly newspapers; likewise four book stores, a type foundry, and a manufactory for making cards for carding machines. One of the machines in this establishment is a great specimen of human ingenuity. By the simple process merely, of a boy turning a small crank, the wire is drawn from a reel, cut off at a suitable length, bent into card teeth, the leather perforated, and the teeth set therein, all by the one process above mentioned.

In January, 1819, a Medical College was established here, by the Ohio legislature; and during the same month, the Cincinnati college was also chartered; both of which are now progressing, with a prospect of becoming useful

institutions for the western country. The faculties of both colleges are, in some measure, united, and both occupy, conjointly, the public edifices designed for their accommodation.

Cincinnati was formerly, the seat of the old territorial government, until 1800; and in January, 1819, was incorporated as a city. Distance, S. by W. from Dayton 52 ms., 110 SW. from Columbus, 93 W. by S. from Chillicothe, and 82 N. by E. from Frankfort in Kent. Lat. $39^{\circ} 6' N.$ lon. W. C. $7^{\circ} 25' W.$

The following account of the local situation of Cincinnati; and enumeration, and description of the various public edifices, and improvements, are taken from Doctor Daniel Drake's valuable "Picture of Cincinnati and the Miami country," published in 1815.

"Its site is the eastern part of a tract of alluvial or bottom land, bounded on the N. by a chain of ridges, on the W. by Mill creek, on the S. by the river, and on the E. by Deer creek, a brook which originates in the neighbouring uplands. The area of all this plain is about 4 sqms. It is unequally elevated, and the upper and lower tables have received from the inhabitants, the names of Hill and Bottom. The latter (gradually widening) stretches westwardly, from the mouth of Deer creek, where it is but 200 feet broad, to the interval lands of Mill creek. Its medium breadth is about 800 feet. The NW. portions of this slip are the lowest. They have been overflowed a few times since the settlement of the town, and in March 1793, the whole of this plain was inundated. The Hill rises about 50 feet above the Bottom. The ascent, which is at first steep, soon becomes gradual, and continues for the distance of nearly 1000 feet when the surface declines gently to the base of the adjoining highlands.—The medium breadth of this table is about one mile. Its western portions are uneven, and towards Mill creek descend to the level of the Bottom. On the opposite side of the river, the valley has nearly the same expansion. The ranges of hills bordering these extensive plains, intersect each other in such directions as to compose an imperfect square, through the NE. and SW. angles of which the Ohio enters and passes out. Being variously divided by streams and rivulets, lying at different distances from the town, and having a dense covering of tall trees, these ridges afford a pleasant termination to the view.

"Philadelphia seems to have been the model after which that portion of this town first laid out, was planned. Between Broadway and Western Row there are six streets, each 66 feet wide, running from the river N. $16^{\circ} W.$ and lying 396 feet asunder. These are intersected at right angles by others of the same width, and at the same distance from each other; except Water and Front street, and Second and Third street, the former of which are nearer, and the latter, on account of the brow of the Hill, more distant. Not a single alley, court, or diagonal street, and but one common was laid out. The blocks or squares were each divided into eight lots, 99 by 198 feet, except those lying between Second and Third street, which made ten lots each; and those between Front and water street. The out-lots, 81 in number, contain four acres each, and lie chiefly in the N. of the

town. This plan was not deposited in the public archives for record until the 29th of April, 1802. The streets in that part of the town laid out by John C. Symmes, are but 60 feet wide. Those intersecting the river run N. $44^{\circ} W.$, and lie at the same distance from each other as the streets in the original town; but the cross streets are nearer, and hence the lots of this quarter are shorter. The plan of this survey was not recorded by the proprietors till the 12th of September, 1811. The reservation of the General Government was surveyed so as to connect the plats just described. The different subdivisions will be best understood by a reference to the engraved plan.

"The new Presbyterian church is a very spacious brick edifice, measuring 68 by 85 feet. Its eastern and narrower front looks towards Main street, and is cornered with square turrets crowned with cupolas. From the rear is an octagonal projection, for a vestry. The roof is of a common form. The height from the ground to the eaves is only 40 feet, to the top of the cupola 80, which is less than either side including the towers, and hence the aspect of the building is low and heavy.—The stair cases are in the basements of the turrets, and are entered without passing into the house. The inside is divided into 112 pews, and five capacious aisles.

"The Episcopal church, in Sixth street, is a handsome and commodious brick edifice, 40 by 55 feet, well furnished with doors and windows, ornamented with a balustrade, and finished inside with taste.

"The Cincinnati college on Walnut street, in the rear of the Presbyterian church, is an extensive two story brick edifice, consisting of two oblong wings, extending from Walnut street 88 feet deep. Near the front, they are connected by an apartment, for stair cases, 18 by 30 feet, out of which arises a dome capped peristyle, designed for an observatory. The front of this intermediate apartment is to be decorated with a colonnade, forming a handsome portico, 12 feet deep and 30 feet long. The front and each side are ornamented with a pediment and Corinthian cornice. The aspect of the building is light and airy.

"The buildings of the Cincinnati Manufacturing Company, on the bank above Deer creek, are numerous and extensive; the main edifice is 150 feet long, from 20 to 37 feet wide, and from two to four stories high.

"The most capacious, elevated and permanent building in this place, is the Steam Mill, erected in the years, 1812, '13 and '14 on the river beach, upon a bed of horizontal limestone rocks, and in high floods is for its whole length exposed to the current. The foundation is 62 by 87 feet, and about 10 feet thick. Its height is 110 feet, and the number of stories nine, including two above the eaves. To the height of 40 feet, the wall is battered or drawn in; above, it is perpendicular. The cornice is of brick, and the roof of wood, in the common style. It has 24 doors and 90 windows. The limestone with which it was built was quarried at various places in the bed of the river, and measures in the wall 6620 perches. Besides this, it swallowed up 90,000 bricks, 14,800 bushels of lime, and 81,200 cubic feet of timber:

its weight is estimated at 15,655 tons. Through the building there is a wall dividing each story into two unequal apartments the one designed for manufacturing flour; the other for receiving wool and cotton machinery, a flax seed oil mill, fulling mill, and several other machines.

Population in 1810.

Free white males, - - -	1358
do. do. females, - - -	1100
All other persons except Indians not taxed, -	82
Slaves, - - - - -	none

Total pop. in 1810, 2540

Population in 1820.

Free white males, - - -	4919
do. do. females, - - -	4290

Total whites, - - - 9209

Free persons of colour, males, - - 219

do. do. females, - - 214

Slaves, males, - - - none

do. Slaves, - - - none

Total pop. in 1820, 9642

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized, - - 240

Engaged in Agriculture, - - 99

do. in Manufactures, - - 753

do. in Commerce, - - 313

Cincinnati, land district in Ohio and Ind., extends W. from the Virg. military tract, and of Symme's purchase. It includes all Miami, Dark, Preble and Montgomery; and part of Champaign, Warren, Butler and Hamilton cties., with a considerable extent in Ind.

Cincinnati, tp. and pst. in Courtland cty. N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 885.

Ciney, town of the Netherlands, in the archbishopric of Liege, 8 miles E. of Dinant. Lon. 4° 57' E. lat. 50° 18' N.

Cinque Ports, certain ports of Eng. on the coast of Kent and Sussex, so called by way of eminence, on account of their superior importance, as having been thought by the kings to merit a particular regard for their preservation against invasion. They were 5 in number, when their first charter was granted by William I. in 1077. These were Dover, Hastings, Hythe, Romney, and Sandwich; to which were afterwards added, Winchelsea, Seaford and Rye. That king appointed a constable of Dover Castle (who is now called Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports) and invested him with the command of these ports, whose inhabitants had considerable privileges.

Cinthiana, Harrison cty. Kent. See *Cynthia*.

Cintra, cape of Portugal, in Estramadura, called the Rock of Lisbon, on the N. side of the entrance of the Tajo. On it is a town of the same name, 14 ms. W. of Lisbon. Lon. 9° 30' W. lat. 38° 46' N.

Ciotat, seaport of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone and late province of Provence, defended by a strong fort. It is famous for Muscadine wine, and is seated on the bay of Laqueze, between Marseilles and Toulon. Lon. 5° 46' E. lat. 43° 12' N.

Circars, Northern, 5 provinces on the W.

X

coast of the bay of Bengal. They were originally denominated Northern, from their position in respect to Madras, on which they depend. Of the 5 Northern Circars, Cicacole, Rajamundry, Ellore, and Condapilly are in the possession of the English, and Guntoor is in the hands of the Nizam. The first 4 extend from the N. bank of the Kistna to Chilka Lake; forming a narrow slip of country 350 ms. long, and from 26 to 75 broad, bounded by mountains and extensive forests on the side opposite the sea. The English circars had been ceded to the French by the Nizam of the Deccan, in 1753; but they were conquered by colonel Clive in 1759, and produce an annual revenue of 360,000*l*. See *Guntoor*.

Circassia, large country of Asia, situated between 45° and 50° of N. lat., and between 40° and 50° of E. lon. It is bounded by Russia on the N., by Astracan and the Caspian sea on the E., by Georgia and Dagistan on the S., and by the river Don, the Palus Meotis, and the Black Sea on the W. This country has long been celebrated for the extraordinary beauty of its women; and here it was that the practice of inoculating for the small pox first began. Terki, the principal city, is seated in a very spacious plain, very swampy, towards the sea side, in 43° 23' N. lat.; it is about 2 ms. in compass, well fortified with ramparts and bastions in the modern style, well stored with cannon, and has always a considerable garrison in it, under the command of a governor.

Cirencester, considerable borough of Eng. in Gloucestershire. It is one of the greatest marts in Eng. for wool, and is 18 ms. SE. of Gloucester, and 89 W. of London. Lon. 1° 58' W. lat. 51° 43' N.

Circleville, pstv. and seat of justice in Pickaway cty. Ohio, on the E. side of Sciota river, at W. lon. W. C. 5° 5', lat. 39° 36' N. 26 ms. below Columbia. It derives its name from some ancient works in a rude circular form, on the site of which it is situated. The adjacent country is amongst the most fertile of the Ohio valley.

Cirenza, town of Naples, capital of Basilicata, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Brandona, at the foot of the Appennines, 97 ms. E. of Naples. Lon. 16° 10' E. lat. 40° 44' N.

Cittadello, seaport and capital of Minorca, on the W. side of that island. Lon. 3° 34' E. lat. 39° 54' N.

Citta-di-Castello, populous city of Italy, capital of a country of the same name, in Umbria, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Tiber, 27 ms. SW. of Urbino. Lon. 12° 18' E. lat. 43° 32' N.

Citta-Nouva, city of Italy, in the marquise of Ancona, containing 16 churches and convents within its walls, and 15 without. It is seated on the Gulf of Venice, 10 ms. S. of Loreto. Lon. 13° 40' E. lat. 43° 16' N.

Citta-Nouva, seaport of Venetian Istria, with a bishop's see, 60 ms. E. of Venice. Lon. 14° 2' E. lat. 45° 36' N.

City-Point, pstv. and port of entry, in Prince George cty. Virg., on James, at the mouth of Appomattox river, 20 ms. below Richmond.

Ciudad-Real, town of Spain, capital of Man-

cha. The inhabitants are noted for dressing leather for gloves. It is 2 ms. from the Gaudiana, and 90 S. of Madrid. Lon. $3^{\circ} 25' W.$ lat. $38^{\circ} 58' N.$

Ciudad-Rodrigo, town of Spain, in Leon, with a bishop's see, seated on the river Aquada, 40 ms. SW. of Salamanca. Lon. $5^{\circ} 58' W.$ lat. $40^{\circ} 33' N.$

Civita-di-Friuli, small but ancient town of Italy, in Venetian Friuli, seated on the Natissona, 10 ms. E. of Udena. Lon. $13^{\circ} 15' E.$ lat. $46^{\circ} 12' N.$

Civita-di-Penna, ancient town of Naples, in Abruzzza Ulteriore, with a bishop's see, near the river Salino, 35 ms. NE. of Aquila. Lon. $14^{\circ} 52' E.$ lat. $42^{\circ} 27' N.$

Civita-Castilana, town of Italy, in Campagna di Romana, on a high rock, at the foot of which is a river, which falls into the Tiber. It is 25 ms. NW. of Rome. Lon. $12^{\circ} 35' E.$ lat. $42^{\circ} 25' N.$

Civita-Vecchia, seaport of Italy, in the patri-mony of St. Peter, with an arsenal. Here the pope's galley's were formerly stationed, and it was a free port; but the air is unwholesome. It is 35 ms. NW. of Rome. Lon. $11^{\circ} 51' E.$ lat. $42^{\circ} 5' N.$

Clackamus, river, U. S., enters the Walla-mut, of Columbia.

Clackmannan, small town in Scotland, and capital of the county of the same name. It is seated on the N. shore of the Forth, and stands on a hill, on the top of which is a castle, commanding a noble prospect. It is 23 ms. N. by E. of Glasgow. Lon. $3^{\circ} 40' W.$ lat. $56^{\circ} 5' N.$

Clackmannanshire, cty. of Scotland, bounded on the E. by Fifeshire, on the N. and W. by Perthshire, and on the S. by the Forth. It is 8 ms. in length, and 5 in breadth. The country is plain and fertile towards the Frith, producing corn and pasture in abundance. This shire, with Kinross, sends 1 member to parliament. It is watered by the rivers Forth and Devan. Pop. in 1801, 10,858, in 1811, 10,010; and in 1821, 13,263.

Clagenfurt, town of Germany, capital of Co-rinthia, 50 ms. SW. of Vienna. Lon. $14^{\circ} 20' E.$ lat. $46^{\circ} 53' N.$

Claiborne, cty. Ten., between Clinch and Powell's rivers; bounded by Virg. N., by Hawkins cty. in Ten. E., Clinch river, or Granger, and Knox SE., and Powell's river, or Campbell, NW; length 40, mean width 10 ms.; area 400 sqms: surface hilly, and in part mountainous; soil of middling quality. Chief town, Taze-well. Pop. 1820, 5508. Ctl. lat. $36^{\circ} 25'$, lon. W. C. $6^{\circ} 40' W.$

Claiborne, cty. Mississippi; bounded NW. by Mississippi and Big-black rivers, E. bounding cty. uncertain, and S. by Jefferson; surface, except along the bounding rivers, hilly; length 32 ms. mean width 12; area 384; soil varied, productive on the alluvion of the streams, but to-wards the eastern part sterile pine woods. Staple, cotton. Chief town, Gibson-port. Pop. 1820, 5963. The $32^{\circ} N.$ lat. and $14^{\circ} W.$ lon. W. C. intersect in this city.

Claiborne, Fort, pst. on the left bank of Ala-bama river, in Monroe cty. AL, at the head of Schooner navigation, 25 ms. E. from fort St. Stephens.

Clameci, town of France, in the department

of Nievre and late province of Nivernois. Cla-meci is seated at the confluence of the Reu-vron and Yonne, 112 ms. S. by E. of Paris. Lon. $3^{\circ} 36' E.$ lat. $47^{\circ} 28' N.$

Clapham, village of Eng., in Surry, noted for many handsome villas, which chiefly surround a beautiful common; 3 ms. SW. of London.

Clara, St., small island of S. America, in Peru, in the Bay of Guaiquil, 70 ms. SW. of Guaiquil. Lon. $82^{\circ} 20' W.$ lat. $2^{\circ} 20' S.$

Clare, St., small island or rather rock, one of the Canaries, between Lancerota, and Alle-granza.

Clare, town of Suffolk, with a manufacture of baize. It is seated near the Stour, 15 ms. S. of St. Edmund's Bury, and 56 NE. of Lon-don. Lon. $0^{\circ} 36' E.$ lat. $52^{\circ} 12' N.$

Clare, cty. of Ireland in the province of Munster, 55 ms. in length, and 38 in breadth; bounded on the E. and S. by the Shannon, which separates it from Tipperary, Limeric, and Kerry, on the W. by the Atlantic, and on the N. by Galway. It contains 2 market towns and 73 parishes, and before the union sent 4 members to the Irish parliament.

Clare, town of Ireland, capital of a cty. of the same name, 17 ms. NW. of Limeric. Lon. $8^{\circ} 46' W.$ lat. $52^{\circ} 52' N.$

Claremont, pst. Cheshire cty. N. H. Pop. 1810, 2094; in 1820; 2090.

Claremont, pstv. in the last noticed tp. Che-shire cty. N. H., on Sugar river, 52 ms. NW. by W. from Concord.

Clarence, tp. in Niagara cty. N. Y. Pop. 1820, 3278.

Clarence, tp. Stormont cty. U. C., on the Ot-tawa river.

Clarence, Duke of, straits, on the NW. coast of N. America, between Duke of York and Prince of Wales islands; and between Prince of Wales island and Point Barry. Lon. W. C. $56^{\circ} W.$ lat. $56^{\circ} 30' N.$

Clarendon, vil. of Eng. 3 ms. E. from Salis-bury, where Henry II. summoned a council of the barons, and prelates, in 1164, who enacted that body of laws, since called the Constitu-tions of Clarendon.

Clarendon, pst. Rutland cty. Ver., 30 ms. W. from Windsor. Pop. 1820, 1800.

Clarendon, tp. and pst. Genesee cty. N. Y., 13 ms. W. from Rochester, S. from Erie canal, and E. from Batavia.

Clarens, or *Chatillard*, village of Switzerland, in the Pays de Vaud, delightfully situated not far from Vevay, on an eminence, whose decliv-ity slopes gradually towards the lake of Ge-neva.

Claridon, tp. and pstv. Geauga cty. Ohio, by the psto. list 270 ms. NE. from Columbus. Pop. of the tp. in 1820, 588.

Claritsa, seaport of European Turkey, in the ancient Thessaly, to the S. from the mouth of the Peneus. Lon. $22^{\circ} 54' E.$ lat. $39^{\circ} 45' N.$

Clark, tp. Clinton cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 1210.

Clark, tp. Brown cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 1892.

Clark, interior cty. Ohio; bounded on the N. by Champaign, E. by Madison, S. by Green, and on the W. by Montgomery and Miami cties. It is 29 ms. long from E. to W., and 17 broad from N. to S.; and contains 400 sqms. Soil

generally fertile. Chief town Springfield. Pop. 1820, 9533. Ctl. lat. $40^{\circ} 8'$ lon. W. C. $6^{\circ} 50'$ W. *Clark*, cty. Ill.; boundaries and extent undefined. It is on the waters of Kaskaskia and Little Wabash. Pop. 1820, 931.

Clark, cty. Ark.; boundaries and area uncertain. Pop. 1820, 1040.

Clark, C. H. and psto. *Clarke* cty. Ill., pstrd. 110 ms. NE. from Vandalia.

Clarke, C. H. and psto. *Clarke* cty. Ark., 75 ms. from Little Rock.

Clarke, cty. Indiana; bounded by the Ohio river SE., Harrison SW., Washington W. and NW., Jennings N., and Jefferson NE; length 26 ms., mean width 19; area 500 sqms. Surface hilly, but soil generally very productive. Chief town, Charleston. Pop. 1820, 8079. Ctl. lat. $38^{\circ} 30'$ lon. W. C. $8^{\circ} 30'$ W.

Clarke, cty. Kent., bounded by Kent. river N., Madison and Fayette SW., Bourbon NW., Montgomery NE, and Estill SE; length 25 ms., mean width 8; area 200 sqms.; surface moderately hilly, and soil productive. Chief town, Winchester. Pop. 1820, 11,449. The 38th deg. N. lat. and W. lon. 7° from W. C. intersect in the SW. part of this cty.

Clarke cty. Geo., bounded by Jackson NW., Madison NE., Oglethorpe E., Greene S., and Morgan SW.; length 21 ms., mean width 11; area 230 sqms.; surface hilly, and soil fertile. Chief town, Athens. Pop. 1820, 8867. Ctl. lat. $33^{\circ} 48'$ N. lon. W. C. $6^{\circ} 45'$ W.

Clarke, cty. AL, bounded W. by Tombigbee river, N. by Marengo, and E. by Monroe; length 45, mean width 14 ms.; area 840 sqms. Surface rather hilly, and except on the streams soil sterile. Chief town, Jackson. Pop. 1820, 5839. Ctl. lat. $31^{\circ} 40'$ lon. W. C. $10^{\circ} 50'$ W.

Clarksville, pstv. and seat of justice, Montgomery cty. Ten., on the point of land formed by the junction of Cumberland and Red rivers, 45 ms. by land below Nashville. Lat. $36^{\circ} 28'$ N. lon. W. C. $10^{\circ} 11'$ W.

Clarksville, pst. *Clarke* cty. Ind., at the lower part of the rapids of Ohio.

Clarksborough, pst. Jackson cty. Geo., on a branch of Oconee river, 10 ms. S. from Jefferson.

Clarksburg, pst. Berkshire cty. Mass., on Hoosack river, 33 ms. NNW. from Lenox. Pop. 1810, 231, in 1820, 274.

Clarksburg, pst. Montgomery cty. Md., on the road from Washington city to Fredericktown, 25 ms. from the former, and 15 from the latter place.

Clarksburg, pst. and seat of justice for Harrison cty. Vir., on the right bank of the Monongahela, 40 ms. SSW. from Morgantown. Lat. $39^{\circ} 18'$ N. lon. W. C. $3^{\circ} 20'$ W.

Clarksburg, pstv. Habersham cty. Geor., 140 ms. NW. of Augusta.

Clarksburg, village Ross cty. Ohio, 16 ms. NW. from Chillicothe.

Clarksburg, town and seat of justice, Lewis cty. Kent., on a creek of Ohio river, 25 ms. by land NNW. from Washington, Kent. Lat. $38^{\circ} 44'$ N. lon. W. C. $6^{\circ} 10'$ W.

Clark's Ferry, psto. Cumberland cty. Penn.

Clark's Ferry, psto. Columbiana cty. Ohio.

Clark's field, psto. Huron cty. Ohio, 137 ms. NNE. from Columbus.

Clark's Fork, river, one of the great branches of the Yellow Stone, falls into that stream from the S., about 100 ms. above the mouth of Big-horn river.

Clarkson, pst., Monroe cty. N. Y. Pop. 1820, 1612.

Clark's Store, psto. Martin cty. N. C., pstrd. 120 ms. E. from Raleigh.

Clark's River, the great middle branch of Columbia river, rises in the Chippewan mountains, interlocking with the sources of the Misu., flows SW., W. and NW. by a course of about 800 ms., joins Lewis' river, and forms the Columbia.

Clarkstown, pst. and seat of justice, Rockland cty. N. Y. Pop. 1820, 1808.

Clarksville, pstv. Clinton cty. Ohio, 85 ms. SW. from Columbus.

Clarksville, Green cty. Penn. See *Clarksville*.

Clarksville, pstv. Wayne cty. Penn.

Clarksville, pstv. King and Queen cty. Virg., 50 ms. NE. from Richmond.

Clarksville, pstv. Habersham cty. Geo., 140 ms. N. from Milledgeville. See *Clarksville*.

Clarksville, pstv. Pike cty. Misu., on Misp. river, 83 ms. NNW. from St. Charles, and 93 in a similar direction from St. Louis.

Clarksville, pstv. Clark cty. AL, 12 ms. NE. from St. Stephens.

Claverack, tp. Columbia cty. N. Y. Pop. 1820, 2813.

Claverack, village, Columbia cty. N. Y., 5 ms. E. of Hudson.

Claude, St., handsome city of France, in the department of Jura, and late province of Franche Comte, between 3 high mountains, on the river Lison, and owes its origin to a celebrated abbey, built in 425, in this then barren and uninhabited country. The cathedral is extremely elegant. In this city are many public fountains with large basins. It is 35 ms. NW. of Geneva. Lon. $6^{\circ} 18'$ E. lat. $46^{\circ} 24'$ N.

Clausenburg, town of Transylvania, on the river Samos, 60 ms. NW. of Hermanstadt. On one of the gates is an inscription in honour of the emperor Trajan. Lon. $23^{\circ} 20'$ E. lat. $46^{\circ} 53'$ N.

Clay, town of Eng. in Norfolk, on an arm of the sea, between two rivers, 20 ms. NW. of Norwich. Here are some large salt-works.

Clay, cty. of Kent., on the head waters of Cumberland and Kentucky rivers; bounded by Knox SE., Rockcastle W., Madison, Estell, and Floyd N., and Floyd E.; length 50, mean width about 40 ms.; area 2000 sqms.; surface very hilly and rocky; soil in some few places productive, but in general of middling quality. Chief town, Manchester. Pop. 1820, 4393. Ctl. lat. $37^{\circ} 25'$ N. lon. $6^{\circ} 30'$ W. W. C.

Clay, C. H. and psto. *Clay* cty. Misu., pstrd. 286 ms. up the Misu. river, above St. Charles, and 300 from St. Louis.

Clay-ponds, light-house, on Cape Cod, Mass.

Claysville, pstv. Washington cty. Penn., on the U. S. turnpike road, 10 ms. W. from the borough of Washington, and 20 E. from Wheeling. This village contains about 30 houses, in one street along the road.

Claysville, pstv. Harrison cty. Kent. 48 ms. NE. from Frankfort.

Claytonville, pstv. Rabun cty. Geo., 160 ms. NNW. from Milledgeville.

Clayton, eastern tp. Perry cty. Ohio, on the waters of Hockhocking river.

Clear, Cape, promontory of a little island on the S. of Ireland. Lon. $11^{\circ} 45'$ W. lat. $51^{\circ} 18' N$.

Clear, creek of Ohio, joining the Great Miami, from the left, in the NE. corner of Butler cty.

Clear, Creek, tp. Warren cty. Ohio. Pop. 1120, 2444.

Clear, Creek, tp. Richland cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 309.

Clear, Creek, tp. Fairfield cty. Ohio. Pop. 1810, 1126, in 1820, 1174.

Clearfield, cty. Penn., on the waters of Susquehanna; bounded by Ind. W., Jefferson NW., M'Kean N., Lycoming NE., and Centre SE.; length 45, breadth 32 ms.; area 1425 sqms. This cty. is yet but very thinly peopled, though much of the soil is excellent, and the climate delightful. It is a true Alpine region, rich in the most varied scenery. Clearfield is drained by the higher creeks, and W. branch of Susquehanna, particularly Sinnamahoning, and Mushannon creeks. Some of the waters of Toby's creek, Sandy creek, and Moholbuettin branches of Alleghany river rise on and flow from the western part of this county. The surface is generally broken, and much of it mountainous. There are extensive indications of metallic ores, particularly iron. Chief town Clearfield. Pop. 1820, 2342. Ctl. lat. $1^{\circ} 30'$ N. lon. W. C. $1^{\circ} 30'$ W.

Clearfield, borough, psto. and seat of justice, Clearfield cty. Penn., on the point of land between the W. Branch of Susquehanna, and Clearfield creek. N. lat. $41^{\circ} 1'$ lon. W. C. $1^{\circ} 28'$ W.

Clearfield Bridge, pstv. Clearfield cty. Penn., 14 ms. S. from the borough of Clearfield.

Clearfield, tp. Butler cty. Penn. Pop. 1810, 288, in 1820, 515.

Clear Fork, psto., Richland cty. Ohio, 72 ms. NNE. from Columbus.

Clear Spring, psto., Washington cty. Md., about mid-way between Hancockstown and Hagerstown, 13 ms. from each.

Cleves, pstv. Hamilton cty. Ohio, on Ohio river, 16 ms. below Cincinnati.

Clebury, town of Eng. in Shropshire, on the river Rea, 28 ms. S. E. of Shrewsbury, and 136 NW. of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 23'$ W. lat. $52^{\circ} 21'$ N.

Clerac, or *Clairac*, lately in the province of Guienne, now in the department of Lot and Garonne. It is seated on the river Lot, 10 ms. NW. of Agen. Lon. $0^{\circ} 25'$ E. lat. $44^{\circ} 20'$ N.

Clermont, town of France, in the department of Meuse and late territory of Barrois, 127 ms. NW. of Paris. Lon. $5^{\circ} 9'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 34'$ N.

Clermont, town of France, in the department of Oise and late province of the Isle of France, 37 ms. N. of Paris. Lon. $2^{\circ} 25'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 25'$ N.

Clermont, considerable city of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, and late province of Auvergne, with a bishop's see. Many Roman antiquities are found in the neighbourhood. There are also some mineral springs; and that of the suburb St. Allyre has formed a natural bridge over the brook into which it falls; it is called the mineral bridge, and carriages may

pass over it. Clermont contains 30,000 inhabitants, and has manufactures of rattens, druggs, serges, and leather. It is the birth place of the celebrated Pascal, and is 300 ms. S. of Paris. Lon. $3^{\circ} 10'$ E. lat. $45^{\circ} 47'$ N.

Clermont, tp. and psto. Columbia cty. N. Y., on the E. side of Hudson river, and 15 ms. S. of the city of Hudson. The tp. has 1154 inhabitants.

Clermont, cty. Ohio, bounded by Ohio river E. and SE., Hamilton W., Warren N., and Brown E.; length 32 ms., mean width 13; area 416 sqms. A great portion of the soil is of first rate quality. Staples, grain, flour, and salt provisions. Pop. 1820, 15,820. Ctl. lat. N. 39° and W. lon. 7° from W. C. intersect in this cty.

Clerk's Island lies in the N. Pacific Ocean, between the coast of Kamtschatka and that of N. America. It was discovered by captain Cook in 1788, and was so named in honour of captain Clerke, his second in command. A landing could not be effected. Near its E. extremity, is a little island, remarkable for having three elevated rocks upon it. It is quite uninhabited. Lon. W. C. $92^{\circ} 30'$ W. lat. $65^{\circ} 15'$ N.

Clery, village in France, 9 ms. SW. of Orleans, once famous for the pilgrimage to our lady of Clery. Here was the tomb of that monster, Lewis XI. who appeared in white marble, as the saint and the patriot king.

Cleveland, tp. Cuyahoga cty. Ohio. Pop. 1810, 547, in 1820, 606.

Cleveland, pstv. and seat of justice for Cuyahoga cty. Ohio, at the mouth of Cuyahoga river, on Lake Erie. Pop. 606. It has a bank, styled the Commercial Bank of Lake Erie, and a printing office. Distance 54 ms. N. from Warren, 131 NW. from Pittsburgh in Penn., and 150 NE. from Columbus. Lon. W. C. $4^{\circ} 44'$ W. lat. $41^{\circ} 51'$ N.

Cleves, dutchy of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, divided into two parts by the Rhine. It is a fine country, delightfully variegated with hills, woods, fields, towns, and villages; and is subject to the king of Prussia.

Cleves, city of Westphalia, capital of the dutchy of Cleves. It is seated on the eastern side of three hills, about a mile W. of the Rhine, with which it communicates by means of a canal, which is large enough for great barges. It has a castle built by Julius Cæsar. It has been often taken and retaken; the last time by the French, in 1794. It is 15 ms. SE. of Nimègue. Lon. $5^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 45'$ N.

Cleves, town of Virg. King George's cty., on the Rappahannock.

Cleybrook, Great, and Little, two villages of Eng. in Leicestershire, on the NW. side of Lutterworth. They are supposed to have been a part of Cleycester, situated one mile to the W., which was a flourishing city of the Romans, and where their bricks and coins have been frequently found.

Clicf, town of Eng. in Northamptonshire, 30 ms. NE. of Northampton, and 88 NNW. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 37'$ W. lat. $52^{\circ} 53'$ N.

Cliford, tp. Susquehanna cty. Penn. Pop. 1820, 681.

Clifton, village of Eng. in Westmoreland, 3 ms. SSE. of Penrith.

Clifton, village of Eng. in Gloucestershire, near Bristol, noted for the hot well in its neighbourhood, upon the lower Avon, at the foot of St. Vincent's rock.

Clifton, town of Buckingham cy. L. C.

Clinch, navigable river of the state of Ten., which rises in Clinch mountain, and after running through Powell's valley, flows into the Ten. river at SW. point, or Kingston, and forms Tennessee.

Clinch, mountain of Ten., ranges between Clinch and Holston rivers.

Clingavis, psto. Chester cy. Penn.

Clinton, tp. Buckingham cy. L. C.

Clinton, pst. Kennebeck cy. Maine, pstrd. 81 ms. NE. from Portland. Pop. 1820, 1356.

Clinton, pstv. Oneida cy. N. Y., on Oriskany creek, 9 ms. WSW. from Utica. Hamilton college, near this village, was incorporated in 1812, and from the liberal support given by public and private patronage, is a flourishing institution. It is under the direction of a president, 3 professors, and 2 tutors; the students about 70.

Clinton, cy. of N. Y., bounded by L. C. N., lake Champlain E., Essex cy. S., and Franklin W.; length 40, mean width 35 ms.; area 1400 sqms. It forms the NE. angle of the state. The surface is hilly, and in part mountainous. Soil generally indifferent. Chief town, Plattsburgh. Pop. 1820, 12,070. Ctl. lat. 44° 45' N. lon. W. C. 3° 20' E.

Clinton, cy. of Lincoln, U. C., on lake Ontario.

Clinton, tp. Knox cy. Ohio. Pop. 1810, 714, in 1820, 834.

Clinton Hollow, Dutchess cy. N. Y., is situated between the tps. of Rhinebeck and Poughkeepsie, and lies along Hudson river. Pop. 1820, 6611. The P. O. is 90 ms. S. Albany.

Clinton, tp. Franklin cy. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 518.

Clinton, tp. Jackson cy. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 338.

Clinton, cy. Ohio, on the waters of Little Miami, bounded by Warren W., Green and Fayette N., Clinton E., Highland SE., and Brown S.; length 22, mean width 18 ms.; area 360 sqms. Surface diversified by hill and dale; soil generally highly productive. Chief town, Wilmington. Pop. 1820, 8085. Ctl. lat. 39° 25', lon. W. C. 6° 45' W.

Clinton, pstv. Parke cy. Ind., on the right bank of Wabash river. Lat. 39° 40', lon. W. C. 10° 20' W.

Clinton, pstv. Anderson cy. Ten., on the right bank of Clinch river, 150 ms. a little N. of E. from Murfreesboro. Lat. 36° 5', lon. W. C. 7° 12' W.

Clinton, pstv. Samson cy. N. C., about 70 ms. S. from Raleigh.

Clinton, pstv. and seat of justice, Jones cy. Geo., 22 ms. W. from Milledgeville. Lat. 33° 1' N. lon. W. C. 6° 48' W.

Clintonville, pstv. Onondago cy. N. Y., pstrd. 145 ms. a little N. of W. from Albany.

Clisna, fort of Dalmatia, taken from the Turks by the Venetians. It is seated on a craggy mountain, 6 ms. N. of Spalatro. Lon. 17° 31' E. lat. 44° 10' N.

Clisson, town of France, in the department of

Lower Loire, and late province of Bretagne, on the river Seure, 12 ms. S. of Nantes. Lon. 1° 28' W. lat. 47° 1' N.

Clithero, borough of Eng. in Lancashire, near Pendil Hill, 36 ms. SE. of Lancaster, and 213 NNW. of London. Lon. 2° 21' W. lat. 53° 54' N.

Clockville, pstv. Madison cy. N. Y., 41 ms. W. from Utica.

Clogher, episcopal town and borough of Ireland, in Tyrone. Lon. 6° 50' W. lat. 54° 30' N.

Clonmel, borough of Ireland, in the cy. of Tipperary, seated on the river Sure, 19 ms. SE. of Tipperary. Lon. 7° 27' W. lat. 52° 14' N.

Clopton's Mills, psto. Putnam cy. Geo., 16 ms. N. from Milledgeville.

Cloud, St., town of France, 4 ms. W. from Paris, on the Seine. One of the royal palaces is in this place.

Clough Mills, psto. Laurens, S. C.

Cloutiersville, psto. Natchitoches parish, Lou., between Natchitoches and Rapides, 25 ms. SE. from the former, and 35 NW. from Alexandria.

Clover Dale, psto. Botetourt cy. Virg., 179 ms. W. from Richmond.

Clover Garden, psto. Chatham cy. N. C., 47 ms. W. from Raleigh.

Clover Hill, psto. Blount cy. Ten. 150 ms. in an easterly direction from Murfreesborough.

Cloverville, psto. Delaware cy. N. Y., 90 ms. SW. from Albany.

Cloway, river and lake of British N. America. The lake lies about 30° W. from W. C., at lat. 62° 30' N., and discharges its waters to the SW.; which flowing about 200 ms., enter Great Slave Lake. Lon. W. C. 35° W. lat. 62° N.

Cloyne, episcopal town and borough of Ireland, in the cy. of Cork, 16 ms. E. of Cork. Lon. 8° W. lat. 41° 54' N.

Cluny, town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire and late province of Burgundy, remarkable for its late famous Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the Grosne, 10 ms. NW. of Macon. Lon. 4° 33' E. lat. 46° 24' N.

Cluse, town of Savoy, in Faucigny, seated on the Arve, 22 ms. SE. of Geneva. Lon. 6° 29' E. lat. 45° 57' N.

Clwyd, celebrated vale of Denbighshire, extending from its upper end to the Irish sea, above 20 ms.; its breadth varying from 3 to 8, according to the approach or recess of the high mountains enclosing it, through which, in different parts, are gaps formed by nature for entrances. A river of the same name, which rises in the middle of the cy., runs along this vale, and having entered Flintshire, falls into the Irish Sea.

Clyde, river in Sld., which arises in Annandale, falls into the sea over against the Isle of Bute.

Clyde, river of Orleans cy. Ver., which falls into Lake Memphramagog, at its SE. corner.

Clyde, pstv. on the Great Western Canal, in Seneca cy. N. Y., 18 ms. NE. from Geneva, and 25 NW. from Auburn.

Clyde River, of N. Y., formed by the outlet of Canandaigua lake, and Mud creek. These two latter unite at Lyons in Wayne cy. The outlet of Canandaigua lake, issues from that

sheet of water at the village of Canandaigua, flows thence a little E. of N., 8 ms., into the tp. of Manchester, where it turns abruptly to the E., in which direction it continues 12 ms. to Phelps, having received from the southward the large accession of Flint creek. Below Phelps, the Canandaigua again turns to almost due N. 8 ms., to Lyons where it joins Mud creek.

Mud creek rises as far S. as the head of Canandaigua lake, having its source in the tp. of Naples; from which it flows 25 ms. nearly due N., through Ontario cty. to Farmington. Here it turns NE. 10 ms., reaches Palmyra, where it winds to the E., and follows the latter course, by a very winding channel of 15 ms., unites with the Canandaigua at Lyons. These streams are of importance, as they contribute to supply the Erie canal. That great work follows the valleys of Mud creek and the Clyde, from about 2 ms. W. from Palmyra, to the junction of the Clyde, with Seneca river above Montezuma. The Clyde, from its head at Lyons, to its influx into the Seneca river, has a winding course of about 20 ms., with a fall of 21 feet.

Clydesdale, wild district of Stld. in the S. part of Lanerksshire. Amid the mountains here, particles of gold have sometimes been washed down by the rains and streams of water; but this tract is chiefly remarkable for producing metals of inferior worth. The veins of lead lie mostly N. and E., and their thickness, which seldom exceeds 40 feet, varies greatly in different parts. The scanty pasture here, feeds some sheep and cattle.

Coahuila y Texas, state, one of the states of the Republic of Mexico; bounded S. by New Leon, SW. by Durango, W. by Chihuahua, N. uncertain, and E. by the state of Tamaulipas. This state, the extent of which is uncertain, lies upon the eastern slope of the great Cordillera, or Plateau, upon which is situated, Durango, and Chihuahua. Rivers, and even spring water, rare in the two latter, becomes abundant in some parts of Coahuila. The immense volume of the Rio Grande del Norte, traverses this state, from NW. to SE. Though exactly E. from Chihuahua, the climate of Coahuila, is much more exposed to heat in summer, though the winters are alike severe in both places; and in both, rains are, when they do occur excessively heavy, and durable, falling in torrents; but droughts are as durable. Whilst I resided in Lou., I think it was 1800, 1801, and 1802, scarce a shower fell upon the regions near the mouth of the Rio Grande del Norte. That river, though upwards of 1400 ms. in length, almost ceased to flow, the smaller streams were dried, and the little water left in their great river was the only resource of the inhabitants, to save themselves and cattle from perishing. However, except some small tracts near the sea-coast, the whole of the northern states of Mexico, are in a peculiar manner salubrious. See *Mexico*. N. lat. 28° and lon. W. C. 24° W, intersect in Coahuila y Texas. Chief towns, Montelovez and Saltillo.

Coal Mines, Chesterfield cty. Virg.

Coals-Mouth, psto. Kenhawa cty. Virg.

Coanamine, river of Guiana.

Coaquago, NW. and main branch of Delaware river, rises in Delaware cty. N. Y., flows SW. to near the NE. corner of Penn., where it turns abruptly to SE.

Coast Castle, cape, principal settlement of the English on the coast of Guinea, with a strong citadel. It is 30 ms. E. by N. of St. George del Mina. Lon 0°, lat. 5° 6' N.

Coatsville, psto. Chester cty. Penn.

Coates Tavern, York district S. C., 97 ms. N. from Columbia.

Coates Prairie, psto. Calloway cty. Misu., 110 ms. NW. by W. from St. Louis.

Cobagua, river of S. America.

Cobagua, island in the Carribbean sea. Lon. W. C. 13° 34' E. lat. 10° 50' N.

Cobbescomte, river Kennebec cty. Maine, the drain of a number of small lakes between Kennebec and Androscoggin, which unite in the town of Gardner, and enter the right side of Kennebec river.

Cobham, village Dinwiddie cty. Virg., on the S. side of James' river, opposite to James' town, and about 12 ms. S. of Williamsburg.

Cobijah, seaport of Peru. Lat. 22° 24' S. lon. W. C. 7° E. The bay of Cobijah, is opposite the desert of Attacamas.

Coblentz, ancient city of Germany, in the electorate of Treves; at the confluence of the Rhine and Moselle, 50 ms. NE. of Treves. Lon. 7° 32' E. lat. 50° 24' N.

Coblekill, pst. Schoharie cty. N. Y. Pop. 1820, 2440.

Coburg, town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, capital of a principality of the same name, with a college, a fort, and a castle. This town, and its principality, belongs to the house of Saxony. It is seated on the Itch, 20 ms. N. of Bamberg. Lon. 11° 18' E. lat. 50° 22' N.

Coburn's Store, psto. Mecklenburg cty. N. C., 170 ms. SW. from Columbia.

Coca, river of Columbia, is the N. western branch of the *Napo*, which see.

Coca, town of Spain, in Old Castile, near which is a strong castle for state prisoners. It is seated among mountains, at the confluence of the Morvedro and Elezena, 25 ms. NNE. of Segovia. Lon 3° 34' W. lat. 41° 17' N.

Cochabamba, province of the United provinces of La Plata; bounded W. by the Andes, S. by Charcas, and drained by the sources of the Para, and Magdalena rivers. It is a fine healthy and fertile country, of about 4,500 sqms., and peopled by 100,000 inhabitants. Ctl. lon. W. C. 11° E. lat. 18° S.

Cochecton, pstv. Sullivan cty. N. Y., on the bank of the Delaware river, at Cochecton Falls, 60 ms. SW. by W. from Newburg, and 50 ms. SE. by E. from Montrose in Susquehannah cty. Penn.

Cochéim, town in the electorate of Treves formerly imperial. It was forced to surrender to the French in 1794, and is seated on the Moselle, 25 ms. SW. of Coblentz. Lon. 7° 2' E. lat. 50° 12' N.

Cochin, seaport on the coast of Malabar, in Travancore. It is a Dutch settlement, and was captured by a British fleet in 1795. It is 120 ms. S. by E. of Calicut. Lon. 75° 30' E. lat. 10° N.

Cochin China, kingdom of Asia; bounded on

the E. by the Eastern Ocean, on the N. by Tonquin, on the W. by Cambodia, and on the S. by Ciampa.

Cochran's Store, pstv. Person cty. N. C.

Cochran's Level, psto. Orange cty. N. C., 50 ms. NW. from Raleigh.

Cochranville, pstv. Chester cty. Penn.

Cocke, cty. E. Tennessee; bounded by N. C. SE., Sevier and Jefferson W., Jefferson N., and Green NE.; length 22 ms., mean width 17; area 374 sqms. Surface mountainous, and soil generally of middling quality. Chief town, Newport. Pop. 1820, 4892. Ctl. lat. 35° 50' lon. W. C. 6° 10' W.

Cocker, river of Eng. which rises in the S. of Cumberland, and flowing through the lakes of Buttermere, Cromack-water, and Lowes-water, joins the Derwent, below Cocker-mouth.

Cockermouth, populous borough of Eng. in Cumberland, between the Derwent and Cocker, over which latter are two stone bridges, 27 ms. SW. of Carlisle, and 290 NNW. of London. Lon. 3° 25' W. lat. 54° 42' N.

Coconato, town of Piedmont, remarkable for being the birth place of Columbus. It is 20 ms. E. of Turin. Lon. 8° 9' E. lat. 45° 5' N.

Cod, Cape, is the extreme NE. point of that singular peninsula, which is occupied by Barnstable cty. Mass. N. lat. 42° 3' lon. W. C. 6° 48' E. Cape Cod is about 25 ms. a little N. of E. from Plymouth, and 50 SE. from Boston.

Codera, cape of S. America in Venezuela, between Caracás and Barcelona. Lat. 10° 31' N. lon. W. C. 11° 5' E.

Codogno, town of Italy in the duchy of Milan, near the confluence of the Adda and Po, 33 ms. E. of Pavia. Lon. 10° 49' E. lat. 45° 6' N.

Codorus, creek of Penn. in York cty., flows nearly N. through the borough of York, falls into the Susquehanna.

Codorus, tp. York cty. Penn. Pop. 1810, 1975, in 1820, 2183.

Coesfeld, town of Germany in the territories of the bishop of Munster, near the river Burkel, 22 ms. SW. of Munster. Lon. 7° 30' E. lat. 51° 48' N.

Gaeuvorden, fortified town of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Overysse, seated in a morass, 30 ms. S. of Groningen. Lon. 6° 44' E. lat. 52° 44' N.

Coeymans, pst. Albany cty. N. Y. Pop. 1820, 2872.

Coffeerville, pstv. Clarke cty. Al., 80 ms. SW. from Cahaba.

Coghawago, Indian village, Huntingdon cty. L. C., on the right side of St. Lawrence river.

Cognac, town of France, now in the department of Charente, lately in the province of Angoumois. It is remarkable for excellent brandy, and is seated on the Charente, 17 ms. W. of Angoulesme. Lon. 0° 10' W. lat. 45° 44' N.

Cogni, ancient town of Turkey, in Asia, in Caramania, in a country abounding in corn, fruits, pulse, and cattle. Here are sheep, whose tails way 30 pounds. It is 270 ms. SE. of Constantinople. Lon. 35° 56' lat. 37° 56' N.

Cohansy, river of N. J., which rises in Salem cty. and enters the bay of Delaware, about 8 ms. below Greenwich.

Cohasset, seaport and pstr. Norfolk cty. Mass., about 25 ms. NE. of Boston.

Cohasset, tp. including the foregoing pstv. Norfolk cty. Mass. Pop., 1810, 994, in 1820, 1699.

Cohocton, pstv. in the NW. part of Steuben cty. N. Y. 35 ms. SW. from Canandaigua.

Coinbetteore, province and town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in the kingdom of Mysore. Since the defeat and death of Tippoo Sultan, it belongs to the East India Company. It is 100 ms. S. by E. of Seringapatam. Lon. 77° 10' E. lat. 10° 5' N.

Coimbra, town of Portugal, capital of Beira, with a bishop's see, and an university. It stands on a mountain, by the side of the river Mondego, 100 ms. NE. of Lisbon, in a very pleasant country, abounding in vineyards, olive trees, and fruits. Lon. 8° 17' W. lat. 40° 12' N.

Coire, town of Switzerland, capital of the country of the Grisons. It is situated at the foot of the Alps, in a rich plain, and is surrounded by ancient brick walls, with square and round towers, in the style of fortification, prior to the invention of gunpowder. The streets are narrow and dirty; and the inhabitants are computed at 3,000. It is seated near the Rhine, 48 ms. S. of Constance. Lon. 9° 25' E. lat. 46° 50' N.

Coitville, tp. Trumbull cty. Ohio. Pop. in 1810, 429, in 1820, 541.

Cokalahiskit, river, U. S. rises in the Chipewyan mountains, and flowing NW. falls into Clarke's river. Lon. W. C. 35° W. lat. 47° N.

Cokenhausen, strong town of Russia, in the government of Livonia, on the river Dwina, 50 ms. SE. of Riga. Lon. 25° 50' E. lat. 56° 30' N.

Col, one of the Western Islands of Scitd. nine miles SW. from the point of Ardnamurchan in Argyleshire. It is rich in corn and pasture, and abounds with fish. Lon. 7° 15' W. lat. 57° N.

Colalico, tp. Lancaster cty. Penn. Pop. 1810, 4024, in 1820, 4590.

Colbrook, tp. Litchfield cty. Conn. Pop. in 1810, 1243, in 1820, 1274.

Colberg, seaport of Prussian Pomerania, remarkable for its salt works. It is seated at the mouth of the Persant, on the Baltic, 60 ms. NE. of Stettin. Lon. 15° 39' E. lat. 54° 21' N.

Colchester, borough of Essex, Eng. on an eminence on the Coln, which is navigable to a place called Hythe, where the custom house is situated. In 1811, the number of inhabitants was 12,544. It is 22 ms. SW. of Ipswich, and 51 ENE. of London. Lon. 0° 58' E. lat. 51° 53' N.

Colchester, tp. of Essex cty. U. C. on lake Erie, below Malden.

Colchester, tp. Chittenden cty. Ver., at the mouth of Onion river. Pop. 660.

Colchester, pst. New London cty. Conn. In this village was located in 1801, an Academy which has since become one of the most flourishing institutions in the U. S.

Colchester, pst. Del. cty. N. Y. It is mountainous, and watered by the head streams of the river Del. Pop. in 1820, 1064.

Colchester, village Fairfax cty. Virg., 16 ms. S. by W. of Alexandria, and 26 from Washington, on Occuakan creek, a branch of the Potomac river.

Coldenham, pstv. Orange cty. N. Y., 94 ms. S. from Albany.

Cold Harbor, pstv. Hanover cty. Virg., 12 ms. from Richmond.

Coldingham, healthy tract near the coast, in the city of Berwick, in Scotland.

Colding, town of Denmark, in N. Jutland, remarkable for its bridge, over which all the cattle pass that go from Jutland into Holstein, and pay a small toll, which brings in a considerable revenue to the king. It is situated at the extremity of a bay of the Little Belt, 50 ms. S. by E. of Wilburg, on an eminence in a pleasant country abounding with game. Lon. $10^{\circ} 15'$ E. lat. $53^{\circ} 35'$ N.

Cold Spring, pstv. Suffolk city. N. Y., at the head of a small bay of Long Island Sound, and 38 ms. from N. Y.

Cold Spring, psto. Cape May city. N. J.

Cold Spring Cove, near Burlington, N. J.

Coldstream, town of Eng. in the county of Herwick, on the Tweed, over which is a handsome bridge. Lon. $2^{\circ} 5' W.$ lat. $55^{\circ} 36' N.$

Colebrook Dale, in Eng. in Shropshire; a winding glen on the banks of the Severn, between two vast hills, which break into various forms, being all thickly covered, and forming beautiful sheets of hanging woods. Here are the most considerable iron works in England; and a curious bridge over the Severn, constructed entirely of cast-iron.

Colebrookdale, tp. Berks city. Penn. Pop. 1810, 792, in 1820, 1046.

Colebrook, pst. Coos city. N. H. Pop. 1810, 325, in 1820, 470.

Colebrook, pst. Litchfield city. Conn. on the West branch of Farmington river, between Barkhamstead and Norfolk. Pop. 1250.

Colebrook Meeting House, psto. Litchfield city. Conn. in the tp. of Colebrook, 32 ms. NW. from Hartford.

Colinet, Cape, cape of the island of New Caledonia, in the S. Pacific Ocean. Lon. $164^{\circ} 56'$ E. lat. $20^{\circ} 30' S.$

Colerain, borough of Ireland, in the city of Londonderry, on the river Bann, 25 ms. NE. of Londonderry. Lon. $6^{\circ} 39' W.$ lat. $55^{\circ} 16' N.$

Colerain, tp. in Bedford city. Pennsylvania. Pop. 1810, 876, in 1820, 986.

Colerain, tp. and psto. Franklin city. Mass. 10 ms. NW. from Greenfield. Pop. 1820, 1961.

Colerain, tp. Lancaster city. Penn. Pop. 1810, 834, in 1820, 1088.

Colerain Forge, psto. Huntingdon city. Penn.

Colerain, pstv. Bertie city. N. C., pstrd. 174 ms. NE. by E. from Raleigh.

Colerain, pstv. Camden city. Geo., on St. Mary's river, 30 ms. above St. Mary's.

Colerain, tp. 6 miles square, in the NE. corner of Ross city. Ohio, in which is situated the town of Adelphi. Pop. 1810, 846; in 1820, 866.

Colerain, tp. Belmont city. Ohio, NE. from Clairsville. Pop. 1810, 471, in 1820, 778.

Colerain, tp. Hamilton city. Ohio, on the E. side of the Great Miami river, 15 ms. from its mouth, and opposite to Crosby. Pop. 1810, 1058, in 1820, 1906.

Coles Grove, pstv. Pike city. Ill. pstrd. 112 ms. from Vandalia.

Coleshill, town of Eng. in Warwickshire, on the side of a hill, on the Coln, over which is a stone bridge. It is 11 ms. NW. of Coventry, and 105 of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 35' W.$ lat. $52^{\circ} 32' N.$

Colerville, tp. and pstv. Broome city. N. Y.,

between Susquehanna, and Chenango rivers, 35 ms. E. from Owego.

Colerville, pstv. Montgomery city. Md., 15 ms. NW. from W. C.

Colerville, pstv. Chesterfield city. Virg., 152 ms. from W. C., and 31 S. from Richmond.

Coleford, town of Eng. in Gloucestershire, 14 ms. S. of Hereford, and 123 W. by N. of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 40' W.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 48' N.$

Colima, town of Mexico, capital of a fertile valley of the same name. It is seated at the mouth of a river, near the N. Pacific Ocean, 300 ms. W. of Mexico, in Valladolid now Mechiacan, near a volcanic mountain. Lon. W. C. $26^{\circ} 10'$ lat. $19^{\circ} 20' N.$

Colioure, seaport of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees and late province of Rousillon. It is a small, but a strong town, seated at the foot of the Pyrenees, 10 ms. SE. of Perpignan. Lon. $3^{\circ} 8' E.$ lat. $42^{\circ} 34' N.$

Colin, village of Bohemia, 28 ms. E. from Prague.

Colle, town of Tuscany, 10 ms. NW. of Siena. Lon. $11^{\circ} 7' E.$ lat. $43^{\circ} 16' N.$

College Grant, tp. Coos city. N. H. Pop. 1820, 33.

College, tps. are two tracts of land each 6 miles square, situated in the centre of Athens city. Ohio, adjoining each other, the one on the N. the other S. Through the northernmost, runs the Hockhocking river, adjacent to many parts of which are several tracts of excellent land. The names of those tps. arose from the circumstance of their having been granted as a donation to the college of Athens; the right of soil to which, belongs exclusively to the said college.

College, tp. Ohio, six miles square, in the western border of Butler city., belonging to the Miami university. See Oxford.

College Hill, Columbia College, and psto. D. C., 2 ms. N. from the Capitol, and on the road from W. C. to Rockville, Fredericktown, &c.

Colleton, district S. C., bounded by the Atlantic Ocean and Charleston district SE., Beaufort SW., Barnwell and Orangeburgh NW., and part of Charleston NE.; length 57 ms., mean width 50; area 1700 sqms. Surface generally flat; and soil, except on the streams, of indifferent quality. Staples, rice, cotton, and tobacco. Chief town. Waterborough. Pop. 1820, 26,373. Ctl. lat. $32^{\circ} 45' N.$ lon. W. C. $3^{\circ} 35' W.$

Collins Cross Roads, psto. Colleton District S. C. about 70 ms. S. from Columbia.

Collins' Mills, psto. Jefferson city. N. Y. 190 ms. NW. from Albany.

Collins' Settlement, psto. Lewis city. Virg., pstrd. 360 ms. NW. from Richmond.

Collinsville, pstv. Huntingdon city. Penn., pstrd. 153 ms. W. from Harrisburg.

Collmore's-ridge, plantation in Lincoln city., Maine.

Colmar, city of France, capital of the department of Upper Rhine, and late province of Upper Alsace. It is seated near the river Ill, 35 ms. S. by W. of Strasburg. Lon. $7^{\circ} 27' E.$ lat. $48^{\circ} 5' N.$

Colmars, town of France, now in the department of the Lower Alps, lately in the province of Provence, 20 ms. E. of Digne. Lon. $6^{\circ} 35' E.$ lat. $44^{\circ} 7' N.$

Colmagared, town of Russia, in an island formed by the river Dwina, with an archbishop's see, 50 ms. SE. of Archangel. Lon. $39^{\circ} 42' E$. lat. $64^{\circ} 14' N$.

Coln, name of several of the small rivers in England, the chief of which rises near Clare in Suffolk, and passing by Halstead and Colchester, in Essex, falls into the German Ocean, between Mersey Island and the mainland. In the inlets and pools, at the mouth of this river, are bred the famous Colchester oysters.

Colnbrook, town of Eng. in Bucks, on the river Coln, 17 ms. W. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 25' W$. lat. $51^{\circ} 29' N$.

Colne, town, Eng. in Lancashire, on a hill, 214 ms. NNW., London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 5' W$. lat. $53^{\circ} 50' N$.

Colnet, cape of New California, SW. from the town of St. Thomas, and bay of Virgins. Lon. W. C. $40^{\circ} 50'$, W. lat. $31^{\circ} 40' N$.

Coloca, town of S. America, in the Upper part of Santa Cruz de la Sienna, on the river Guapey. Long. W. C. $12^{\circ} 50' E$. lat. $13^{\circ} 20' S$.

Colochina, town of Turkey, in the Morea, 50 ms. SE. of Misitra. Lon. $25^{\circ} 22' E$. lat. $36^{\circ} 32' N$.

Colocza, town of Hungary, on the Danube, capital of the cty. of Bath, 57 ms. SE. of Buda. Lon. $18^{\circ} 29' E$. lat. $46^{\circ} 38' N$.

Colagna, town of Italy in the Paduan, 26 ms. SW. of Padua. Lon. $17^{\circ} 27' E$. lat. $45^{\circ} 14' N$.

Cologne, electorate of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, bounded on the N. by the dutchy of Cleves and Guelderland, on the E. by the dutchy of Berg, on the S. by the archbishopric of Treves, and on the W. by the dutchy of Juliers. It is one of the most fertile countries in the empire, abounding with all the necessities of life.

Cologne, ancient city of Germany, capital of the electorate of Cologne, with a bishop's see, and a famous university, seated on the river Rhine, 17 ms. E. of Juliers. Lon. $7^{\circ} 10' E$. lat. $50^{\circ} 55' N$.

Colombia, republic of S. America, composed of the former vice royalty of New Granada and the captain generalship of Venezuela, or Caracas. It is bounded by the Pacific Ocean from the mouth of Tumbez river, S. America, lat. $3^{\circ} 45' S$, to Dulcebay, in N. America, lon. W. C. $5^{\circ} 10' W$. lat. $8^{\circ} 50' N$; thence crossing the Isthmus between Dulce and Cartago bays, including the provinces of Panama, and Veragua, on the Gulf of Nicaragua; thence along the Carribbean sea, and Atlantic Ocean, to Cape Nassau, between Spanish and Dutch Guyana, long. W. C. $18^{\circ} 22' E$. lat. $8^{\circ} N$; thence S. to Issequibo river, and up that stream to its source in the mountains, separating Colombia from the Portuguese territories: thence W. along those mountains, to the source of the Orinoco, where the boundary inclines to SW. and continues in that direction to the Rio Negro at Fort de Saint Jose. Here commences an artificial limit which, in a direction something W. of S., continues to St. Fernando at the mouth of the Rio Ica on the Amazon; thence up the latter, the Tunguragua, and Lauricocha, to the foot of the Andes at lon. W. C. $1^{\circ} 30' W$. lat. $6^{\circ} 20' S$; thence crossing the Andes, and turning to NW. by N. between Jaen, and Piura, to the place of beginning at Tumbez.

This vast empire includes besides innumera-

ble smaller streams, the entire waters of the Orinoco and Magdalena, together with the northwestern confluent of the Amazon. In respect to climate, it embraces from Point Gallinas, $10^{\circ} 20' N$, to the banks of the Lauricocha, at the southern extension of Jaen, lat. $6^{\circ} S$. It includes, independent of minor indentings, on the Pacific Ocean 1700 ms. of sea coast; 1700 ms. on the Carribbean sea; and 300 ms. on the Atlantic Ocean; giving an aggregate navigable ocean border of 3700 ms. The interior land frontier exceeds 2400 ms., the whole yielding an outline of 6100 ms. Within this wide perimeter, are enclosed all the varieties of soil from the frozen summits of Chimborazo, Cayambe Urcu, and Cotopaxi, to the almost illimitable plains of Cassinare, and the alluvial Delta of the Orinoco. The ocean limits present a front to the commerce of Asia, one to the U. S. and Mexico, and one to Europe and Africa. In the interior the highly navigable confluent of the Amazon and Orinoco render these extensive regions accessible at almost every point by water. It is obvious that in this greatly diversified expanse, every vegetable production of the earth can be matured with ease, and in abundance. The whole surface amounts to within a small fraction of 1,100,000 sqms. The following table is taken from an official statement in the Colombian Gazette, published at Bagota, and republished in the Aurora.

Departments.	Provinces.	Provincial pop.	Departmental pop.	Senators.	Rep'ten.	Ver.
Orinoco	Guayana	45000				2
	Cumana	70000				2
	Barcelona	45000				2
	Margaetta	15000	175000	4	1	1
Venezuela	Caracas	350000				12
	Barinas	80000	450000	4	3	3
	Coro	30000				1
	Truxillo	33400				1
Sulia	Merida	50000				2
	Maricaibo	48700	162100	4	2	2
	Tunja	200000				7
	Socoro	150000				5
Boyacoa	Pamplona	75000				3
	Casanare	19000	444000	4	1	1
	Bogota	172000				6
	Antioquia	104000				3
Cundinamarca	Mariquita	45000				2
	Neiba	50000	371000	4	2	2
	Popayan	171000				6
	Choco	22000	193000	4	1	1
Cauca	Cartagena	170000				6
	Santa Martha	62700				2
	Rio Hacha	7000	239300	4	1	1
	Quito	250000				3
Magdalena	Quijos, Majas	35000				1
	Cuenca	78000				3
	Jaen	13000				1
	Mainas	56000				1
	Loja	48000				2
	Guayaquil	90000	550000			3
	Panama	50000				2
	Veragua	30000	80000			1
		2644800				2890

The seven latter provinces known under the general name of Quito, has not been distributed into departments or senatorial districts; nor had the two N. American provinces of Panama and Veragua. It is, however, supposed that the ensuing congress will comprise those nine provinces into three departments, which from the senatorial ratio of four senators to each department will raise that body to 50 members. From the apportionment of representation already adopted, the nine provinces will have five members, augmenting the lower house to ninety-five.

Colombo, town of Ceylon, and seat of the British establishments on that island. Lat. $7^{\circ} 4' N$.

Colombotz, castle of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, on a hill, under which is the strong pass of Urania.

Colomey, or *Colomia*, town of Poland, in Red Russia, seated on the river Pruth, 42 ms. SE. of Hahitz. Lon. $25^{\circ} 40' E$. lat. $48^{\circ} 41' N$.

Colonna, town of Italy, in Campagna.

Colorado, river of Mexico, in the Provincias Internas, or rather unconquered country, NW. of Sonora, and New Mexico. This stream rises in the mountains which give also source to the confluent of Missouri, Columbia and Rio Grande del Norte, at N. lat. 41° and W. lon. from W. C. 35° . Its general course is SW. by S. receiving numerous and large branches from the E., joins the Rio Gila, N. lat. 33° , dilates into a very wide estuary, which has received the distinctive name of the Gulf of California. The regions watered by this great river are very defectively known. Its entire length if the gulf is included exceeds 1200 ms.

Colorado, river of Mexico, province of Texas, rises in the unexplored country between the Red and Rio Grande rivers, and falls into the Gulf of Mexico N. lat. $29^{\circ} W$. lon. W. C. 19° .

Colorado, river of S. America, rises in the Andes S. lat. 32° , and pursuing a SE. course falls into the Atlantic Ocean at lat. $40^{\circ} S$., after an entire length of 700 ms. by comparative courses.

Colonna, town of Italy in the Parmasan, near the Po, 8 ms. from Parma. The duke of Parma had a pleasure house here, which was one of the most delightful in Italy, and the gardens were very fine. Lon. $10^{\circ} 22' E$. lat. $44^{\circ} 54' N$.

Colosse, psto. Oswego city. N. Y., 156 ms. NW. from Albany.

Coloswar, large town of Transylvania, where the states meet. It is seated on the river Samos, 37 ms. NW. of Weissenburg, and 120 E. by S. of Vienna. Lon. $23^{\circ} 15' E$. lat. $46^{\circ} 53' N$.

Colouni, Cape of, ancient promontory of Sunium in Attica, being the SE. extremity of Greece, and indeed of continental Europe. Cape Sunium was visited by Mr. Hobhouse in 1810, who has given a pretty detailed account of the ruins of the temple of Minerva Sunias, from the still standing white marble columns from which the modern name of the cape is derived. The view from cape Colouni presents, on the W., the promontory Ketapheke, and very near to that head land the abrupt rocky island, now called Gaidaronesi, ancient Patroclus, and still farther, Archinda formerly Bel-

bina. The view to the N. is soon terminated by the pine covered marble peaks of Laurium. To the S. the view is unlimited except by the horizon; the islands of Macronesi, Zea, Thermos, and Serpho; and in clear weather, Andros, Tiné and other islands, enrich this fine perspective. Mr. Hobhouse rather hastily contradicts Pausanias, where the latter asserts, that the spear and statue of Minerva on the Acropolis at Athens could be seen from Sunium. It is probable, that much could be seen from the summit of the temple of Minerva when entire, that cannot be visible from the surface of the ground; and it is also probable, that the moderns too much restrict, what was meant by cape Sunium. As it is, this cape must afford one of the most splendid views in the world. Hobhouse closes his account of its sweep by observing, that beyond Macronesi is Zea, then Thermia and next Serpho, all long low land lying in a line successively, so as to have the appearance of one large island stretching to the S. The high lands of Argolis, about the cape Scyleum, that form the other extremity of the Saronic gulf are also visible at a distance of two or three and twenty miles.

Colounie, a village of Greece on the island of the same name is situated on the deep bay mentioned in our notice of the island. It contains 700 houses, with perhaps 2500 inhabitants, composed of Greeks and Albanians, and with no Turks.

Colouri, the ancient Salamis is about 5 ms. square, and indented by a deep bay from the W. It is separated from Attica by a narrow strait not more than 300 yards wide, and from Megaris by another still more narrow. The bay or gulf of Salamis so famous as being the scene, of perhaps the most important naval battle ever fought, extends between the island and the mainland about 10 ms., with a mean width of about 3 ms. The island is rocky and elevated but with a good soil; extent something about 20 sqms. Enjoying the effects of sea air, the harvest of Salamis, according to Strabo is finished before those of the mainland are commenced. It contains two large villages, Colouri and Acupelaki. "The island seems uncultivated", says Hobhouse, "except in the narrow valleys between the hills, near Colouri, and Acupelaki, where wheat and barley are grown." There are some thin pine forests on the mountains. The slopes are supplied with springs of good water. The women of Salamis are of a fine shape and handsome face, superior to the Athenians of the same condition. They have the free ingenuous air, without any of the vulgarity of the peasant, and their whole manner is a happy mixture of the sprightliness of the Albanian, and the politeness of the Greek female.

Columbia, Oregon or River of the West. This is amongst the most singular streams in America. W. of the Chippewan mountains, a valley extends nearly parallel to the coast of the Pacific Ocean, along which another nameless chain extends to an unknown distance. The intervening valley is about 350 ms. wide, and very hilly and broken where known. In this valley about N. lat. 54° rises the extreme northern source of Columbia, which flowing S. up-

wards of 400 ms., receives Clark's river from the NE. Below the mouth of Clark's river the Columbia assumes a SW. course 200 ms.; receives at N. lat. $46^{\circ} 10'$ Lewis's river, from the NE. Below the mouth of Lewis's river, the Columbia continues to flow S. as low as N. lat. 46° , where it turns abruptly, and assumes from that point to its mouth a general course nearly W. The Multnomah or great southern branch of Columbia joins that stream 288 ms. by water, below the mouth of Lewis's river. Thus, the Columbia is formed by four large branches, the Columbia proper, Clark's river, Lewis's river and Multnomah.

Of these branches, the first and last are very imperfectly known. The Columbia proper interlocks in the Chippewan mountains with the sources of the Unjiga, and Sashashawin rivers. When seen by McKinzie, it was a stream of considerable size, but from that point to the mouth of Clark's river, the intermediate tributaries of Columbia are unknown.

Clark's river rises by a great number of branches in the Chippewan range, interlocks with the sources of Missouri, and S. branch of Sashashawin rivers. The extreme southern source of Clark's river, is about N. lat. 45° , and W. lon. W. C. $34^{\circ} 30'$; it thence flows NW. by N. 500 ms. beyond N. lat. 49° gradually curves W. and SW., finally joins the Columbia after an entire comparative course of upwards of 500 ms.

Lewis's river rises at N. lat. 43° , interlocks with the sources of the Arkansas, Plate, and Yellowstone river, it thence flows W. 200 ms. and assumes a northern course of 240 ms., receives its northern branch, a large tributary stream of above 200 ms. in length. Below the mouth of the northern branch, Lewis's river curves gradually to the W. 200 ms., unites with the Columbia after an entire course of 600 ms.

The Multnomah, draws its waters from a *terra incognita*. The Spanish travellers from Mexico, ascending the Colorado, to its source, found to the N. of that river two streams flowing westward, to one of which they gave the name of Rio de Buenaventura, and to the other, and most northerly, that of Rio de San Clementini. From analogy with the other rivers, and the general configuration of that part of N. America, the San Clementini, is supposed to be the extreme SE. source of the Multnomah. If so, that river rises at N. lat. 41° , and W. lon. W. C. 34° , and has an entire comparative course of 700 ms. Its mouth according to Clark and Lewis is 500 yards in width, with all the common appearances of a very considerable length of course.

The great valley or basin of Columbia, is considerably elevated above the surface of the Pacific Ocean. Clark's, Lewis's and Columbia proper, are precipitated over a series of ledges, which enrich the scenery, but interrupt the navigation of those streams. Though not actually determined there is little doubt but that the Multnomah, is also precipitated from a table land, the level of the tides. It is probable that the tide flows higher in the Multnomah, than in the main stream, in which it is arrested about 50 ms. above the mouth of the Multnomah.

The Columbia is one of the largest rivers of America, compared to its length, which if estimated by the Columbia proper, would be upwards of 1000 ms., by Clark's river 1000 ms., by Lewis's river 900 ms., or Multnomah 800 ms. But if the length of the Columbia and Multnomah above their junction be added, the entire length of the whole stream, from source to source would be 1700 ms.

Below tide water the Columbia rolls on to its mouth with an immense volume of 4 or 5 ms. wide about 150 ms.

The Columbia basin is upwards of 900 ms. from S. to N., and 400 ms. mean width, or covering an area of 360,000 sqms. Of this expanse the U. S. possess by discovery and treaties from N. lat. 42° to 49° , or 486 ms. N. and S., where the basin is at least 450 ms. mean width: of course the U. S. claim near 220,000 sqms. watered by the Columbia, and its confluent.

Between Columbia and Colorado rivers, stretches a region of more than 700 ms. by 500 ms., or above 350,000 sqms., which is utterly unexplored. This is a wide field for future enterprise.

From the concurrent testimony of all travellers and voyagers, who have visited the W. coast of N. America, the climate is much more mild than in similar latitudes, in the Misp. basin, or Atlantic slope. This increased warmth on the western coast of America, is in perfect analogy with the phenomena of climate on the opposing continent. As far, therefore, as the seasons are concerned, our Columbian territory will be more habitable than will be the corresponding latitudes E. of the Chippewan mountains. As in Europe and Asia, the zones of vegetable life will be found to cut those of latitude obliquely in N. America.

Columbia, pst. Washington city. Maine, 20 ms. W. from Machias. Pop. 1820, 537.

Columbia, pst. Coos city. N. H., on Conn. river, 110 ms. N. from Concord. Pop. 1820, 281.

Columbia, pst. Windam city. Conn. Pop. 1810, 834, in 1820, 941.

Columbia, city. of N. Y., on the E. side of the Hudson river, bounded by Conn. SE., Dutchess city. S., Hudson river W., Rensselaer city. N., and Mass. E.; length 32, mean width 19 ms.; area about 600 sqms. Surface extremely varied by valley, hill, and mountain. The soil is equally variant in quality. This city is well cultivated, and productive in grain, fruit, and pasture. Staples, grain, flour, whiskey, beef, pork, butter, cheese, and live stock. Chief town, City of Hudson. Pop. 1820, 38,330. Ctl. lat. $42^{\circ} 10'$ N. lon. W. C. $3^{\circ} 30'$ E.

Columbia, pstv. St. Lawrence city. N. Y.

Columbia, tp. Herkimer city. N. Y. Pop. 1820, 2051.

Columbia, pstv. Warren city. N. J., on the point formed by Pawling's creek and Delaware river, 74 ms. NNW. from Trenton.

Columbia, pstv. and tp. in Lancaster city. Penn., on the Susquehannah river, 11 ms. SW. by W. from Lancaster. At this village is a very fine bridge over the Susquehannah river. Pop. 1820, 1891.

Columbia, city. of Penn., on both sides of the Susquehannah river, bounded SW. and W. by

Northumberland, NW. Lycoming, E. Luzerne, and SE. Schuylkill; length 52, mean width 22 ms.; area about 700 sqms. Surface much variegated by mountains, hills, and valleys, and by the fine bottoms of the Susquehanna. The soil of the river alluvial lands of the first quality, that of the mountains rocky and sterile. Staples, grain, whiskey, fruit, live stock, salted provisions, and lumber. Chief town, Danville. Pop. 1820, 17,621. Ctl. lat. 41° N. lon. W. C. 0° 30' E.

Columbia, pst. Richland district, S. C. It is also the capital of the state on the left bank of the Congaree, immediately below the confluence of Broad and Saluda rivers. It is regularly laid out, upon ground considerably elevated above the neighbouring streams. Boats of large draught ascend thus high, and a steam boat has recently been built, intended to ply between Columbia and Charleston. Besides the ordinary buildings, suitable to legislative and judicial proceedings, and for religious purposes, a college, under the title of "the S. C. College," was established in this town in 1801, under the direct patronage of the state. It has now a president, 4 professors, 2 tutors, and above 100 students, with an excellent library, exceeding 5,000 volumes. It is indeed one of the most flourishing institutions in the U. S.; SW. from the Potomac.

Columbia, city of Geo.: bounded by Savannah river or S. C. NE., Richmond SE., Warren SW., and Wilkes and Lincoln NW. It is about 24 ms. square; area 576 sqms. Surface rather waving than hilly; some very productive soil, with much of a middling quality. Staples, grain, and cotton. Chief town, Aplington. Pop. 1820, 12,695. Ctl. lat. 33° 34' N. lon. W. C. 5° 40' W.

Columbia, District of, seat of the U. S. general government. It is composed of a tract 10 ms. square, lying nearly in a NE., SW., and NW., and SE. direction, on both sides of the Potomac. It was formed out of part of Prince Georges and Montgomery cities in Md., and part of Fairfax city, Virg., and was ceded by Md. and Virg. respectively to the U. S. in 1790, and in 1800 became the seat of the U. S. general government. It now contains, besides the city of Washington, properly so called, Alexandria, and Georgetown. See these places under their respective heads. It is under the immediate government of Congress, and for local purposes, subdivided into Washington City, city of Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown. The surface of the District of Columbia, is generally very pleasantly diversified by hill and dale. The soil in its natural state, rather sterile. The climate is esteemed very healthy. The lat. of the Capitol is 38° 52' 45" N. and within a very small fraction, 77° W. from the Royal Observatory, near London. The mean temperature about 55° Fahrenheit. Similar to Philadelphia, Wilmington, Baltimore, and Richmond. W. C. stands immediately below the primitive range and at the head of tide water. As the project of a canal from W. C. over the Appalachian chain into the Basin of the Miss. is an object of public attention, the following table of comparative heights is inserted under the present article.

Table of the ascents and descents from tide water in Potomac river at Georgetown, to Lake Erie at the town of Cleveland, by route of Potomac, Youghiogany, Monongahela, Ohio, Big Beaver, and Cuyahoga rivers.

	Miles.			Feet.	
Georgetown to Great Falls,		12	Rises		146
Harper's Ferry,	40	52	do.	39	182
Shenandoah Falls,	5½	57½	do.	43	225
Cumberland,	130½	188	do.	312	537
Mouth of Savage creek,	31	219	do.	446	983
Summit level,	14	233	do.	1503	2486
Mouth of Deep creek, a branch of Youghiogany river,	16	249	Falls	342	2144
Down Youghiogany river, to Smithfield, on U. S. road,	22½	271½	do.	739	1405
Connelsville,	37½	309	do.	507	898
Mouth of Youghiogany,	40	549	do.	87	811
Pittsburg,	18	367	do.	11	800
Mouth of Big Beaver river,	30	397	do.	106	694
Up the latter to foot of Falls,	1½	398½	Rises	12	706
Head of Falls,	2½	401	do.	44	750
Warren,	50	451	do.	104	854
Summit level between the sources of Big Beaver and Cuyahoga rivers.	10	461	do.	53	907
Level of Lake Erie at the mouth of Cuyahoga river at Cleveland.	60	521	Falls	342	565

In the U. S. a difference of relative level of 400 feet is equivalent to a degree of lat. in relative temperature. See art. U. S. From this constitution of our atmosphere, a canal from W. C. to Pittsburg, would virtually, as respects temperature, inflect to lat. 43° N. I have inserted this remark, from having found in almost all reviews of this important matter, an entire neglect of so necessary an element as relative height.

The following tables will exhibit the progressive advance, and state of the population of the district of Columbia, in 1820.

Population in 1810.				
Free white males	-	-	-	8,140
do. do. females	-	-	-	7,949
All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	2,549
Slaves	-	-	-	3,395
Total population in 1810	-	-	-	24,033
Population in 1820.				
Free white males	-	-	-	11,171
do. do. females	-	-	-	11,443
Total whites	-	-	-	22,614
Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	1,731
do. do. females	-	-	-	2,317
Slaves, males	-	-	-	3,007
do. females	-	-	-	3,370
				33,039

Of this population there were :

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	564
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	853
do. in Manufactures	-	-	2,184
do. Commerce	-	-	512

From its position, Columbia is necessarily the centre of a very extensive and increasing commerce. The first falls in the Potomac at Georgetown, has been passed by a navigable canal; and other canals have been formed at various places on the Potomac and Shenandoah rivers, which have opened to Columbia the rich interior of Virg., Md., and Penn. The quantity of flour and other domestic produce, brought down the Potomac annually, is very considerable. The principal shipping interest of this district centers at Alexandria, but extensive business is also done at Georgetown. The amount of exports in 1817, was nearly 1,800,000 dollars, and the shipping to about 21,750 tons. At the junction of the E. branch with the Potomac, the U. S. have a Navy Yard, to which vessels of the largest tonnage can ascend.

A college has been organised in Washington City, as have also a medical society, a botanical society, and the Columbian institute.

Columbia, tp. Bedford cty. Penn. Pop. 1820, 823.

Columbia, pst. Fulvianna cty. Virg., on the right bank of Rivianna river, 45 ms. above Richmond, and 35 from Charlottesville.

Columbia, tp. Cuyahoga cty. Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 181.

Columbia, tp. Hamilton cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 2814.

Columbia, tp. Miegs cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 128.

Columbia, tp. Lawrence cty. Ark. Pop. in 1820, 520.

Columbia, pstv. and seat of justice, Adair cty. Kent, on Russell's creek, branch of Green river. Lat. 37° 10' lon. W. C. 8° 4' W. by pstrd. 122 ms. a little W. of S. from Frankfort.

Columbia, pstv. Tyrrell cty. N. C., pstrd. 187 ms. E. from Haleigh.

Columbia, pstv. and seat of justice Maury cty. Ten. Lat. 35° 38' N. lon. W. C. 10° 3' W.

Columbia, pstv. St. Clair cty. Ill., pstrd. 93 ms. SW. from Vandalia.

Columbia, pstv. Boone cty. Misu. on the left bank of Missouri river, below the mouth of Roche Perce river, about 160 ms. by land W. from St. Louis.

Columbia, C. H. and pst. Columbia cty. Geor. about 70 ms. NE. by E. from Milledgeville.

Columbiana, cty. Ohio, bounded by Penn. E., Jefferson and Harrison S., Stark W. and Portage and Trumbull N., length 30 ms. breadth 30. It would contain 900 sqms., if a small triangle of 36 sqms. were not cut from the SE. corner by the Ohio river, leaving 864 sqms. Surface extremely broken, and hilly, though the soil is in most parts fertile. This county abounds in iron ore and mineral coal, and with excellent mill streams. Chief town, New Lisbon. Pop. 1820, 220,33, cth. lat. 40° 48' lon. W. C. 3° 55' W.

Columbiana, pst. of Columbiana cty. Ohio, on the waters of Great Beaver, 10 ms. NNE. from New Lisbon.

Columbian Grove, psto. Lunenburg cty. Virg., by pstrd. 102 ms. S. W. from Richmond.

Columbiaville, pstv. on Kinderhook creek, Columbia cty. N. Y., 5 ms. N. from Hudson, and 23 S. from Albany.

Columb, St. town of Eng. in Cornwall on a hill, 10 ms. W. of Bodmin. Lon. 4° 52' W. lat. 50° 30' N.

Columbon, town of Eng. in Devonshire. It has a woollen manufacture, and is seated on the river Columb, over which there is a bridge. It is 12 ms. NE. of Exeter, and 164 W. of London. Lon. 3° 23' W. lat. 50° 53' N.

Columbus, pst. on the N. side of Chenango, cty. N. Y., 30 ms. a little W. of S. from Utica. Pop. 1820, 1805.

Columbus, psto. Luzerne cty. Penn.

Columbus, cty. N. C., bounded by S. C. SW. Robeson NW., Bladen NE. and Brunswick SE.; length 32 ms., mean width 13; area about 400 sqms. Surface flat, lying between the Wagon river, and Great Swamp creek. Soil generally but of middling quality. Chief town, Whitesville. Pop. 1820, 3912, lat. 34° 20' N. lon. W. C. 4° W.

Columbus, pst. seat of justice and capital of the state, Franklin cty. Ohio, on the left bank of the Sciota river, 45 ms. above Chillicothe, and 110 ms. NE. from Cincinnati. This town was laid out in 1812, and in 1820, contained upwards of 200 houses, and more than 1400 inhabitants. Besides the ordinary public buildings, for state and cty. purposes, it contains a penitentiary, a number of places of public worship, some schools, two printing offices, and a number of mercantile stores. Lat. 39° 58' N. C. W. lon. 6° 2' W.

Columbus, pstv. Bartholomew cty. Ind. at the junction of Sugar creek and Blue river; about 40 ms. SSE. from Indianapolis.

Columbus, pstv. at the Chalk bank on the Misp. river, Hickman cty. Kent. 20 ms. below the mouth of Ohio.

Columbus, pstv. McMinn cty. Ten., by pstrd. 126 ms. SE. from Murfreesborough.

Columbus, psto. Monroe cty. Misp.

Columbus 4 corners, psto. Chenango cty. N. Y.

Columbia, town of Russia, in the government of Moscow, 50 ms. SE. of Moscow. Lon. 38° 25' E. lat. 55° 5' N.

Colvin's Tavern, psto. Culpepper cty. Virg., 87 ms. SW. from W. C.

Com, populous, town of Persia, in Irak Agemi, 100 ms. N. of Isfahan. Lon. 51° 56' E. lat. 34° 5' N.

Comachio, episcopal town of Italy, in the Ferrarese. The air is bad, for which reason it is inhabited by a few fishermen only. It is seated in a lake of the same name, 27 ms. SE. of Ferrara. Lon. 12° 10' E. lat. 44° 45' N.

Comachio, lake of Italy, in the Ferrarese, between the two mouths of the river Po. It is 10 ms. in circumference; but dry in several places, and on one part a town of the same name is built.

Comanagotta, town of S. America, in Terra Firma, 10 ms. W. of Comana. Lon. 64° 40' W. lat. 10° 10' N.

Comb-Abbey, village, of Eng., in Warwickshire, 3 ms. from Conventry.

Combahee, river, S. C., rises between Savannah and Santee rivers, and flows SE. into St. Helena Sound.

Comb-Martin, town of Eng., in Devonshire, on the British Channel, where it has an inlet which runs through the town. It is but a small place 5 ms. E. of Ilfracomb, and 176 W. by S. of London. Lon. $4^{\circ} 2' W.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 13' N.$

Comines, town of France, in the department of the North and late French Flanders, seated on the Lis, 5 ms. SW. of Menin. Lon. $3^{\circ} 4' E.$ lat. $50^{\circ} 45' N.$

Comite, small river, rising on the limit between Lou. and Misp., and flowing nearly S., crosses New Feliciana in the latter state, and falls into the Amite, 12 ms. E. from Baton Rouge.

Commercey, town of France in the department of Meuse and late dutchy of Bar, with a magnificent castle, built by cardinal de Retz. It is seated on the river Meuse, 160 ms. E. of Paris. Lon. $5^{\circ} 44' E.$ lat. $48^{\circ} 40' N.$

Como, populous town of Italy, in the Milanese, with a bishop's see; situated in a valley, enclosed by fertile hills, on the S. extremity of a lake of the same name. The houses are neatly built of stone; and the cathedral is a handsome edifice of white marble, hewn from the neighbouring quarries. Como is 80 ms. NE. of Turin. Lon. $9^{\circ} 7' E.$ lat. $45^{\circ} 45' N.$

Como, the largest lake in Italy, in the Milanese. It is 88 ms. in circumference, but not above 6 ms. over in any one part.

Comora Islands, five islands in the Indian Ocean, between the coast of Zanguebar and the N. part of the Island of Madagascar. They are called Hinzuau, Mayotta, Mohilla, Angezia, and Comora. See *Hinzuau*.

Comorin Cape, the most southern point of the peninsula of Hindoostan. Lon. $77^{\circ} 32' E.$ lat. $7^{\circ} 50' N.$

Comorra, town of Lower Hungary, capital of a territory of the same name. It is so well fortified that the Turks could never take it. The greatest part of the inhabitants are of the Greek religion. It is seated on the Danube, in the island of Sibut, 70 ms. S. by E. of Vienna. Lon. $18^{\circ} 5' E.$ lat. $47^{\circ} 46' N.$

Compeigne, town of France, in the department of Oise and late province of the Isle of France. It has a palace, in which the kings of France often resided. The Maid of Orleans was taken prisoner here, in 1430. It is seated near an extensive forest, at the confluence of the Aisne and Ouse, 45 ms. NE. of Paris. Lon. $2^{\circ} 55' E.$ lat. $49^{\circ} 25' N.$

Compostella, celebrated town of Spain, capital of Galicia, with an archbishop's see, and a university. The archbishop is one of the richest prelates in Spain, having 70,000 crowns a year. From this town the military order of St. Jago, or St. James, had its origin. It is seated on a peninsula, formed by the Tambrá and Ulla, 265 ms. NW. of Madrid. Lon. $8^{\circ} 17' W.$ lat. $42^{\circ} 52' N.$

Compostella, town of Mexico, in Guadalupe, near the mouth of the Santiago river. Lon. W. C. $27^{\circ} 50' W.$ lat. $21^{\circ} 15' N.$

Compton, tp. Bergen ct. N. J. Pop. 1820, 2818.

Conajohary, pst. Montgomery ct. N. Y., on the S. side of Mohock river, 41 ms. W. by N. of Schenectady, and 57 NW. from Albany.

Conawango, small river, flowing from Chataugee and Casada lakes, Chataque ct. N. Y.,

and entering Penn., falls into Alleghany river at Warren.

Concan, low tract of country, on the W. coast of the Deccan of Hindoostan. From this tract rises abruptly that stupendous wall of mountains called the Gauts. It is subject to the Mahrattas, and lies between 15° and $20^{\circ} N.$ lat.

Concarneau, seaport of France, in the department of Finisterre and late province of Brittany, with a castle 12 ms. SE. of Quimper. Lon. $4^{\circ} 2' E.$ lat. $47^{\circ} 46' N.$

Conception, seaport of Veragua, in the Carribean sea, 90 ms. W. from Panama. Lon. W. C. $30^{\circ} 20' W.$ lat. $8^{\circ} N.$

Conception, small town or post, on the coast of New California. Lon. W. C. $42^{\circ} 25' W.$ lat. $34^{\circ} 40' N.$

Conception, bay of Newfoundland, between the point of Grates, and Cape St. Francis. Ctl. lat. $47^{\circ} 40' N.$ lon. W. C. $24^{\circ} E.$

Conception, town of New Granada, on the Meta.

Conception del Pao, town of Colombia, in Venezuela. Lon. W. C. $11^{\circ} 50' E.$ lat. $8^{\circ} 45' N.$

Conception, town of Chili, on the Pacific Ocean, with a very large harbour. It has been often taken and ravaged by the native Americans, and is seated on the S. Pacific Ocean, 239 ms. N. of Baldivia. Lon. W. C. $3^{\circ} 40' E.$ lat. $36^{\circ} 40' S.$

Conchoa, river of Mexico, in Durango, rises in a range of mountains in the western part of that province, and flows first S. then E., finally turns nearly to due N., falls into the right bank of Rio Grande del Norte, a little above N. lat. 31° after a comparative course of about 300 ms.

Concord, pst. and seat of government of N. H. in Merrimack ct., stands on the right bank of Merrimack river, 65 ms. NNW. from Boston. N. lat. $43^{\circ} 12' N.$ lon. W. C. $5^{\circ} 30' E.$ By means of the Middlesex canal, and other improvements in the Merrimack river, Concord has direct inland communication with Boston and Newburyport. The tp. in 1820, had a pop. of 2830.

Concord, tp. Grafton ct. N. H. Pop. 1820, 1126.

Concord, pst. Middlesex ct. Mass., 18 ms. NW. from Boston. It is alternately with Cambridge the seat of justice for the ct. Pop. 1820, 1788.

Concord, pst. Essex ct. Ver., on Connecticut river, 40 ms. NE. from Montpelier.

Concord, river of Mass., rising in Norfolk, but having most of its sources and course in Middlesex ct.; it falls into the Merrimack below Chelmsford. The fine Middlesex canal is chiefly supplied with water by this stream.

Concord, pst. Saratoga ct. N. Y., by pstrd. 52 ms. NNW. from Albany.

Concord, tp. Erie ct. N. Y., 25 ms. SSE. from Buffalo Pop. 1820, 278.

Concord, tp. Chester ct. Penn., on Chester creek. Pop. 1820, 1032.

Concord, pst. Sussex ct. Del. on Broad creek, branch of Nanticoke river, 50 ms. S. from Dover.

Concord, pst. Franklin ct. Penn., by pstrd. 72 ms. SW. from Harrisburg.

Concord, pst. Campbell ct., Virg. by pstrd. 118 ms. SW. by W. from Richmond.

Concord, pstv. and seat of justice Cabaras cty. N. C., on a small branch of Rocky river. Lat. 35° 26' N. lon. W. C. 3° 32' W. By pstrd. 143 ms. SW. by W. from Raleigh.

Concord, tp. Erie cty. Penn. Pop. 1820, 53.

Concord, pstv. Geauga cty. Ohio, by pstrd. 194 ms. NE from Columbus.

Concord, tp. Fayette cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 347.

Concord, tp. Highland cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 1035.

Concord, tp. Miami cty. Ohio. Pop. 1120, 591.

Concord, tp. Ross cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 2234.

Concord, tp. Del. cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 209.

Concord, tp. Champaign cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 507.

Concord, tp. Washington cty. Misu.

Concord Meeting House, and psto. Del. cty. Penn.

Concordia, town of Italy, in the dutchy of Mirandola, on the river Schia, 5 ms. W. of Mirandola. Lon. 11° 13' E. lat. 44° 52' N.

Concordia, town of Italy, in Venetian Friuli, with a bishop's see, 28 ms. SSW. of Udina. It is now almost ruined, and the bishop resides at Porto Gruaro.

Concordia, parish of Lou., on the W. side of the Misp.; bounded by the Misp. river E. and SE., by Red, Black, and Tensau rivers SW. and W. and by Washitan N.; length 112 ms.; mean width 15, area about 1680 sqms.; surface a uniform alluvial flat, most part of which is annually submerged by the overflow of the Misp. and Washitau rivers. Like most other parts of Lou. liable to such periodical overflow only the comparatively elevated river margins are capable of cultivation. What soil can, however, be made arable is exuberantly productive. Cotton is the most abundant staple. Chief town Concordia Pop. 1820, 2626. Lat. 31° 49' N. lon. W. C. 14° 30' W.

Concordia, pst. and seat of justice in Concordia parish, Lou., on the right bank of the Misp., opposite Natchez. Pop. about 150.

Condavir, fort in the peninsula of Hindoostan, and the principal post of Guntoor, one of five Circars. It is strongly situated on a mountain, 16 ms. W. of Guntoor.

Conde, strong town of France, in the department of the N. and French part of Hainault. It has a castle, and gave the title of prince to a branch of the late royal family. Conde is seated on the Scheldt, 7 ms. NE. of Valenciennes, and 117 N. by E. of Paris. Lon. 3° 39' E. lat. 50° 27' N.

Conde, town of France, in the department of Calvados, and late province of Normandy. It is 15 ms. W. of Paris. Lon. 0° 37' W. lat. 48° 50' N.

Conceddo, cape of N. America, in Yucatan, 100 ms. W. of Merida. Lon. W. C. 27° W. lat. 20° 50' N.

Condesinos de Arequipa, province of Peru, on the Pacific Ocean.

Condem, large town of France, in the department of Gers, and late province of Gascony. It was lately an episcopal see, and is seated on the Baise, 22 ms. W. of Auch. Lon. 0° 36' E. lat. 44° 1' N.

Condore, capital of a number of Islands, in the Indian Ocean. It produces mangoes, which grow on trees, as large as apple-trees; the fruit

is of the size of a small peach, and when ripe has a pleasant smell and taste. The inhabitants are small in stature, well shaped, and of a dark olive complexion; their faces are long, with black straight hair, small black eyes, high noses, thin lips, white teeth, and little mouths. The English East India Company had a settlement here in 1701; but the factors falling out with the natives, most of them were murdered, and the rest driven thence in 1705. Lon. 107° 26' E. lat. 2° 40' N.

Condrieu, town of France in the department of Rhone and Loire and late province of Lyons, remarkable for its excellent wines. It is seated at the foot of a hill near the Rhone, 17 ms. S. of Lyons. Lon. 4° 53' E. lat. 45° 23' N.

Conococheague, small river of Penn. and Md., rises in the former by two branches; one heading on the boundary between Perry and Franklin cties., and between North and Tuscarora mountains, and the other near Chambersburg, interlocking with the sources of the Conodogwinet. The two branches flow to the S., unite between Greencastle and Messersburg, and entering Maryland fall into the Potomac at Williamsport. This river, from Chambersburg to its mouth, nearly separates the slate and limestone ranges. See *Kittatinny Valley*.

Conocuh, river, Al., rises SE. from the junction of the Coosa and the Tallapoosa, and assuming a SW. direction is augmented by a great number of large creeks from the N., continues by comparative courses about 120 ms., where it passes N. lat. 31°, and enters Florida and turns to nearly S., pursues that direction generally, but by a curve to the westward is finally lost in the bay of St. Marta de Galvez, or northern arm of Pensacola Bay. See *Connechuh*.

Conocuh, cty. Al. bounded by Flor. S., Monroe W. and NW., Buttler N. and Covington E. It is 36 ms. each side, except a triangle of about 112 sqms. at its NW. corner; area 1184 sqms. Surface rather waving than hilly. Soil generally sterile except on the streams. Staple cotton. Chief town Sparta. N. lat. 31° 15' and lon. W. C. 10° W. intersect near the centre of this cty. Pop. 1820, 5713.

Conodogwinet, small river of Cumberland cty. Penn., rising however, in the northeastern part of Franklin cty. Its course is nearly NE. between N. and S. Mountains, and passing about 1 mile N. from Carlisle falls into the Susquehanna about 2 ms. above Harrisburg. Similar to the Conococheague, the Conodogwinet, though not uniformly, yet generally separates the slate and lime-stone ranges.

Conemaugh, river of Penn., rises in Cambria and Somerset cties. and assuming a course to NW., pierces the Laurel Mountain, and separating Indiana and Armstrong from Westmoreland cty. joins the Alleghany about 70 ms. above Pittsburg. Valuable salt works have been erected on this river near the mouth of Loyalhannon creek. The salt water was a comparatively recent discovery, but yields at present above 100 bushels of salt per diem.

Conemaugh, village of Cambria cty. Penn. Pop. 1820, 116.

Conemaugh, tp. Cambria cty. Penn. Pop. 1820, 807.

Conemaugh, tp. Indiana cty. Penn. Pop. 1820, 1555.

Conemaugh, tp. Somerset cty. Penn. Pop. 1820, 378.

Conequenessing, tp. Butler cty. Penn. Pop. 1820, 977.

Conestogoe, small river of Lancaster cty. Penn.; rising on the borders of Chester, Berks, and Lebanon, cty. and flowing SE. through the centre of Lancaster cty. falls into the Susquehannah river, about 10 ms. below Columbia, and an equal distance SE. from the city of Lancaster. This fine stream drains one of the most productive and best cultivated tracts in the W. S.

Conestogoe, tp. Lancaster cty. Penn. Pop. 1820, 1805.

Conewago, creek of Penn., separating Lancaster and Dauphin cties., and falling into the Susquehannah river 4 ms. below Middletown.

Conewago, a much more considerable stream than the preceding, rising in Adams cty. Penn., and flowing NE. into York, over which it passes the Susquehannah, into which it falls 5 ms. below Middletown.

Conewago, tp. York cty. Penn. Pop. 1820, 945.

Conewago, tp. Adams cty. Penn. Pop. 1820, 839.

Conewango Creek, or small river of N. Y., and Penn. It is formed by the outlet of Chataque lake, and other large creeks, from Chataque and Cattaraugus cties. N. Y. These unite in the former, and turning S. enter Warren cty. Penn., falls into Alleghany river at the village of Warren.

Conewango Creek, psto. Cattaraugus cty. N. Y.

Conewango, tp. Warren cty. Penn.

Conflans, name of several inconsiderable villages in France, and 1 in Savoy.

Congaree, river of S. C., formed by the Broad and Saluda rivers. Below the junction of the two latter at Columbia, the former flows 30 ms., and unites with the Wateree to form the Santee.

Congleton, town of Eng., in Cheshire; on the river Dane, 7 ms. S. of Macclesfield, and 164 NW. of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 10'$ W. lat. $53^{\circ} 8'$ N.

Congo, country of Africa, between the equinoctial line and 18° of S. lat.; containing the kingdoms of Loango, Congo, Angola, and Benguela. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1481, and is bounded on the N. by Benin, by the inland part of Africa on the E., by Matamon on the S., and by the Atlantic ocean on the W. It is sometimes called Lower Guinea; and the Portuguese have a great many settlements on the coast, as well as in the inland country.

Congo River. See *Zaire*.

Congress, tp. Wayne cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 250.

Conhocton, branch, one of the constituents of the Tioga, rises in the NW. part of Steuben cty. N. Y., flows SE. 70 ms., and joins the Canisteo at Painted Post, and forms the Tioga.

Conhocton, tp. Steuben cty. N. Y. Pop. 1820, 1560.

Coni, town of Piedmont, capital of a territory of that name, with a citadel. It surrendered to the French in April, 1796. It is seated on

the confluence of the Gresse and Sture, 55° N. S. of Turin. Lon. $7^{\circ} 45'$ E. lat. $44^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Coningsbeck, town of Suabia, capital of a cty. of the same name, 20 ms. N. of Constance. Lon. $9^{\circ} 20'$ E. lat. $47^{\circ} 50'$ N.

Conington, village of Eng., in Huntingdonshire, near Stilton.

Conistow-Mere, lake of Eng., in Lancashire, which affords plenty of char. It is 5 ms. W. of Winandernere.

Connaught, province of Ireland; 130 ms. long, and 84 broad; bounded on the E. by Leinster and Munster, on the S. by the latter province, on the W. and N. by the Atlantic, and on the NW. by Ulster.

Conneautville, pstv. in the NW. part of Crawford cty. Penn.; 20 ms. NW. from Meadville, and 35 SW. from Erie.

Conneaut, tp. Crawford cty. Penn. Pop. 1820, 265.

Conneaut Creek, of Ohio and Penn.; rises in Ashtabula, Erie, and Crawford cties., unites in the former, and falls into Lake Erie in the NE. angle of Ohio.

Conneaut, psto. at the mouth of Conneaut creek, Ashtabula cty. Ohio, 30 ms. SW. by W. from Erie.

Connecticut River, this noble stream rises on the border of L. C. and flowing nearly S. separates N. H. from Ver. and thence crossing Mass. and Conn. enters Long Island Sound.

Connecticut, is amongst the most curious of the Atlantic rivers. Its extreme northern sources are in a hilly, though not mountainous country, at N. lat. $45^{\circ} 10'$, interlocking with the sources of the St. Francis, branch of the St. Lawrence, and with those of the Kennebec; and thence assuming a course of a little W. of S. down a valley between two ranges of mountains, as far as N. lat. $42^{\circ} 43'$. Thence crossing Mass. and Conn. in a direction nearly due S. to Middletown in the latter, where it turns to NE. and finally enters the sound at $41^{\circ} 16'$ N. lat. Its entire basin is about 280 ms. in length, with a mean width of 45, draining an area of 12,600 sqms.

Though the basin of Conn. is almost entirely on a primitive rock, and though passing one small ridge of mountains near Middletown, it is nevertheless navigable for vessels drawing 10 feet water to that place; above the mountain pass 36 ms., following the windings of the stream; and by vessels drawing $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet to Hartford, 15 ms. still higher. The latter place is at the head of ship navigation, but though considerably obstructed by falls, rapids, and shoals, the navigation of this river has been so much improved by dams, locks, and short canals, as to admit boats of considerable tonnage to ascend to, and descend from the fifteen mile falls above Haverhill, upwards of 250 ms. following the stream from Long Island Sound. This is very considerably the deepest inland navigation in the U. S. east from the Hudson.

Connecticut, state of the U. S. has the following limits:

On Long Sound	-	-	-	96 miles
New York	-	-	-	81
Massachusetts	-	-	-	85
Rhode Island	-	-	-	50

Area 4,750 sqms., 3,040,000 acres; extending

from N. lat. 41° to N. lat. 42° and lon. W. C. from 4° 18' to 5° 12' E.

The coast of this state is finely diversified by harbours, of which New Haven, New London, Bridgeport and Norwich, are the principal; the Connecticut opens a navigation to sea vessels to Hartford, and the Thames to Norwich. The state is also traversed in every direction by good roads. The face of the country is most delightfully varied by mountains, hills, and dales, which added to the well calculated aspect of the farms, and the neatness of the buildings, gives to the physiognomy of Conn. a most seductive appearance.

The manufacturing industry of this state, has been carried to a greater comparative extent than any other of the U. S. Its manufactured and agricultural staples, embrace a great variety of articles, such as tin ware, nails, glass, hats, fire arms, &c. horses, mules, butter, cheese, Indian corn, beef, pork, &c.

The following statement appeared some months past in the Conn. Mirror, not as a complete, but general view of the manufacturing establishments of this state.

Cotton.—There are more than 60 cotton manufacturing establishments, containing 50,000 spindles—cost \$1,500,000—are capable if all were employed, of manufacturing 9,960,000 yards per annum of common shirting, and other goods of like quality—of employing 10,000 persons exclusive of weavers—of paying out annually, 850,000 dollars for labour.

Woollen.—There are 36 woollen manufactories (exclusive of 500 clothier's shops)—which are worth at the present valuation, \$400,000—these are capable of producing goods at present value to the amount of \$400,000 per annum—will work 160,000 pounds of wool per annum—will pay annually, \$280,000 for labour.

Iron.—This article is not less important than cotton and woollen. With suitable encouragement (by protecting duties) from 4 to \$500,000 value might be annually made—a great proportion of its value would be paid out for the labour in manufacturing.

Glass, Powder and Paper.—Returns have been made from very few towns, but from E. Hartford only, it appears that the capital employed in these three branches amounts to \$80,000.

Connecticut being settled in the first instance by an enlightened people, the interests of education has been ever interwoven in her colonial and state policy. Yale College in New Haven, is at the head of her literary institutions. This respectable seminary has produced some of the most finished scholars in the U. S. Several other literary establishments exist in the state, the principal of which are a theological episcopal seminary in New Haven; Bacon Academy in Colchester; an Episcopal Academy in Cheshire, and the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Hartford.

In 1790, Conn. contained 237,946; and in 1800, 251,002 inhabitants. Its subsequent advance in population, can be seen by the following tables.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	-	-	-	-	126,373
do. do. females	-	-	-	-	128,806

All other persons except Indians not taxed	-	-	-	-	6,453
Slaves	-	-	-	-	310

Total population in 1810,	-	-	-	-	261,942
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Population in 1820.

Free white males	-	-	-	-	130,807
do. do. females	-	-	-	-	136,374

Total whites	-	-	-	-	267,181
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Free persons of colour, males	-	-	-	-	3,863
do. do. females	-	-	-	-	4,007

Slaves, males	-	-	-	-	37
do. females	-	-	-	-	60

All other persons	-	-	-	-	100
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Total population in 1820,	-	-	-	-	275,248
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Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	-	-	568
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	-	50,518
do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	-	17,541
do. in Commerce	-	-	-	-	3,581

Population to the square mile, 58.

For internal purposes Conn. is subdivided into the following counties, having the pop. in 1820, respectively annexed to each.

	Area sqms.	Pop. 1820.
Fairfield -	-	600
Hartford -	-	740
Litchfield -	-	836
Middlesex -	-	336
New Haven -	-	600
New London -	-	600
Tolland -	-	450
Windham -	-	600

Amount	4,762	275,248
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From these elements we find within a small fraction of 58 inhabitants to the sqm., in Conn.

Connelville, pstv. and tp. in Fayette cvy. Penn., on the NE. side of Yoghigany river, 12 ms. NE. from Union, 51 W. from Somerset, and about 45 SE. of Pittsburg. Pop. 1820, 600.

Connors, psto. Gallatin cvy. Kent., 68 ms. NNW. from Frankfort.

Connor, town of Ireland, in the cvy. of Antrim, 6 ms. N. of Antrim. Lon. 6° 6' E. lat. 54° 59' N.

Connorsville, pstv. and seat of justice, Fayette cvy. Ind., on White Water river, 65 ms. SE. by E. from Indianapolis. Lat. 39° 38' N. lon. W. C. 8° 4'.

Connotten, or more correctly **Gnadenhutten**, creek of Ohio, falls into the Tuscarawas, in Tuscarawas cvy.

Connowinga, pstv. near Connowinga Falls in Susquehannah, NW. angle of Cecil cvy. Md., 18 ms. NW. by W. from Elkton, and 35 NE. from Baltimore.

Conquest, pst. Cayuga cvy. N. Y., 14 ms. in a direction nearly N. from Auburn.

Conquet, town of France, in the department of Finisterre and late province of Bretagne, with a good harbour and road. It is 12 ms. W. of Brest. Lon. 4° 41' W. lat. 48° 23' N.

Conrad's Store, psto. Rockingham cvy. Virg., by pst. rd. 161 ms. NW. from Richmond, and an equal distance SW. from W. C.

Constable, pst. Franklin cvy. N. Y. The tp. lies along L. C. line on the waters of Chataua-

gay river, about midway between Ogdensburg and Montreal. Pop. 1820, 637.

Constance, city of Suabia, with a bishop's see; seated on the Rhine, between the upper and lower lakes of Constance. It is 35 ms. N.E. of Zurich. The inhabitants scarcely amount to 3000. Lon. 9° 10' E. lat. 47° 38' N.

Constance Lake, one of the most considerable lakes of Switzerland, which it separates from Suabia, that part excepted, where the city of Constance is seated on its S. side. Like all the lakes in Switzerland, this is deeper in summer than in winter; which is owing to the first melting of the snow from the adjacent mountains.

Constantia, district at the Cape of Good Hope, consisting of two farms, which produce the well known wine so much prized in Europe, and known by the name of Cape or Constantia wine.

Constantia, pst. Oswego cty. N. Y., on the N. side of the Oneida lake, about 20 ms. N. from Manlius. Pop. 1820, 767.

Constantina, strong and considerable town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, and capital of a territory of the same name. It is the largest and strongest in all the eastern parts, and seated at the top of a great rock. There is no way to it but by steps cut out of the rock; and the usual way of punishing criminals here is to throw them down the cliff. Here are many Roman antiquities, particularly a triumphal arch. It is 75 ms. from the sea, and 210 E. by S. of Algiers. Lon. 7° E. lat. 36° 4' N.

Constantina, town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a castle seated on a mountain, 40 ms. N.E. of Seville. Lon. 5° 35' W. lat. 37° 40' N.

Constantinople, one of the largest cities in Europe, and the capital of the Turkish empire. It is of a triangular form; and seated between the Black Sea and the Archipelago, on a neck of land that advances towards Nativolia, from which it is separated by a strait a mile in breadth. The sea of Marmora washes its walls on the S., and a gulf of the strait of Constantinople does the same on the NE. It was anciently called Byzantium, but the name was changed by Constantine the great, who made it the seat of the Roman empire in the E. It was taken, in 1453, by the Turks, who have kept possession of it ever since. The grand seignior's palace, called the Seraglio, is on the sea-side, surrounded by walls flanked with towers, and separated from the city by canals. It stands on the site of ancient Byzantium, the E. point of the present city, and is 3 ms. in circumference consisting of an assemblage of palaces and apartments placed by the side of one another, without symmetry and without order. The principal entrance of this palace is of marble, and is called Capi, that is, the Port (or gate) a name used frequently to express the court, or the empire. The castle of Seven Towers is a state prison, and stands near the sea of Marmora, at the W. point of the city from the seraglio; and at the NW. point, without the walls, is the imperial palace of Aijub, with a village of the same name. The number of houses in Constantinople is prodigious; but, in general, they are mean, and all of them constructed of wood, and the roofs covered with hollow tiles. The public edifices alone are built in masonry in a very solid manner. The streets are narrow, badly paved, and

dirty; and the people are infested with the plague almost every year. The inhabitants, who are said to amount to 520,000, are half Turks, two thirds of the other half Greeks or Armenians, and the rest Jews. Here are a great number of ancient monuments still remaining; particularly the superb temple of St. Sophia, built in the sixth century, which is converted into a mosque, and will contain 100,000 persons conveniently. Between the two mosques of sultan Solymán and Bajazet is the old saraglio, in which are shut up all the wives of the deceased sultans, and also such women as have displeased the grand seignior. The bazars, or bezesteins, are large square buildings, covered with domes, supported by arcades, and contain all sorts of goods, which are there exposed to sale. The market for slaves of both sexes, is not far off; and the Jews are the principal merchants who bring them here to be sold. There are a great number of young girls brought from Hungary, Greece, Candia, Mingrelia and Georgia, for the service of the Turks, who generally buy them for their seraglios. The great square near the mosque of sultan Bajazet, is the place for public diversions, where the jugglers and mountebanks play a great variety of tricks. The circumference of this city is by some said to be 15 ms., and by Mr. Tournefort 25 ms.: to which if we add the suburbs, it may be 34 ms. in compass. The suburb called Pera, is charmingly situated; and is the place where the ambassadors of England, France, Venice and Holland reside. This city is built in the form of a triangle; and as the ground rises gradually, there is a view of the whole town from the sea. The public buildings, such as the palaces, the mosques, bagnios and caravansaries, for the entertainment of strangers, are many of them very magnificent. Lon. 29° 20' E. lat. 41° 4' N.

Constantinople, straits of, ancient Thracian Bosphorus, is the outlet of the Black Sea, into the Marmora. It is with all its windings something more than 20 ms. The width very unequal; the narrowest part at the castles about 6 ms. above Constantinople, is not much more than half a mile. The outlet from the Black Sea has all the appearance of having been formed by some convulsion of nature. See *Bosphorus* and *Constantinople*.

Constantinow, town of Poland, in Volhinia, on the river Seluczka, 62 ms. N.E. of Kamienieck. Lon. 27° 20' E. lat. 49° 58' N.

Contessa, seaport of Turkey in Europe, on a gulf of the same name, ancient Strymonic Sinus, in the Archipelago, 200 ms. W. of Constantinople. Lon. 23° 58' E. lat. 41° 8' N.

Conti, town of France, in the department of Somme and late province of Picardy. It formerly gave the title of prince to a branch of the royal family of France. It is seated on the Seille, 14 ms. SW. of Amiens, and 62 N. of Paris. Lon. 2° 15' E. lat. 49° 42' N.

Conteacook, river of N. H., rises in Cheshire cty., and flowing NE. over Hillsborough, falls into the Merrimac at Concord.

Contrecoeur, seigniorie, Surry cty. L. C., on the right side of the St. Lawrence, and on both sides of Sorelle river.

Conversano, town of Naples, in Terradi Bari,

with a bishop's see, 12 ms. SE. of Bari. Lon. $17^{\circ} 6'$ E. lat. $41^{\circ} 20'$ N.

Conway, town of Eng. in Carnarvonshire, at the mouth of the Conway, 18 ms. ENE. of Carnarvon, and 235 WNW. of London. Lon. $4^{\circ} 1'$ W. lat. $53^{\circ} 20'$ N.

Conway, river of N. Wales, which flowing through a fertile vale of the same name, along the whole eastern border of Carnarvonshire, falls into the Irish Sea, at the town of Conway.

Conway, town of Sudbury cty. New Brunswick, on the right bank of St. John's river, and near the bay of Fundy.

Conway, northeast pst. Stafford cty. N. H. on Saco river, by pstrd. 67 ms. NE. from Concord. Pop. 1820, 1365.

Conway Centre, pst. Stafford cty. N. H. The tp. of Conway, is the northeastern angle of the cty. The centre psto. is 67 ms. NE. from Concord. Pop. of the tp. 1820, 1365. The pstv. of Conway is distinct from the Centre psto. The former is N. and the latter S. of Saco river.

Conway, pst. Franklin cty. Mass., on a branch of Deerfield river, 15 ms. NNW. from Northampton. Pop. 1820, 1705.

Conway borough, pstv. on Waccamaw river, Horry district, S. C., 100 ms. NE. from Charleston. Lat. $33^{\circ} 46'$ N. lon. W. C. $2^{\circ} 3'$ W.

Conyatt, tp. Crawford cty. Penn. See *Conneatt*.

Conyngham, pstv. Luzerne cty. Penn. in Nescopeck Valley, upon the turnpike, leading from Berwick to Bethlehem. It is 12 ms. from the Susquehanna at Berwick, and 18 ms. from the Lehigh, at Lausanne. It is built upon one street, at the foot of the Buck mountain.

Conza, town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, 52 ms. E. of Naples. Lon. $15^{\circ} 35'$ E. lat. $40^{\circ} 50'$ N.

Cooch's Bridge, psto. New Castle cty. Del.

Cook's River, large river of N. America, which flows into the N. Pacific Ocean. It was discovered in 1778, by Captain Cook, who left a blank for its name which was filled up by the Earl of Sandwich. This river was traced as high as lat. $61^{\circ} 30'$ N., which is above 70 leagues from its mouth, in lon. 152° W.

Cook's Law-Office, psto. Elbert cty. Geo., 65 ms. NNE. from Milledgeville.

Cook's Settlement, psto. St. Genevieve cty. Misu., about 60 ms. S. from St. Louis.

Cook's Strait, strait dividing the two islands of which New Zealand is composed: it is about four or five leagues broad. Lat. 41° S. lon. $174^{\circ} 30'$ E.

Cookstown, pstv. on the right bank of the Monongahela river, in the northwest angle of Fayette cty. Penn. 23 ms. SSE. from Pittsburgh.

Cooksville, pstv. Ann Arundle cty. Md., by pstrd. 53 ms. from Annapolis, and 61 from W. C.

Coolbaugh's, psto. Wayne cty. Penn.

Coolspring, tp. Mercer cty. Penn. Pop. 1820, 596.

Coolville, pstv. Athens cty. Ohio, 110 ms. SE. from Columbus.

Cooper's Bridge, psto. Putnam cty. Geo., 38 ms. NNW. from Milledgeville.

Cooper, river, S. C., which rises in the dis-

trict of Georgetown, and falls into Charlestown harbour, on the E. side of the city. The Santee canal, which unites Charleston harbour with Santee river, is extended from the head of Cooper river. See *Santee*.

Cooper's Ferry, from Philadelphia, to the upper extremity of Camden village, Gloucester cty. N. J. There is a psto. at the Ferry house.

Cooper's Town, pst. and seat of justice, Otsego cty. N. Y., on Otsego lake, W. side of its outlet into Susquehanna river; or rather it is here that the Susquehanna commences. The situation of Cooperstown is in a high degree picturesque; the lake spreads to the N. between hills, which rise on both sides to a considerable elevation, clothed with timber to their summits. The roads winding along those steep, present the traveller with constant varying landscapes. The village is compactly built on uneven ground, on the W. or right side of the outlet; and with the farm houses in the immediate vicinity, contains about 200 houses, and about 1000 inhabitants; 66 ms. W. from Albany, and 45 SE. from Utica. N. lat. $42^{\circ} 42'$ lon. W. C. $2^{\circ} 5'$ E.

Cooper, cty. Misu., between Osage and Missouri rivers. Boundaries and extent uncertain. Surface of the country diversified, with considerable prairie: the alluvial soil of the rivers is of first rate quality. Chief town Boonville. Pop. 1820, 6959. Lat. of Boonville, the seat of justice, $39^{\circ} 53'$ N. $15^{\circ} 20'$ W. W. C.

Coos, northern cty. of N. H., bounded by Connecticut river NW., by L. C. N., by Maine E., by Stafford cty. N. H. S., and by Grafton SW.; length 84 ms., mean width 20; area 1680 sqms. The highest mountains in the U. S. are in this cty.; the White hills rising to 7300 feet above the level of the ocean. Independent of the mountains the face of the country is in general broken, very hilly, and highly picturesque. Much of the soil is, however, productive in grain and pasturage. Chief town Lancaster. Pop. 1820, 5549. Lat. $44^{\circ} 30'$ N., and lon. 6° E. from W. C., intersect near the centre of this cty.

Coosa River, the NW. and main branch of Alabama, rises in the NW. part of Geo., flowing first SW. about 100 ms., enters Al., and gradually turns to a S. course nearly, in which direction it continues 200 ms. to its junction with the Tallapoosa, or head of Alabama river. It is boatable generally to Weetumka falls, 7 ms. above its mouth, and at high water, to the junction of Etowah, and Oostenalah rivers in Geo.

Coosawatchy, river, S. C., falls into Port Royal Sound.

Coosawatchy, pst. and seat of justice, Beaufort cty. S. C.; lying on the Coosahatchie river, about 75 ms. SW. by W. from Charleston. Lat. $32^{\circ} 32'$ N. lon. W. C. $3^{\circ} 58'$ W.

Coosawada, pstv. Autauga cty. Al., on the right bank of Alabama river, 6 ms. below the junction of the Coosa and Tallapoosa rivers, and about 60 ms. NE. by E. from Cahaba.

Coosahatchie. See *Coosawatchie*.

Coos, or more correctly Kutztown, a well built pstv. of Berks cty. Penn.; on a branch of Maiden creek, and on the road from Reading to Allentown, 17 ms. from each.

Copapa, psto. Lorrain cy. Ohio, by the pstrd. 196 ms. NNE. from Columbus.

Copeland's, psto. Telfair cy. Geo., 77 ms. S. from Milledgeville.

Copenhagen, capital of the kingdom of Denmark; situated on the eastern shore of the island of Zealand, upon a fine bay of the Baltic sea, not far from the strait called the Sound. Lon. 13° E. lat. 55° 30' N. Copenhagen is the best built city of the N.; for although Petersburg excels it in superb edifices, yet as it contains no wooden houses, it does not display that striking contrast of meanness and magnificence, but in general exhibits a more equable and uniform appearance. This city is 5 ms. in circumference, and seated on the E. shore of the isle of Zealand, 300 ms. SW. of Stockholm, and 500 NE. of London. See *Amak*.

Copenhagen, pst. Lewis cy. N. Y., on the road from Utica to Sackett's Harbour, 12 ms. SE. from Watertown.

Copely, tp. Medina cy. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 169.

Copiapo, Cape town and province of northern Chili. The province lies between the Andes mountains and Pacific Ocean. The town is near the Cape of the same name. Lon. W. C. 6° 15' E. lat. 26° 55' S.

Coplowatz, town of Turkey, in Europe, in Bulgaria. Lon. 36° 35' E. lat. 46° 40' N.

Coporia, town of Ingria, in the Russian government of Petersburg, at the mouth of a river of the same name. Lon. 29° E. lat. 59° 34' N.

Copper-Mine, river of British N. America, entering the sea, according to Hearne the discoverer. Lon. W. C. 34° W. lat. 69° N.

Copper-Mine-Point, U. C., on the S. side of Lake Superior, between Mamonce point and Montreal river.

Coquet, river of Eng., in Northumberland, which crossing the centre of that county, falls into the German Ocean, at Warkworth.

Coquet, island on the coast of Northumberland, opposite the mouth of the river Coquet.

Coquimbo, seaport of Chili, on a river of the same name. It has been often pillaged by the English. Lon. W. C. 5° 42' W. lat. 29° 54' S.

Coquimbo, province of Chili, between the Andes mountains and Pacific Ocean. It is a most delightful region, enjoying almost perennial spring. Coquimbo is the capital.

Cora, capital of the island of Samso.

Coraco, cape on the E. side of the island of Metelin and Lesbos.

Corah, or *Corahjehenabad*, city of Hindoostan Proper, in Dooab, subject to the nabob of Oude. It is 60 ms. SSW. of Lucknow. Lon. 79° 45' E. lat. 26° 5' N.

Corbach, town of Germany, in the principality of Waldeck, 10 ms. NW. of Waldeck. Lon. 8° 58' E. lat. 51° 20' N.

Côrbeck, town of Austrian Brabant, 3 ms. S. of Louvain. Lon. 4° 49' E. lat. 50° 50' N.

Corbeil, town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise and late province of the Isle of France, seated on the Seine, 17 ms. S. of Paris. Lon. 2° 26' E. lat. 48° 33' N.

Corbie, town of France, in the department of Somme and late province of Picardy, with a

late celebrated Benedictine abbey, seated on the Somme, 10 ms. E. of Amiens. Lon. 2° 38' E. lat. 49° 34' N.

Corby, town of Germany, on the confines of Westphalia, with a famous abbey, whose abbot is a sovereign prince. It is seated on the Weser, 30 ms. E. by N. of Paderborn. Lon. 9° 30' E. lat. 51° 50' N.

Cordova, episcopal town of Spain, in Andalusia, remarkable for its antiquity, and for having preserved its splendour and riches through so many ages, it being well known to the Romans by the name of Corduba. In 1739, Ad-doulrahman, only heir of the Omnaid line fixed his royal residence at Cordova. Then began those flourishing ages of Arabian gallantry and magnificence, which rendered the Moors of Spain superior to all their cotemporaries in arts and arms, and made Cordova one of the most splendid cities of the world. When Europe was buried in ignorance and debased by brutality of manners, it became the centre of politeness, industry and genius. Great and expensive monuments of architecture were undertaken and completed by many of these Spanish monarchs; whose remains nobody can behold without being strongly impressed with a high idea of the genius of the artists, as well as the grandeur of the prince who carried them into execution. It is seated on the Guadalquivir, over which is a magnificent stone bridge. The circumference is large, but it is not peopled in proportion to its extent, for there are many orchards and gardens within the walls. The palaces, churches, and religious houses are superb, particularly the cathedral, which is very magnificent: It was a mosque when the Moors possessed the town; for which reason it still retains the name of Mezquita. The square, called the Plaza Major, is surrounded by fine houses under which are piazzas. The trade consists in wine, silk, and Cordivan leather. In the neighbourhood are a vast number of orange and lemon trees. The best horses in Spain come hence. Cordova is 75 ms. NE. of Seville, and 137 S. by W. of Madrid. Lon. 4° 4' W. lat. 32° 10' N.

Cordova, town of S. America, in Tucuman, with a bishop's see, 180 ms. E. by N. of St. Jago. It is situated in an extensive level country. Lon. W. C. 13° E. lat. 31° 20' S.

Cordova, extensive province of the United Provinces of La Plata, of which the preceding place of the same name is the capital. Its limits are uncertain; its population estimated at about 75,000. Chief trade, mules and horses.

Cordova, flourishing town of Mexico, in Vera Cruz, containing about 4000 inhabitants, 60 ms. W. from Vera Cruz, and 140 ESE. from Mexico. Lon. W. C. 20° W. lat. 18° 50' N.

Cordovan, lighthouse of France, at the mouth of the Gironde, 55 ms. NW. of Bordeaux. Lon. 1° 9' W. lat. 45° 36' N.

Corca, peninsula of Asia, extending between China and Japan. It is bounded on the N. by Manshuria, on the E. by the sea, and isles of Japan, on the S. by the ocean, and on the W. by the gulf and province of Leao-tong. This kingdom is commonly reckoned 200 leagues from N. to S., and 100 from E. to W.

Corentin, small river of Guiana, falls into the Atlantic ocean, W. from Berbice.

Core Sound, on the coast of N. C., extends from Beaufort inlet to Pamlico Sound, 20 ms. in length.

Corfe-Castle, borough of Eng. in Dorsetshire. It is seated in a peninsula, called the Isle of Purbeck, on a river, between two hills, on one of which stands the castle, formerly a place of great importance. It is 21 ms. E. of Dorchester, and 120 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2° 4' W. lat. 50° 36' N.

Corfu, island of the Mediterranean, near Albania, subject to the British Government, and forms the principal part of the republic of the 7 islands, or Ionian Republic. It is defended by an impregnable castle. Lon. 20° E. lat. 39° 40' N.

Corfu, ancient Corcyra, capital of the island of Corfu. It is a very strong but ill built town, with about 15,000 inhabitants. Lon. 20° E. lat. 39° 40' N.

Coria, episcopal town of Spain, in Leon, seated on the Alagon, 120 ms. SW. of Madrid. Lon. 5° 30' W. lat. 40° N.

Corinth, now called *Coranthe*, or *Gorame*, a celebrated city, in the Morea, with a Greek archbishop's see. It was one of the most important places in Greece, on account of its situation on the isthmus into the Morea; its castle on the top of an almost inaccessible rock; its harbours on the Gulphs of Lepanto and Engia; its riches and its architects, sculptors and painters, who were the most skilful in Greece. It is now greatly decayed; for the houses are not contiguous, but intermixed with fields and gardens, which make it look like a village. The country about it abounds with corn, wine and oil, and from the castle is a fine prospect over the sea to the E. and W. and a fertile country N. and S. The inhabitants are chiefly Christians of the Greek church. It is 40 ms. NW. from Athens. Lon. 23° 3' E. lat. 38° 14' N.

Corinth, Isthmus of, in the Morea, a neck of land which joins the Morea to Livadia, and reaches from the Gulph of Lepanto to that of Engia. The narrowest part of it is 6 ms. over; and on a mount there, called Oneius, were formerly, celebrated the Isthmian games. Julius Cæsar, Caligula, and Nero, in vain attempted to cut a channel through the isthmus; they therefore built a wall across it, called Hexamilium, because it was 6 ms. in length. This was demolished by Amurath II., rebuilt by the Venetians, and levelled a second time by Mahomet II.

Corinth, pst. Penobscot city. Maine 20 ms. NNW. from Bangor. Pop. 1820, 296.

Corinth, pst. Orange city. Ver., about 30 ms. SE. from Montpelier. Pop. 1900.

Corinth, pst. Saratoga city. N. Y. Pop. 1820, 1400.

Corita, town of Spain, in Leon, 23 ms. E. of Salamanca. Lon. 5° 49' W. lat. 41° 5' N.

Cork, city of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 80 ms. in length, and 50 in breadth; bounded on the W. by Kerry and the Atlantic, on the N. by Limerick, on the E. by Waterford, and on the S. and SE. by St. George's Channel. It contains 232 parishes. It is fertile and populous, and has two remarkable rivers, the Blackwater and Lee.

Cork, capital of the city of Cork. It is a neat, wealthy and populous place, on the river Lee, where it has a commodious harbour. It is the first town of Ireland for trade except Dublin. It is 14 ms. from St. George's Channel, and 124 SW. of Dublin. Lon. 8° 23' W. lat. 51° 54' N.

Cortal, town of Asia Minor, near the Gulf of Is Nickinid, near the ruins of Chalcedon.

Corlin, town of Prussian Pomerania, seated on the river Perstan, 8 ms. SE. of Colberg. Lon. 15° 47' E. lat. 54° 16' N.

Cornachiti, cape of Cyprus, on the north side of the island. It is probably so called from the ancient group of small islands, called Carpassæ.

Cormentin, fortress on the Gold Coast of Guinea, belonging to the Dutch. Near it is the town, which is large and populous. Lon. 0° 15' W. lat. 5° 30' N.

Cormery, town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire on the Indre, 8 ms. from Tours. Lon. 0° 28' E. lat. 47° 30' N.

Cornet, castle on the island of Guernsey. Lon. 2° 40' W. lat. 49° 30' N.

Corneto, town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a bishop's see, seated on the Marta, 5 ms. E. of the sea, and 37 NW. of Rome. Lon. 11° 53' E. lat. 42° 15' N.

Cornish, pst. York city. Maine. It is a mountainous country, situated on Saco river. Pop. 1820, 1088.

Cornish, pst. Cheshire city. N. H., on the E. side of Connecticut river, about 20 ms. N. of Charleston. Pop. 1820, 1701.

Cornville, pst. Somerset city. Maine, 44 ms. N. from Hallowell. Pop. 1810, 504, in 1820, 652.

Cornwall, city, which forms the SW. extremity of Eng., bounded on the E. by Devonshire, on the S. by the English Channel, and on the NW. by St. George's Channel. This country is 80 ms. long, 40 broad, and 250 in circumference, containing 960,000 acres. Pop. in 1801, 188,269, in 1811, 216,687, and in 1821, 257,447. Its chief rivers are the Tamar, Tale, Cober, Loo, Camel, Fowe, Haile, Lemara, Kense and Aire. Its principal capes or head lands are the Land's End, the Lizard, Cape Cornwall, Deadman's Head, Rame Head, &c. and a cluster of islands, 145 in number, called the Scilly isles, supposed formerly to have belonged to the mainland, though now 30 ms. distant; abounding with antiquities particularly druidical. As Cornwall is surrounded by the sea on all sides except the E. the summers are less hot, and the winters less cold, than in other parts of Eng. and the spring and harvest are observed to be more backward. High and sudden winds are also more common in this than in other counties of Eng. The soil as it is shallow, is not very fruitful, especially in the centre or the hilly parts; the valleys are very pleasant and fertile, yielding great plenty both of corn and pasture. The Phenicians early visited these coasts, some think 400 or 450 years before Christ. It derives its chief importance from its minerals. The mines of tin are numerous, and are in general, very rich in ore; these have rendered this country famous in all ages. There has been sometimes found a small quantity of gold and silver, but not worthy of notice. With the metalline ores are intermixed large quantities of mundic and arsenic. Many sorts of stones

are also found here, particularly moorstone which is used both in buildings and for mill-stones; when polished, it appears more beautiful than any of the marble kind, and makes the richest furniture, as tables, chimney pieces, &c. but being exceedingly hard, the polishing is expensive. The copper mines are also numerous, and rich in ore. In many cavernous parts of the rocks are found transparent crystals, called Cornish diamonds, they being very brilliant when well polished. This country was one of the places to which the ancient Britons retreated, whose language was retained even to this century, but it is now quite extinct. The King's eldest son is born duke of Cornwall, and derives a revenue not only from lands appertaining to the duchy, but from the mines of tin and copper; he has under him an officer, called lord warden of the Stannary Courts, whose jurisdiction extends over the mines and miners of Cornwall and Devonshire; and he appoints in his privy council, the sheriff of the former city. Launceston is the capital.

Cornwall, tp. U. C., city of Stormont, on the left bank of the St. Lawrence, between Osnaburg and Charlottenburg.

Cornwall, village, Stormont city. U. C., nearly opposite the Indian village of St. Regis.

Cornwall, tp. Addison city. Ver., on Otter river, 36 ms. S. from Burlington. Pop. 1280.

Cornwall, pst. Litchfield city. Conn., 10 ms. NW. from Litchfield. Pop. 1820, 1662. There is a foreign missionary school in this town.

Cornwall, tp. Orange city. N. Y., 52 ms. above the city of N. Y. Pop. 1820, 3020.

Cornwall-bridge, pstv. Litchfield city. Conn.

Cornwallis, city. of L. C., between Devonshire and Gaspe.

Cornwallis, town of Nova Scotia, on the W. coast, 45 ms. NW. from Halifax.

Cornwallis Point, cape of N. America. Lon. W. C. 57° W. lat. 57° N.

Corny, ancient Apamea, at the confluence of the Euphrates and Tigris.

Coro, seaport of Colombia, in Venezuela, on the Caribbean sea, 230 ms. from Caraccas. Lon. W. C. 7° 20' E. lat. 11° 20' N.

Coromandel, Coast of, the most eastern part of the Hither India, lying between 10° and 20° N. lat. and 79° 30' and 86° 30' E. lon. It is terminated by Golconda on the N., by the bay of Bengal on the E., by Madura on the S., and by Bisnagar Proper on the W. Some geographers consider the southern limit of Golconda to be Cape Comorin, and the northern Masulipatam. On this coast, Madras or Fort St. George, Pondicherry, and many other European forts and factories are situated, from whence chintz, calicoes and muslins are exported to Europe, together with some diamonds. There is not a port for large ships on the whole coast. Madras is the principal town. See *Monsoons*.

Coron, seaport of the Morea, seated on a bay, 15 ms. SE. of Modon. Lon. 21° 50' E. lat. 36° 50' N. It is the ancient Apollonia Corinthi Templum, of Messenia, near the promontory of Acrias, now cape Gallo.

Coronation Cape, cape of the island of New Caledonia, in the S. Pacific Ocean. Lon. 167° 8' E. lat. 22° 5' S.

Corregio, town of Italy, capital of a territory

of the same name, in the Modenese, with a castle, 9 ms. NE. of Reggio. Lon. 11° 12' E. lat. 44° 46' N.

Correze, department of France, containing the late province of Limosin. It takes its name from a river, which falls into the Vezere, after having watered Tulle and Brives. Tulle is the capital.

Corrientes, cape on the Pacific ocean, S. America, in Novita. Lon. W. C. 0° 10' W. lat. 5° 30' N.

Corrientes, Cape of, SW. part of Cuba. Lon. W. C. 7° 30' W. lat. 21° 40' N.

Corrientes, cape of Mexico, in Guadalupe. Lon. W. C. 28° 25' W. lat. 20° 22' N.

Corrina, tp. Somerset city. Maine. Pop. 1820, 411.

Carsham, town of Eng. in Wilts. Here are some considerable clothiers. It is 4 ms. SW. of Chippenham.

Corsica, island in the Mediterranean, between 8° and 10° E. lon. and 41° and 43° N. lat. On the S. it is separated from Sardinia, by the strait of Bonifacio; to the E. it has the Tuscan sea; to the N. the Gulf of Genoa, and to the W. it is opposite to the coasts of France and Spain. It is 150 ms. from N. to S., and from 40 to 50 in breadth. On the coast are many excellent harbours. The air is very unwholesome, and the land hilly, full of stones, and cultivated very poorly: however, the valleys produce wheat, and the hills fruits, viz. olives, figs, grapes, almonds, and chestnuts. They have horses also of a very fiery nature. Besides, there are mines of iron, and a great deal of fish and coral on the coast. There is a ridge of mountains, which divides the island into two parts, the N. and S. The capital is Bastia. It belongs to France, and forms two departments, Golo, and Liamore. Napoleon Buonaparte, late emperor of France, was born on this island, at Ajaccio.

Corsoer, town of Denmark, on the W. side of the isle of Zealand, on a peninsula, in the Great Belt. It has a good harbour for light vessels, and is defended by a citadel. Lon. 11° 12' E. lat. 55° 12' N.

Corte, town of Italy, in the island of Corsica, seated partly at the foot, and partly on the declivity of a rock, at the confluence of the Tavignano and Restonica. On the point of a rock, rising above the rest, at the back of the town, is a castle, which has only one winding passage to climb up, in which only two persons can go abreast. It is 27 ms. SW. of Bastia. Lon. 9° 26' E. lat. 42° 6' N.

Cortis, town of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege, 10 ms. NE. of Ramillies. Lon. 4° 59' E. lat. 50° 46' N.

Cortlandt, pst. Westchester city. N. Y. From its vicinity to the capital, it has been well settled and highly improved. Pop. 1820, 3421.

Cortlandt, city. of N. Y., on the heads of the Tonogio river, branch of Chenango, bounded by Tompkins and Cayuga W., Onondago N. Madison NE., Chenango E., and Broome S.; length 25, mean width 20 ms.; area 500 sqms. Surface hilly, but well timbered and watered. Soil productive in grain, fruits, and pasturage. Chief town, Homer. Pop. 1820, 16,507. Ctl. lat. 42° 36' N. lon. W. C. 0° 50' E.

Cortlandt, pst. Cayuga city. N. Y. See *Courtlandt*.

Cortlandt, pst. Cortlandt city. N. Y. See *Courtlandt*.

Cortona, town of Tuscany, with a famous academy, 32 ms. E. of Sienna. Lon. $11^{\circ} 52'$ W. lat. $43^{\circ} 20'$ N.

Corunna, seaport of Spain, in Galicia, at the mouth of the Groyne. It is situated on a fine bay of the Atlantic ocean, about 32 ms. N. of Compostella. Lon. $8^{\circ} 19'$ W. lat. $43^{\circ} 18'$ N.

Corvo, the smallest island of the Azores. It derives its name from the abundance of crows found upon it. It has about 600 inhabitants, who cultivate wheat, and feed hogs. Lon. $31^{\circ} 5' \text{ W. lat. } 39^{\circ} 42' \text{ N.}$

Corydon, pst. Cheshire city. N. H. See *Croydon*.

Corydon, pst. and seat of justice, Harrison city. Ind.; and also seat of government for that state. It stands in the forks of Indian creek, 25 ms. WSW. from Jeffersonville at the rapids of Ohio. Pop. about 1200. Lat. $38^{\circ} 15' \text{ N. lon. W. C. } 9^{\circ} 2' \text{ W.}$

Cos. See *Stanchio*.

Corzola, island in the Gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia. Lon. $17^{\circ} \text{ E. lat. } 43^{\circ} 16' \text{ N.}$

Cosenza, city of Naples, capital of Calabria Citeriore, with an archbishop's see, and a castle. It is seated on the river Crate, 11 ms. from the sea, and 105 SE. of Naples. Lon. $16^{\circ} 10' \text{ E. lat. } 39^{\circ} 20' \text{ N.}$

Coshocton, pst. on the Delaware, in Sullivan city. N. Y., 60 ms. W. from Newburg.

Coshocton, city. Ohio, bounded by Muskingum S., Licking SW., Knox W., Wayne N., Tuscarawas E., and Guernsey SE.; length 30 ms., mean width 30; area 900 sqms. Surface hilly, and soil varied. On the streams highly fertile, but generally of middling quality. Chief town Coshocton. Pop. 1820, 7086. N. lat. $40^{\circ} 30'$, and lon. W. C. 5° W. intersect in this city.

Coshocton, pst. and seat of justice, Coshocton city. Ohio, on the E. side of Muskingum river, opposite to the mouth of White Woman's river. Lat. $40^{\circ} 17' \text{ N. lon. W. C. } 4^{\circ} 55' \text{ W.}$

Cosnina, small island of Greece. Near the ancient Ios, modern Nio. Lon. $25^{\circ} 44' \text{ E. lat. } 36^{\circ} 36' \text{ N.}$

Coslin, town of Prussian Pomerania, 10 ms. E. of Colberg.

Cosne, town of France in the department of Nièvre and late province of Nivernois. It is seated at the confluence of the Loire and Noain, 88 ms. S. of Paris. Lon. $3^{\circ} 6' \text{ E. lat. } 47^{\circ} 23' \text{ N.}$

Cossacs, the Chozars of the middle ages, are a people inhabiting the confines of Poland, Russia, Tartary, and Turkey. They are divided into the Kosakki-sa-Parovi, the Kosakki-Donski, and the Uralian Cossacs. The Cossacs are tall and well made, with aquiline noses, and a good mien. They are hardy, vigorous and brave; but fickle and wavering; the women are handsome, well shaped, and complaisant to strangers. The Uralian Cossacs dwell in their villages, along the banks of the Ural, and their chief town Uralsk. the country which the Kosakki-sa-Parovi inhabit, is called the Ukraine; and their towns are built of wood after the manner of the Russians. The Kosakki-Donski, dwell on both sides of the Don, are under the protection of Russia, and profess the same religion. See *Ukraine* and *Uralian Cossacs*.

Cossimbazar, small city of Hindoostan Proper, in Bengal, nearly adjacent to Moorshedabad. It has been at all times the residence of the different European factors, this being the centre of their trade. It is seated on an island, in Hoogly river, 110 ms. N. of Calcutta. Lon. $85^{\circ} 22' \text{ E. lat. } 23^{\circ} 40' \text{ N.}$

Costagnazzar, highest mountain of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, anciently called Hæmus.

Costo Rica, province of N. America, in Guatemala, bounded on the NE. by the Gulf of Mexico, on the SW. by the Pacific ocean, on the NW. by Nicaragua, and on the SE. by Veragua. New Carthage is the capital.

Cotaco, city. Al., bounded by Ten. N., by Lawrence W., Blount S., and E. uncertain, 18 ms. square; area 324 sqms. Surface hilly, soil varied. Chief town, Somerville. Pop. 1820, 5263. Ctl. lat. $34^{\circ} 30' \text{ N. lon. W. C. } 10^{\circ} \text{ W.}$

Cotbus, town of Lower Lusatia, subject to the king of Prussia. It is noted for excellent beer, pitch, and the cultivation of flax. It is seated on the river Spree, 60 ms. S. by E. of Berlin. Lon. $14^{\circ} 12' \text{ E. lat. } 51^{\circ} 36' \text{ N.}$

Cote d'or, department of France, containing part of the late province of Burgundy. Dijon is the capital.

Cotes du Nord, department of France, so named from its northerly maritime position, containing part of the late province of Bretagne. St. Brioux is the capital.

Cote-au-dessein, town of Misú., on the Missouri river, opposite the mouth of Osage river. It is the temporary seat of government.

Cotignac, town of France, in the department of Var, and late province of Provence, on the river Argens.

Cotswold, or *Cotswold Hills*, long tract of high ground in the E. part of Gloucestershire, Eng. Affording in many places a fine short grass for the feed of sheep, and others are devoted to the growth of corn.

Cotapaxi, mountain and volcano of Colombia in Quito, rising to nearly 18,900 feet above the level of the Ocean: It is the most enormous, and most elevated volcano known. Its eruptions are frequent and terrible. The most memorable since the Spanish conquest of Quito, were, in 1698, 1738, 1742, 1744, 1766, 1768, and in 1803.

Cottle, or *Cote Isle*, pst. Rapides parish, Lou. *Cotton Gin Port*, pst. and seat of justice, Monroe city. Miss. on the left bank of Tombigbee river at lat. $33^{\circ} 50' \text{ N.}$ about 80 ms. SW. from Huntsville, in Al. Lat. $33^{\circ} 55' \text{ N. lon. W. C. } 11^{\circ} 28' \text{ W.}$

Cotton Port, pst. and seat of justice, of Limestone city. Al., 1 mile from the left bank of Tennessee on Limestone creek, 40 ms. SW. from Huntsville. Lat. $34^{\circ} 40' \text{ N. lon. W. C. } 10^{\circ} 5' \text{ W.}$

Cotuit, pst. Barnstable city. Mass., by pst. 81 ms. from Boston.

Coucy, town of France, in the department of Aisne, 9 ms. N. of Soissons. Lon. $3^{\circ} 13' \text{ E. lat. } 49^{\circ} 31' \text{ N.}$

Coudersport, pst. Potter city. Penn., on and near the sources of Alleghany river, 45 ms. SE. from Hamilton, in Cattaraugus city. N. Y., and 177 NW. from Harrisburg.

Council Bluff, on the right, or W. side of the Miss. river, a short distance above the mouth

of Kansas, river. Lat. $41^{\circ} 30'$ N. lon. W. C. $19^{\circ} 40'$ W.

Council's Store, psto. Ashe cty. N. C., by pstrd. 240 ms. NW. by W. from Raleigh.

Countriville, psto. Lexington district, S. C., 27 ms. from Columbia.

Courland, dutchy of Europe, bounded on the N. by the Baltic, E. by Livonia, and on the S. and W. by Poland. It is divided into Courland Proper and Semigalia; its length is about 150 ms., and its breadth is in some places 30, in others scarcely 10, and towards the SE. it stretches to a point. The country swells into gentle hills, and is fertile in corn, hemp, and flax. It is now a part of Russia. Mittau is the capital.

Cournoyer, seigniory, L. C. Surry cty. on the Richelieu river.

Coursenville, psto. Sussex cty. N. J., by pstrd. 90 ms. N. from Trenton.

Courtableau, river of Lou., in Opelousas, formed by the junction of two large creeks, the Rœuf, and Crocodile, which unite 10 ms. N. from St. Landre, seat of justice for the parish of St. Landre, Opelousas, and flowing SE. about 35 ms. comparative course falls into the Atchafalaya. It is the commercial outlet from Opelousas to the Miss. river.

Cortlandt, pst. West Chester cty. N. Y. See Cortlandt.

Cortlandt, pst. in W. part of Cortlandt cty. N. Y., 35 ms. SE. from Auburn.

Cortlandt, pstv. Lawrence cty. Al.

Courtray, town of the Austrian Netherlands, on the river Lis, 22 ms. E. of Ypris. It was taken by the French in April, 1794, in whose possession it still remains. Lon. $3^{\circ} 6'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 50'$ N.

Courtwrights, psto. Fairfield cty. Ohio, about 18 ms. S. E. from Columbus.

Couserans, late province of France, lying along the river Satat, and forming with Foix, the department of Arriege.

Coutances, seaport of France in the department of the Channell and late province of Normandy. It is 22 ms. N. of Avranches. Lon. $1^{\circ} 23'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 3'$ N.

Coutras, town of France, in the department of Dordogne and late province of Perigord, seated on the Dordogne, 20 ms. NE. of Bourdeaux. Lon. $0^{\circ} 3'$ W. lat. $40^{\circ} 4'$ N.

Coventry, city of Eng. in Warwickshire. It is a cty. of itself, governed by a mayor. It has a communication with the Staffordshire Grand Trunk, by a canal to Fradley; and by another canal, which joins the Oxford canal at Braunston, it has a communication with the Thames. Coventry is 91 ms. NW. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 28'$ W. lat. $52^{\circ} 28'$ N.

Coventry, pst. Orleans cty. Ver., 48 ms. N. from Montpelier.

Coventry, tp. Grafton cty. N. H. Pop. 1810, 162, in 1820, 315.

Coventry, pst. Tolland cty. Con. Pop. 1810, 1938, in 1820, 2058.

Coventry, tp. Kent cty. R. I. Pop. 1810, 2928, in 1820, 3139.

Coventry, pst. Chenango cty. N. Y., 20 ms. SSW. from Norwich; by pstrd. 148 ms. SW. by W. from Albany.

Coventry, tp. Chester cty. Penn. Pop. 1810, 1608, in 1820, 1977.

Coventry, tp. Portage cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 400.

Covert, pst. Seneca cty. N. Y., between Ovid and Hector, and between Cayuga, and Seneca lakes, 20 ms. SE. from Geneva. Pop. 1820, 3439.

Covington, pst. Genesee cty. N. Y., on Allens creek, 20 ms. SE. from Batavia. Pop. 1120, 2144.

Covington, tp. Tioga cty. Penn., formerly Putnam. Pop. 1820, 555.

Covington, tp. Clearfield cty. Penn. Pop. 1820, 90.

Covington, tp. Lawrence cty. Penn. Pop. 1120, 373.

Covington, pstv. Botetourt cty. Virg., by pstrd. 220 ms. W. from Richmond.

Covington, psto. Newton cty. Geo., by pstrd. 77 ms. NW. from Milledgeville.

Covington, pstv. Campbell cty. Kent., opposite the city of Cincinnati, on the bank of Ohio, below the mouth of Licking river, by which it is separated from Newport. The great road from the central part of Kent. to Cincinnati passes through this town. A bridge over Licking river connects it with Newport.

Covington, pstv. and seat of justice, Washington cty. Ill., on Kaskaskia river, 46 ms. SW. from Vandalia, and 50 SE. by E. from St. Louis. Lat. $30^{\circ} 28'$ N. lon. W. C. $12^{\circ} 22'$ W.

Covington, cty. Miss., bounded by the Choctaw country NW., Wayne E., Perry S., and Lawrence W.; length 20 ms., mean width 25; area 750 sqms.; surface hilly. Some good soil, but in general sterile, and clothed with pine timber. Pop. 1820, 2230. Ctl. lat $31^{\circ} 41'$ N. lon. W. C. $12^{\circ} 30'$ W.

Covington, cty. Al., traversed by Conecuh river; bounded S. by Florida, W. by Conecuh cty., N. by Butler and Pike, and E. by Henry. It is 48 ms. from W. to E., and 36 from N. to S.; area 1728 sqms. N. lat. $31^{\circ} 15'$ and lon. W. C. $90^{\circ} 15'$ W. intersect in this cty.

Covington, pstv. St. Tammany parish Lou., on St. Joseph's Bay, 33 ms. NW. from New Orleans.

Cowan's Store, psto. Cabaras. cty. N. C., about 80 ms. NW. by W. from Raleigh.

Cowbridge, corporate town of Eng. in Glamorganshire. It is called, by the Welsh, Pont-Van, from the stone bridge over the river, which soon after falls into the Bristol Channel. The streets are broad and paved; and here the assizes for the county are held. It is 12 ms W. of Cardiff and 176 of London. Lon. $3^{\circ} 33'$ W. lat. $51^{\circ} 28'$ N.

Cowdersport, pstv. and seat of justice, Potter cty. Penn. See Cowdersport.

Cowhakee, river, branch of Columbia, falling into the latter from the N.

Cowes, seaport on the NE. side of the isle of Wight, 8 ms. SW. of Portsmouth. Lon. $1^{\circ} 15'$ W. lat. $50^{\circ} 46'$ N.

Cowpasture, river of Virginia, rising in the valley of the Appalachian mountains, flows SW. and forms one of the principal sources of James river.

Cowpen Furnace, pst. Spartanburgh district, S. C., 100 ms. NNW. from Columbia.

Cowpens, Union District, S. C. Here the U. States army under general Morgan defeated that of the British under general Tarleton, Jan. 11th, 1781.

Cowpershill, village, Robertson cty. N. C., by pstrd. 92 ms. SSW. from Raleigh.

Cox's Bridge, psto. Lenoir cty. N. C., 91 ms. by pstrd. SE. from Raleigh.

Cox's Cross Roads, psto. Coshocton cty. Ohio, 80 ms. by pstrd. NE. from Columbus.

Coxsackie, or *Coxackie*, pst. Green cty. N. Y., 20 ms. S. from Albany. Pop. 1820, 2355.

Cozumel, island of N. America, on the E. coast of Yucatan, where Cortez landed and refreshed his troops, before he attempted the conquest of Mexico. It abounds with fruits, pulse, cattle, and fowls. The original natives possess the island, but are subject to Spain.

Crab Meadow, psto. Suffolk cty. N. Y., on Long Island, 133 ms. E. from the city of N. Y.

Crab Orchard psto., Preston cty. Virg. 300 ms. by pstrd. NW. from Richmond.

Cracaea, southernmost of a cluster of islands in the entrance of the straits of Sunda. The pop. is considerable, and its coral reefs afford small turtles in abundance. Lon. $105^{\circ} 56'$ E. lat. $8^{\circ} 6'$ N.

Cracow, city, formerly the capital of Poland, where the kings were elected and crowned. It was once almost the centre of the Polish dominions, but since the partition of Poland in 1774, it is become a frontier town. When the general insurrection broke out, in 1794, against the Prussian and Russian usurpers of the Polish territory, Kosciusko, the chief of the patriotic insurgents, expelled the Russian garrison from this city, on the 24th of March, 1794; but having marched in the sequel, to the protection of Warsaw, Cracow surrendered to the Prussians, on the 15th of June. It is seated on the Vistula, 130 ms. SSW. of Warsaw. Lon. $19^{\circ} 50'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Craftsbury, pst. Orleans cty. Ver., 28 ms. N. from Montpelier.

Craigie's Mills, psto. Oxford cty. Maine, by pstrd. 39 ms. NNW. from Portland.

Craig point, W. coast of N. America, on Duke of York's island. Lon. W. C. $55^{\circ} 20'$ W. lat. $56^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Craigmillar, ruinous castle, 2 ms. SE. of Edinburgh, in which Mary queen of Scots resided, after her return from Paris, in 1562. Her French retinue were lodged in an adjacent village, thence called Little France.

Crail, borough in Fifeshire, at the mouth of the Frith of Forth, 7 ms. SE. of St. Andrew's. Lon. $2^{\circ} 36'$ W. lat. $56^{\circ} 15'$ N.

Crainburg, town of Germany, in Carniola, on the river Save, 20 ms. NW. of Laubach. Lon. $14^{\circ} 5'$ E. lat. $46^{\circ} 36'$ N.

Crahame, tp. in the cty. of Northumberland, U. C., lies W. of Murray, and fronts lake Ontario.

Crammond, small village of Midlothian, Stld. remarkable for the traces of a Roman station.

Crammond Water, river of Stld. in Edinburghshire, called also the Almond. For several ms. it divides this county from Linlithgowshire, and falls into the Frith of Forth, at the village of Crammond.

Crampton's Gap, psto. Washington cty. Md. by pstrd. 59 ms. NNW. from W. C.

Cranbourn, town of Eng. in Dorsetshire. It is well watered with streams, and has a fine chase.

Cranberry Islands, two small islands on the coast of Main, SE. from the town of Desart, and forms part of Hancock cty.

Cranberry, pst. Middlesex cty. N. J. 9 ms. E. from Middletown.

Cranberry, tp. Butler cty. Penn. Pop. 1810, 543, in 1820, 765.

Cranberry Creek, psto. Montgomery cty. N. Y., 40 ms. W. from Albany.

Cranbrook, town in Kent, 13 ms. S. of Maidstone, and 52 SE. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 59'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 4'$ N.

Craney Island, in the mouth of James and Elizabeth rivers, Virg. It is small, having only sufficient extent for a fort, which with fort George, commands the entrance of both rivers.

Crananore, town and fort on the coast of Malabar, until lately subject to the Dutch, by whom it was taken from the Portuguese in 1662. Cranganore is seated at the mouth of a river, 24 ms. N. by W. of Cochin. Lon. $76^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $10^{\circ} 23'$ N.

Cranston, tp. Providence cty. R. I., between Providence river on the E. and Scitiscate tp. on the W. Pop. 1820, 2274.

Crato, town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 7 ms. E. of Portalegra. It has 29 parishes under its jurisdiction, beside the capital priory belonging to the order of Malta. Lon. $7^{\circ} 20'$ W. $39^{\circ} 6'$ N.

Craven, cty. of N. C., in Newbern district. It is situated on both sides of the river Neus; bounded by Carteret S., James SW. Lenoir and Green NW., Pitt N., Beaufort NE., and Pamlico Sound E.; length 60, mean width 17 ms.; area 1020 sqm. Surface generally flat; soil in part sandy and marshy. Chief town, Newbern. Pop. 1820, 13,394. Ctl. lat. $35^{\circ} 30'$ N. lon. W. C. $0^{\circ} 45'$ W.

Crawford, pstv. Orange cty. N. Y., by pstrd. 109 ms. S. from Albany.

Crawford, cty. of Penn. bounded by Erie N., Warren E., Venango SE., Mercer S., and state of Ohio W.; length 47, mean width 24 ms.; area about 1130 sqms. Surface gently hilly, and soil productive in grain, fruits, and pasturage. Chief town, Meadville. Pop. 1820, 9397. Ctl. lon. 3° W. from W. C. and lat. $41^{\circ} 40'$ N. intersect in this cty.

Crawford, cty. Mich. Boundaries and extent uncertain. Pop. 1820, 492.

Crawford, cty. Ind., on Ohio, below its junction with Great Blue river; bounded by Ohio SE., by Perry SW., Dubois W., Orange N., Washington NE., and Harrison E.; length 22 ms., mean width 12, area 264; surface hilly, and soil generally productive. Chief town Fredonia. Pop. 1820, 2583. Ctl. lat. $38^{\circ} 20'$ N. lon. W. C. $9^{\circ} 20'$ W.

Crawford, cty. Ill.; bounded by Clark N., Wabash river E., Edwards, Wayne and Jefferson S., and Bond W.; length 75 ms., mean width 35; area 2625; surface part hilly, and part flat, with much good soil. Pop. 1820, 3024. Ctl. lat. 59° and lon. 11° W. from W. C. intersect in this cty.

Crawford, C. H. and pstv. Crawford cty. Ark. *Crawford's*, psto. Estill cty. Kent., by pstrd. 77 ms. SE. from Frankfort.

Crawfordville, pstv. Montgomery cty. Ind., 50 ms. SSW. from Indianapolis.

Crecy, or *Cressy*, village of France in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Picardy, remarkable for the victory gained by Edward III. in 1346. It is 32 ms. S. by E. of Calais.

Credit River, U. C., discharges itself into Lake Ontario, between the head of that lake and York, in the Mississaga territory. It is a great resort for these and other Indian tribes, and abounds in fish.

Credition, town of Eng. in Devonshire. It has a considerable manufacture of serges, and is seated between two hills, 12 ms. NW. of Exeter, and 181 W. by N. of London. Lon. $3^{\circ} 45' W$ lat. $50^{\circ} 41' N$.

Creager's-town, or *Creagerstown*, on the Monococy creek, Frederick city. Md., on the road from Frederick to Gettysburg, in Penn., 12 ms. from the former, and 22 from the latter place.

Creek Indians, or more correctly Muscogeas, inhabiting the western part of Geo., and E. part of Alabama.

Creek Agency, pst., Crawford city. Geo., 63 ms. SW. by W. from Milledgeville.

Creetown, small port of Scotland, on the E. side of Wigton Bay, in Kirkcudbrightshire. Here several sloops are constantly employed in carrying sea-shells coastwise, or importing coal and lime from Cumberland.

Creff, town of England, in Perthshire, with an annual fair for cattle, one of the greatest in Scotland. It is seated on the Earn, 20 ms. W. of Perth.

Creil, town of France, now in the department of Oise, lately in the province of the Isle of France, seated on the Oise, 5 ms. E. of Senlis. Lon. $2^{\circ} 43' E$, lat. $49^{\circ} 13' N$.

Crema, town of Italy, capital of Cremasco, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Serio, 20 ms. N. of Placentia. Lon. $9^{\circ} 50' E$ lat. $45^{\circ} 25' N$.

Cremiu, town of France in the department of Isere and late province of Dauphiny. It is seated at the foot of a mountain near the Rhone, 20 ms. NE. of Vienna. Lon. $5^{\circ} 20' E$ lat. $45^{\circ} 44' N$.

Cremnitz, principal mine-town of Upper Hungary, 70 ms. NE. of Presburg. Lon. $19^{\circ} 6' E$ lat. $48^{\circ} 32' N$.

Cremona, town of Italy, capital of the Cremonese, defended by a strong castle. The streets are broad and straight, the houses well built, the churches handsome, and the squares large. It was the see of a bishop, and had an university. It is seated on the Po, 30 ms. NW. of Parma. Lon. $9^{\circ} 58' E$ lat. $45^{\circ} 8' N$.

Cremonese, territory of Italy, in the duchy of Milan; bounded on the E. by Mantua, on the N. by Bresciano, on W. by Cremasco, and on the S. by Parma. It is fertile in wine and fruits. Cremona is the capital.

Crempen, town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein, 5 ms. from Hamburg.

Cresapsburg, or *Cresapstown*, pst. Alleghany city. Md., on the W. side of Potomac river, 7 ms. SW. of Cumberland, 8 N. of Frankford, and 155 from Washington.

Crescentino, town of Piedmont, on the river Po. It was taken by the French in 1704, and by the allies in 1706. It is 20 ms. NE. of Turin. Lon. $8^{\circ} E$ lat. $45^{\circ} 20' N$.

Crespy, town of France in the department of Oise and late province of the Isle of France, 32 ms. NW. of Paris. Lon. $2^{\circ} 35' E$ lat. $49^{\circ} 10' N$.

Crest, town of France in the department of Drouse and late province of Dauphiny, seated on the Drome, 15 ms. SE. of Valence. Lon. $5^{\circ} 26' E$ lat. $44^{\circ} 40' N$.

Creveceur, town of France in the department of the North and late province of Cambresis, on the Scheldt, 5 ms. S. of Cambray. Lon. $3^{\circ} 20' E$ lat. $50^{\circ} 6' N$.

Creveceur, town and fort of Dutch Brabant, at the confluence of the Dommel with the Maese, 4 ms. NW. of Boise-le-Duc. It was taken by the French in 1794, when they overran Holland.

Creuse, department of France, containing the late province of Marche. Gueret is the capital.

Creuse River. Part of the Ottoway river is so called, above les Alumets.

Creutznach, town of Germany in the circle of the Lower Rhine, with a castle, on an eminence. It has been frequently taken and retaken. It is seated on the Nahe, over which is a stone bridge; 20 ms. SW. from Mentz. Lon. $7^{\circ} 55' E$ lat. $49^{\circ} 44' N$.

Crewkerne, town of Eng. in Somersetshire, near a branch of the Parret, 25 ms. S. of Wells, and 132 WSW. of London. Lon. $3^{\circ} W$ lat. $50^{\circ} 50' N$.

Crewville, pst. Goochland city. Virg., lying on the S. side of South Anna river, a branch of Pamunkey river, 20 ms. SE. of Columbia Court-house, and 122 from Washington.

Crickhowel, town of Wales, in Brecknockshire, on the river Usk, 10 ms. SE. of Brecknock, and 149 W. by N. of London. Lon. $3^{\circ} 7' W$ lat. $51^{\circ} 49' N$.

Cricklade, borough of Eng. in Wilts. It is almost surrounded by the Thames, and is 25 ms. W. by S. of Oxford, and 83 W. by N. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 50' W$ lat. $51^{\circ} 38' N$.

Crimea, or *Crim Tartary*, the ancient Taurica Chersonesus, a peninsula, in Asia; bounded on the S. and W. by the Black Sea, on the N. by the province of Catharinenslaf, with which it communicates by the isthmus of Perekop, and on the NE. and E. by the sea of Asoph, and the strait of Caffa. The mountains are well covered with woods fit for the purpose of ship-building, and contain plenty of wild beasts. The valleys consist of fine arable land; on the sides of the hills grow corn and vines in great abundance, and the earth is rich in mines. But the mountaineers are as careless and negligent as the inhabitants of the deserts, slighting all these advantages; and like their brethren of the lowlands, are sufficiently happy if they are in possession of a fat sheep and as much bread as serves them to eat. In 1783, the Russians took possession of the country with an army: the following year it was ceded to them by the Turks; and the peaceable possession of the whole was secured to them in 1791, by the cession of the fortress of Oczakow. The Crimea is divided into two parts, by mountains which run E. and W. The N. division is flat, poor, and fit for pasturage only. In the S. parts, the valleys are astonishingly productive, and the climate extremely mild, from the exclusion of those violent winds by which the N. division is frequently incommoded. Besides the ports of Kerth and Jenikale, the road of Caffa, and the harbour of Baluclava, there is, near Sebastia-

port, one of the finest harbours in the world. The Crimea now forms one of the two provinces of the government of Catharinenslaf, under the name of Taurida; in some late maps it is called Taurica. Achmetschet was made the capital in 1785.

Crio, Cape, ancient Criumetopon promontory, SW. point of the island of Crete.

Cris, Big and Little, two points on the N. shore of lake Superior, U. C., E. of Isle Grange, and surrounded by islands; between these points is a noted and safe harbour.

Crissu, ancient Crissa, village of Greece, on mount Parnassus.

Croatia, formerly a part of the ancient Illyricum, now a province of Hungary; bounded on the N. by Slavonia; on the E. by Bosnia, on the S. by Dalmatia and the Gulf of Venice, and on the W. by Carniola. The greatest part of it belongs to the house of Austria. Carlstadt is the capital.

Croghan's, village of Sandusky cty. Ohio, on the E. side of Sandusky river, opposite fort Stephenson, 98 ms. N. from Columbus, and 18 by water above the mouth of Sandusky river. Pop. 1820, 78.

Croghan's Gap, psto. Cumberland cty. Penn.

Croia, town of Albania, with a bishop's see, seated near the Gulf of Venice, 13 ms. NE. of Durazzo. Lon. $19^{\circ} 27'$ E. lat. $42^{\circ} 6'$ N.

Croisic, or *Croisil*, town of France, now in the department of Lower Loire, lately in the province of Bretagne. It is seated on the bay of Biscay, between the mouths of the Loire and Vilaine, 35 ms. W. of Nantes. Lon. $2^{\circ} 31'$ W. lat. $47^{\circ} 17'$ N.

Croix, St., river of N. America, which forms the NE. boundary of the U. S., and falls into the bay of Fundy.

Cromack-water, lake in Eng. of Cumberland, between the Buttermere-water and Lowes-water, with each of which it is connected by the river Cocker. It is 4 ms. long, and near half a mile over; beautified with 3 small isles, one of them a rock.

Cromarty, cty. of Sstd. which comprehends part of a peninsula on the S. side of the Frith to which it gives name. It is bounded on all sides by Ross-shire, except on the E. where it is bounded by the Murray Frith. It is 12 ms. from E. to W., and 3 is its greatest breadth.

Cromarty, capital of the shire of Cromarty, at the mouth of the Frith of the same name. It is 16 ms. N. of Inverness. Lon. $3^{\circ} 53'$ W. lat. $57^{\circ} 44'$ N.

Cromer, town of Eng. in Norfolk, near the German ocean. The inhabitants are now chiefly fishermen; and the best lobsters on this part of the coast are taken here. It is 22 ms. N. of Norwich, and 127 NE. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 15'$ W. lat. $53'$ N.

Cromford, village of Eng. in Derbyshire, on the river Derwent, 2 ms. N. of Wirksworth.

Cronach, strong town of Germany, in the bishopric of Bamberg, with a citadel, 25 ms. NE. of Bamberg. Lon. $11^{\circ} 35'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 27'$ N.

Cronborg, strong fortress of Denmark, on the isle of Zealand, near Elsinore, which guards the passage of the Sound. Not far from this is Hamlet's Garden, said to be the spot where the

murder of his father was perpetrated. Lon. $12^{\circ} 54'$ E. lat. 56° N.

Cronenburg, town of Germany, in the land-gravate of Hesse Cassel, with a castle. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, 10 ms. N. of Frankfort, on the Maine. Lon. $8^{\circ} 40'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 55'$ N.

Cronstadt, town and fortress of Russia, on the island of Retusari, in the Gulf of Finland. It has a good harbour, which is the station of the Russian fleet, and great magazines of naval stores, as well as docks and yards for building ships. It is 12 ms. W. of Petersburg. Lon. $29^{\circ} 36'$ E. lat. $59^{\circ} 56'$ N.

Crooked, creek of Penn. falls into the Alleghany from the E. 20 ms. below Kittanning.

Crooked Island, island in the group of Bahamas, between Crooked Island Passage and Mayaguana Passage. Lon. W. C. $2^{\circ} 40'$ E. lat. $22^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Crooked Island Passage, NW. from Crooked Island, and stretching from the Old Bahama Channel to the Atlantic Ocean, between Crooked and Yuma or Long Island.

Crooked Lake, lake of N. Y., partly in Steuben, and partly in Ontario cty. Its outlet is into Seneca Lake.

Crooked River, Maine, rises in Oxford cty. and flowing SSE. enters Cumberland cty. falls into Sebago lake after a course of about 40 ms.

Crooked River, Camden cty. Geor., falls into the Atlantic Ocean, between the Santilla and St. Mary's rivers.

Crooked River, Ill., branch of Illinois river, joining that stream from the NW. 75 ms. above its mouth.

Crosby, tp. lies to the northward of Leeds, and to the westward of Bastard, U. C.

Crosby, village, Hancock cty. Maine.

Crosby, tp. Hamilton cty. Ohio, on the W. side of Great Miami river, opposite Colerain. Pop. 1820, 1721.

Cross Canal, psto. Camden cty. N. C., 251 ms. SSE. from W. C. and about 200, NE. by E. from Raleigh.

Cross Cape, NW. coast of America, forming the SE. point of opening into Cross Sound. Lon. W. C. 59° W. lat. 58° N.

Cross Creek, pst. Washington cty. Penn., about 20 ms. NW. from Washington, the cty. seat of justice. Pop. 1820, 1908.

Cross Creek, tp. Jefferson cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 1651.

Cross Creeks, two creeks flowing into Ohio river; one rises in Washington cty. Penn., and flowing W. into Brooke cty. Virg. falls into Ohio river, 5 miles below Steubenville; the other enters directly opposite the preceding from Jefferson cty. Ohio.

Cross Island, on the coast of Maine, at the mouth of Machias bay, and forming a part of Washington cty. Lon. W. C. $9^{\circ} 38'$ E. lat. $44^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Cross Keys, psto. Union district S. C., 75 ms. NNW. from Columbia.

Cross Lake, a dilatation of Seneca river, between Onandago and Cayuga cties. N. Y.

Cross Plains, pstv. in the eastern part of Fayette cty. Kent., 12 ms. SE. from Lexington.

Cross River, pstv. West Chester cty. N. Y., 20 ms. NNE. from New York city.

Cross Roads, village in New London tp. Chester cty. Penn., between London Grove and Little Britain, near the Md. line, and about 18 ms. westward from Wilmington in Del.

Cross Roads, village Kent cty. Md., on the road from Frederick to New Market.

Cross Sound, between King George's island and the continent of North America. Lon. W. C. from 53° to 50° W. lat. 53° N.

Crosswicks, pstv. Burlington cty. N. J., on Crosswick's creek 8 ms. SE. of Trenton.

Crossen, handsome town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name, at the confluence of the rivers Bobar and Oder, in a country abounding with wine and fruit. The bridge over the Oder is fortified; and it is 35 ms. NW. of Glogaw. Lon. 15° 49' E. lat. 52° 5' N.

Croton River, rises in Fairfield cty. Conn., and after passing into N. Y., falls into the North river or Tappan bay.

Croton, village N. Y., on the left bank of the Hudson, above the mouth of Croton river, 4 ms. above Sing Sing, and 6 ms. below Peekskill.

Crotana, town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, on the Gulf of Taranto, 15 ms. SE. of St. Severina. Lon. 17° 27' E. lat. 39° 9' N.

Crouch, river of Eng. in Essex, which rising near Horndon, terminates its course in the German Ocean, between Burnham, and Foulness Island.

Crow Creek, falls into the right side of Tennessee river, 25 ms. below Nickojack, and opposite Crow town.

Crowland, town of Eng. in Lincolnshire, 11 ms. N. of Petersborough, and 93 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0° 10' W. lat. 52° 41' N.

Crowland Township, in the cty. of Lincoln, U. C., lies W. of Willoughby, and is watered by the Welland.

Crown Point, pst. of Essex cty. N. Y., on lake Champlain, 12 ms. N. from Ticonderoga. Pop. 1820, 1522. Lon. W. C. 3° 33' E. lat. 44° 3' N.

Crownpoint, one of the peaks of the Highlands, near Hudson river, N. Y. Elevation above tide water 1330 feet.

Crowsville, village, Spartansburg district, S. C.

Croydon, town of Eng. in Surry, near the source of the Wandle, surrounded in a manner with hills, and has a hospital and freeschool, founded by archbishop Whitgift. It is 9 ms. S. from London. Lon. 0° 1' W. lat. 51° 20' N.

Croydon, tp. Cheshire, cty., N. H., 35 ms. NW. from Concord. Pop. 1820, 1060.

Cruces, town of Columbia in Panama, on Chagre river. Lon. W. C. 2° 10' W. lat. 9° 20' N.

Crugetstown. See *Cregerstown*.

Cruchaven, small maratime town of Germany, in the N. part of the dutchy of Bremen; seated at the mouth of the Elbe, 70 ms. NW. of Hamburg.

Cuba, island of the W. Indies, at the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico, 700 ms. in length, and about 60 in mean width, or 42,000 sqms superficial area. On the E. side it begins at 20° 20' N. lat. touches the tropic of Cancer on the N., and extends from 74° to 85° 18' W. lon. from London, and from 3° E. to 8° W. from W. C. It lies 60 ms. W. of Hispaniola; 85 ms. N. from Jamaica, 80 ms. to the E. of Jucatan, and 100 to the S. from Cape Florida. It commands the entrance of the gulfs both of Mexico

and Florida, as also the windward passages. It was discovered by Columbus, in 1492. The Spaniards are entire masters of it, having extirpated the natives. The soil is varied, in part extremely productive. Extensive savannas chequer the interior. A chain of not very elevated mountains ranges nearly the entire length of the island. This ridge is supposed to be rich in minerals. The produce is composed chiefly of coffee, sugar, ginger, cassia, wild cinnamon, and very good tobacco, called by the Spaniards Cigarros. The hills run through the middle of the island from E. to W. but near the coast the land is generally level, and many rivulets flow from the hills to the N. and S. The hundredth part of this island is not yet cleared. The true plantations are mostly confined to the beautiful plains of the Havannah, Matanzas, and near St. Jago.

The following statistical notices of the Island of Cuba are extracted from an article in the Southern Patriot, printed at Charleston, which the editor of that paper informs us is from the pen of a gentleman who has had access to the best sources of information.

Property and Products.—During the last 7 years the average crop has been 300,000 boxes of sugar of 400 lbs. each, and 25,000,000 lbs. of coffee. When the census was taken in 1801, a note was made of the number of churches, houses, farms, &c. by which it appears that there were then 204 churches, 42,268 houses, 1762 farmhouses, 623 sugar estates, 779 coffee plantations, 1601 tobacco do., 830 breeding farms, 1193 pastures, 354 bee hive farms, 17 cocoa plantations.

Commerce.—In 1803, the exports from the Havana were estimated by Baron Humboldt, at 8,000,000 of dollars.

138,000 boxes of sugar which he considered worth \$40 per box; 50,000 arrobas of coffee, worth \$5 the arroba; 40,000 arrobas of wax, at \$18 the arroba. In 1821, the exports were—236,669 boxes of sugar; 792,509½ arrobas of coffee; 15,724½ do. wax; 26,664½ do. molasses; 4,646½ pipes of rum. Showing an increase in the exports of the island of 78,669 boxes of sugar; 742,509 arrobas of coffee, and a diminution of 24,276 arrobas of wax.

The number of vessels that entered the port of the Havana in 1821 was 1322, exclusive of 300 small coasters. Of these 385 were Spanish, 655 American, 128 English, 72 French, 25 Dutch, 15 Bremen, 13 Danish, 9 Hamburgers, 6 Portuguese, 5 Swedish, 4 Sardinians, 3 pirates, prizes, 1 Prussian, and 1 Hanoverian.

In 1822, there entered 1396 vessels, of which 386 were Spanish, 669 American, 118 English, 62 French, 18 Dutch, 12 Hamburgers, 7 Bremen, 6 Danish, 7 Portuguese, 4 Swedes, 2 pirates, prizes, 2 Sicilians, 1 Oldenburger, 1 Sardinian, and 1 Columbian, a prize.

Population.—In 1805, the Island of Cuba contained according to Baron de Humboldt, 432,000 inhabitants of which

162,000 were whites,
90,000 free coloured,
180,000 slaves.

432,000

From 1804 to 1817, there were imported

95,000 slaves, which added to the number of slaves existing in 1804, - - -	108,000
	203,606
The slave population according to the census of 1817, - - -	199,145

Loss, 4,401

By the census taken in 1817 it appears that the population then amounted to 625,099 inhabitants of which, 259,260 were whites, 108,057 free coloured persons, and 199,145 slaves.

The island is divided into two provinces, under the present government, Havana and Cuba.

The province of Havana, lately erected into a bishopric, comprehends Matanzas, Trinidad, Santo-Espiritu, Remedios and Villa Clara. It contains a pop. of 431,377 of which 197,678 are whites, 58,506 free coloured persons, 126,213 slaves, 14,000 troops, and 25,000 transient.

The province of Cuba comprehends the districts of Santiago de Cuba, Bayamo, Holguin, Baracoa and Puerto Principe, and contains a pop. of 193,702 inhabitants, of which 59,722 are whites, 57,133 free coloured persons, 63,071 slaves, 4430 troops and 9286 transient persons.

The number of African slaves imported from the year 1800 to 1821, amounts to 1,75,054.

The city of Havana by the census of 1817, contained within the walls 140,618 inhabitants, including transient persons. Of those 37,885 were whites, 9010 free coloured, 12,361 free blacks, 2542 coloured slaves, 21,799 black slaves—83,598 permanent population of the city and suburbs. The annual consumption of the same is estimated at - - - 4,489,000

The value of articles wrought up; as bricks, &c. at - - -	318,776
Value of the produce exported at - - -	13,658,961
Revenue.—The annual receipts from Custom House, amount to about - - -	\$2,400,000
From Direct Taxes, - - -	1,000,000

3,400,000

Expenses, - - - - - 3,643,868

Deficit, - - - - - 243,868

According to the Baron Humboldt, in 1804, the revenue of the whole island produced \$2,300,000, and the deficit was made up by an annual supply from Mexico of \$1,326,000.

The deaths in 1821 in the Havana, were 2340 whites, 2126 blacks and coloured persons—total 4460. Births in the same year, 4326. The excess of deaths to births, is owing to the number of strangers and negroes imported who die of the black vomit.

From the preceding elements, it is shown that the pop. of this very important island, increased from 1805 until 1817, from 432,000, to 625,099. This decrement is very nearly at the rate of 3½ per cent.; and adopting this ratio the pop. of Cuba was in

1818 - - - - -	646,875
1819 - - - - -	669,415
1820 - - - - -	692,840
1821 - - - - -	717,089
1822 - - - - -	740,700
1823 - - - - -	766,624
1824 - - - - -	793,400
1825 - - - - -	821,000

Similar to every large section of America, the island of Cuba is only commencing to be peopled. The aggregate given in the preceding table for 1825, only supposes about 20 to the sqm. Cuba would amply support 200 to the sqm. or, admit a pop. of 7 or 8 millions. Jamaica in 1812, had a collective pop. of 80 to the sqm., and at this ratio, Cuba would have 2,800,000 inhabitants.

Though from climate and soil, the productions of Cuba may be considered as comprising nearly all the tropical plants, yet it is probable coffee will continue to be the principal vegetable staple. Influenced by the intrinsic value of this island, and the paucity of general information on the subject I have given a place to a succinct account of coffee cultivation in Cuba.—*Nat. Intel. Nov. 13th, 1824.*

The following account of the coffee plantations in Cuba, forms a part of an article in the *Missionary Herald* for September. It was furnished for that work by a gentleman, who spent some part of the last winter and spring on that Island for the benefit of his health.

The coffee tree has only a single stem, which rises perpendicularly, and it is well filled with branches from within a foot of the ground upwards. In order that the fruit may be gathered with facility, the tree is not suffered to grow more than five feet and a half high. Its general form is conical.

A coffee-field is laid out with great attention to order and beauty. A piece of level ground is chosen, which usually has a red soil, and is generally free from stones. A square, or parallelogram is then marked out, containing from 100 to 540 acres, to be enclosed in a hedge of lime, pinion, or some other suitable material. The lime hedge is very beautiful, being from 4 to 6 feet thick, and having its top, by frequent trimming, a perfect level. The pinion is not so beautiful, but it takes less room, requires less attention, makes as good a fence, and is more durable.

Having defined the boundaries of the estate, the principal avenues through it are next laid out; and they are generally 2, 3, or 4 rods wide, straight, and intersecting each other at right angles. In the finished estates, these are usually ornamented and shaded on each side by rows of the orange, citron, mango, almond, avocado, palm trees, &c. At the termination of one of these, and situated perhaps on elevated ground, is the house of the planter. Smaller avenues are next made parallel with the others. All these avenues are preserved free from weeds, and are kept smooth and neat.

Thus the whole ground is thrown into squares, which are to be filled with coffee plants. These, having previously grown to the height of one or two feet, from seeds sown under the shade of some grove, are carefully transplanted, and are arranged in rows parallel with the avenues, and nearly 6 feet apart. A square contains 10, 20, or 30,000 trees. By the third year from this time, they begin to remunerate the planter; and at the end of 6 or 7 years, may be regarded as mature. When a tree dies, a new one takes its place; but the original plantation is expected to live 15 years. Among the coffee, especially when it is new, the plan-

tain is suffered to grow, for the purpose of giving bread to the negroes. Here and there, also the orange and citron trees, lift their golden fruit above the surface; and far above the rest, the privileged palm, in every direction, waves its beautiful summit.

Such plantations are great, splendid gardens, and are justly regarded by the inhabitants as the glory of their island.

The plantations that are finished, contain from 100,000 to 400,000 trees in each, and are wrought by from 40 to 400 negroes; and in proportion to the gross income, the expense of conducting them is said to be considerably less than that of the sugar estates. Hence their number is more rapidly augmenting.

The trees generally blossom in February, and in the early part of May, and sometimes oftener; but the blossom, on which most dependence is placed, is the one in May. Then a vast level of surface, white as the drifted snow, is presented to the beholder; but varied, and enlivened by the taller trees just mentioned. The harvest commences in September, and ends in February or March. If within this time, the average of half a pound of coffee is gathered from each tree, the harvest is esteemed good.

When the berries acquire a dark red colour, they are considered ripe for gathering, and the negroes, properly equipped, are sent into the field. An industrious negro will gather 5 bushels in a day; and a bushel in the pulp, fresh from the tree, is expected to yield at least 10 pounds of good coffee. It is then spread upon extensive dryers made of stone and mortar. This process requires nearly a month. The husk or shell is then separated from the seed, in a mill, which exactly resembles the mills in this country, where apples are ground in a circular trough, by a huge rolling stone—excepting that the roller for the coffee is wood, though of considerable weight. In a few cases, a machine of a very different construction is used; but it need not be described.

The pulp being removed, the whole is exposed to the action of a fan, and then of a sieve; after which the female slaves carefully pick out the defective kernels. From 12 to 15 hundred pounds may thus be cleaned in a day. In the opinion of the planters, the flavour of coffee is materially improved by age. That which is 4 or 5 years old is preferred. See *West Indies*.

Cuba, psto. Alleghany cty. N. Y., pstrd. 290 ms. SW. by W. from Albany.

Cuba, city of the Island of Cuba. See *St. Jago*.

Cuba, or *Aicuba*, town of Portugal in Alentejo; 36 ms. S. by E. of Evora. Lon. 7° 10' W. lat. 38° N.

Cubagua barren island of S. America, between that of Margareta and Terra Firma, where the Spaniards, in 1509, established a fishery of Pearls. Lon. W. C. 12° 10' E. lat. 10° 25' N.

Cuban, large river, formed by the junction of many streams, that rise in the countries between the Black sea and the Caspian. It divides the Abkhas and Circassians from part of Caucasus. The Cuban falls into the sea of Asoph by one mouth, and into the Black sea by

another. The island of Jenicale lies between those outlets, and forms the eastern side of the straits of Caffa. The straits themselves have been evidently formed by the alluvial of the Cuban. This river has a comparative course of about 300 ms.

Cuban, or *Cuban Tartary*, country of Asia, in the Russian province of Caucasus; bounded on the W. by the sea of Asoph, on the N. by the river Don, which separates it from Europe, on the E. by the desert of Astracan, and on the S. by the river Cuban, which divides it from Circassia, and the country of the Abkhas.

Cuckfield, town of Eng. in Sussex, 13 ms. NW. of Lewes, and 40 S. by W. of London. Lon. 0° 12' W. lat. 51° 4' N.

Cuddalore, town on the coast of Coromandel, belonging to the English, very near the place where Fort St. David once stood. It is naturally a strong situation. It was taken by the French in 1781; and, in 1783, it stood a severe siege against the English, which was ended by the intelligence received of the peace. It is 80 ms. S. of Madras. Lon. 79° 45' E. lat. 11° 41' N.

Cuddapa, town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, ceded by Tippo Sultan to the Nizam of the Deccan. It is seated on the Pennar, 95 ms. W. by N. of its entrance at Gangapatnam, into the bay of Bengal, and 140 NW. of Madras. Lon. 78° 47' E. lat. 14° 3' N.

Cuenca, town and province of Colombia, in Quito. The province lies between Piura, Jaen and Guayaquil. The town stands a short distance E. from the Gulf of Guayaquil, on the road from Valadolid to Quito, 120 ms. SW. from the latter. Pop. 15,000. Lon. W. C. 2° 16' W. lat. 2° 55' S.

Cuenza, town of Spain, in New Castile, on the river Xucar, 74 ms. E. by S. of Madrid. Lon. 1° 55' W. lat. 40° 7' N.

Cuernavaca, ancient *Quanhahuac*, city of Mexico, in the state of Mexico, on the S. declivity of the Cordillera, of Guchilaque, in a temperate and delicious climate, where the fruits of southern Europe come to full maturity. Elevation above the Pacific Ocean 5428 feet. Lon. W. C. 22° W. lat. 18° 56' N. about 40 ms. SSW. from Mexico.

Cuiaba, town of Brazil, in the captain generalship of Mattagrosso, on a branch of Paraguay river. Lon. W. C. 21° E. lat. 15° 30' S.

Culebras, river of Veragua, falling into the Caribbean Sea.

Culembach, town of Franconia, capital of a margravate of the same name. It is seated on the Maine, 25 ms. NE. of Bamberg. Lon. 11° 33' E. lat. 50° 11' N.

Culemburg, town of Dutch Guelderland, on the river Leck, 12 ms. SE. of Utrecht. Lon. 5° 12' E. lat. 51° 58' N.

Culiacan, town of the state of Sonora, Sinaloa in the Republic of Mexico, opposite the S. end of California. Lon. 10° 85' W. lat. 24° N.

Cullen, small town of Stld., on the coast of Banffshire, 40 ms. NW. of Aberdeen. Near it are seen three lofty spiring rocks, formed of flinty masses, called the Three Kings of Cullen. Lon. 2° 40' W. lat. 57° 40' N.

Culliton, town of Eng. in Devonshire, seated on the Cully, 17 ms. SE. of Exeter, and 154 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3° 6' W. lat. 50° 46' N.

Culloden, village in Sld., 3 ms. E. of Inverness.

Cullodens, psto. Monroe cty. Geo., 68 ms. SW. from Milledgeville.

Cullumpton. See *Cullumbton*.

Culm, town of Western Prussia, near the Vistula, 60 ms. S. of Danzig. Lon. $18^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $53^{\circ} 24'$ N.

Culmore, town of Ireland, in the cty. of Londonderry, on the coast of Loughfoyle, 5 ms. N. of Londonderry. Lon. $7^{\circ} 3'$ W. lat. $55^{\circ} 8'$ N.

Culpepper, cty. of Virg., bounded by Orange S., Madison SW., the Blue Ridge or Shenandoah NW., Fauquier NE. and E., and Spotsylvania SE., length 30 ms. mean width 18; area 540 sqms; surface pleasantly diversified by hills, valleys and mountains, with much excellent soil. Staples, grain, flour, and tobacco. Chief town, Fairfax. Pop. 1820, 20,942. Lat. $38^{\circ} 30'$ N. and lon. W. C. 1° W. intersect in this cty.

Culpepper, C. H. and psto. Culpepper cty. Virg. by pstrd. 77 ms. SW. from W. C.

Culross, borough of Sld. on the Frith of Forth, in a tract of country between Clackmannanshire and Kinross-shire, which is reckoned an appendage of the cty. of Perth. Lon. $3^{\circ} 34'$ W. lat. $56^{\circ} 4'$ N.

Cumana, province of Colombia on the Caribbean sea; bounded by that sea N., the Gulf of Paria and the Atlantic Ocean NE., S. by Guayana, and W. by Venezuela. See *Colombia*.

Cumana, city and capital of the province of Cumana, near the Gulf of Curaico on a sandy plain. This place like Caracas is subject to earthquakes. Lon. W. C. $12^{\circ} 50'$ E. lat. $10^{\circ} 40'$ N.

Cumanacoa, town of Cumana, 40 ms. S. from Cumana.

Cumberland, tp. U. C., and lies partly in the cty. of Stormont, and partly in Dundas; and is the sixth tp. in ascending the Ottawa river.

Cumberland, cty. of Eng. bounded on the N. by Sld., on the E. by Northumberland, Durham and Westmoreland, on the S. by Lancashire, and on the W. by the Irish Sea and Solway Frith. The length from N. to S. may amount to 55 ms. but the breadth does not exceed 40. It is well watered with rivers, lakes, and fountains; but none of its streams are navigable. In some places there are very high mountains. The air is keen and piercing on these mountains towards the N., and the climate is moist, as in all hilly countries. The country produces great quantities of coal, some lead, abundance of the mineral earth called black lead, several mines of lapis calaminaris; and an inconsiderable pearl fishery on the coast near Ravenglass. The Skiddaw is the principal mountain; and the chief rivers are the Eden and Derwent. This county and the adjoining one of Westmoreland, are celebrated for their lakes, which have been repeatedly described by the pen and pencil. The lakes in Cumberland are the Derwent water, Bossenthwaite water, Buttermere water, Cromack water, Loweswater, Uls-water, West water, Ennerdale water, Elder water, Broad water, &c. Carlisle is the capital. Pop. 1801, 117,230; in 1811, 133,744; and in 1821, 156,124.

Cumberland, cty. of New Brunswick, at the head of the bay of Fundy.

Cumberland, cty. Maine; bounded by the Atlantic Ocean SE., by Saco river, or York SW., Oxford NW. and N., Androscoggin and Kennebec rivers NE. and E., length 36 ms., mean width 28; area about 1000 sqms., surface greatly varied. The sea coast being broken by deep bays and chequered by numerous islands. The interior hilly, though interspersed by several lakes, of which Sebago or Sebég is the principal. Soil productive in pasturage, though in general rather sterile. Chief town Portland. Pop. 1820, 49,445. Lat. $43^{\circ} 45'$ N. and lon. W. C. $6^{\circ} 45'$ E. intersect in this cty.

Cumberland-head, peninsula on the N. side of lake Champlain, in Clinton cty.

Cumberland, bay, between Cumberland-head, and the mouth of the Saranac river, Clinton cty. N. Y. Plattsburg stands at the head of this bay at the mouth of the Saranac.

Cumberland, tp. and extensive manufacturing district in Providence cty. R. I. Pop. in 1810, 2110, in 1820, 2653.

Cumberland, cty. of N. J., bounded by Delaware bay S. and SW., Salem NW., Gloucester NE., and Cape May SE., length 30 ms., mean width 15, area 450 sqms., surface generally flat and soil sandy. Chief town, Greenwich. Pop. 1820, 12,668. Ctl. lat. $39^{\circ} 20'$ lon. 2° E. W. C.

Cumberland, cty. of Penn. bounded by York and Adams SE., Franklin SW., Perry NW. and N., and Susquehanna river NE., length 34 ms. mean width 16; area 545 sqms. This country lies in the fine valley between South and North mountains, and is watered by the Conedogwinet creek. The SE. side of the valley is based on limestone, and NW. on clay slate. The surface is gently hilly and soil productive in grain, pasturage, and fruit. Staples, wheat, rye, oats, flour, whiskey, apples, cider, peach and apple brandy, live stock and salted provisions. Chief town, Carlisle. Pop. 1820, 23,606. Ctl. lat. $40^{\circ} 10'$, lon. 15° W. W. C.

Cumberland, tp. in Adams cty. Penn. Pop. 1820, 1022.

Cumberland, tp. in Greene cty. Penn. Pop. 1810, 1591, and in 1820, 1731.

Cumberland-Valley, tp. in Bedford cty. Penn. Pop. 1810, 570, in 1820, 683.

Cumberland, pstv. and seat of justice, Alleghany cty. Md., on the left bank of Potomac river on both sides of the mouth of Will's creek, 135 ms. NW. by W. from Baltimore, and 70 SE. from Brownsville on Monongahela river. At Cumberland, the U. S. road commences. This village is 537 feet above the level of the Atlantic tides. It is neat and well built, and contains upwards of 100 dwelling houses. Lat. $39^{\circ} 38'$ N. lon. W. C. $1^{\circ} 46'$ W.

Cumberland, cty. of Virg., bounded by Amelia and Prince Edward SE. and S., Buckingham NW., James river or Goochland NE., and Powhatan E.; length 32, mean width 10 ms.; area 320 sqms. Surface hilly, and soil varied in quality. Staples, grain, flour, and tobacco. Chief town, Cartersville. Pop. 1820, 11,023. Ctl. lat. $37^{\circ} 25'$ N. lon. W. C. $1^{\circ} 10'$ W.

Cumberland, C. H. and psto. Cumberland cty. Virg., 56 ms. W. from Richmond.

Cumberland, town of New Kent cty. Virg., on the Pamunkey river, 65 ms. ENE. from Richmond.

Cumberland, cty. of N. C., bounded by Robeson and Bladen S., Moore and Chatham NW., Wake N., Johnson NE., and Sampson E.; length 50, mean width 30 ms.; area 950 sqms. Surface hilly; soil of middling quality. Staples, grain, flour, tar, turpentine, and tobacco. Chief town, Fayetteville. Pop. 1820, 14,546. Ctl. lat. $35^{\circ} 10'$ W. lon. W. C. 2° .

Cumberland, cty. of Kent., bounded by Tenn. S., Barren W., Adair N., and Wayne E.; length 47, mean width 22 ms.; area 1034 sqms. Chief town, Burkville. Pop. 1820, 8058. Ctl. lat. $36^{\circ} 40'$ W. lon. W. C. 8° .

Cumberland, East, pst. Cumberland cty. Maine, 9 ms. SSE. from Portland.

Cumberland Ford, pst. Knox cty. Kent., 138 ms. SSE. from Frankfort.

Cumberland Furnace, pst. Cumberland cty. N. J. by pst. 83 ms. S. from Trenton.

Cumberland Gap, pst. Claiborne cty. Ten., 180 ms. NE. by E. from Murfreesboro.

Cumberland House, one of the Hudsons Bay Company factories on Saskatchewan river, at the outlet of Pine Island lake. Lon. W. C. 25° W. lat. 54° N.

Cumberland, island on the coast of Geo., extending from Santilla to St. Mary's river. It is generally a level sandy plain, but with some fertile spots. This island lies between lat. $30^{\circ} 42'$ and $30^{\circ} 58'$ N., having Cumberland Sound S. and St. Andrew's Sound N. It is a part of Camden cty.

Cumberland Hill, pst. Providence cty. R. I., 12 ms. N. from Providence.

Cumberland Mountains, one of the ridges of the Appalachian chain, and the continuation, in Virg., Kent. and Tenn., of the Laurel mountains of Penn. As a separate ridge, Cumberland mountain distinctly commences SW. from the Great Sandy river, and following a direction of nearly SW., separates Kent. from Virg., and entering Tenn. traverses that state, and entering Al., crosses Tenn. river, and gradually terminates in the N. part of Alabama.

Cumberland, river, rises on the western slopes of Cumberland mountain, nearly W. through Knox, Whitley, Polaski, Wayne and Cumberland cties. in Kent., turns to SW. and enters Tenn., through which it flows by a general western course, though curving considerably to the S. After having traversed or bounded in Tenn., the cties. of Jackson, Smith, Wilson, Summer, Davidson, Robertson, Montgomery, Dickson and Stewart, the Cumberland turns nearly N. and re-enters Kent., passing through the cties. of Christian, Caldwell, and Livingston, and finally enters the Ohio river, 11 ms. above the mouth of Ten. The Cumberland by comparative courses flows, in Upper Kent., 220 ms.; in Tenn. 170; and in Lower Kent. 50; having an entire comparative course of 440 ms., upwards of 350 of which are navigable at nearly all seasons.

Cumbray, Great and Little, two islands of Stld. in the Frith of Clyde, to the E. of the isle of Bute. The former is remarkable for its excellent freestone quarries, and the ruins of an ancient cathedral, dedicated to St. Columba.

Cummington, pst. Hampshire cty. Mass., 20 ms. NW. from Northampton. Pop. 1810, 1009, in 1820, 1060.

Cumree, tp. Berks cty. Penn. Pop. 1810, 2017, in 1820, 2462.

Current, tp. Lawrence cty. Arkansas. Pop. 1820, 422.

Cunningham, most northerly division of Ayrshire, Stld. The NW. angle of this district, though mountainous, affords rich pasturage. Its chief town is Irvine.

Cunningham's Island, situated at the western end of lake Erie, and southeasterly from the Bass islands, state of Ohio.

Cunningham's, pst. Washington cty. Kent., pst. 44 ms. SSW. from Frankfort.

Cunningham's Store, pst. Person cty. N. C., pst. 64 ms. NNW. from Raleigh.

Cupar in Angus, small town of Stld. in Forfarshire, wholly employed in the manufacture of linen cloth.

Cuper, royal borough of Stld. in Fifeshire, and the cty. town. It is seated in a rich valley on the N. side of the Eden, 8 ms. WSW. of St. Andrew's. Lon. $2^{\circ} 55'$ W. lat. $56^{\circ} 15'$ N.

Curacao, island off the coast of Colombia, in the Caribbean sea, 30 ms. long, and 10 broad. It is a barren spot, destitute of fresh water, and important as a commercial station. Ctl. lon. W. C. $8^{\circ} 20'$ E. lat. $12^{\circ} 5'$ N.

Curdistian, country of Asia, seated between the Turkish empire and Persia, lying along the eastern coast of the river Tigris, and comprehending great part of ancient Assyria. It is the Carduchi of Xenophon. Some of the inhabitants live in towns and villages, and others rove from place to place, having tents like the wild Arabs, and being robbers like them. Their religion is partly Christianity and partly Mahometanism, but they are very loose in regard to either.

Curia-Maria, an island on the coast of Arabia Felix, opposite the mouth of the river Prim. Lon. $55^{\circ} 25'$ E. lat. 17° N.

Curico, town of Chili, on the road from Chul-lan to Santiago. Lon. W. C. $6^{\circ} 10'$ E. lat. $34^{\circ} 35'$ S.

Curiches Haff, a bay of Polish Prussia. It is in reality the outlet or estuary of the Memel, and reaches about 70 ms. from Mulzen to Memel.

Curlius, pst. Halifax cty. N. C. pst. 91 ms. NE. from Raleigh.

Currant River, Misu., one of the western confluent of the Black river, branch of White river.

Currituck, cty. of N. C., bounded by Virg. N. Atlantic Ocean E., Albemarle Sound S., and Pasquotank W. length 42 ms., mean width 10; area 420 sqms. Surface level, and soil generally sandy and barren. Pop. 1820, 8098. Ctl. lat. $36^{\circ} 10'$ lon. W. C. 1° E.

Currituck, C. H. and pst. Currituck cty. N. C. 40 ms. SSE. from Norfolk in Virg., and by the pst. 243, NE. by E. from Raleigh.

Currituck Inlets, two openings, between three islands into Currituck cty. N. C.

Cursoliers, a group of small islands of Livadia in the Gulf of Patras, ancient Echinades Insulae.

Curtinsville, pst. Clearfield cty. Penn., 7 ms. SW. from the borough of Clearfield.

Curzola, island in the Gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia, ancient Corcyra Nitra, about 20 ms. long. It belongs to the Venitians, and has a town of the same name, with a bishop's see. Lon. $17^{\circ} 15'$ E. lat. 36° N.

Curzola, capital of the island of Curzola. Lon. $17^{\circ} 6'$ E. lat. $43^{\circ} 12'$ N.

Cushing, tp. Lincoln cty. Maine, situated on St. George's river, about 50 ms. NE. of Portland. Pop. 1810, 532, in 1820, 600.

Cussewago Creek, branch of French creek which it joins at Meadville.

Cussewago, tp. Crawford cty. Penn. Pop. in 1820, 642.

Cushai, river of N. C., which falls into Albemarle Sound.

Cusset, town of France, now in the department of Allier, lately in the province of Bourbonnois, 17 ms. N. of Roanne. Lon. $4^{\circ} 5'$ E. lat. $46^{\circ} 17'$ N.

Custrin, capital of the new marche of Brandenburg, at the confluence of the Oder and Warta, 46 ms. E. by N. of Berlin. Lon. $14^{\circ} 40'$ E. lat. $52^{\circ} 40'$ N.

Cusu Leuvu, river of South America. It rises in the Andes mountains, and in the province of Mendoza, and assuming a SE. course, separates the United Provinces of La Plata from Patagonia, and after a comparative course of about 600 ms., falls into the Atlantic Ocean at S. lat. 41° between the mouth of the Colorado and the bay of St. Mathias.

Cutahogue, psto. Suffolk cty. N. Y., on Long Island, 58 ms. E. from the city of New York.

Cutais, capital of Imeritia, and the residence of its sovereign. The remains of its cathedral serve to prove that it was once a considerable place, but it now scarcely deserves the name of a village. Lon. 43° E. lat. $43^{\circ} 35'$ N.

Cutch, territory in Hindoostan Proper, governed by a rajah, and situated on the SE. of Sindy; the E. branch of the Indus separating the two countries. It extends along the N. coast of the Gulf of Cutch, and is separated from Guzerat by the river Puddar.

Cuttock, district of Hindoostan in Orisa, S. from Bengal, and between the bay of Bengal and a range of mountains. In this country is the famous temple of Juggernaut. It lies between lat. 19° and 22° N.

Cuyahoga, river of Ohio, rises in Geauga cty., flows SW. into Portage, in which it turns first W., and on the W. border of the cty. nearly N. enters Cuyahoga cty., and falls into lake Erie at Cleveland, after a comparative course of 80 ms. This river forms a part of the natural channel through which the contemplated Grand Canal of Ohio is intended to be formed.

Cuyahoga, cty. of Ohio, on both sides of Cuyahoga river; bounded by lake Erie N., Geauga E., Portage SE., Medina SW., and Huron W.; length 36, mean width 13 ms.; area 468 sqms. Surface part hilly, and part level, with a soil generally fertile. Chief town, Cleveland. Pop. 1820, 6328. Ctl. lat. $41^{\circ} 25'$, lon. W. C. 5° W.

Cuyo, province of the United Provinces of La Plata, in Peru; bounded by the Andes W.

Cuzco, town of Peru, formerly the residence of the Incas. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, and is built in a square form, in the middle of which is the best market in all America, 4

large streets terminate in the square, which are all as straight as a line, and regard the four quarters of the world. It contains 8 large parishes; and 5 religious houses, and the number of the inhabitants is about 50,000, of which three fourths are the original Americans. Streams of water run through the town, which are a great convenience in so hot a country, where it seldom rains. It is 320 ms. S. of Lima. Lon. $73^{\circ} 47'$ W. lat. 12° S.

Cuzumel, small island in the Caribbean sea, E. from the coast of Yucatan. Lon. W. C. $8^{\circ} 20'$ W. lat. 19° N.

Cyclades, ancient name of the Grecian islands SE. from Attica, and so called from lying round the island of Delos. The principal of these islands advancing from the N., were Andros, Teno, Myconus, Rhenea, Delos; to the W., were Syros, Ceos, Cythnus, Seriplus, Syplinus, and Melos; and to the S. from Delos, were Naxos, Paros, Amorgos, and Astypalaea.

Cynthianna, pstv. on the S. fork of Licking river, 36 ms. NE. by E. from Frankfort, and 34 NNE. from Lexington. This place is the seat of justice for Harrison cty.

Cyprus, island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Syria. The soil is an excellent fertile clay, and if the natives were industrious, they might make it a paradise. The exports of the island are silk, wool, and wine. Nicosia is the capital.

Cyr, St. village of France, 2 ms. from Versailles.

Cythianna, pstv. Posey cty., by pstrd. 202 ms. SE. from Indianapolis.

Czackthurn, strong place of Austria, between the rivers Drave and Muhir, 100 ms. S. of Vienna. Lon. $17^{\circ} 10'$ E. lat. $46^{\circ} 44'$ N.

Czaslau, town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name. Here is the highest tower in Bohemia. It is seated on the river Crudenka, 40 ms. SE. of Prague. Lon. $15^{\circ} 33'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 50'$ N.

Czenstokow, town of Poland, in Cracovia, on the river Watte, 50 ms. N. by W. of Cracow. Lon. $19^{\circ} 15'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 48'$ N.

Czercassi, town of Russia, in the Ukraine, near the Dnieper, 85 ms. SE. of Kiow. Lon. $32^{\circ} 5'$ E. lat. 49° N.

Czernic, town of Carniola. It is remarkable for its lake, which is 15 ms. in length, and 5 in breadth, and produces fish and corn every year; for when the waters fall from the mountains, it becomes full, and abounds with fish; and after some time it sinks into the earth, and then it is cultivated, and produces grass and corn. Lon. 15° E. lat. $46^{\circ} 6'$ N.

Czernikow, town of Russia, capital of a dutchy of the same name, on the Dezna, 70 ms. N. by E. of Kiow. Lon. $31^{\circ} 53'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 29'$ N.

Czersko, town of Poland, on the Vistula, 20 ms. NW. of Warsaw. Lon. $21^{\circ} 31'$ E. lat. $52^{\circ} 26'$ N.

Czongrodt, town of Hungary, capital of a territory of the same name, at the confluence of the Teisse and Keres, 13 ms. N. of Sagedin. Lon. $20^{\circ} 54'$ E. lat. $46^{\circ} 36'$ N.

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DABUL, town of the Deccan of Hindoostan, on the coast of Concan, 75 ms. S. by W. of Bombay. Lon. $72^{\circ} 50'$ E. lat. 18° N.

Dacca, city of Hindoostan Proper, on the E. quarter of Bengal, beyond the principal stream of the Ganges, although a very capital branch runs near it. It is the provincial capital of this quarter, and is the third city in Bengal in point of extent and pop. Indeed, within the present century it has been the capital of all Bengal. It has a vast trade in muslins, and manufactures the most delicate ones among those which are most sought after in Europe; the cotton is produced within the province. Dacca is situated 100 ms. above the mouth of the Ganges, and 180 by the road from Calcutta. It is 160 ms. N.E. of Calcutta. Lon. $90^{\circ} 25'$ E. lat. $23^{\circ} 55'$ N.

Dachau, town of Bavaria, on a mountain near the river Amber, 10 ms. N.W. of Munich. Lon. $11^{\circ} 36'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 20'$ N.

Dacheet, river of Arkansas and Lou., rises in the former, and flowing S. into the latter, falls into the head of Lake Bistineau.

Dachstein, town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine and late province of Alsace. Lon. $7^{\circ} 45'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 35'$ N.

Dafar, or **Dafar**, a town of Arabia Felix, seated on a bay of the same name, on the S.E. coast. Lon. $53^{\circ} 25'$ E. lat. $16^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Dagenham, village of Eng. in Essex, 9 ms. E. by N. of London. A great breach was made here by the Thames, in 1703.

Daghestan, province of Asia, bounded on the E. by the Caspian Sea, on the W. by the mountains of Caucasus, on the N. by Circassia, and on the S. by Schirvan. It is inhabited by Tartars, and is subject to Russia.

Dagno, town of Albania, capital of the district of Ducagni, with a bishop's see: seated near the confluence of the Drino and Nero, 13 ms. S.E. of Scutari. Lon. $19^{\circ} 39'$ E. lat. $42^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Dago, or **Dagao**, island in the Baltic, on the coast of Livonia, between the Gulfs of Finland and Riga. It is of a triangular figure, and is 20 ms. in circumference, and has two castles, called Dagerwort and Paden. Lon. $22^{\circ} 56'$ E. lat. $58^{\circ} 44'$ N.

Dagsborough, pstv. in Sussex cty. Del., lying on Pepper Creek, a stream that runs into Rehoboth Bay, and about 18 ms. S. from Lewistown. Pop. 1500.

Dagsborough, tp. Sussex cty. Del., containing the pstv. of the same name. Pop. 1820, 2204.

Dahl, the finest river of Sweden, which flows through Dalecarlia and Gestrícia, and falls into the Gulf of Bothnia, to the E. of Gesle. Near Escarlebý, it forms a celebrated cataract, scarce inferior to the fall of the Rhine at Lauffen.

Dahomy, kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Guinea, to the N. of Whidah. It is supposed to reach from the sea coast about 500, or 200 ms. inland, though no European has penetrated half the distance; the capital, Abomay, lies about

$99^{\circ} 50'$ N. lat., and between the 3d and 4th degree E. lon. reckoned from the meridian of Greenwich.

Daily's psto. Westmoreland cty. Penn.

Dalaca, island of the Red Sea, opposite the coast of Abex, 72 ms. in length, and 15 in breadth. It is fertile and populous, and remarkable for a pearl fishery. The inhabitants are negroes, and great enemies to the Mahometans.

Daleburg, town of Sweden, capital of Dalia, seated on the Lake Wenner, 50 ms. N. of Gotenburg. Lon. $11^{\circ} 59'$ E. lat. $58^{\circ} 32'$ N.

Dalecarlia, province of Sweden, near Norway, 175 ms. in length and 100 in breadth. It is full of mountains, abounding in mines of copper and iron, some of which are of a prodigious depth. The towns are small; and the inhabitants are rough, robust, and warlike.

Daletown, pstv. Wilcox cty. Al.

Dalia, province of Sweden, bounded on the N. by Dalecarlia, on the E. by Wermeland and Lake Wenner, on the S. by Gothland, and on the N. by Norway and the sea.

Dalkeith, town of Stld. Edinburgshire, with a great weekly market for corn and oat meal. It is 6 ms. S.E. of Edinburg. Lon. $3^{\circ} 12'$ W. lat. $55^{\circ} 54'$ N.

Dallas, cty. Al., bounded by Wilcox S., Marengo W., Greene N.W., Perry N., Autauga N.E., and Montgomery E.; length 45 ms., mean width 24, area 1080 sqms. Surface generally hilly pine woods. Soil on the streams fertile, particularly on Al. river. Staple, cotton. Chief town, Cahaba. Pop. 1820, 6003. Ctl. lat. $32^{\circ} 23'$ lon. W. 10° W.

Dallas, tp. Luzerne cty. Penn. Pop. 1820, 455.

Dalmatia, country of Europe, formerly a kingdom. It is bounded on the N. by Bosnia, on the S. by the Gulf of Venice, on the E. by Servia, and on the W. by Croatia. It is divided into Venetian, Turkish, Ragusan and Hungarian Dalmatia. Spalatro is the capital of Venetian, and Herzegovina of Turkish Dalmatia; Ragusa is capital of the republic of Ragusen; the Hungarian part contains 5 districts, and Segna is the capital. The air is wholesome and the soil fruitful. See *Moriachia*.

Dalton, town of Eng. in Lancashire, at the source of a river, in a champaign country, not far from the sea; and the ancient castle is made use of to keep the records and prisoners for debt in the liberty of Furness. It is 19 ms. N.W. of Lancaster, and 273 NNW. of London. Lon. $3^{\circ} 18'$ W. lat. $54^{\circ} 14'$ N.

Dalton, pst. Coos cty. N. H., at the 15 mile falls. Pop. 1810, 235, in 1820, 347.

Dalton, tp. Berkshire cty. Mass., on the Housatonic river above Lenox. Pop. 1810, 779, in 1820, 817.

Dalton, pst. Grafton cty. N. H., on the E. side of Connecticut river.

Dalton, tp. Berkshire, Mass., about 130 ms. W. of Boston.

Dam, town of Groningen, seated on the Damster, 3 ms. from the sea, and 15 SW. of Embden. Lon. $6^{\circ} 48'$ E. lat. $53^{\circ} 22'$ N.

Dam, town of Prussian Pomerania, seated on the Oder, 10 ms. SE. of Stettin. Lon. $14^{\circ} 50'$ E. lat. $53^{\circ} 31'$ N.

Damar, town of Arabia Felix. Lon. $49^{\circ} 25'$ E. lat. 16° N.

Damariscotta, river of Maine, or rather a long deep bay, extending from the Atlantic Ocean into Lincoln cty. between Boothbay and Bristol.

Damascus, the Demeshk, or Barel-sham of the Orientalists, city and capital of the Pachaic of Syria, in the Ottoman empire. It stands on the small river Barida, 200 ms. S. from Antioch, and 150 ms. SSE. from Jerusalem. Lat. $33^{\circ} 35'$ N. lon. $36^{\circ} 30'$ E. This is amongst the most ancient cities of the earth, which yet maintains its prosperity, opulence and pop. Composed of a mixture of many nations, Damascus contains at least 100,000 inhabitants, and is the great entrepot, between the Mediterranean and southern Asia. It is the Tyre of modern times, and is enlivened by all the bustle of commerce, and by a peculiar fortune amid surrounding despotism, enjoying all the substantial advantages of freedom. The beauty and salubrity of its environs have been the admiration of travellers for three thousand years. The art of forming sabres of steel of unequalled elasticity and keenness of edge is lost; but in the manufacture of soap, cabinet work, stuffs, &c. the Damascenes equal the best workmen of Europe. The climate is almost an unending spring and summer admired. Eastern authors call Damascus, one of the four terrestrial paradises.

The form of this city is nearly a square of $\frac{1}{2}$ ms., with an extensive suburb. The ancient walls, have been neglected and are in ruins. Perhaps no other city in the world is so completely supplied with excellent fresh water. The Barida, or Barady flowing from the mountains of Syria, afford a superabundance of that most delicious fluid, and the whole city abounds in gushing fountains.

Damascus, Pachaic of Turkey in Asia, of which the city of Damascus is the capital. It contains nearly all northern Syria, extending to Caramania on the N. and to Palestine S. It is bounded on the W. by the Mediterranean and on the E. by deserts of sands. Like most countries on the borders of the Asiatic deserts, the Pachaic of Damascus exhibits tracts of exuberant fertility. The banks of the Orontes, the plains of the Hauron, the valley of Damascus or Gutha, and some other spots are in a high degree productive in vines, olives, and many other vegetable substances.

Damascus, tp. Wayne cty. Penn. Pop. in 1810, 391, in 1820, 366.

Damascus, pstv. in the NE. part of Frederick cty. Md., on the road from New Market to Barnestown.

Damascus, pstv. Logan cty. Ohio, by pstrd. 150 ms. NW. from Columbus.

Damau, seaport of the Deccan of Hindoostan, at the entrance of the Gulf of Cambay. It is subject to the Portuguese, and is 50 ms. S. of Surat. Lon. $72^{\circ} 25'$ E. lat. $20^{\circ} 20'$ N.

Dames Gore, tp. Grafton cty. N. H. Pop. in 1810, 28. See *Dana*.

Damgartin, town of Swedish Pomerania, on the Recknals, 18 ms. W. of Stralsund. Lon. $12^{\circ} 57'$ E. lat. $54^{\circ} 16'$ N.

Damiatta, ancient and rich town of Egypt, seated at one of the eastern mouths of the Nile, with a good harbour. It is rounded in a semicircle, two leagues and a half from the mouth of the Nile. The tongue of land on which Damiatta is situated, straitened on one side by the river, and on the other by the W. extremity of lake Mentzale, is only from two to six ms. wide from E. to W. It is intersected by innumerable rivulets in every direction, which render it the most fertile spot in Egypt. It is there that nature lavishing profusely her pomp and riches, presents flowers, fruits and harvests at every season of the year. Damiatta was taken by the French in their expedition to Egypt, 1799.

Dumiano, St. town of Italy in Monsterrat, 18 ms. W. by N. of Vercelli. Lon. 8° E. lat. $45^{\circ} 33'$ N.

Damme, strong town of Flanders, on the canal between Sluys and Bruges.

Dam's Mills, pst. York cty. Maine, 27 ms. from Portland.

Dan, river of N. C., which rising in the state of Virg., runs in a serpentine course near the line which divides the two states. Near Mecklenburg it falls into the river Roanoke, and loses its name in that of the greater stream. The falls at Danville near the line between Virg. and N. C., impedes the navigation; but measures have been taken to form a canal around this obstruction, which if completed, will render the Dan navigable to its junction with Irvine river.

Dana, tp. Worcester cty. Mass. Pop. in 1810, 625, in 1820, 664.

Danbury, village of Eng. in Essex, situated on a hill 5 ms. E. of Chelmsford, and 16 W. of the sea. The spire of the church was burnt with lightning in 1750, but was soon after rebuilt, and forms a seamark.

Danbury, tp. Grafton cty. N. H., 25 ms. NW. from Concord. Pop. in 1810, 345, in 1820, 467.

Danbury, pst. Fairfield cty. Conn., 10 ms. of Ridgefield, and about 33 NW. of New Haven. This town and a large quantity of military stores lodged there were burnt by the British troops in 1777.

Danbury, tp. Fairfield cty. Conn., 54 ms. SW. from Hartford. Pop. in 1810, 3606, in 1820, 3873.

Danbury, tp. Huron cty. Ohio, on the peninsula, between Sandusky bay and Portage river. Pop. in 1820, 157.

Danby, pst. Rutland cty. Ver., 21 ms. S. of Rutland. Pop. 1700.

Danby, pst. Tioga cty. N. Y., 10 ms. N. from Spencer. Pop. in 1820, 2001.

Dancey's store, pstv. Northampton cty. N. C.

Dandridge, pst. and seat of justice, Jefferson cty. Ten., on the right bank of Broad river, on the road from Knoxville to Greenville, 45 ms. above the former place.

Danger, Isles of, 3 islands in the S. Pacific Ocean, seen by commodore Byron in 1765. They appeared crowded with people, but were

so surrounded by rocks and breakers, that it was unsafe to attempt to land. The commodore supposed them to be the islands seen by Quiros, in the beginning of the 17th century, and named Solomon's Islands. Lon. $169^{\circ} 28'$ W. lat. $10^{\circ} 15' S$.

Daniel's Lot, psto. Nash cty. N. C. 61 ms. NE. from Raleigh.

Danielsville, pstv. Spotsylvania cty. Virg.

Danielsville, pst. and seat of justice, Madison cty. Georgia, on a branch of Broad river, 80 ms. N. from Milledgeville.

Danville, tp. Steuben cty. N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 1565.

Danneberg, town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, seated on the Tetze, near the Elbe, 40 ms. SE. of Luncenburg. Lon. $11^{\circ} 29' E$. lat. $53^{\circ} 4' N$.

Danby's, psto. Oglethorpe cty. Geo., about 70 ms. NNE. from Milledgeville.

Danborough, psto. Plumstead, Bucks cty. Penn., on the P. and Easton post road.

Dantzic, capital of Western Prussia, standing on a branch of the Vistula, about 4 ms. above where it falls into the Baltic; in lon. $16^{\circ} 36' E$. lat. $54^{\circ} 20' N$. This city is famous in history on many accounts, particularly that of its being formerly at the head of the Hanseatic association, commonly called the Hanse towns. It is large, beautiful, populous, and rich; its houses generally are 5 stories high; and many of its streets are planted with chestnut trees. The houses are well built of stone or brick, 6 or 7 stories high, and the granaries are still higher, to which the ships lie close, and take in their lading. The established religion is the Lutheran; but Roman Catholics, Calvinists and Anabaptists are tolerated. The inhabitants have been computed at 200,000, but other computations have made them considerably less. In 1700, upwards of 50,000 died of the plague. It has now lost its independence, being forced to submit to the king of Prussia, who forcibly usurped the sovereignty, in a second partition of the Polish dominions. Besides corn, of which great quantities are exported, they trade in naval stores, and a great variety of other articles. It is seated on the Vistula, near the Gulf of Angil, in the Baltic, 30 ms. SE. of Marienburg, and 160 NW. of Warsaw.

Danube, one of the largest rivers in Europe, called the Ister by the ancients. It rises at Doneschingen, in Suabia, and flows NE. by Ulm; then E. through Bavaria and Austria, by Ratisbon, Passau, Ens, and Vienna; it then enters Hungary, and runs SE. by Presburg, Buda, and Belgrade; after which it divides Bulgaria from Morlachia and Moldavia, discharging itself by several channels into the Black Sea. It begins to be navigable for boats at Ulm, and receives several large rivers as it passes along. It is so deep between Buda and Belgrade, that the Turks and Germans have had men of war upon it; yet it is not navigable to the Black Sea on account of the cataracts.

The entire length of the Danube is about 1200 ms. It is remarkable for containing 3 basins; that of Suabia and Bavaria near its source, and that of Austria and Hungary in the middle, and that of Bulgaria and Valachia near the

Black Sea. The basin of this fine river extends in a direction from NNW. 1000 ms., with a mean width of 200; and contains 200,000 sqms., or, about the one-fifteenth part of all Europe; but as a productive tract, from the general fertility which prevails in all its minor basins, but particularly the middle, the Danube sustains a pop. which far exceeds the comparative rank of its basin. From the arbitrary division of provinces, it is difficult to fix the number of inhabitants existing upon this region, but the mass must be immense, as it is composed of the far greater part of the inhabitants of Wurtemberg and Bavaria; at least five sevenths of all the empire of Austria; with Croatia, Bosnia, Servia, Bulgaria, Valachia, and Moldavia; and cannot fall short of 33,000,000. If we estimate the entire pop. of Europe at 200,000,000, the valley of the Danube must sustain one-sixth of the whole mass. Lying between the parallels of 42° and $50^{\circ} N$. the climate is mild, and except some parts of Hungary, and near its mouth, the air of the Danube basin is healthy. Its most southern point is the sources of the Morava, in Servia, and the most northern, those of the March, which it receives between Vienna and Presburg.

As a navigable basin, however, the Danube basin falls far below either that of the Volga or the Dnieper. The former, is traversed by 2 chains of mountains; 1 extending N. from the chain of Tyrol; and the second, branching in a similar direction from the Hamus, crosses the Danube at Orsova, and continuing N., unites with, and forms a continuation of the mountains of Transylvania. Though navigable therefore in each minor basin, this noble stream cannot yet be passed from source to mouth.

The mouth of the Danube has never yet been possessed by a really civilized people: the Turks only make ruin; and neither Austria nor Bavaria have availed themselves of the full advantages of their share of one of the greatest streams of the earth. See *Teiso* or *Theisse*.

Danube, circle of the Upper, one of the great divisions of Bavaria. Capital, Eichstadt.

Danube, circle of the Lower, one of the great sub-divisions of the kingdom of Bavaria. Capital Passau.

Danube, Circle of, district of the Grand Dutchy of Baden. Capital, Villingen.

Danube, District of, one of the sub-divisions of the kingdom of Wertemberg.

Danube, Herkimer cty. N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 3187.

Danvers, pstv. Essex cty. Mass., about 1 mile N. from Salem. This village is in reality a continuation of Salem. It is noted for the extent and importance of its manufactures.

Danvers, tp. Essex cty. Mass., including the foregoing village. Pop. in 1810, 3127, in 1820, 3646.

Danville, tp. in Cumberland cty. Maine. Pop. in 1820, 1085.

Danville, pst. and seat of justice, Caledonia cty. Vt., 25 ms. NE. from Montpelier. Pop. 2240.

Danville, pst. Steuben cty. N. Y. Pop. 1565.

Danville, pst. and seat of justice, Columbia cty. Penn. on the right bank of the Susquehanna, 25 ms. above Northumberland. N. lat. $40^{\circ} 57'$, lon. W. C. $1^{\circ} 36' W$.

Danville, pstv. Pittsylvania cty. Virg., on the right bank of Dan river, 150 ms. SW. from Richmond. It is a very thriving place, situated at the falls of Dan river. The navigation for boats is uninterrupted, except by low water in summer and autumn thus far. Canal improvements are in operation to permit boats to pass the falls at Danville, and will, when completed, open water communication to Henry and Patrick cties. in Virg., and to Rockingham, and Stokes cties. in N. C.

Danville, pst. Mercer cty. Kent., about 40 ms. S. from Frankfort, near and W. from Dicks river, with 200 houses, and a pop. of 1000.

Danville, village, Knox cty. Ohio, on Owl creek, 13 ms. NE. from Mount Vernon.

Danville, pstv. Hendricks cty. Ind.

Darby, village, Lower Darby tp. Del. cty. Penn., on the E. side of Darby creek, 7 ms. SW. of Philadelphia.

Darby Upper, tp. Del. cty. Penn. Pop. 1820, 1004.

Darby, Lower, tp. Del. cty. Penn. Pop. 1820, 692.

Darby, tp. Union cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 445.

Darby, pst. Madison cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 392.

Darby, tp. NW. part of Pickaway cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 536.

Darby River, one of the western branches of the Sciota river, rises in Union, Champaign, and Franklin cties., and by a comparative course of 65 ms. SSE. falls into Sciota river opposite Circleville.

Darby, cape of N. America, on the northern Pacific Ocean, SW. from the mouth of Norman river. Lon. W. C. 86° 30' W. lat. 64° 21' N.

Darby's, psto. Columbia cty. Geo. pstrd. 94 ms. NE. from Milledgeville.

Darda, town and fort of Lower Hungary, built by the Turks in 1686, and taken by the Austrians the next year. It is seated on the Drave, at the end of the bridge of Esseck, 8 ms. S. of Baranwhar, and 80 NW. of Belgrade. Lon. 19° 56' E. lat. 45° 45' N.

Dardanelles, two castles of Turkey, on each side the ancient Hellespont, now the strait of Gallipoli, the SW. entrance of which they command; the one is called Sestos, seated in Romania; the other Abydos, in Natolia. At the latter, the cargoes of all ships sailing from Constantinople are searched. Lon. 26° 30' E. lat. 46° N.

Dardanelles, straits of, and those of Gallipoli, are different, though often confounded. About 12 ms. from the open Archipelago, within the Hellespont, the strait turns to nearly NW. and SE. and contracts to less than an English mile. Here the Sultan Bajazet I. built two castles, one on each side, called the Dardanelles, from which the whole strait is often vaguely named. Above the Dardanelles the strait turns to NE. and SW., and widens considerably, but again 22 ms. higher, and immediately below where the Marmara sea opens, and on the European side, stood the ancient town of Gallipoli, now Gallipoli; here the strait is again contracted to less than a mile, and is the proper Gallipoli.

Dardenne, pst. St. Charles cty. Misu. I find this place marked on the psto. list 110 ms. from St. Charles; an evident mistake, either in distance or locality.

Darfoor, kingdom of central Africa, to the W. from Sennaar and Abyssinia.

Darel-Hamara, town of the kingdom of Fez, built by the Romans. Its trade consists in oil and corn; and it is seated on a mountain. Lon. 6° 35' W. lat. 34° 20' N.

Darien Isthmus, which unites the two Americas. The narrowest part is from the bay of Panama to that of Mandingo, which does not exceed 20 ms. from bay to bay. The intermediate space is mountainous, though not very elevated.

Darien, province of Colombia, in New Granada, is bounded by Novita S., the Pacific ocean and bay of Panama W., province of Panama NW., Gulf of Darien NE., and Choco E. See Colombia.

Darien, large gulf stretching into Colombia, between Darien and Carthagena. It receives at its extreme head, the rivers Atrato and Guacaba.

Darien, tp. Fairfield cty. Conn. Pop. 1820, 1126.

Darien, pst. and seaport McIntosh cty. Geo., on the N. side and principal channel of the Alatomaha, 12 ms. above the bar, and 190 below Milledgeville. The town is situated upon a sandy bluff, and has advanced in wealth and population with great rapidity. In 1810, the number of inhabitants only a little exceeded 200, it now, 1822, probably contains ten times that number. It has a bank with a capital of 150,000 dollars. A steam boat navigation has been opened from this town to Milledgeville. The bar at the mouth of the Alatomaha, has 12 feet water at ordinary tides. But little comparative expense, it is probable, would procure a much greater depth, and admit merchant vessels of the largest class. Lon. W. C. 4° 37' W. lat. 31° 23' N.

Darke, cty. Ohio, bounded W. by Ind., N. by Mercer, E. by Shelby and Miami, SE. by Montgomery, and S. by Preble; length 32 ms., width 21; area 672 sqms. It is watered by the head branches of Stillwater, and SW. branch of Great Miami. Surface in part hilly, but generally rather level with some prairie. Soil productive in grain, fruits and pasturage. Chief town Greenville. Pop. 1820, 3717. Ctl. lat. 40° 15' N. lon. W. C. 7° 35' W.

Darking, or *Dorking*, town of Eng. in Surry, on the river Mole, 23 ms. SW. of London. Lon. 0° 14' W. lat. 51° 17' N.

Darlaston, village of Eng. near Stone, in Staffordshire, where are the remains of a castle on a hill.

Darling Island, the largest of two islands in the entrance of Lake Simcoe, U. C.

Darlänge, pstv. on Owl creek, Knox cty. Ohio, 15 ms. E. from Vernon.

Darlington, town of Eng. in the cty. of Durham, in a flat, on the river Skerne, which falls into the Tees. It has a spacious market place, and a long stone bridge over the river. A curious water machine for grinding optical glasses, and spinning linen yarn has been erected here, the invention of a native of the town. Darlington is 19 ms. S. of Durham, and 239 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1° 25' W. lat. 54° 32' N.

Darlington Township, in the cty. of Durham

U. C., lies to the W. of Clarke, and fronts on Lake Ontario.

Darlington, district, S. C.; bounded by Sumpter SW., Kershaw W., Chesterfield NW., Marlborough NE., and Marion and Williamsburg SE.; length 34 ms., width 28; area, 950 sqms. Lying between Lynch's creek and Great Pedee river, the surface is rather level than hilly; soil generally of middling quality. Staple cotton, Chief town Darlington. Pop. 1820, 10,949. Ctl. lat. 34° 15' N. lon. W. C. 3° W.

Darlington, pstv. and seat of justice, Darlington district S. C.; on Black creek, very near the centre of the district, 40 ms. E. from Camden.

Darlington, pstv. Hartford city. Md.

Darmstadt, capital of the landgraviate of Hesse Darmstadt, with a castle, where its own prince generally resides. It has handsome suburbs and a good college. It is seated on a river of the same name, 30 ms. NW. of Heidelberg. Lon. 8° 40' E. lat. 49° 43' N.

Darnestown, pstv. Montgomery city. Md., by pstvd., 65 ms. from W. C.

Dart, river of Eng. in Devonshire, which rises at the foot of Dartmoor Hills, crosses Dartmoor to Ashburton, and falls into the English channel, at Dartmouth.

Dartford, town of Eng. in Kent, on the Darent, not far from its influx into the Thames. Here are the remains of a fine nunnery, founded by Edward III. The town is finely watered by two or three very good springs, and is full of inns by reason of its being a great thoroughfare from London to Dover. It is 16 ms. E. by S. of London. Lon. 0° 16' E. lat. 51° 23' N.

Dartown, pstv. Butler city. Ohio, by pstvd., 111 ms. SW. from Columbus.

Dartmoor, extensive moorish tract of Eng. in Devonshire; bounded on the N. by bleak hills, and extending southward quite through the centre of the county to the sea. It is watered by the river Dart. On this moor prison, barracks were erected during the last war between Great Britain and the U. S. Here on the 6th of April, 1815, by order of the commandant, 7 American prisoners were massacred, and 56 dangerously wounded.

Dartmouth, borough of Eng. in Devonshire, near the river Dart, near its fall into the sea, and has a spacious harbour defended by a fort. It has a considerable trade to the S. of Europe and to Newfoundland, as well as a share in the coasting traffic. It contains three churches, and is 30 ms. SSW. of Exeter, and 204 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3° 45' W. lat. 50° 22' N.

Dartmouth College. This institution is located in the town of Hanover, Grafton city. N. H. It was founded in 1769, by the Revd. Dr. Eleazer Wheelock, and named in honour of William, earl of Dartmouth, one of its most munificent benefactors. In 1797, a Medical Institution was annexed to the college. The officers of this college, are, a president, 4 professors, 2 lecturers, and 3 tutors. The number of students, ordinarily about 150, and from 50 to 60 medical students. The college library exceeds 4000 volumes; and two other libraries with about 2000 volumes each have been formed by associations of students. The medical department possesses a laboratory, anatomical museum, 2 lecture rooms and chapel. The college

has attached to its other establishments, an extensive and valuable philosophical and chemical apparatus. The site of Dartmouth college is pleasant and healthful, which, with the judicious arrangement of concerns, have rendered it a very flourishing institution. Its funds are chiefly drawn from lands, amounting to about 1600 dollars, annually. This revenue, added to the sums paid by students, yields a neat yearly amount of about 4000 dollars.

Dartmouth, pst. and seaport, Mass., Bristol city. It is situated on the NW. side Buzzard's bay, about 75 ms. S. of Boston. Pop. 1820, 3636.

Dartville, pstv. Dinwiddie city. Virg., 30 ms. S. from Richmond.

Dasen-Eyland, or *Isle of Deer*, one of the three small islands to the N. of the Cape of Good Hope, so called, on account of the great number of deer, which were first carried thither in 1601. Here are also sheep whose tails weigh from 10 to 20 pounds. Lon. 18° 7' E. lat. 33° 25' S.

Davenport, tp. and pstv. Del. city. N. Y. Pop. 1820, 1384.

Daventry, corporate town of Eng. in Northamptonshire, on the side of a hill, 10 ms. W. of Northampton, and 72 NW. of London. Lon. 1° 10' W. lat. 52° 15' N.

David Point, cape of the island of Grenada, on the N. Lon. W. C. 15° 26' E. lat. 12° 20' N.

David's, St., city of Wales in Pembrokeshire, in a barren soil, on the river llen, scarcely a mile from the seashore. It was once a considerable place, and the cathedral is said to have the highest roof of any in Eng. It is 24 ms. NW. of Pembroke, and 255 W. by N. of London. Lon. 5° 15' W. lat. 51° 56' N.

David, Fort St. English fort on the coast of Coromandel. It was taken and destroyed by the French in 1758, and has not yet been rebuilt. It is 80 ms. S. of Fort St. George. Lon. 79° 45' E. lat. 11° 30' N.

Davidson, city. Ten., situated on the W. side of Cumberland mountains, bounded by Robertson N., Summer NE., Wilson and Rutherford E., Williamson S., and Dickson W., length 26, ms., mean width 22; area 570 sqms. Surface rather uneven than hilly; soil generally fertile. Chief town, Nashville. Pop. 1820, 20,154. Ctl. lat. 36° 10' N. lon. W. C. 9° 50' W.

Davidsonville, pstv. Ark. 175 ms. by pstvd. from Little Rock.

Davidson, pstv. and seat of justice, Lawrence city. Arkansas.

Davidstown, village, Hunterdon city. N. J. 10 ms. above Trenton, on the Asanpink creek.

Davies, city. of Kent, bounded by Ohio river N., Breckenridge NE., Ohio SE., Muhlenburgh S., Hopkins SW., and Henderson W.; length 30, mean width 20 ms.; area 600 sqms. Surface hilly, except near the streams; soil generally productive. Chief town, Owensburg. Pop. 1820, 3876. Ctl. lat. 37° 40', lon. W. C. 10° W.

Davies, city. of Ind., between the two main branches of White river, bounded by Dubois SE. and S., Gibson SW., Knox W., Sullivan NW., and Monroe and Lawrence NE.; length 60, mean width 15 ms.; area 900 sqms. Pop. 1820, 3432. Ctl. lat. 38° 40' N. Lon. W. C. 10° W.

Davishurg, village, Christian city. Kent.

Davis' Straits, an immense opening into Hudson's and Baffin's bays, between N. America and Greenland. This inland sea bears to the NW. and SE.

Davis' Straits, is an arm of the sea between Greenland and N. America, discovered by capt. Davis, in 1585, whilst in search of a NW. passage. This sheet of water is very improperly called a strait, as the general width from Greenland to Labrador is upwards of 500 ms. It is in fact, with its termination, Baffin's Bay, a great inland sea.

Davis' Tavern, psto. Sussex cty. Virg., 60 ms. SSE. from Richmond.

Dawn, town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, seated on the Lezer, at the foot of a mountain, on which is a castle. It is 12 ms. N. of Mont Royal.

Dauphin, river of British N. America, flowing into Little Winnipic lake. Lon. W. C. 23° W. lat. 52° 20' N.

Dauphin, cty. Penn., on the E. side of Susquehannah river; bounded by Lancaster and Lebanon SE., by Susquehannah river W., Northumberland N., and Schuylkill NE.; length 33, mean width 16 ms.; area 528 sqms. This cty. is extremely diversified in surface. The SE. part of the cty. is hilly and broken, but with a soil highly productive. The Swatara rises in Schuylkill, and traverses Lebanon into Dauphin, passing over the southeastern section of the latter, into the Susquehannah river. This part of the cty. lies below the Kittatinny range of mountains, and covering about 230 sqms., is subdivided into nearly equal portions by the limestone and slate regions. See *Kittatinny Valley*. Above the Kittatinny mountain, the residue of the cty. is excessively broken by mountains and hills, with a generally sterile soil. The staples of Dauphin are, grain, flour, whiskey, salted provisions, and live stock. Chief town, Harrisburg. Pop. 1820, 21,663. Ctl. lat. 40° 25' N. lon. 0° 15' E. of W. C.

Dauphin, island of Al., off the mouth of Mobile bay. It is a sandy flat, covered with a few trees, about 6 ms. long, and from 2 ms. to a quarter of a mile wide. The Pass au Heron into Mobile bay, enters from Pascagoula Sound, N. from Dauphin island; the main Pass enters between the island and Mobile Point.

Dauphin Fort, seaport of St. Domingo, on the N. side of the island. Lon. W. C. 4° 40' E. lat. 19° 41' N.

Dauphiny, late province of France, extending 40 leagues from N. to S. and 36 from E. to W.; bounded on the W. by the Rhone, N. by the Rhone and Savoy, S. by Provence, and E. by the Alps. Hence the heir apparent of the kings of France, is called the Dauphin. Two-thirds of Dauphiny are intersected by mountains, which afford good pasturage; plenty of timber, fir-trees in particular, for the building of ships; and very scarce simples. In these mountains, which are branches of the Alps, are bears, chamois, marmots, eagles, hawks, &c. and mines of iron, copper, and lead. The valleys afford wheat, and the hills, in the vicinity of the Rhone, excellent wines, olives, and silk. The principal rivers are the Rhone, Durance, Isere, and Drome. It now forms the departments of Drome, Isere, and Upper Alps.

Dax, or *Acs*, ancient town of France, in the department of Landes, and late province of Gascony, with a bishop's see, and some famous hot baths. It is seated on the Adour, 24 ms. NE. of Bayonne. Lon. 1° W. lat. 43° 42' N.

Dayton, flourishing pstv. and seat of justice, for Montgomery cty. Ohio. It is situated on level ground, upon the eastern bank of the Great Miami river, just below the confluence of that and Mad river. It contains an academy, a printing office, a bank, several mercantile stores, and three apothecary shops; also a presbyterian meeting house, one for methodists, a court house and jail, and above 130 dwelling houses, and 1000 inhabitants. There are numerous mills in the vicinity, particularly on Mad river, near its mouth, where it is peculiarly well calculated for mills and other machinery necessary to be propelled by water. Distance 66 ms. W. by S. from Columbus, and 52 northerly from Cincinnati. Lat. 39° 42' N. lon. 7° 8' W.

Dayton, tp. Montgomery cty. Ohio, in which the preceding town is situated. Pop. 1820, 2530.

Deadman's-Head, cape in Cornwall, between St. Maw's and Fowey.

Dead Sea, lake of Palestine, ancient Asphalites, into which the river Jordan runs. It is 70 ms. long and 20 broad, enclosed on the E. and W. by high mountains; and has no outlet. It abounds in bitumen.

Deal, seaport of Eng. in Kent. It is seated on the strait of Dover, and is a member of the Cinque Port of Sandwich, governed by a mayor. It has about 1000 houses, which are mostly built of brick. The inhabitants amount to 4500, and, as no manufacture is carried on here, they chiefly depend on the seafaring men who resort hither. The port is defended by two castles; Deal, or Walmer castle to the S., and Sandown castle to the N. Between this place and the Godwin Sands, are the Downs, where the ships usually ride at their leaving or coming into the river Thames. It is 7 ms. S. by E. of Sandwich, and 72 E. by S. of London. Lon. 1° 29' E. lat. 51° 13' N.

Deal, village of N. J., on the sea shore in Monmouth cty. famous as a watering place, 7 ms. S. from Shrewsbury.

Dearborn, pst. Kennebec cty. Maine. Pop. 1820, 463.

Dearborn, cty. Indiana, on Ohio river, bounded by the state of Ohio and the Ohio river E., Switzerland S., Ripley W., and Franklin N.; length 27 ms., mean width 15; area about 400 sqms. Surface very hilly, though with a productive soil. Chief town Lawrenceberg. Pop. 1820, 11,468. Ctl. 39° 18' N. lon. W. C. 7° 50' W.

Dearborn, river, a western branch of Missouri, into which it falls above the rapids.

Deben, river of Eng. in Suffolk, which rises near Debenham, and expands into a long narrow arm of the German ocean, a little to the N. of Harwich.

Debenham, town of Eng. in Suffolk, near the head of the Doben, on the side of a hill, 24 ms. E. of Bury St. Edmund's, and 84 NE. of London. Lon. 1° 17' E. lat. 52° 22' N.

Debrecen, town of Upper Hungary, capital of a district of the same name. It is 106 ms. E. of Buda. Lon. 22° 11' E. lat. 47° 32' N.

Debretzin, town of Hungary, and the seat of a very respectable academy, possessing a library of upwards of 20,000 volumes. The number of students is considerable, exceeding 500. It is situated about 160 ms. ESE. from Vienna.

Decatur, pst. Otsego cy. N. Y., 9 ms. W. from West Union. Pop. 1820, 902.

Decatur, pstv. Adams cy. Ohio, 117 ms. SSW. from Columbus.

Decatur, pstv. Morgan cy. Al., about 200 ms. N. from Cahaba.

Decatur, tp. Brown cy. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 101.

Decatur, tp. Mifflin cy. Penn. Pop. 1820, 635.

Deccan, *Deccau*, or "*The South*" relatively with Indostan Proper to the N.; includes the extensive tract of country in Asia, which in its ordinary acceptation, means Carnatic and Orissa; that is the provinces of Candaise, Dowlatabad, Visiapour, Golconda, and the W. part of Berar. It is bounded on the N. by the river Nerubudda, by Bengal, and by Bahar; and the river Kistna forms its separation on the S., from the peninsula of Hindoostan. Candaise, Visiapour, and a part of Dowlatabad, are subject to the Mahrattas; the remainder, to the Nizam of the Deccan.

Deception, bay of N. America, on the Pacific ocean. Lon. W. C. 48° W. lat. 46° 12' N.

Deception Passage, strait of N. America no the Pacific Ocean. Lon. W. C. 48° W. lat. 47° 10' N.

Decision Cape, south point of an island lying between Prince of Wales' Island, and King George's Island. Lon. W. C. 56° 56' W. lat. 56° 5' N.

Decize, ancient town of France, in the department of Nievre and late province of Nivernoise, seated in an island formed by the Loire, 16 ms. SE. of Nevers. Lon. 4° 51' E. lat. 46° 50' N.

Deckendorf, town of Lower Bavaria, seated near the Danube, 37 ms. SE. of Ratisbon. It was taken by the Swedes in 1641. Lon. 12° 55' E. lat. 48° 42' N.

Deckerstown, pstv. Sussex cy. N. J., on the Papacrossing branch of Wallkill river, 20 ms. NNE. from Newtown, and 102, a little E. of N. from Trenton.

Deddington, town of Eng. in Oxfordshire. It is 16 ms. N. of Oxford, and 70 WNW. of London. Lon. 1° 12' W. lat. 52° 2' N.

Deidham, village of Eng. in Essex, noted for an ancient large church, which has a fine Gothic steeple. It is 6 ms. N. of Colchester.

Deidham, pst. and seat of justice, Norfolk cy. Mass., situated on the S. side of Charles river, about 11 ms. from Boston. Pop. 2493.

Dee, river of N. Wales, which rises in Merionethshire, in N. Wales, and runs E. to the borders of Denbighshire, where turning N. it washes the walls of Chester, and then with a broad channel falls into the Irish Sea.

Dee, river of Sld., which rises in Aberdeenshire, amid the mountains of Mar Forest, and flows through a wild country till it reaches the fertile vale of Brae-mar whence it proceeds in an easterly direction to Aberdeen below which it falls into the British Ocean. Over it there is a bridge of seven arches. It abounds with salmon, so as to form one of the greatest salmon fisheries in Sld.

Dee, river of Sld., which rises in the NW. part of Kircudbrightshire, and joining the Ken, below new Galloway, falls into the Irish Sea, at Kircudbright.

Deeping, town of Eng., in Lincolnshire, on the Welland, in a fenny country, 6 ms. E. of Stamford, and 90 N. of London. Lon. 0° 21' W. lat. 52° 42' N.

Deep Creek, psto. Pasquotank cy. N. C.

Deep River, in N. C., one of the main and higher branches of Cape Fear river.

Deer Creek, southwesternmost tp. Pickaway cy. Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 1532.

Deer Creek, psto. Norfolk cy. Virg. 9 ms. from Norfolk.

Deer Creek, tp. of Ohio, Madison cy. Pop. in 1820, 584.

Deerfield, pst. and tp. Rockingham cy. N. H., Pop. in 1820, 2133.

Deerfield, pst. Franklin cy. Mass., on the W. side of Connecticut river, 17 ms. N. from Northampton. Pop. in 1820, 1868.

Deerfield, tp. of Oneida cy. N. Y., opposite Utica, on the Mohawk. Pop. 1820, 2344.

Deerfield, pst. Cumberland cy. N. J. Pop. 1900.

Deerfield, tp. in the SE. angle of Portage cy. Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 430.

Deerfield, tp. of Morgan cy. Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 558.

Deerfield, tp. of Ross cy. Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 1804.

Deerfield river, rises in Ver., and flowing S. enters Mass., turns to nearly E. and falls into Connecticut river between Greenfield and Deerfield.

Deerfield, pstv. Augusta cy. Virg., by the pstrd. 152 ms. NNW. from Richmond.

Deerfield Sheet, pstv. in the northern part of Cumberland cy. N. J., and on Cohansey creek, between Woodbury and Bridgeton, 64 ms. SSW. from Trenton, and 35 S. from Philadelphia.

Deerring, pst. Hillsborough cy. N. H. Pop. in 1820, 1415.

Deer Isle, island and tp. Hancock cy. Maine, 9 ms. SE. from Castine. Pop. 1509.

Deerhurst, village of Eng., 3 ms. S. of Tewkesbury, in Gloucestershire, subject, by its low situation, to frequent inundations from the Severn.

Deer Park, pstv. Orange cy. N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 1340.

Deinse, or *Deynse*, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, on the Lis, 8 ms. SW. of Ghent. Lon. 3° 39' E. lat. 50° 59' N.

Deir-el-kamar, city of Asiatic Turkey, in the Pachalio of Syria, and the capital of the country of the Druses.

De Kalb, pst. St. Lawrence cy. N. Y., on Oswegatchie river, 20 ms. above its junction with St. Lawrence. Pop. 1820, 709.

De Kalb, C. H. and psto. De Kalb cy. Geo., marked on the psto. list, 701 ms. from W. C., and 158 from Milledgeville.

Delagoa, bay of Africa, on the Indian Ocean. Lat. 27° S.

Delaware, river of the U. S. The Delaware basin, intervening between that of Susquehannah and that of the Hudson, extends about 250 ms. from N. to S., with a mean width of 60 ms., extending over an area of 15,600 sqms. The

Delaware rises by two branches in the Catsbergs, draining the angle between the Susquehannah and Schoharie branch of Mohawk. The sources of the Delaware flow SW. by comparative courses, 50 ms., through Del. city, N. Y., unite at the NE. angle of Penn., and turn at right angles to a course of SE., following the latter direction, by comparative courses, 70 ms., to the NW. angle of N. J., and the base of the Kittatinny mountain; again turning with the mountain to the SW., follows that course, along its base, by comparative courses, 40 ms., to the mouth of Broadhead creek, where the river again turns, and passes the Kittatinny mountain. The general physiognomy of the Susquehannah and Delaware, every where remarkable, is in no other place so striking as in the valley between the Kittatinny mountain and the continuation of the Blue Ridge, below Easton and the mouth of the Lehigh. This river has a very crooked course above and even below the Blue Mountains; the country is very mountainous through which it passes, until it leaves the Watergap. It continues hilly along its banks, below the mountain as far down as Wells falls below the village of New Hope, in Bucks city. It has many rapids and shallows along its whole length, until it reaches Trenton falls, where it meets the tide. Boat navigation is very difficult above Easton. From Easton to the tide, the navigation has been improved, and at present, a very considerable trade is carried on in this part of the river.

In the Kittatinny valley, 25 ms., by comparative courses, below the Delaware Watergap, the Lehigh comes in from the NW.

The latter stream claims a very large share of attention, as being one of the great channels from which the city of Philadelphia, and indeed the whole Atlantic coast, is destined to receive exhaustless supplies of coal.

This branch of the Delaware rises in Wayne, Luzerne, and Northampton, and is, emphatically, a mountain stream. Flowing first to SW., curves to S. and SE., pierces the Kittatinny mountain, crosses the Kittatinny valley in a SE. direction, is turned by the SE. mountain at Allentown, where it winds to the NE., and joins the Delaware at the borough of Easton, after a comparative course of about 80 ms. See *Lehigh*. Below the SE. mountain, the Delaware turns to a SE. course 35 ms., to where it leaves the primitive, and falls into the alluvial formation at the head of tide water. Continuing over the alluvium 4 or 5 ms., the Delaware again turns to SW., nearly parallel to, and about 5 ms. distant from, the primitive ledge, in which direction it flows by comparative courses, 35 ms., to the mouth of the Schuylkill.

Respecting the Schuylkill, it is sufficient to observe, that, it has its principal sources in Northampton and Schuylkill counties: that its general course is from NW. to SE., by comparative courses, 120 ms. Few secondary rivers of the American continent are destined to become of equal importance with the Schuylkill as a channel of inland navigation. The general course of SW. is maintained by the Delaware, about 30 ms. below the mouth of the Schuylkill, or about 5 ms. below New Castle. Here the river, already considerably expanded in width,

opens into a wide triangular bay, 65 ms. in length, and 30 wide, between Capes Henlopen and May. See *Schuylkill*.

Delaware Bay, the estuary of the Delaware river, between N. J. and Penn., and between N. J. and Del. This bay in strictness commences at Trenton, at the head of tide water, but is usually computed from Fishers Point below New Castle to Capes May and Henlopen. Thus restricted it is about 65 ms. long, and varying in width from 3 to 30 ms. It admits the entrance of the largest vessels though much impeded by shoals.

Delaware, one of the U. States. This state is bounded by an exterior limit, from its

SE. angle at Fenwick's island to	
Cape Henlopen - - - - -	20 ms.
Along the right shore of Delaware bay - - - - -	90
Around the semicircle of 12 ms. radius from New Castle - - -	25
Thence nearly S. along Md. - - -	87
Thence due E. to Fenwick's Island - -	36

Having an entire outline of - - - 258 ms.
Area, 2120 sqms., equal to 1,356,800 acres.

Extreme length from S. to N. 96 ms.; greatest breadth along its S. boundary 36 ms.

Extending from lat. 38° 29' to 39° 54' N.

The state of Del. from its confined extent and position, presents the most uniform surface of any of the great political sections of the U. States. That part of Delaware bordering on Penn., rises into hills of some little elevation, and is extremely well watered. Receding, however, down Delaware bay, or rather along the intervening peninsula between that and Chesapeake Bay the face of the country becomes more monotonous, and finally sinks to a general level. Some parts of the lower sections of the state are marshy, some sandy, but interspersed with productive tracts. The respective fertility of the different divisions of the state can be seen by reference to the different eties. with their comparative pop.

In the northern part of the state the soil is well adapted to the production of grain and pasturage. Grain and flour are therefore staple commodities. For the manufacture of the latter article few places in any country can possess greater natural facilities, than does higher Del. Brandywine creek rising on the primitive and secondary formations in Penn. is precipitated over considerable rapids in its passage from the primitive rock to the alluvial tract below. Red Clay and White Clay creeks, branches of Christiana river present similar features to Brandywine, and taken together, afford an uncommon assemblage of seats for mills and other manufactures. Much has been done to improve those natural advantages. Manufactories of paper, gunpowder, and cotton and woollen goods have been extensively established. A canal to unite the Delaware and Chesapeake bays, and to cross the state of Del., was undertaken in May 1804. This enterprise, after considerable labour and funds had been expended, was from various causes suspended, in 1805; but now, (1822) is again revived, with the most flattering hopes of success.

For political and legal purposes Del. is subdivided

divided into the following cities; having the pop. respectively annexed in 1820.

New Castle	- - -	27,899
Kent	- - -	20,793
Sussex	- - -	24,057
		<hr/> 72,749

In the convention held at Philadelphia in 1787, the inhabitants were computed at 37,000. According to the census of 1790, they amounted to 50,000; in 1800, they had risen to 64,273.

Delaware, city. N. Y.; bounded by Penn. SW., Broome W., Otsego N., Schoharie and Greene NE., and Ulster and Sullivan SE.; length 45 ms., mean width 36; area 1620 sqms. Surface hilly in general, and in part mountainous. Soil nevertheless fertile, and productive in grain, fruits and meadow grasses. Chief town, Delhi. Pop. 1820, 26,587. Ctl. lat. 42° 18' lon. W. C. 2° E.

Delaware, city. Penn., on the Delaware river; bounded by Delaware river SE., state of Del. SW., Chester NW., Montgomery and Philadelphia cities NE.; length 20 ms., mean width 10; area 200 sqms. Surface generally hilly, with a soil naturally productive, and much improved in many places by artificial means. The staples of this city. consist of grain, flour, fruit, and an indefinite number of articles for the Philadelphia market. Chief town, Chester. Pop. 1820, 14,810. Ctl. lat. 39° 55', lon. W. C. 1° 33'. According to an estimate made by several intelligent persons of this city, in 1822, of the various water manufactures it then contained, including grist mills, saw mills, cotton factories, &c. they amounted to 144.

Delaware City.—We learn that a new city has recently been handsomely laid out at the mouth of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, which is called "*Delaware City*." A Post Office is about to be established there—it is within 6 ms. of New Castle, 11 from Wilmington, about 2 from Port Penn, and opposite Port Delaware. The streets run at right angles, and many of the lots have met a ready sale at Philadelphia. It is thought that it will soon become an important commercial depot, and some establishments are already in operation and others are in contemplation.—*Balt. Pat.*

Delaware, tp. Wayne city. Penn.

Delaware, tp. Mercer city. Penn. Pop. in 1820, 424.

Delaware, town of Virg., King William city., on the point between the Pamunky and Matapony rivers.

Delaware, city. Ohio, on Sciota and Whitestone rivers, and on Alum creek; bounded by Franklin S., Madison SW., Union W., Marion N., and Knox and Licking E.; length 27 ms., mean breadth 24; area about 650 sqms. Surface rather waving than hilly; soil in general productive. Chief town, Delaware. Pop. 1820, 7659. Ctl. lat. 40° 20' lon. W. C. 6° W.

Delaware, pstv. and seat of justice, Delaware city. Ohio, on Whitestone branch of Sciota, 25 ms. N. of Columbus. N. lat. 48° 18', lon. W. C. 6° 5' W.

Delery, seigniory, L. C., Huntingdon city., on the Sorelle river, 27 ms. SSE. from Montreal. Isle Aux Noix is in this seigniory.

Delft, city of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Holland. It is clean and well built, with canals in the streets, planted on each side with trees. It is about 2 ms. in circumference, and has a fine arsenal well furnished. It is noted for a considerable manufacture of earthen ware. It is seated on the Schie, 8 ms. NW. of Rotterdam, and 30 ms. SW. of Amsterdam. Lon. 4° 24' E. lat. 52° 4' N.

Delfshaven, fortified town of Holland, on the N. side of the Mease, with a canal to Delft, &c. It is between Rotterdam and Schiedam, not 3 ms. from each.

Delfzj, fortress of the kingdom of the Netherlands on the river Damster, 13 ms. NE. of Groningen.

Delhi, province of Hindoostan Proper; bounded on the NW. by Lahore, on the NE. by Serinagur, on the E. by the Rohilla country, on the S. by Agra, and on the W. by Moultan. Having been the seat of continual wars for above 50 years, it is almost depopulated; and a tract of country that possess every advantage that can be desired from nature, contains the most miserable of inhabitants. It is now all that remains to the Great Mogul of his once extensive empire.

Delhi, capital of a province of the same name, in Hindoostan Proper, seated on the river Jumna. It is the nominal capital of all Hindoostan, and was the actual capital during the greatest part of the time since the Mahometan conquest. In 1738, when Nadir Shah invaded Hindoostan, he entered Delhi, and dreadful were the massacres and famine that followed; 100,000 of the inhabitants perished by the sword; and plunder, to the amount of 62,000,000*l.* sterling, was said to be collected. The same calamities they endured on the subsequent invasions of Abdalla, king of Candahar. Delhi is 80 ms. NNE. of Bombay. Lon. 77° 40' E. 28° 37' N.

Delhi, pstv. and seat of justice, Del. city. N. Y., on the Coquago branch of Delaware. N. lat. 42° 18', lon. W. C. 2° 5' E.

Delhi, tp. Del. city. N. Y., including the foregoing village. Pop. 1820, 2285.

Delichi, river of Albania, the Acheron of the ancient poets, who feigned it to be in hell.

Delmenhorst, town of Westphalia, in the city of Delmenhorst, belonging to Denmark. It is seated on the Delm, near the Weser, 8 ms. SW. of Bremen.

Delos, island of the Archipelago, now called *Dili*. There are abundance of fine ruins supposed to be of the temples of Diana and Apollo, whose birth-place it is said to be. It is 6 ms. in circumference, but now destitute of inhabitants. Lon. 25° 59' E. lat. 37° 30' N.

Delphi, or *Delphos*, town of Livadia, seated in a valley, near mount Parnasus. It was famous for the oracle of Apollo, which people came from all parts to consult.

Delphi, pstv. Onondago city. N. Y.

Delsperg, town of Switzerland, in the bishopric of Basle, 10 ms. NW. of Soleure. Lon. 7° 23' E. lat. 47° 17' N.

Delta, part of Lower Egypt, between the branches of the Nile and the Mediterranean. The ancients called it the isle of Delta, because it is in the shape of a triangle, like the Greek letter of that name. It is 130 ms. along the coast from

Damietta to Alexandria, and 70 on the sides from the place where the Nile begins to divide itself. It is the most plentiful country of all Egypt, and it rains more here than in other parts; but its fertility is chiefly owing to the inundations of the Nile. The principal towns on the coast are Damietta, Rosetta, and Alexandria. It is from the estuary of the Nile having been designated by the Greek Delta, that the regions near the mouths of all large alluvial rivers are now so named, though of very different outlines.

Delvinaki, village of European Turkey, in Albania, 30 ms. NW. from Joannin, inhabited by perhaps 2000 Greeks, who are chiefly employed in Agriculture. It is a place of some trade, being situated on the main route from Butrinto to Joannin, distant from the former place in a nearly NE. direction, 50 ms.

Delvino, town of European Turkey, in Albania, 20 ms. inland, and eastward from Butrinto, and about 30 ms. SW. from Delvinaki. These two towns have been often confounded, but are very distinct, the former being much the most considerable place, containing 8000 inhabitants. Says Hobhouse, from Butrinto it is 7 hours (21 ms.) in an eastern direction to Delvino, a town of 8000 inhabitants, and the seat of a Pasha of two tails, now, (1809,) subdued by Ali. From Delvino it is 3 hours NE. to the village of Navitza, and thence 7 hours more and in the same direction, to Delvinaki.

Demer, river which rises in the bishopric of Liege, waters Hasselt, Diest, Sichein, Arschot, and Mechlin, below which it joins the Senne, and takes the name of Rupel.

Demerara, river of S. America, in Guiana, rises at about lat. 4° N., and flowing nearly N. 200 ms., falls into the Atlantic ocean, 10 ms. E. from the mouth of the Isiquibo river.

Demerara, province of Guiana, lying on both sides of the Demerara river. It was ceded to Great Britain, by the king of the Netherlands, in 1814.

Demerary, settlement in Guiana, on a river of the same name, 3 leagues W. of Paramaribo.

Demmin, ancient town of Pomerania, in the duchy of Stettin, seated on the river Peen. Lon. 13° 22' E. lat. 53° 52' N.

Demona, fort of Piedmont, on the river Sture, 10 ms. SW. of Coni. Lon. 7° 28' E. lat. 48° 18' N.

Demopolis, pstv. Marengo cty. AL, about 70 ms. NW. from Cahaba.

Demott's corner, pstv. Seneca cty. N. Y.

Denain, village of France, in the department of the North and late province of Hainault. It is seated on the Scheldt, 8 ms. W. of Valenciennes.

Denbigh, cty.-town of Denbighshire, situate on the side of a rocky hill, on a branch of the river Clwyde, 27 ms. W. of Chester, and 208 NW. of London. Lon. 3° 33' W. lat. 53° 11' N.

Denbighshire, cty. of Wales, bounded on the S. by Merioneth and Montgomery shires, on the N. by Flintshire and the Irish Sea, on the W. by Caernarvon and part of Merionethshire. It is about 40 ms. long and 21 broad. The air is wholesome, but sharp; the cty. being pretty hilly, and the snow lying long on the tops of the mountains. The soil in general is barren. The chief commodities are black cattle, sheep,

goats, rye, and lead ore. The cty. sends two members to Parliament. Pop. 1801, 60,352, in 1811, 64,240, and in 1821, 74,511.

Dender, river of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Hainault, which waters Leuze, Ath, Lessines, Grammont, Ninove, and Alost, and joins the Scheldt at Dendermonde.

Dendermonde, city of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Flanders. It is surrounded by marshes and fine meadows, which can be covered with water, and is seated at the confluence of the Dender and Sceldt, 16 ms. W. of Mechlin. Lon. 4° 10' E. lat. 51° 3' N.

Denia, ancient seaport of Spain, in Valencia. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, on the Mediterranean, 52 ms. E. of Alicant. Lon. 0° 36' E. lat. 38° 44' N.

Denmark, kingdom of Europe: bounded on the E. by the Baltic sea, W. and N. by the ocean, and S. by Germany. The country is generally flat, and the soil sandy. The air is rendered foggy by the neighbourhood of the seas and lakes, of which it is full; but it has no considerable river. Denmark, properly so called, consists of Jutland, and the islands of Zealand and Funen, with the little isles about them. The king of Denmark's dominions, however, contain the duchy of Holstein, Iceland, the Farroe islands, and also Norway till lately; but in consequence of Denmark being in alliance with France, during the grand confederacy against that power, in 1813, the allies, under the crown prince of Sweden, soon after the battle of Leipsic, entered the king's dominions in the North of Germany, and after several severe battles, in which the Danes had to contend with very superior numbers, the king was compelled to conclude a treaty, wherein he ceded Norway to Sweden, and was to receive in exchange, Swedish Pomerania, and the Isle of Rugen. In the East Indies, Denmark possesses Tranquebar on the coast of Coromandel, and the Nicobar islands; in the West Indies, the islands of St. Thomas, St. Croix, and St. John; Christianburg on the coast of Guinea; and a small part of Greenland. Denmark was once a limited and elective monarchy; but, in 1660, it was made absolute and hereditary, by a revolution almost unparalleled in history; a free people voluntarily resigning their liberties into the hands of their sovereign. The inhabitants are protestants since the year 1522, when they embraced the confession of Augsburg. The manners and customs of the superior classes differ little from those in other parts of Europe; but the peasantry continue in a state of vassalage, except those of the crown. The revenues, which arise from the crown and duties, are supposed to amount to 1,500,000*l.* a year. The harbours of Denmark are well calculated for trade; and commercial companies are established to the East Indies, West Indies, and Africa. The produce of Denmark, beside fir and other timber, is black cattle, horses, butter, tallow, hides, pitch, tar, fish, oil, and iron. Copenhagen is the capital.

Denmark now contains:

	Population.
Jutland	400,000
The islands of Zealand, Funen, Langland, Laland, Falster, &c.	550,000

Holstein, - - - -	350,000
Sleswick - - - -	300,000
Lauenburgh - - - -	40,000
Iceland - - - -	60,000
Faroe Islands, - - - -	5,000
Settlements in the East and West Indies - - - -	100,000
	<hr/> 1,805,000 <hr/>

Denmark, pstv. Lewis cy. N. Y., on Black river, on the road from Utica to Sackett's Harbour.

Denmark, tp. Lewis cy. N. Y. Pop. 1820, 1745.

Denmark, pst. Oxford cy. Maine, on Saco river. Pop. 1820, 792.

Denmark, tp. Ashtabula cy. Ohio, 6 ms. E. from Jefferson.

Dennis, pst. Barnstable cy. Mass. about 8 ms. from Barnstable. Pop. 1820, 1997.

Dennis, pstv. Amelia cy. Virg.

Dennis Creek, pstv. Cape May cy. N. J.; by the pst. 101 ms. nearly S. from Trenton. The village of Dennis Creek stands on a creek of that name, about 30 ms. S. by E. from Bridgeton.

Dennysville, pst. Washington cy. Maine, on the left bank of Denny's river, 23 ms. NE. from Machias, and 17 NW. from Eastport.

Denny's River, rises in Madybemp lake, Washington cy. Maine, and flowing SE., falls into Cobbescook bay.

Denton, pstv. and capital of Caroline cy. Md.; standing on the E. side of Choptank river, about 7 ms. E. from Hillsborough, and 8 S. from Greensborough. N. lat. 39° and lon. 1° E. from W. C. intersect in this city.

Dentrecasteaux's Channel, separates Bruny's Island from Van Dieman's land.

Deny's, St., town of France in the department of Paris. Here is an ancient and magnificent church, in which were the tombs of many of the French kings; and in the Treasury, among other curiosities, the swords of St. Lewis and the Maid of Orleans, and the sceptre of Charlemagne. It is seated on the river Croull, near the Seine, 5 ms. N. of Paris. Lon. 2° 26' E. lat. 48° 56' N.

Deposit, psto. Delaware cy. N. Y., on Delaware river, 105 ms. W. from Catskill.

Depot, psto. Monroe cy. Mich. territory, 58 ms. SW. from Detroit.

Deptford, town of Eng. in Kent, 4 ms. E. of London. It has a bridge over the river at Ravensborn, near its influx into the Thames, where it once had a deep ford from whence it had its name. It is remarkable for its fine docks, and for the king's yard and storehouses. It was anciently called West Greenwich. It is divided into Upper and Lower Deptford, and has two parish churches. Here is a hospital, incorporated by Henry VIII., called Trinity House of Deptford Strond. It contains 21 houses; a more modern structure, and a finer one, called Trinity Hospital contains 38. Both these are for decayed pilots, or masters of ships, or their widows, who have a handsome monthly allowance. Deptford is 4 ms. E. from London. Lon. 0° 4' E. lat. 51° 30' N.

Deptford, tp. Gloucester cy. N. J. Pop. 1820, 3281.

Derbane, river of Lou., in the parishes of Natchitoches and Ouachitta; it rises in a hilly pine ridge in the parish of Natchitoches, interlocking with the sources of Dacheet and Black Lake rivers. The entire length of the Derbane is about 80 ms., it enters Ouachitta 3 ms. above fort Miro. This little stream is navigable at high water 50 or 40 ms.; some good farming lands lie along the outer vales, between the water courses and hills, but in general, the country drained by the Derbane, is open unproductive pine woods.

Derbane, small river of Lou.; rises in the parish of the interior of Lafourche, and flowing SE. falls into the Gulf of Mexico, 10 ms. W. from the mouth of Lafourche river.

Derbane, creek, or (*bayou*) of Lou., in Opelousas, falls into the Courtableau from the left.

Derbent, seaport and fortress of Persia, in the province of Schirvan, on the W. coast of the Caspian sea. The town is inhabited chiefly by Persians, Tartars, and a few Armenians. It is said to have been built by Alexander the Great, and is surrounded by high brick walls. The fortress surrendered to the Russians, in May, 1796, after a siege of 10 days. It is seated at the foot of Mount Caucasus. Lon. 50° E. lat. 42° 8' N.

Derby, cy. town of Eng. in Derbyshire, on the Derwent, over which is a handsome stone bridge. In 1734, a machine was erected here by Sir Thomas Lombe, for the manufacturing of silk, the model of which was brought from Italy. Derby possesses also a considerable manufacture of silk, cotton, fine worsted stockings, and has a fabric of porcelain, equal, if not superior in quality, to any in the kingdom. Several hands are employed in the lapidary and jewellery branches; and Derbyshire marbles, spars, and crystals, are wrought into a variety of ornamental articles. Derby sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor. It is 36 ms. N. of Coventry and 126 NNW. of London. Lon. 1° 25' W. lat. 52° 58' N.

Derby, pstv. New Haven cy. Conn. on the left bank of the Housatonic, at its junction with the Naugatuck river. This place is remarkable for its mills and other manufactories, erected at the falls of the Naugatuck and Eight Mile rivers.

Derby, pst. Orleans cy. Ver., on Lake Memphramagog. Pop. 1820, 710.

Derby, tp. New Haven cy. Conn. Pop. 1820, 2088.

Derbyshire, cy. of Eng., bounded on the N. by Yorkshire, on the E. by Nottinghamshire, on the S. by Leicestershire and Warwickshire, on the W. by Staffordshire, and on the NW. by Cheshire. It lies in the diocese of Litchfield and Coventry, sends four members to parliament, and contains six hundreds, 11 market towns, and 106 parishes. It is near 59 ms. in length from S. to N.; about 34 in breadth on the N. side, but on the S. not more than 6. The principal rivers are the Derwent, Dove, Erwash and Trent. Pop. 1801, 161,142, in 1811, 185,487, and in 1821, 213,333.

Dereham, town of Eng. in Norfolk. The market is noted for wool and yarn. It is 14 ms. W. of Norwich, and 100 NNE. of London. Lon. 1° E. lat. 52° 42' N.

Devenburg, town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Halberstadt.

Devesote, or *Deiroute*, town of Egypt, in the isle formed by the canal from Cairo to Rosetta. Here is a magnificent temple. Lon. $31^{\circ} 45' E.$ lat. $30^{\circ} 45' N.$

Dermott, tp. Fayette cty. Penn. Pop. 1820, 2379.

Derne, town of Barbary. It is the capital of a district in Tripoli, near the coast. Lon. $31^{\circ} 45' E.$ lat. $30^{\circ} 40' N.$

Derry, tp. Dauphin cty. Penn., on the Swazara creek, 12 ms. from Harrisburg. Pop. 1820, 2256.

Derry, tp. Mifflin cty. Penn. Pop. 1820, 1551.

Derry, tp. Westmoreland cty. Penn. Pop. 1820, 2301.

Derry, tp. Columbia cty. Penn. Pop. 1820, 1662.

Derry, tp. Guernsey cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 902.

Derp, town of Russia, in the government of Riga, with a University. It lies near the river Ambee, 50 ms. NW. of Pskof. Lon. $26^{\circ} 15' E.$ lat. $58^{\circ} 30' N.$

De Ruyter, pst. in the SW. angle of Madison cty. N. Y. Pop. 1820, 1214.

Derwent, river of Eng. in Devonshire, which rises in the high Peak, passes Derby, and empties itself into the Trent, on the borders of Leicestershire.

Derwent, river of Eng. in Yorkshire, which rising in the N. riding, flows into the Ouse below York.

Derwent, river of Eng. in Durham, which flowing for some time between Durham and Northumberland, falls into the Tyne, above Newcastle.

Derwent, river of Eng. in Cumberland, which flowing through the lakes of Derwent-water, and Bassenthwaite water to Cockermouth, enters the Irish Sea near Workington.

Derwent-water, lake of Eng. in Cumberland, in the vale of Keswick. It is 3 ms. in length, and a mile and a half wide. Five islands rise out of this lake, which add greatly to the beauty of the appearance. On one of them is an elegant modern-built house.

Desaguero, river of South America, See *Colorado*.

Desaguero, river of South America in La Paz, flows north into lake Titicaca.

Desacada, one of the French Caribbee Islands, in the W. Indies. It is 10 ms. long and 5 broad, and is generally the first land that is made in sailing to the W. Indies. Lon. $61^{\circ} 20' W.$ lat. $16^{\circ} 40' N.$

Desecado, Cape, on the NW. coast of Terra del Fuego. Lon. W. C. $0^{\circ} 15' E.$ lat. $52^{\circ} 52' S.$

Des Moines, large branch of the Mississippi, rises at N. lat. $43^{\circ} 40'$ and lon. W. C. $18^{\circ} W.$ It thence flows SE. by comparative courses 350 ms. falls into the Mississippi, about 130 ms. by water above the mouth of Missouri.

Derna, river of Russia, joins the Dnieper from the NE. at Kiow.

Desolation Cape, on the SW. coast of Terra del Fuego, S. America. Lon. W. C. $10^{\circ} 30' E.$ lat. $54^{\circ} 55' S.$

Desolation Cape, of Greenland. Lon. W. C. $30^{\circ} E.$ lat. $61^{\circ} 45' N.$

Despage. See *Fox river*.

Des Plaines, river, branch of Illinois, rises to the W. from lake Michigan, and flowing S. joins the Kankakee from the E. and forms Illinois. At seasons of high water a channel is open between the Des Plaines and Chicago rivers. See *Chicago*.

Dessau, strong town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and province of Anhalt. It belongs to its own prince, and is seated on the Elbe, 37 ms. N. of Leipsic. Lon. $12^{\circ} 22' E.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 53' N.$

Destruction, or *Queen Hythe*, island of the U. S. in the Pacific Ocean on the coast of N. America. Lon. W. C. $47^{\circ} 50' W.$ lat. $47^{\circ} 37' N.$

Dethmold, town of Westphalia, on the river Wehara, 15 ms. N. of Paderborn. Lon. $8^{\circ} 55' E.$ lat. $52^{\circ} N.$

Detroit, pst. and capital of Mich. territory. It is situated on the western bank of the strait St. Clair, or Detroit river, between Lake Erie and Lake St. Clair; 18 ms. N. of the W. end of the former, and 9 ms. below the latter. Fort Detroit is of an oblong figure, built with stockades, and advantageously situated, with one entire side commanding the river. The town is near a mile in circumference, and previous to its being burned in January, 1805, enclosed about 300 houses and a Roman Catholic church, built in a regular manner, with parallel crossing each other at right angles. It is rising again on a large scale, with wider streets. For 8 ms. below, and the same distance above Detroit, on both sides of the river, the country is divided into regular and well cultivated plantations, and from the contiguity of the farmers' houses to each other, they appear as two long extended villages. The inhabitants, who were mostly French, were about 2000 in number, in 1778, 500 of whom were as good marksmen as the Indians themselves, and as well accustomed to the woods. They raise large flocks of black cattle, and great quantities of corn, which they grind by windmills, and manufacture into excellent flour. The chief trade of Detroit consists in a barter of coarse European goods with the natives for furs, deer skins, tallow, &c. The exports from this place for the year 1804, amounted to 38,028 dollars. By the treaty of Greenville, August 3, 1795, the Indians have ceded to the U. S. the post of Detroit, and all the land to the N. the W. and S. of it, of which the Indian title has been extinguished by gifts or grants to the French or English governments. In 1807, the Indians, for \$59,500 ceded to the U. S. about 50,000,000 of acres, extending from fort Defiance on the Miami, 260 ms. on that river, lake Erie, the Detroit river and lake, the river St. Clair and lake Huron, including all the streams falling into those waters. The fort, &c. was delivered up by the British in July, 1796, according to treaty. Lon. W. C. $5^{\circ} 50' W.$ lat. $42^{\circ} 25' N.$

Detroit, River or Strait of St. Clair, issues from lake St. Clair, and enters the W. end of lake Erie, forming part of the boundary line between the U. S. and U. C. In ascending it its entrance is more than 3 ms. wide, but it perceptibly diminishes, so that opposite the fort, 18 ms. from lake Erie, it does not exceed half a mile in width; and from thence to St. Clair, it widens more than a mile. The chan-

nel of the strait is gentle, and wide and deep enough for shipping of great burthen, although it is incommoded by several islands, one of which is more than 7 ms. in length. These islands are of a fertile soil, and from their situation afford a very agreeable appearance. The length of the river is 28 ms., and several streams fall into it, chiefly from the north-west, viz. Bauche, Clara, Curriere, Detroit and Huron rivers. There are several windmills on the Detroit, and an orchard adjoining almost every house. The settlers are numerous, and the improvements handsome and extensive. When the trees are in blossom, the prospect as you pass through the strait is perhaps as delightful as any in the world.

Detroit, le Petit, on the Ottawa river, is below the upper main forks of the Ottawa river.

Dettingen, village of Germany, in the territory of Hanau, between Hanau and Aschaffenburg, 4 ms. from each.

Deva, seaport of Spain, on the bay of Biscay, in the province of Guipuscoa, 15 ms. SE. of Bilbao. Lon. $2^{\circ} 40'$ W. lat. $43^{\circ} 24'$ N.

Devento, town of Balaria, with a Greek archbishop's see, seated on the river Paniza, 65 ms. NE. of Adrianople. Lon. $37^{\circ} 33'$ E. lat. $42^{\circ} 33'$ N.

Deventer, city of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, and the capital of Overysse, with a university. It is surrounded by strong walls, and seated on the river Yssel, 50 ms. E. of Amsterdam. Lon. $5^{\circ} 56'$ E. lat. $52^{\circ} 18'$ N.

Deverte, bay of New Brunswick, on the NE. coast. Lon. W. C. $13^{\circ} 10'$ E. lat. 46° N.

Devetto, or *Zagoria*, town in Bulgaria, not far from the see of a Greek archbishop. It is situated near the Black Sea, 100 ms. N. of Constantinople. Lon. $27^{\circ} 22'$ E. lat. $42^{\circ} 25'$ N.

Devizes, borough of Eng. in Wilts with a manufacture of serges and other woollen stuffs. It is seated on a hill, sends 2 members to parliament, and is 24 ms. NW. of Salisbury, and 89 W. of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 2'$ W. lat. $51^{\circ} 20'$ N.

Devon, river of Sld. Perthshire, over which, in the beautiful vale of Glendevon, is a great curiosity, called the Rumbling Bridge. It consists of one arch, thrown over a horrible chasm, worn by the river, about 80 feet deep, and very narrow. In other places, the river has forced its way in a surprising manner, through the rocks. At the Chaldron-lin, it has worn away the softer parts of the stone, and formed immense pits, into which the water falls with a tremendous noise. Below this, the whole river is precipitated in one sheet, from a height of 40 feet.

Devonshire, cty. of Eng., 70 ms. long and 64 broad, bounded on the NW. and N. by the Bristol channel, E. by Somersetshire and Dorsetshire, SE. and S. by the English channel, and W. by Cornwall. It contains 1,600,000 acres; is divided into 32 hundreds, and 398 parishes; and has one city and 35 market towns. The air is so mild in the valleys, that the myrtle grows unsheltered; but it is cold and bleak on the mountains. The soil is various, for the lower grounds are naturally fertile, and the hills are very barren. In the eastern part there is plenty of good corn, and fine pasturage for sheep, where the grounds are dry and chalky.

The southern part is remarkably fertile; and fruit trees are plentiful, especially apples, with which a great quantity of cider is made.

On the coast is found a peculiar rich sand, of singular service to the husbandmen. The middle part is occupied by the forest of Dartmoor. The western part abounds with game, especially hares, pheasants, and wood-cocks; and here is a bird so very small that it is reputed a humming-bird, and like that constructs its nest on the extreme branches of trees. Devonshire was formerly more celebrated for its mines than even Cornwall; although the latter has nearly monopolized the trade, the stannary laws in some degree remain in force. Here are veins of loadstone; likewise quarries of good stone and slate, great quantities of which are exported. In the SW. parts are much marble, and in many places marble rocks are the basis of the high road. The principal rivers are the Tamar, Taw, Torridge, Ex, Teign, and Dart. Exeter is the capital. Pop. in 1801, 343,001, in 1811, 383,308, and in 1821, 439,040.

Deuprag, town of Tibet, in the cty. of Sinia-gur, seated at the conflux of the Allaknandara with the Ganges, 23 ms. S. of Sinia-gur.

Deux Points, or *Zewybrucken*, late dutchy of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. The country, is mountainous, but celebrated for mines of quicksilver, and yields abundance of corn, wood, and wine.

Deux Points, town of Germany, once the capital of the dutchy of the same name, with a magnificent palace. It is seated on the Erbach, 49 ms. NNW. of Strasburg, and 50 SW. of Mentz. Lon. $7^{\circ} 28'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 15'$ N.

Devon, cty. U. C., S., off the St. Lawrence, between Hertford and Cornwallis counties.

Dexter, pstv. southern part of Penobscot cty. Maine, 125 ms. NE. from Portland.

Diarbeck, or *Diarbekir*, province of Asiatic Turkey, between the Tigris and Euphrates; bounded on the N. by Armenia, E. by Kurdistan, S. by Irac-Arabia, and W. by Syria. It was the ancient Mesopotamia.

Diarbekir, town of Asiatic Turkey, capital of the province of Diarbek, and the residence of a pacha. The Turks are more affable here than in other places, with regard to the Christians, who are about 20,000 in number. It has a great trade in Red Turkey leather, and cotton cloth of the same colour. It is seated on the Tigris 150 ms. NNE. of Aleppo. Lon. $39^{\circ} 40'$ E. lat. $37^{\circ} 18'$ N.

Dias Creek, pstv. Cape May cty. N. J., by pstvd. 108 ms. S. from Trenton.

Dickinson, tp. Franklin cty. N. Y. Pop. 1820, 495.

Dickinson, tp. Cumberland cty. Penn. Pop. 1820, 2007.

Dickinson's, pstv. Franklin cty. Virg., 207 ms. SW. by W. from Richmond.

Dick's, river, Kent.; rises in Rockcastle, and Lincoln counties, and flowing NNW, separates Mercer from Garrard counties, falls into Kentucky river, 10 ms. NE. from Harrodsburg.

Dickson, cty. W. Ten.; bounded by Hickman S., Humphreys W., Stewart NW. Montgomery, N., Robertson NE., and Davidson and Williamson E., length 36 ms, mean width 30; area 1080. Surface hilly in general; soil generally

of but middling quality. Chief town, Charlotte. Pop. 1820, 5190. Ctl. lat. 36° N. lon. W. C. 10° 34' W.

Die, town of France in the department of Drome and late province of Dauphiny. It was lately an episcopal see, and is seated on the Drome, 24 ms. SE. of Valence. Lon. 5° 23' E. lat. 44° 42' N.

Diepholt, town of Westphalia, capital of a country of the same name, subject to the elector of Hanover. It is seated on the Dummer Lake, 30 ms. NW. of Minden. Lon. 8° 43' E. lat. 52° 36' N.

Dieppe, town of France in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, with a good harbour, formed by the mouth of the river Arques, an old castle, and two piers. It is not now so considerable as formerly. It is 30 ms. N. of Rouen, and 132 NW. of Paris. Lon. 1° 9' E. lat. 49° 55' N.

Diesenhofeen, considerable town of Switzerland, in Thurgaus, seated on the Rhine, 5 ms. S. of Schaffhausen. Lon. 8° 42' E. lat. 47° 35' N.

Diest, town of Austrian Brabant, on the river Demer, 15 ms. NE. of Louvain. Lon. 5° 9' E. lat. 50° 59' N.

Dietz, town of Weteravia, capital of a city of the same name, with a strong castle. It is subject to the prince of Nassau-Dillenburg, and is seated on the Lohr, 16 ms. E. of Coblenz. Lon. 7° 35' E. lat. 50° 12' N.

Dieuze, town of France, now in the department of Meurthe lately in the province of Lorraine, remarkable for wells of salt water, which produce much salt. It is seated on the Scille, 22 ms. NE. of Nancy. Lon. 6° 45' E. lat. 48° 53' N.

Dies, St. town of France, in the department of the Vosges and late province of Lorraine. It is seated on the Meurthe, 30 ms. SE. of Lunéville. Lon. 7° 4' E. lat. 48° 20' N.

Digby, tp. of Nova Scotia, on the bay of Annapolis, 13 ms. SW. from Annapolis.

Dighton, pst. and port of entry, Bristol city, Mass., on the right side of Taunton river, 39 ms. S. from Boston, and 7 ms. S. from Taunton. Pop. 1820, 633.

Dingman's Ferry, pst. Pike city, Penn.

Dignan, town of Istria, three ms. from the Gulf of Venice. Lon. 13° 3' E. lat. 45° 10' N.

Digne, town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps and late province of Provence, with a bishop's see. It is famous for its hot baths, and is seated 30 ms. S. by W. of Embrun. Lon. 6° 12' E. lat. 44° 10' N.

Dijon, ancient city of France, in the department of Cote d'Or and late province of Burgundy. It has an academy of sciences and belles-lettres. The public structures are very fine. Dijon is seated in a pleasant plain, which produces excellent wine, between two small rivers, 48 ms. NE. of Autun. The inhabitants are computed at 20,000. Lon. 5° 7' E. lat. 47° 19' N.

Dili. See Delos.

Dilla Mount, remarkable promontory on the Malabar coast, 29 ms. N. by W. of Tellicherry. Lon. 75° 2' E. lat. 12° 1' N.

Dillenburg, town of Weteravia, capital of a city of the same name, subject to the prince of Nassau Dillenburg. It is 22 ms. NW. of Marburg. Lon. 8° 27' E. lat. 50° 48' N.

Dillengen, town of Suabia, with a university.

Here the bishop of Augsburg resides. It is seated near the Danube, 17 ms. NE. of Augsburg. Lon. 10° 20' E. lat. 48° 30' N.

Dilliardville, village Rutherford city, Ten.

Dullberg, pst. York city, Penn.

Dimotuc, town of Romania, on a mountain, surrounded by the Merizza, 12 ms. SW. of Adrianople. Lon. 26° 15' E. lat. 41° 35' N.

Dinant, town of France, now in the department of the N. Coast, lately in the province of Bretagne. It is seated on a craggy mountain, at the foot of which is the river Hance, 20 ms. S. of St. Malo. Lon. 1° 58' W. lat. 48° 20' N.

Dinant, town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Leige, near the Meuse, 12 ms. S. of Namur. Lon. 4° 58' E. lat. 50° 17' N.

Dinamondy, town of Eng. in Merionethshire, 18 ms. S. of Bala, and 196 NW. of London. Lon. 3° 40' W. lat. 52° 37' N.

Dinchurch, village of Eng. in Kent. in Romney Marsh. It is 3 ms. NE. of Romney.

Dinckenspil, town of Suabia, seated on the river Wernitz. It has a great and little council: the former is a mixture of Roman Catholics and Lutherans, but the little one is all Roman Catholics. It carries on a trade in cloth and reaping-hooks, and is 37 ms. SW. of Nuremberg. Lon. 10° 20' E. lat. 49° N.

Dingelfing, town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, seated on the Isar, 20 ms. NE. of Landshut. Lon. 12° 36' E. lat. 48° 40' N.

Dingle, seaport of Ireland, in the county of Derry, seated on Dingle Bay, 4 ms. W. of Limerick. Lon. 8° 40' W. lat. 52° 42' N.

Dingman's Ferry, over Delaware river, pst. Pike city, Penn. 28 ms. above Delaware Water Gap, and 8 below Milford.

Dingwall, royal borough of Stld. in Ross-shire, seated at the head of the Frith of Cromarty, 15 ms. W. of the town of Cromarty. Near it runs the river Conel, famous for producing pearls. Some linen yarn is manufactured here, and there is a lint-mill in the neighbourhood. Lon. 4° 23' W. lat. 57° 45' N.

Dinwiddie, city of Virg.; situated on the SW. side of Appomattox river, which separates it from Chesterfield city; bounded by Brunswick SW., Nottoway W., Amelia NW., Chesterfield NE., Prince George E., and Sussex and Greenville SE.; length 27, mean width 22 ms.; area about 600 sqms. Surface uneven, rather than hilly. Soil in many places of first quality, and in general good second rate land. Chief town, Petersburg. Pop. 1820, 13,792. Ctl. lat. 37° N. lon. W. C. 0° 45' W.

Dinwiddie, C. H. and pst. Dinwiddie city, Virg., 42 ms. S. from Richmond.

Disappointment, Cape, cape of the island of southern Geo. in the S. Pacific ocean. Lon. 36° 15' W. lat. 54° 58' S.

Disappointment, Cape. It is the N. point of the mouth of Columbia river. Lon. W. C. 48°, lat. 46° 19' N.

Dismal Swamp, marshy tract, on the coast of N. C., 50 ms. long and 30 broad. It occupies the whole country between Albemarle Sound and Pamlico Sound.

From the general course of the Blackwater and of the Chowan rivers, below their junction, an extensive flat peninsula is formed between Albemarle Sound, Chesapeake bay, and James'

river, of about 70 ms. in length, from N. to S., by 50 mean width, E. and W., or 3500 sqms. This extensive flat region is occupied by Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Chowan, and Gates cties. in N. C., and by the Isle of Wight, Nansemond, Norfolk, and Princess Anne cties. Virg. It is the central part which is occupied by the Dismal Swamp, but much of the residue is marshy, yet by the census of 1820, the 10 cties. comprise a pop. of 87,510 inhabitants. The canal already executed between the Albemarle Sound and Nansemond river, penetrates this tract.

As the Dismal Swamp canal is a very important link in the interior water intercommunication of the U. S., I have been induced to swell the article by introducing the following documents from the National Intelligencer of March 4th, 1826.

This canal originated as long ago as the 1st of December, 1787, by an act of the Assembly of Virg. which act was concurred in by the Legislature of N. C.: these acts incorporated a Company, with authority to construct a navigable canal from the waters of Elizabeth river, in the state of Virg., to the waters of Pasquotank river, in the state of N. C.

This canal, according to the original design, is nearly completed, and has been in the receipt of tolls for a considerable time.

The canal is 22½ ms. in length, in breadth 58 feet at the surface of the water, and in depth about 5½ feet. Its south end terminates at Joice's creek, which empties into the Pasquotank river, 30 ms. from its mouth, at Albemarle Sound.

By an act of the General Assembly of Virg., which is concurred in by the Legislature of N. C., the company is authorized to cut a canal, connecting the Dismal Swamp canal with the North West river, at any point which they may select. This canal, which will be 5 ms. in length, will accommodate the interest of a large portion of the citizens of Virg. and N. C., and so much increase the commerce and profits of the Dismal Swamp canal, as to make it an object to the Company to perfect this small work.

A short cut of a mile at the S. end would take the canal direct to Pasquotank river, and avoid Joice's creek.

To make the Dismal Swamp canal correspond with the Chesapeake and Delaware canal as near as circumstances will admit, is considered of an important national character—but owing to depth of water in the sounds of N. C., which it is to connect with the Bay of the Chesapeake—the depth of this canal need only adapt itself to the depth of these sounds.

It is believed that a vessel of a capacity to navigate the sounds and pass through the Dismal Swamp canal, will be capable of navigating the bays and passing through all the canals N. of the Chesapeake.

The locks on the Dismal Swamp canal are, in their dimensions, nearly equal to the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, and their floors are placed so far below the bottom of the canal as to admit the passage of vessels drawing 7 feet water—and of the burthen of 75 or 90 tons.

A fact is stated by the President of the Company, that there is at this time in the trace of

the canal a coaster from N. Y., having passed through two locks, taking in a cargo, and bound to the port at which she cleared.

When the canal is finished so as to accommodate itself with the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, a reasonable prospect opens of having a water communication from Boston to Beaufort. in N. C. in the course of a few years.

These documents were extracted from the report made in the Intelligencer, of the proceedings of Congress in the House of Representatives on "A Bill for the subscription of Stock in the Dismal Swamp Canal Company."

Diss, town of Eng. in Norfolk, on the river Waveney, on the side of a hill; and at the W. end of the town is a large muddy lake, abounding with eels. Here are manufactures of sail-cloth, linen cloth, hose, and stays. It is 19 ms. S. of Norwich, and 92 NNE. of London. Lon. 1° 9' E. lat. 52° 25' N.

Diu, island at the entrance of the Gulf of Cambay, in the Deccan of Hindoostan, 3 ms. long and 1 broad. On it is a large fortified town of the same name, built of freestone and marble, and it contains some fine churches, erected by the Portuguese, about the time they took possession of the island in 1515. It is pretty large, and fortified by a high stone wall, well furnished with cannon. The trade of the town, once so important is almost entirely removed to Surat. It is 180 ms. W. by S. of Surat, and 200 NW. of Bombay. Lon. 69° 52' E. lat. 20° 43' N.

Dividing Creek, psto. Cumberland ctty. N. J.

Dividing Creek, small stream of Virg., flowing into Chesapeake bay, between Northumberland and Lancaster cties.

Division, tp. NE. part of Tompkins ctty. N. Y.

Dixan, first town in Abyssinia, on the side of Taranta.

Dixfield, pst. Oxford ctty. Maine, 18 ms. NE. from Paris. Pop. 1820, 595.

Dixhill, psto. Suffolk ctty. Long Island, N. Y.

Dixmont, pst. Penobscot ctty. Maine, 20 ms. W. from Bangor. Pop. 1820, 555.

Dixmude, town of Austrian Flanders, which has been often taken. It was forced to surrender to the French in 1794. It is celebrated for its excellent butter; and is seated on the river Yperlee, 10 ms. NW. of Ypres. Lon. 2° 57' E. lat. 51° 2' N.

Dixon, tp. Prebble ctty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 841.

Dixon's Entrance, W. coast of N. America, between Queen Charlotte and Prince of Wales' Islands. Lon. W. C. 55° W. lat. 54° N.

Dixon's Springs, psto. Smith ctty. Tenn.

Dixville, tp. Coos ctty. N. H. Pop. 1820, 2.

Dixville, psto. Henry ctty. Virg.

Dizier, St. considerable town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, and late province of Champagne, seated on the Marne, where it begins to be navigable for boats, 15 ms. SE. of Vitri le Francois. Lon. 4° 54' E. lat. 48° 35' N.

Dnieper, anciently the Boristhenes, a large river of Russia, which rises in the government of Smolensko, and flowing in a southerly direction, enters the Black sea, between Cherson and Oczakow. From its source to its mouth, it now flows entirely through the Russian dominions.

The Dnieper is the third largest river in Europe, yielding only to the Volga and Danube. The basin of this great river is about 600 ms. in length, with a mean width of at least 300, giving an area of 180,000 sqms. It is in every respect a contrast to the Danube. The country drained by the latter is mountainous and broken; that by the former scarcely chequered by a single hill of any considerable consequence: the Danube is interrupted by cataracts, and cannot be passed from head to mouth; the navigation of the Dnieper, in all its branches, is only once interrupted, by a series of cataracts, which begin below the mouth of the Senuara, and continue for about 40 ms., but these are passed in spring with little hazard, by loaded barks. The basin of the Dnieper lies between the parallels of 47° and 56° N. and is annually frozen from December to March.

Dobson's Cross Roads, psto. Stokes cty. N. C., 100 ms. NW. by W. from Raleigh.

Doce Rio, fine river of Minas Geraes, in Brazil, flows by a general course NE. by E., about 300 ms. by comparative courses, falls into the Atlantic Ocean, lat. 19° 30' S.

Dockum, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Friesland, at the mouth of the river Ee, 10 ms. NE. of Lewarden. Lon. 5° 41' E. lat. 53° 18' N.

Doel, town of Dutch Flanders, on the river Scheldt, opposite Lillo, 9 ms. NW. of Antwerp. Lon. 4° 15' E. lat. 51° 17' N.

Doesburg, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Zutphen. It is seated on the Issel, 10 ms. S. of Zutphen. Lon. 5° 38' E. lat. 42° 2' N.

Dofrafield, or *Dofrine*, that chain of mountains which separates Norway from Sweden. It extends about 800 ms. NNE., and rises to the elevation in some of its peaks of 7680 feet, above the level of the Ocean.

Dog River, branch of Pascagoula; rises between the latter and Tombigbee river, flows SSW., and falls into Pascagoula, 10 ms. above its mouth.

Dog River, rises with the preceding, and flowing SE., falls into Mobile bay, about 10 ms. below the town of Mobile.

Dogado, province of Italy, in the territory of Venice; bounded on the E. by the Gulf of Venice, on the S. by Polesino, on the W. by Paduano, and on the N. by Trevisano. It comprehends many small islands near it, called the *Lagunes* of Venice.

Dohrman. SE. tp. Tuscarawas cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 520.

Dol, town of France in the department of Ille and Vilaine and late province of Bretagne. It is situated in a morass, 5 ms. from the sea, and 21 SE. of St. Malo. Lon. 1° 41' W. lat. 48° 33' N.

Dolce-Aqua, town of Piedmont, capital of a marquiseate of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on the Nervia, 5 ms. N. of Vintimiglia. Lon. 7° 42' E. lat. 43° 58' N.

Dole, town of France, in the department of Jura, and late province of Franche Comté, seated on the river Doubs, 25 ms. SW. of Besancon. Lon. 5° 38' E. lat. 47° 6' N.

Doleigno, strong town of Albania, with a good harbour and a citadel. It is seated on the

Urino, 10 ms. SE. of Antivari. Lon. 19° 20' E. lat. 43° 12' N.

Dolegelly, town of Eng. in Merionethshire, on the river Avon, in a vale so called, and at the foot of the great rock Cader-Iddris, which is extremely high. It has a good manufacture of Welsh cotton, and is 31 ms. NW. of Montgomery, and 205 of London. Lon. 9° 48' W. lat. 52° 42' N.

Dollart Bay, large gulf separating E. Friesland, in Germany, from Groningen, one of the provinces of the kingdom of the Netherlands. The Dollart forms the NE. extremity of the kingdom.

Domazlice, town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen; on the rivulet Cadbuzz, 17 ms. S. of Pilsen.

Domfront, town of France, now in the department of Orne, lately in the province of Normandy, seated on a steep mountain, which has a large cleft from the summit to the base, through which flows the little river Varenne. It is 55 ms. NW. of Alencon. Lon. 0° 43' W. lat. 48° 38' N.

Domingo, St. or *Hispaniola*, one of the richest islands in the W. Indies, 400 ms. in length, and 75 in breadth. It was discovered by Columbus, in 1492, and is surrounded by craggy rocks and dangerous shoals. The heat to the N. and SE. would be insupportable for 6 months of the year, if not qualified by the easterly winds, and frequent rains; but the latter soon spoil the flesh, bread, and fruits. It has a great many rivers, and mines of gold, talc, and crystal. The Spaniards had possession of the whole island for 120 years. They were afterwards forced to divide the island with the French, who obtained the W. part; and the Spaniards retained the E., the most extensive and fruitful. Since the revolution in France this island has been subject to great calamities. In 1791, an insurrection began in the French plantations, which, after a series of sanguinary scenes, has terminated in the establishment of a free African state, under the name of the Republic of Hayti. In 1821, the Spanish part fell also under the authority of Boyer, the president or king, and left him master of the whole island. St. Domingo has Cuba W., Porto Rico E., and Jamaica SW.

The pop. of this island in 1789, was from the best authorities, about 660,000 inhabitants, of which nearly 500,000 were black slaves. The French part contained 535,000, of whom 480,000 were slaves; the Spanish part 125,000; 15,000 of whom were slaves. It is probable that the present numbers do not materially differ in extent, though the number of whites have no doubt greatly diminished.

The trade of this island has greatly declined. The value of exports in 1791, exceeded 5,370,000l. sterling; (\$23,832,800). Coffee amounted to 84,617,328 lbs. Sugar 217,463 casks. Indigo 3,257,610 lbs. Cocoa 1,536,017 lbs. and Cotton 11,317,226 lbs.

Domingo, St. capital of the E. part of the island of St. Domingo, on a navigable river, and had formerly an harbour, which is now choked up with sand. Though its trade has been long extinct, it was in a respectable condition while it continued in the hands of the

Spaniards. The city itself is large, well built of stone, and defended by batteries. Lon. $70^{\circ} 10'$ W. lat. $18^{\circ} 20'$ N.

Dominica, one of the windward Caribbee islands in the W. Indies. It lies about half way between Gaudaloupe and Martinico, and is 28 ms. long and 13 broad. It was taken by the English in 1761, and confirmed to them by the peace of 1763. The French took it in 1778, but restored it in 1783. It suffered great damage by a tremendous hurricane in 1806. The soil is thin, and better adapted to the rearing of coffee than sugar; but the sides of the hills bear the finest trees in the W. Indies, and the island is well supplied with rivulets. The capital is Charlotte-town.

Dominica, largest of the islands of the Pacific Ocean, called the Marquesas. Lon. $139^{\circ} 2'$ W. lat. $9^{\circ} 41'$ S.

Domino, *St.* one of the Tremiti islands, in the Gulf of Venice, 15 ms. from the coast of Naples.

Domitz, town of Lower Saxony, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, with a fort, seated at the confluence of the Elbe and Elbe, 25 ms. S. of Schwerin.

Donmel, river of Dutch Brabant, which receives the Aa below Bois le Duc, and then flows into the Meuse.

Domo d'Ossola, town of Italy, in the Milanese, with a castle seated on the Tosa, 20 ms. N. of Varallo.

Dompair, town of France, in the department of Vosges, 10 ms. NNW. of Epinal.

Domremy-la-Pucelle, village of France, in the department of Meuse, and late province of Barrois, remarkable for the birth of Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans. It is seated on the Meuse, 5 ms. from Neufchateau.

Don, large river, that according to most English maps, [see *Europe*] separates Europe from Asia. It issues from Lake St. John, in the government of Moscow, and divides near Tcherkask, into 3 streams, which fall into the sea of Asoph. This river has so many windings, is in many parts so shallow, and abounds with such numerous shoals, as to be scarcely navigable, except in the Spring, on the melting of the snows; and its mouths also are so choked up with sand, that only flat-bottom boats, except in the same season, can pass into the sea of Asoph.

Don, river of Stld., which rises in Aberdeenshire, joins the Erie Water at Inverary, and passing by Kintore, falls into the German ocean at Aberdeen, within 2 ms. of the mouth of the Dec. Upon each of these rivers is an excellent salmon fishery.

Don, river of Eng. in Yorkshire, which waters Sheffield, Rotherham, and Doncaster, and joins the Aire, near its termination with the Ouse.

Donaldsonville, pstv. and seat of justice, of the parish of Ascension, Lou. It stands on the point formed by the Mississippi, and the efflux of Lafourche river, below the latter; contains 30 or 40 houses, and from 150 to 200 inhabitants, 81 ms. above New Orleans.

Donawert, strong town of Germany, on the frontiers of Suabia, subject to the duke of Bavaria. It is seated on the N. side of the Danube, 25 ms. N. of Augsburg. Lon. $11^{\circ} 5'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 52'$ N.

Doncaster, corporate town of Eng., in the W. riding of Yorkshire, on the river Don. It is large and well built, and governed by a mayor. It was noted for knitting worsted stockings, but that article of trade is now on the decline. It is 37 ms. S. of York, and 160 N. by W. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 12'$ W. lat. $53^{\circ} 33'$ N.

Doncherry, handsome town of France, in the department of Ardennes, and late province of Champagne, seated on the Meuse, 3 ms. from Sedan. Lon. $5^{\circ} 2'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 42'$ N.

Donegal, city of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 68 ms. in length, 44 in breadth; bounded on the E. by Londonderry and Tyrone, on the W. and N. by the ocean, and on the S. by Fermanagh, and the bay of Donegal. It contains 43 parishes, and before the Irish Union, sent 12 members to the Irish parliament. It is in general a champaign country, and abounds with harbours.

Donegal, town of Ireland, capital of a city of the same name, seated on the bay of Donegal. 10 ms. N. of Ballyshannon. Lon. $7^{\circ} 47'$ W. lat. $54^{\circ} 42'$ N.

Donegal, populous tp. Lancaster city. Penn.; situated in the NW. corner of the city, about 14 ms. NW. of the borough of Lancaster. Pop. 1820, 3986.

Donegal, tp. Westmoreland city. Penn. Pop. 1820, 2564.

Donegal, tp. Butler city. Penn. Pop. 1820, 960.

Donegal, tp. Washington city. Penn. Pop. 1820, 1879.

Doneschingen, town of Suabia, in the principality of Furstenburgh. It is the chief residence of the prince of Furstenburgh, in the court-yard of whose palace, the Danube takes its rise. Some small springs bubbling from the ground, form a basin of clear water, about 30 feet square. From this issues the Danube, where is here only a little brook; and though the small rivers Bribach and Brege, uniting below the town, are far more considerable than this stream, which flows into them soon after their junction, yet has this alone the honour, of being called the source of the Danube.

Dongala, or **Doncala**, town of Nubia, with a castle seated on the Nile, among mountains, 150 ms. N. of Sennar. Lon. $30^{\circ} 35'$ E. lat. 21° N.

Donzy, town of France, in the department of Nièvre, and late territory of Nivernois, 22 ms. N. of Nevers. Lon. $3^{\circ} 14'$ E. lat. $47^{\circ} 22'$ N.

Doonab, or **Doabah**, tract of land in Hindoostan Proper, occupying all the flat country, between the Ganges and the N. mountains, as well as the principal part of that tract lying between the Ganges and Jumnah. The principal part of it is subject to the nabob of Oude.

Doon, Loch, lake of Stld. in Ayrshire, in the SE. part of Kyle, 6 ms. in length, and of considerable breadth. On an island in this lake, stands Balloch castle.

Doon, river of Stld., which issuing from Loch Doon, runs NW. divides the district of Kyle from Carrick, the southern division of Ayrshire, and falls into the Frith of Clyde.

Dorat, town of France, now in the department of Upper Vienne, lately in the territory of Limosin, seated on the Abrax, near its confluence with the Sevre, 25 ms. N. of Limoges. $1^{\circ} 24'$ E. lat. $56^{\circ} 12'$ N.

Dorchester, city. town of Dorsetshire Eng., on the river Frome, on a Roman road, 8 ms. N. of Weymouth, and 120 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2° 45' W. lat. 50° 42' N.

Dorchester, town of Eng. in Oxfordshire, which was a station of the Romans, and ruined in the wars with the Danes. It is situated on the Tame, 10 ms. SE. of Oxford, and 49 WNW. of London. Lon. 1° W. lat. 51° 39' N.

Dorchester, tp. Norfolk city. Mass., in the vicinity of Boston. It was settled at an early period of the colony in 1630. Pop. 1820, 3684.

Dorchester, city. of L. C., along both banks of the Chaudiere river, and extending to the St. Lawrence.

Dorchester, tp. Norfolk city. U. C., on the river Thames.

Dorchester, pst. Grafton city. N. H. Pop. 1820, 584.

Dorchester, village of Cumberland city. N. J., on the left bank of Morris' river, between Port Elizabeth and Leesburg.

Dorchester, city. Md., bounded by Chesapeake bay S. and SW., Choptank river and Caroline N., Del. E., and Nanticoke river SE.; length 32 ms., mean width 20; area 640 sqms. Surface rather level, in part marshy; soil generally sandy and of second rate quality. Chief town Cambridge.

Dorchester, pst. and seat of justice, Colleton district S. C., on the left bank of Ashley river, 18 ms. WNW. from Charleston.

Dordogne, department of France, which includes the late province of Perigord.

Dorn, village of Eng., in a detached part of Worcestershire, 3 ms. SE. of Campden in Gloucestershire, where have been found abundance of Roman and British coins.

Dornoch, royal borough of Eng., in the city. town of Sutherlandshire, at the entrance of a frith of the same name, over which it has a ferry to Taim. It is 40 ms. NE. of Inverness. Lon. 3° 48' W. lat. 57° 52' N.

Dorpt, or *Dorpat*, town of Livonia, on the Embur, between the Lakes Wosero and Pepas, 60 ms. S. of Narva. Lon. 27° 52' E. lat. 58° 18' N.

Dorsetshire, city. of Eng., bounded on the S. by the English Channel, on the N. by Somersetshire and Wiltshire, on the E. by Hampshire, and on the W. by Devonshire and some part of Somersetshire. It is between 40 and 50 ms. long from E. to W., and 34 broad from S. to N.; and contains 34 hundreds, 22 market-towns, and 248 parishes. This city enjoys a mild, pleasant and wholesome air, and a deep, rich and fertile soil, finely diversified. Towards the N. it is level, under the high lands that divide it from Somersetshire, where there is fine arable ground, that will yield large crops of different kinds of grain. It is distinguished for its woollen manufactures, and its fine ale and beer. Dorchester is the capital. See *Portland* and *Purbeck*. Pop 1801, 115,319, in 1811, 124,693, in 1821, 144,499. It extends over 1129 sqms., consequently it has 127 to each sqm.

Dorset, pst. Bennington city. Ver., about 25 ms. N. of Bennington. Pop. 1500.

Dorsetteville, pst. Chatham city. N. C. 20 ms. W. from Raleigh.

Dort, or *Dordrecht*, city of Holland, famous for a protestant synod held in 1618, which condemned the tenets of Arminius. It is seated

on an island of the Meuse, opposite that of Ysselmond. It was detached from the main land in 1421, by a flood occasioned by the breaking down of the dyke, which overwhelmed 70 villages, and about 100,000 persons. It is 10 ms. SE. of Rotterdam. Lon. 4° 48' E. lat. 51° 50' N.

Dortmund, strong imperial town of Westphalia, in the city. of Marck, seated on the Emsster, 35 ms. NE. of Cologne. Lon. 7° 35' E. lat. 51° 26' N.

Douay, city of France, in the department of the North and late French Flanders. It is seated on the river Scarpe, in a very pleasant and fertile country. The town is large and populous, and exceedingly well fortified. From the river Scarpe, there is a canal to the Deule, 15 ms. NW. of Cambray. Lon. 3° 10' E. lat. 50° 22' N.

Double Branches, pst. Lincoln city. Geo., by pstrd. 110 ms. NE. from Milledgeville.

Double Bridge, pst. Lunenburg city. Virg., about 60 ms. SW. from Richmond.

Double Pipe Creek, pst. on Pipe Creek branch of Moncavery river, Frederick city. Md., about 15 ms. NE. from the town of Frederick.

Doubs, department of France, including part of the late province of Franche Comté.

Doubs, river of France, rises in Mount Jura, and flowing first N. then W. turns S. and joins the Saone at Verdun.

Dove, small town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire, and late province of Anjou. It has one of the finest fountains in France; and near it is a vast Roman Amphitheatre, cut out of the solid rock. It is 9 ms. SW. of Sanmur.

Douglas, town Sild. in Lanerkshire, on a river of the same name, that falls into the Clyde above Lanerk. Here is Douglas Castle, for many ages the residence of the second family in Sild. A modern building has been erected on the same side, in imitation of the ancient castle. It is 37 ms. SW. of Edinburgh.

Douglas, seaport of the Isle of Man, nearly at the same distance from the English, Scotch, and Irish shores, and the best harbour in the island. It is defended by an impregnable fort. Lon. 4° 20' W. lat. 54° 12' N.

Douglas, Cape, lofty promontory on the W. coast of America, within the entrance of Cook's river. It was discovered by captain Cook in 1778. Its summit forming two very high mountains. Lon. W. C. 75° 30' W. lat. 58° N.

Douglas, pst. Worcester city. Mass., 25 ms. from Providence, R. I., 4 from the NW. angle of that state, and 39 SW. from Boston. Pop. 1820, 1375.

Douglas' Mills, pst. Perry city. Penn., 42 ms. from Harrisburg.

Dove, river of Eng. in Derbyshire, which rises in the Peak, passes the city. from Staffordshire, and falls into the Trent, 4 ms. N. of Burton. The Staffordshire canal is carried over this river in an aqueduct of 23 arches.

Dove, cape on the coast of Nova Scotia, NE. from Halifax. Lon. W. C. 13° E. lat. 44° 20' N.

Dovedale, Eng., one of the most romantic spots in Derbyshire, in the neighbourhood of Ashborn. Here the river Dove runs in a chasm between precipitous rocks.

Dover, seaport of Eng. in the cty. of Kent, between two high cliffs, on one of which is an ancient castle, E. from the town. It was repaired in 1756, and there are barracks in it for 3000 men. It is the station of the packet boats that, in time of peace, pass between Dover and Calais, from which it is distant only 21 ms. The harbour is made by a gap in the cliffs, whose heights is truly sublime. Hence, in fine weather, is a prospect of the coast of France. Dover is 15 ms. SE. of Canterbury, and 72 of London. Lon. 1° 23' E. lat. 51° 8' N.

Dover, Kent cty. U. C., on the right bank of the Thames, opposite Raleigh.

Dover, pst. and seat of justice, Stafford cty. N. H., lying on the river Cocheco, 12 ms. N. by W. of Portsmouth. This town was incorporated in 1633. Pop. 1820, 2871.

Dover, pstv. Penobscott cty. Maine, by pstrd. 155 ms. NE. from Portland.

Dover, tp. Norfolk cty. Mass., 16 ms. SW. from Boston. Pop. 1820, 548.

Dover, pstv. Kent cty. Del., and the seat of a state government: situated on Jones' creek, near its junction with the river Delaware, about 36 ms. S. of New Castle. This small town is neatly built, the houses being mostly of bricks, and the streets disposed with regularity. In the centre is a handsome square, on which the state house and public offices are erected. It lies in the lat. of 39° 10' N. and lon. 75° 30' W. Pop. 1820, about 600.

Dover, town, York cty. Penn., situated about 8 ms. westward from York. Pop. 1500.

Dover, pst. Dutchess cty. N. Y. Pop. 1820, 2193.

Dover, tp. Monmouth cty. N. J., on Cedar bay creek, 40 ms. E. from Philadelphia. Pop. in 1820, 1916.

Dover, pst. York cty. Penn. on a branch of Conewago creek. Pop. 1820, 1816.

Dover, tp. Cuyahoga cty. Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 308.

Dover, tp. Athens cty. Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 592.

Dover, pst. Tuscarawas cty. Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 718.

Dover, pst. and seat of justice, Stuart cty. Ten., on the left bank of Cumberland river, 35 ms. below Clarksville.

Dover-mills, psto. Goochland cty. Virg.

Douero, or **Douro**, river in Spain, which rises in Old Castile, in the mountains of Urbjon. It runs W. by several towns, and crossing Portugal, falls into the Atlantic Ocean, near Oporto.

Dourac, town of Persia, near the confluence of the Euphrates and Tigris, remarkable for the reed of which they make pens. Lon. 56° 57' E. lat. 32° 15' N.

Dourdan, town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, and late province of the Isle of France, with a manufacture of silk and worsted stockings. It is seated on the Orge, 25 ms. SW. of Paris. Lon. 2° 10' E. lat. 48° 35' N.

Dowlach, town of Suabia, capital of Baden Dowlach. The inhabitants are protestants. It is seated on the Giessen, 12 ms. S. of Philipshurg. Lon. 9° 28' E. lat. 49° 2' N.

Doulens, or **Dourens**, town of France, now in the department of Somme, lately in the province of Picardy, with two citadels. It is seat-

ed on the Autie, 15 ms. N. of Amiens. Lon. 2° 23' E. lat. 50° 10' N.

Dowlatabad, formerly called Amednagur, a province of the Deccan of Hindoostan. It is bounded on the N. by Candeish and Malway, on the W. by the Gauts, on the S. by Visapour and Golconda, and on the E. by Berar. Aurungabad is the capital.

Dowlatabad, fortress in the Deccan of Hindoostan, 15 ms. NW. of Aurungabad. Near it are the Pagodas of Elora, most of which are cut out of the natural rock. Lon. 76° E. lat. 19° 55' N.

Down, cty. of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 42 ms. in length, and 54 in breadth; bounded on the E. by the Irish Sea, on the W. by Armagh, on the NW. by Antrim, and on the S. by Carlingford Bay and the ocean. It contains 72 parishes, and before the Irish union sent 14 members to the Irish parliament. This cty. is rough and full of hills, and yet the air is temperate and healthy. The soil naturally produces wood, unless constantly kept open and ploughed; and the low grounds degenerate into bogs and moss, where the drains are neglected. But by the industry of the inhabitants it produces good crops of corn, particularly oats; and, where marl is found, barley.

Down, capital, cty. of Down, in Ireland. It is a borough and market-town, seated on the river Newry, 7 ms. W. of Stranford Bay. Lon. 5° 49' W. lat. 54° 29' N.

Downs, roads, on the E. coast of Kent, between the N. and S. Foreland. It is a famous rendezvous for shipping. See *Goehin Sands*.

Downe, tp. Cumberland cty. N. J. Pop. in 1820, 1749.

Downham, town of Eng., in Norfolk. It is seated on the Ousa, 35 ms. NE. of Cambridge, and 86 N. by E. of London. Lon. 0° 20' E. lat. 52° 40' N.

Downingtown, pstv. Chester cty. Penn., on the left bank of Brandywine creek, 33 ms. W. by N. from Philadelphia.

Downton, borough of Eng., in Wilts, on the Avon, 6 ms. SE. of Salisbury, and 84 WSW. of London. Lon. 1° 36' W. lat. 51° N.

Doylestown, borough, pstv., and seat of justice, Bucks cty. Penn., on a branch of the Neshamony creek, 26 ms. directly N. from Philadelphia. The borough, beside the ordinary cty. buildings, contains many fine private houses, and is a neat thriving village. N. lat. 40° 18', lon. W. C. 1° 56'. Pop. of the tp. 1820, 1430.

Dracut, town, Middlesex cty. Mass., situated on the N. side of the river Merrimack, about 35 ms. NW. of Boston. Pop. 1820, 1407.

Dragnagnan, town of France, in the department of Var, and late province of Provence, 10 ms. NW. of Frejus. Lon. 6° 35' E. lat. 43° 51' N.

Drake, port, Sir Francis bay, W. coast of Mexico. Lon. W. C. 46° W. lat. 38° N.

Drakenstein, district of the colony at the Cape of Good Hope, 40 ms. from Cape Town, celebrated for its fine wine.

Dranesville, pstv. Fairfax cty. Virg. 17 ms. from W. C.

Drave, considerable river of Germany, which rises in the Tirol, runs across Carinthia, and entering Stiria continues its course by Mar-

purg; then it runs along the confines of Sclavonia and Lower Hungary, passes by Esseck, and a little after falls into the Danube.

Drayton, town of Eng., in Shropshire, on the river Tarn, which separates this city from Staffordshire. It is 17 ms. NE. of Shrewsbury, and 154 NW. of London. Lon. 2° 22' W. lat. 52° 54' N.

Drentelburg, town of Germany, in the principality of Hesse. Lon. 8° 57' E. lat. 51° 23' N.

Dresden, city of Germany, and the capital of the kingdom of Saxony. It is divided by the Elbe into the old and new town, which are united by a grand bridge, and surrounded by strong fortifications. It has a castle, an academy of painting and sculpture, and a magnificent church for the Roman catholics. The houses are built of free-stone, almost all of the same height; and though the palaces are few, it is deemed the handsomest city in Germany. The palaces of Holland and Japan are full of curiosities from that country and China; and the picture gallery may claim precedence over every individual gallery in Italy. The city and suburbs are estimated to contain 50,000 inhabitants, near 5000 of whom are catholics, and there are about 800 Jews. Here are manufactures of gold and silver lace, jewellery, porcelain, paper-hangings, and wind instruments of music. It is 80 ms. NNW. of Prague, 120 nearly S. from Berlin, and 60 SSE. from Leipsic. Lon. 13° 50' E. lat. 51° 6' N.

Dresden, pst. Lincoln cty. Maine, pst. 59 ms. NE. from Portland, and 8 NW. from Wiscasset.

Dresden, pstv. Muskingum cty. Ohio, on the right bank of Muskingum river, 16 ms. above Zanesville.

Dresden Mills, pst. Lincoln cty. Maine, 4 ms. below Dresden village. See *Dresden Village*.

Deux, town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire and late province of Beauce. It has a considerable manufacture in cloth for the army, and is seated on the river Blaise, at the foot of a mountain, 48 ms. W. of Paris. Lon. 1° 25' E. lat. 48° 44' N.

Drewsville, pstv. Cheshire cty. N. H., 60 ms. from Concord.

Driessen, strong town of Germany, in the new marche of Bradenburg, with a strong fort, on the river Warta, 20 ms. E. of Landsperg. Lon. 15° 43' E. lat. 52° 53' N.

Drinaward, town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia. It stands on a small island formed by the Drino, on the confines of Bosnia.

Drino, river of Turkey in Europe, which has its source in the frontiers of Albania, and falls into a bay of the same name in the Gulf of Venice. It is the ancient Drin.

Drino, seaport of Turkey in Europe, on a bay of the same name, in the Gulf of Venice, 50 ms. SE. of Ragusa. Lon. 10° 19' E. lat. 42° 48' N.

Drogheda, seaport and borough of Ireland, in the county of Louth. It is a strong place, and well inhabited, having an excellent harbour. It is seated on the Boyne, 5 ms. W. of the Irish Sea, and 23 N. of Dublin. Lon. 6° 1' W. lat. 51° 53' N.

Droitwich, borough of Eng., in Worcester-

shire, noted for excellent white salt made from the salt springs in its neighbourhood. It is seated on the Salwarp, 6 ms. ENE. of Worcester, and 118 WNW. of London. Lon. 1° 48' W. lat. 52° 15' N.

Drome, department of France, including part of the late province of Dauphiny.

Dromore, town of Ireland, in the cty. of Down. It is a very ancient town and the seat of a bishopric. The cathedral is small, but the episcopal palace is handsome and convenient. It is seated on the Laggan, 15 ms. SW. of Belfast. Lon. 6° 8' E. lat. 54° 25' N.

Dromore, pst. Lancaster cty. Penn., on the E. side of Susquehanna river, between Piqua and Octorara creeks. Pop. in 1820, 1500.

Dronero, town of Piedmont, seated at the foot of the Alps on the river Maera, over which is a bridge of prodigious height.

Dronfield, town of Eng., in Derbyshire, with a free-school. It is so resorted to, on account of its wholesome air, that it abounds with gentry and handsome buildings. It is 28 ms. N. of Derby, and 155 NNW. of London. Lon. 1° 25' W. lat. 53° 18' N.

Drontheim, province of Norway, bounded on the W. by the ocean, on the N. by the government of Wardshuys, on the S. by that of Bergen, and on the E. by Sweden, from which it is separated by high mountains. It is but thin of people.

Drontheim, city of Norway, capital of a government of the same name, with an archbishop's see, and a good harbour. It carries on a great trade; is almost surrounded by the sea and the river Piddet; and is 270 ms. NW. of Stockholm. Lon. 11° 9' E. lat. 63° 25' N.

Drowned Lands, valuable tract of about 50,000 acres in the state of N. Y., on the N. side of the mountains, in Orange cty. The waters, which descend from the surrounding hills, being slowly discharged by the river Walkill, cover these vast meadows every winter, and render them extremely fertile.

Drowned Meadow, pst. Suffolk cty. N. Y., on Long Island.

Drumbote, town of Ireland, in the cty. of Monaghan, 8 ms. W. of Dundalk. Lon. 6° 31' W. lat. 54° 10' N.

Drumlanrig, town of Eng., in Dumfriesshire, in the district of Nithsdale; remarkable for a wood of oak 6 ms. in length. Drumlanrig is seated on the river Nith, 13 ms. N. of Dumfries. Lon. 3° 31' W. lat. 55° 25' N.

Drummond's Island, in Lake Huron, 36 ms. E. from Mackinaw. Here the British government maintain a garrison, and trading post.

Drummond-town, pst. and seat of justice, Accomack cty. Virg., on a small creek discharging into the Atlantic Ocean, 45 ms. N. from Cape Charles.

Druses, people of Syria, on the mountains Libanus and Antilibanus. They are warlike, inured to labour, are great enemies to the Turks, and have their particular princes, called Emirs.

The Druses amount to about 120,000 persons, and are a very peculiar people, equally indifferent to the Mahometan or Christian religions, they profess neither. It is shown by Malte Brun, from almost irresistible evidence,

that they are the Ituræi of the Greeks and Romans, and that, amidst the murderous revolutions of ages this small band of mountaineers have maintained their independence. They are ruled by an hereditary prince. Their rocky territory, subdivided into the districts of Matné, Garb, Sahel, Chouf, Tefa, Chagif, and Djoord, lies between Damascus and the Mediterranean. Chief town Deir-el-kamar.

Dryden, one of the military tps. in N. Y., at the SE. end of Cayuga lake. Pop. in 1820, 3951.

Dry Ridge, psto. Pendleton cty. Kent. 58 ms. NE. from Frankfort.

Dry Run, psto. Franklin cty. Penn., about 74 ms. SW. from Harrisburg.

Duanesburg, pst. Schenectady cty. N. Y., 25 ms. W. from Albany. Pop. in 1820, 3510.

Dublin, cty. of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 27 ms. in length, and 17 in breadth; bounded on the E. by the Irish Sea, on the N. by East Meath and the Irish Sea, on the W. by East Meath and Kildare, and on the S. by Wicklow. Before the Union it sent 10 members to the Irish Parliament.

Dublin, capital of Ireland, in a cty. of the same name, with a bishop's see; seated on the Liffey, in view of the Irish Sea on the E. Its form is that of a square, 2½ ms. in extent on each side, and it contains about 22,000 houses, whose inhabitants are estimated at 156,000. With respect to its streets, Dublin bears a near resemblance to London; some of the old streets were formerly narrow, but great improvements have been lately made, in regard both to convenience and embellishment; and there are several magnificent squares, the largest of which is St. Stephen green, nearly a mile in circuit. It has a cathedral and a collegiate church, 18 parish churches, 8 chapels, 16 Roman catholic chapels, numerous meeting-houses for dissenters of various denominations, 4 foreign churches and a synagogue.

Among the principal public buildings are the castle (the residence of the viceroy) the national bank, Trinity college, the hall of justice, the royal exchange, the custom-house, the royal hospital of Kilmainham for invalids, the linen-hall, the barracks, the toll-see, or town-house, and Essex bridge and Sarah bridge, 2 of the 6 bridges over the Liffey. The hospitals and other charitable institutions are numerous; and it has 2 theatres. The Phoenix park, at the W. end of the town, is a royal enclosure, 7 ms. in circuit; and, beside the Hibernian school, is adorned with the villa of the viceroy, the seat of the principal secretary, and a few others; also a salute battery of 22 pieces of cannon, and the ammunition magazine, a strong fortification. An observatory is erected on a rocky hill, about 4 ms. NW. of the city. The civil government of Dublin is executed by a lord mayor, recorder, 2 sheriffs, 24 aldermen, and a common council, formed of representatives from the 25 corporations. Beside the silk, woollen, and cotton manufactures carried on in the suburbs, other branches of useful manufacture are establishing in different parts of the metropolis; and its foreign trade is considerable.

The harbour is incommoded by two banks of

sand, which prevent vessels of large burden from going over the bar; it has a mole nearly 4 ms. in length; with a lighthouse at the extremity, and another on the promontory opposite, called the hill of Howth. Three ms. below the city, at a place called the Pigeon-house, is a commodious dock; and here the packets receive and land their passengers. The Liffey divides the city into almost two equal parts, and has spacious and noble quays on both sides. A grand canal has been made from the Liffey, which communicates with the Shannon near Clonfort. Dublin is seated at the end of a spacious bay 7 ms. from the Irish Sea, 60 W. of Holyhead, in Wales, and 300 WNW. of London. 6° 18' W. lat. 53° 21' N.

Dublin, pst. Cheshire cty. N. H., 34 ms. SW. from Concord. The tp. includes the Grand Monadnock mountain. Pop. 1820, 1260.

Dublin, tp. Huntingdon cty. Penn. Pop. 1820, 632.

Dublin, tp. Bedford cty. Penn. Pop. 1820, 713.

Dublin, Lower, tp. Philadelphia cty. Penn., on Delaware river, 10 ms. above Philadelphia. Pop. 1820, 2640.

Dublin, Upper, tp. Montgomery cty. Penn., between Abington and Gwinned tps., 15 ms. NW. from Philadelphia.

Dublin, pstv. and seat of justice in Laurens cty. Geo., on the right bank of the Oconee, 55 ms. below Milledgeville. N. lat. 32° 32' lon. W. C. 6° 5.

Dublin, pst. Franklin cty. Ohio, on the right bank of Sciota river, 12 ms. NW. from Columbus. Pop. 1820, about 50.

Dubois, or *Lake of the Woods*, lake of British N. America, W. from Lake La Pluie, or Lake Rain. The river La Pluie, flows from the latter to the former. The discharge of the Lake of the Woods is again into Lake Winnipic. The NW. boundary of the U. S. on N. lat. 49° intersects the W. bank of the Lake of the Woods.

Dubois, cty. Ind., bounded by Perry SE., Spencer S., Warwick SW., Pike W., Davies NW., Owen N., and Orange and Crawford E., length 20 ms., mean width 18; area 378 sqms. Surface generally hilly, and soil varied. Pop. 1820, 1168. Ctl. lat. 38° 22' N. lon. W. C. 9° 50' W.

Dubourgs, psto. on the Mississippi river, in the parish of St. John Baptist, 49 ms. above New Orleans.

Duck Branch, psto. Barnwell district S. C., by pstrd. 136 ms. SW. from Columbia.

Duck Creek, sometimes called *Salesbury*, pst. and hundred, of Kent, Del., 12 ms. N. by W. of Dover, and 28 S. of New Castle. Pop. 1820, 3951.

Duck river, Ten., rises in Franklin cty., and pursuing a comparative course of about 150 ms. WNW. falls into Tennessee river, after having traversed Bedford, Maury, Hickman, Williamson, Dickson and Humphrey, counties. It is navigable for boats at high water following the bends about 100 ms.

Duck Island, tp. Hancock cty. Maine. Pop. 1820, 18.

Dudley, town of Eng. in Worcestershire, with a great manufacture of nails and other iron wares. There is a church at each end of the longest street. It is 10 ms. NW. of Birming-

ham and 120 of London. Lon. 2° W. lat. $52^{\circ} 33'$ N.

Dudley, pst. Worcester cty. Mass., on the line which divides this state from Conn., and on the E. side of Lockwood river. Pop. 1820, 1615.

Duerstade. See *Wick-de-Duerstade*.

Duina, or *Doino*, seaport in the dutchy of Carniola, 8 ms. NW. of Trieste. Lon. $13^{\circ} 46'$ E. lat. $45^{\circ} 55'$ N.

Duisburg, town of Westphalia, in the dutchy of Cleves, with a university, seated on the Roer, near the Rhine, 12 ms. N. of Dusseldorf. Lon. $6^{\circ} 50'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 22'$ N.

Duitz, or *Duytz*, town of Westphalia on the E. side of the Rhine, opposite Cologne. It is chiefly inhabited by Jews.

Duke of York's Island, island in the S. Pacific Ocean, discovered by commodore Byron in 1765, lying N. of the Friendly Islands. The ground was covered by land crabs, but no other animal was seen. Lon. $172^{\circ} 30'$ W. lat. 8° S.

Duke of York's Island, island in the S. Pacific Ocean, about 10 ms. long, lying between lord Howe's Group and the S.E. point of New Ireland. The nutmeg was seen by captain Hunter, who anchored in Port Hunter Bay, in this island, in May, 1791. Lon. $152^{\circ} 42'$ E. lat. $4^{\circ} 7'$ S.

Dukes, cty. Mass., comprises Martha's Vineyard island, Cabaquiddick island, Nomans Island, and the group of Elizabeth islands. The whole surface amounting to about 120 sqms. of habitable land. Soil of middling quality. Chief town, Edgartown. Pop. 1820, 3292. Ctl. lat. $41^{\circ} 25'$ N. lon. $6^{\circ} 30'$ E. W. C.

Dulas, village of Eng. on the NE. side of the isle of Anglesey, much frequented on account of the corn and butter trade, and for fern ashes.

Dulce, river of N. America, in Costa Rica, and Veragua, falls into the Gulf of Dulce, after separating the two provinces from which it flows.

Dulce, gulf of the Pacific Ocean, into which the river Dulce is discharged. Lon. W. C. $5^{\circ} 20'$ W. lat. 9° N.

Dulderstadt, town of Germany, in the dutchy of Brunswick. It is seated on the river Whipper, 15 ms. E. of Gottingen, and 130 NE. of Mentz. Lon. $10^{\circ} 14'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 28'$ N.

Dulmen, town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Munster, 18 ms. SW. of Munster. Lon. $7^{\circ} 4'$ W. lat. $51^{\circ} 47'$ N.

Dulverton, town of Eng. in Somersetshire, seated on a branch of the Ex, 24 ms. E. of Barnstable, and 164 W. by S. of London. Lon. $3^{\circ} 40'$ W. lat. $51^{\circ} 4'$ N.

Dutwich, village of Eng. in Surry, 5 ms. S. of London.

Dumbarton, borough of Eng. the capital of Dumbartonshire, seated at the confluence of the Leven and Clyde, with a stone bridge over the former. Its principal manufacture is glass; but many of the young women are employed in the print-fields on the banks of the Leven. It is almost surrounded by the Leven and the Clyde. Dumbarton is 15 ms. WNW. of Glasgow. Lon. $4^{\circ} 30'$ W. lat. 50° N.

Dumbarton, pst. Strafford cty. N. H. Pop. 1820, 1450.

Dumbartonshire, or *Lenox*, Eng. runs far N.

among a cluster of hills, and is bounded on the S. by the Frith and river of Clyde; on the E. by Lanerckshire and Sterlingshire; on the NE. by Perthshire and the Grampian hills; and on the W. by Argyleshire and Loch Long. It is above 20 ms. broad from E. to W. and about 40 long from N. to S. That part which lies to the E. is very fruitful in corn; the other parts being hilly, feed vast flocks of sheep. Pop. 1801, 20,710; in 1811, 24,189; and in 1821, 27,313.

Dumblane, village of Eng. in Perthshire, 30 ms. NW. of Edinburg.

Dumfermline, borough of Sld. in Fifeshire, which is a considerable manufacturing town, and has a good trade in linen goods, particularly diapers. It is 15 ms. NW. of Edinburgh. Lon. $5^{\circ} 37'$ W. lat. $56^{\circ} 5'$ N.

Dumfries, pstv. and seat of justice in Prince William cty. Virg., on Quantico creek, 32 ms. SSW. from Washington, and 23 ms. NNE. from Fredericksburg.

Dumfries, royal borough of Sld. capital of Dumfriesshire, pleasantly seated between two hills, on the river Nith. It is a regular well built town, 8 ms. N. of Solway Frith, and 30 WNW. of Carlisle. Lon. $3^{\circ} 29'$ W. lat. $55^{\circ} 12'$ N.

Dumfries, cty. of Sld., which includes Annandale and Niddisdale; it is bounded on the N. by part of Ayrshire, Lanerckshire, Peeblesshire, and Selkirkshire, on the W. by Selkirkshire and Roxburghshire, on the S. by the Solway Frith, and on the W. by the cties. of Ayr and Kircudbright; extending about 50 ms. in length and 30 in breadth. Eusdale is the most eastern division, and divided from Annandale by Eskdale. Annandale lies on the banks of the river Annan which runs through the middle of the cty. and falls into the Solway Frith, after a course of 27 ms. This division is a stewarty, abounding with pasture and pleasant woods, is about 27 ms. long and 14 broad. Niddisdale or Nithdale receives its name from the river Nid, that passes through it and runs into the Solway Frith; this is the western division, abounds in pastures and arable lands, produces abundance of corn, and some woods and forests; gold has been found in some of its brooks after great rains. Its chief rivers are, the Esk, Annan, and Nid. Its chief towns are, Annan and Dumfries. Pop. in 1801, 54,597; in 1811, 62,960, and in 1821, 70,878.

Dumker, tp. Coos cty. N. H. Pop. 1820, 42.

Dummerston, or *Dummersdown*, pst. Windham cty. Ver., on West River, 104 ms. S. from Montpelier, and 8 NNE. from Brattleboro.

Dunamond, town of Russia, in the govern ment of Riga. It is situated near the mouth of the Dwina, 15 ms. NW. of Riga.

Dunbar, royal borough of Eng. in Haddingtonshire, seated near the German Ocean. It has a good harbour, formerly defended by a castle. Under the rock, on which the castle stands, are two natural arches through which the tide flows; and between the harbour and the castle is a stratum of vast basaltic columns. It is 25 ms. E. of Edinburgh. Lon. $2^{\circ} 34'$ W. lat. $57^{\circ} 12'$ N.

Dunbar, tp. Fayette cty. Penn., on the SW. side of Youghiogany river, opposite Connelsville. Pop. 1820, 1895.

Dunbarton, pst. Merrimack cty. N. H., on the W. side of Merrimack river, 35 ms. W. of Portsmouth. Pop. in 1820, 1450.

Duncansboro', town, Orleans cty. Ver., on Lake Memphramagog. Pop. 150.

Duncannon, fortress and town of Ireland, in the cty. of Wexford, seated on the river Ross, 6 ms. E. of Waterford. Lon. $6^{\circ} 46'$ W. lat. $54^{\circ} 12'$ N.

Duncansville, pstv. Barnwell district, S. C., about 80 ms. SSW. from Columbia.

Dundaff, pstv. in the SE. angle of Susquehanna cty. Penn., on the road from Bethany to Montrose, 20 ms. NW. from the former, and 22 SE. from the latter.

Dundalk, seaport of Ireland, in the cty. of Louth, on a bay of the same name, 20 ms. NNW. of Drogheda. Lon. $6^{\circ} 17'$ W. lat. $52^{\circ} 16'$ N.

Dundas, cty. of U. C.; bounded E. by Stormont, SE. by St. Lawrence river, W. by Greenville, and N. by Ottawa river.

Dundee, royal borough of Sstd., in Angus-shire, with an excellent harbour. Its situation for commerce is very advantageous. Trading vessels of the largest burden can get into the harbour: and on the quay there are 3 very convenient and handsome warehouses, built in 1756, as well as good room for ship-building, which is carried on to a large extent. The houses are built of stone, generally 3 or 4 stories high. The pop. in 1788 amounted to nearly 20,000, but the inhabitants have increased to 23 or 24,000. It is seated on the N. side of the Frith of Tay 12 ms. from its mouth, 40 NE. of Edinburgh, 22 E. of Perth, and 14 NW. of St. Andrews. Lon. $2^{\circ} 55'$ W. lat. $56^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Duneburg, town of Livonia, on the Dwina, 90 ms. SE. of Riga. Lon. 27° E. lat. $56^{\circ} 8'$ N.

Dungannon, town of Ireland, in the cty. of Tyrone, 11 ms. NNW. of Arinagh. Lon. $6^{\circ} 39'$ W. lat. $54^{\circ} 48'$ N.

Dungarvon, seaport of Ireland, in the cty. of Waterford, seated on Dungarvon Bay, 22 ms. SW. of Waterford. Lon. $7^{\circ} 29'$ W. lat. $52^{\circ} 6'$ N.

Dungeness, cape on the coast of Kent, 8 ms. S. by W. of Romney. Lon. $0^{\circ} 29'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 32'$ N.

Dunkard, tp. Green cty. Penn., on the W. side of the river Monongahela, and bounded on the S. by the line that divides Penn. from Vir. Pop. 1820, 1472.

Dunkeld, town of Sstd., in the shire of Perth, seated on the N. side of the river Tay, in a situation truly romantic, under and among very high, and almost inaccessible crags. Dunkeld is 12 ms. N. of Paris. Lon. $3^{\circ} 36'$ W. lat. $56^{\circ} 35'$ N.

Dunkirk, considerable seaport of France, in the department of the North and late French Flanders, 22 ms. SW. of Ostend. Lon. $2^{\circ} 28'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 2'$ N.

Dunkirk, small pstv. and port on lake Erie, Chataque cty. N. Y. The harbour lies in form of a semi-ellipsis. It is sheltered to the NW. by a point of land, and on the N. by a reef of rocks, on which there is only about 2 feet water. It is the only harbour from Buffalo to Erie, on the N. Y. and Penn. shore. From Buffalo 45, ms., and from Canadaway or Fredonia 4 ms.

Dunkirk, pstv. in King and Queen cty. Virg., 116 ms. from Washington.

Dunt-le-roi, town of France, in the department of Cher, and late province of Berry, 20 ms. S. of Bourges. Lon. $2^{\circ} 29'$ E. lat. $46^{\circ} 45'$ N.

Dunlop, village of Sstd. in Ayrshire, in the district of Cunningham, celebrated for rich and delicate cheese.

Dunlapville, pstv. on E. branch of White Water river, Union cty. Ind., 50 ms. NW. from Cincinnati, and 83 a little S. of E. from Indianapolis.

Dunmow, Great, town of Eng. in Essex, with a manufacture of baize. It is 13 ms. N. of Chelmsford, and 46 NE. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 24'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 54'$ N.

Dunmow, Little, village of Eng. in Essex, adjoining to Great Dunmow.

Dunning Street, pstv. Saratoga cty. N. Y. 30 ms. N. from Albany.

Dunnington, town of Eng. in Lincolnshire, 27 ms. SE. of Lincoln, and 111 N. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 7'$ W. lat. $52^{\circ} 55'$ N.

Dunnose, cape on the S. side of the Isle of Wight. Lon. $1^{\circ} 16'$ W. lat. $50^{\circ} 33'$ N.

Dunnsbury, pstv. Lycoming cty. Penn.

Dunse, town of Eng. in Berwickshire, between the forks of the rivers Blackadder and Whiteadder, in a rich and fertile country, 12 ms. W. of Berwick upon Tweed. Lon. $2^{\circ} 5'$ W. lat. $55^{\circ} 46'$ N.

Dunstable, town of Eng. in Bedfordshire, on a dry chalky hill, and has four streets which regard the four cardinal points. The church is the remainder of a priory, and opposite to it is a farm-house, once a royal palace. Dunstable is famous for elegant baskets, &c. made of straw, which are even an article of exportation. It is 34 ms. NW. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 29'$ W. lat. $51^{\circ} 59'$ N.

Dunstable, pst. Hillsborough cty. N. H., lying on the river Merrimack, about 40 ms. NW. of Boston. Pop. 1820, 1142.

Dunstable, tp. Middlesex cty. Mass., on the W. side of Merrimack river, 25 ms. NW. of Boston. Pop. 1820, 584.

Dunstable, tp. Lycoming cty. Penn. Pop. 1820, 474.

Dunstanville, pstv. Edgefield district, S. C., by pstd. 67 ms. W. from Columbia.

Dunster, town of Eng. in Somersetshire, with a harbour on the Bristol Channel. It is 20 ms. NW. of Taunton, and 158 W. of London. Lon. $3^{\circ} 41'$ W. lat. $51^{\circ} 13'$ N.

Dunwich, borough of Eng. in Suffolk, at the top of a loose cliff, 24 ms. S. of Yarmouth, and 99 N. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 53'$ E. lat. $52^{\circ} 21'$ N.

Dunwich, tp. U. C., cty. of Suffolk, lies to the W. of Southwold, having the river Thames for its N. and Lake Erie for its S. boundary.

Dupage, lake, Ind., in the river Des Plaines, 6 ms. above its junction with the Kanabakee.

Duplin, cty. N. C., bounded by New Hanover S., Sampson W., Wayne N., Lenoir and Jones NE., and Onslow E., length 32 ms., mean width 20.; area 640 sqms. Surface generally level, or moderately hilly, and soil thin and rather sterile. Pop. 1820, 9744. N. lat. 35° , and lon. 1° W. from W. C. intersect very near the centre of this cty.

Dupreeville, village, Northampton cty. N. C., between Meherrin and Roanoke rivers, 245 ms. SSW. of Washington.

Dueqela, province of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, about 75 ms. in length, and 85 in breadth. It abounds in corn and cattle.

Durampour, town of the Deccan of Hindoostan, in the province of Guzarat, 46 ms. NNE. of Bombay. Lon. $73^{\circ} 14'$ E. lat. $20^{\circ} 32'$ N.

Durance, river of France, which rises near Briançon, and watering Embrun, Tallard, Sisteron, Monosque, and Cavailon, falls into the Rhone, below Avignon.

Durand, tp. Coos cty. N. H. Pop. 1820, 78.

Durango, city of Mexico, and capital of the state of same name, is situated on the western side of the great Cordilleras of Anahuac, 570 ms. NW. from the city of Mexico. According to Humboldt, this city stands nearly 7000 feet above the level of the ocean. N. lat. $24^{\circ} 25'$, lon. W. C. $26^{\circ} 35'$ W. The environs of Durango appear volcanic. The largest mass of that very remarkable substance, native iron, ever yet discovered, were found near this city; its weight supposed to be 40,000lbs. avoirdupois. The pop. was estimated by Humboldt, at 12,000.

Durango, formerly an intendency, and now a state of the Mexican Republic, generally known as New Biscay. It was one of the internal provinces. As a state, it is bounded SE. by Zacatecas, S. by Jalisco, E. by New Leon, N. by Chihuahua, and W. by Sonora y Sinaloa. Area uncertain, but about 40,000 sqms. Cl. lat. 26° N. lon. W. C. 27° W. According to Malte Brun, the great central chain, or rather table land of Anahuac, traverses this state, with craters of volcanoes (extinct.) The mines of silver are common, and abundant in that precious metal. Humboldt informs us, that the general level exceeds 6500 feet, above the ocean, but declining to the E. and W. As a level in N. America of about 400 feet, is equivalent to a degree of lat., the climate of Durango, must be similar to that on the Pacific coast of upwards of 40° N.; and of course, the vegetable productions generally, grain, grasses, and fruits of the same species of those of the middle states of the U. S. The winters, says Malte Brun, are severe, and followed in summer by suffocating heats, precisely the character of the climate of Quebec. Durango has in its geographical features, a very strong resemblance to the high central plains of Mongolia, and Soongaria in Asia. Rivers here rise, and finding no outlet, are lost in lakes, or wasted in sands. The pop. is necessarily thin, but they are in a peculiar degree hardy, muscular, and patient of fatigue. If the number, 16,000, on Tanner's map of Mexico be correct, as to the share allotted to Durango, the inhabitants amount to only about $\frac{1}{24}$ to the sqm., and of these, a large proportion in the capital. The latter distribution is, however, in the Spanish provinces by no means peculiar to Durango. Capital Durango.

Durant's Bay, N. C. Albemarle Sound. Lon. W. C. $0^{\circ} 44'$ E.

Durazzo, village of Albania, with a good harbour, on the Gulf of Venice, 50 ms. N. of Valona. Lon. $19^{\circ} 19'$ E. lat. $41^{\circ} 54'$ N.

Durby, town of French Luxemburg, capital of a cty. of the same name, on the Outre, 20 ms. S. of Liege. Lon. $5^{\circ} 28'$ E. lat. $58^{\circ} 18'$ N.

Durckheim, town of Germany, in the palati-

nate of the Rhine, 12 ms. NE. of Neustadt. Lon. $8^{\circ} 21'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 26'$ N.

Duren, town of Germany, in the dutchy of Juliers, on the river Roer, 12 ms. S. of Juliers. Lon. $6^{\circ} 40'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 44'$ N.

Durham, cty. of England, called the bishopric of Durham; bounded on the N. by Northumberland, on the E. by the German Ocean, on the S. and SW. by Yorkshire, and on the W. by Westmoreland and Cumberland. It extends 37 ms. from N. to S., and 47 from E. to W.; contains one city, 7 market towns, and 113 parishes, and sends 4 members to parliament. Its rivers are the Tees, Tine, Were, Tame, Lune, Derwent, Gauntless, Skern, &c. Its principal products are lead, coals, iron, corn, mustard, salt, glass, fine ale, with excellent butter and salmon. The soil is various; the S. rich, but the western parts rocky and moorish. Pop. 1801, 160,361, in 1811, 177,625, and in 1821 207,673.

Durham, capital of the cty. of Durham, and a bishop's see. Has a manufacture of shalloons, tammies, and calamancoes, and around it are grown large quantities of the best mustard. Nevil's Cross, near the city, was erected in memory of the victory obtained by queen Philippa in 1346, over David Bruce, king of Scotland, who was taken prisoner in this battle. Durham sends two members to parliament; is 14 ms. S. of New Castle, and 237 N. by W. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 27'$ W. lat. $54^{\circ} 50'$ N.

Durham, tp. Buckingham cty. L. C., between Wickham and Melbourne, 60 ms. E. from Montreat.

Durham, tp. of Cumberland, Maine, on the SW. side of Sagadahoc river, about 12 ms. above its junction with the river Kennebec. Pop. 1820, 1562.

Durham, pst. Stafford cty. N. H., W. from Great Bay, and 12 ms. W. from Portsmouth. Pop. in 1820, 1538.

Durham, pst. Middlesex cty. Conn., 7 ms. S. from Middletown. Pop. in 1820, 1196.

Durham, pst. Green cty. N. Y., 20 ms. NW. from Athens. Pop. in 1820, 2979.

Durham, cty. U. C., bounded on the E. by the cty. of Northumberland; on the S. by lake Ontario, until it meets the westernmost point of Long Beach; thence by a line running N. 16° W., until it intersects the southern boundary of a tract of land belonging to the Missassago Indians; and thence along the said tract, parallel to lake Ontario, until it meets the northwesternmost boundary of the cty. of Northumberland.

Durham, northern tp. of Bucks cty. Penn., on the W. side of the river Delaware, 12 ms. S. from Easton. Pop. in 1820, 485.

Dursley, town of Eng. in Gloucestershire. It is inhabited by clothiers, and seated near the Severn, 13 ms. SW. of Gloucester, and 107 W. of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 23'$ W. lat. $51^{\circ} 40'$ N.

Durtal, town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire, and late province of Anjou, whose chief trade consists in tanning.

Dusky Bay, bay of the island of New Zealand, in the S. Pacific Ocean. Lon. $166^{\circ} 18'$ E. lat. $45^{\circ} 47'$ S.

Dusseldorf, strong city, capital of the dutchy of Berg. It contains about 18,000 inhabitants, including the garrison. Dusseldorf derives an E c

air of dignity from its palace and great church. It is seated on the river Dussel, near the Rhine, 22 ms. NW. of Cologne. Lon. $6^{\circ} 52'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 12'$ N.

Dutchess, *cty.* of N. Y., bounded E. by Conn., S. by Putnam *cty.* in N. Y., W. by Hudson's river, and N. by Columbia *cty.* N. Y.; length 35 ms., mean width 24; area 840 sqms. The face of this county is in a peculiar manner diversified. In the valleys of the Housatonic, Fishkill, Wappinger and Jansen, are extensive bodies of first rate land. In the intermediate space between those rich vales, extend fertile tracts of high land little less productive. The banks of the Hudson are steep, rocky and broken, and indeed generally precipitous. On its southern boundary, this *cty.* rises into mountains, some of the peaks of which exceed 1200 feet above the level of tide water. These are the celebrated Highlands, which inflecting first to NE. and thence N. through Dutchess into the SE. angle of Columbia *cty.* separate the sources of the Housatonic from those of the creeks falling into the Hudson, and gives to the eastern side of Dutchess a bold and mountainous aspect. From the elevated ground from which they flow, and the comparatively deep chasm in which the Hudson is confined, the creeks of Dutchess are eminently calculated for the propulsion of machinery, an advantage to a considerable extent improved by the inhabitants. See *Matewan, Wappingers Creek, &c.* This country is well cultivated and productive in grain, fruits and meadow grasses. Its staples are numerous, and consist of grain, flour, whiskey, beef, pork, butter, cheese, live stock, orchard fruits and garden vegetables. Chief town, Poughkeepsie. Pop. 1820, 46,615, Ctl. lat. $41^{\circ} 45'$ N. lon. W. C. $3^{\circ} 20'$ E.

Duttlingen, town of Suabia, on the Danube, over which it has a bridge. It belongs to the king of Wirtemberg, and is 33 ms. NW. of Constance. Lon. $9^{\circ} 2'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Dutotzburg, *pst.* Northampton *cty.* Penn., on the W. bank of the Delaware, at its entrance into the Watergap and at the foot of the Blue Mountain on the N. side, in Smithfield *tp.* It is 25 ms. N. from Easton.

Dutton, *pstv.* Penobscot *cty.* Maine, 135 ms. NE. from Portland.

Duxborough, *pst.* Plymouth *cty.* Mass, 10 ms. N. from Plymouth. Pop. in 1820, 2403.

Duxbury, *tp.* of Washington *cty.* Ver., on

the left side of Onion river, 13 ms. below Montpelier. Pop. 350.

Duyveland, one of the islands of Zealand, in the kingdom of the Netherlands, E. of Schowen from which it is separated by a narrow channel.

Dwina, southern, large river of Russia, which rises in the government of Polotsk, Smolensk, Vitepsk, flows first 180 ms. to the SW. thence turns to NW. 250 ms. falls into the Gulf of Riga, below the city of Riga. The Dwina, following the windings of the stream, is navigable above Riga upwards of 400 ms. to Toropetz, from whence it is connected by a canal with the higher branches of the Dnieper. The basin of the Dwina, lies between 55° and 57° N., of course in winter is frozen, but similar to every stream in the great plain of Russia, is unobstructed by any serious impediment to its navigation from rocks or shoals.

Dwina, northern, river of Russia, and a much more considerable stream than the southern river of the same name. The northern Dwina rises by two great sources, the Vezegda in the government of Archangel, and the Soukhona in that of Vologda. The two latter are in a peculiar manner remarkable, flowing directly toward each other; the Soukhona, to the NE. by I and the Vezegda, NW. by W. each about 25 ms. The Vezegda and Soukhona, literally meet, and forming the Dwina, turn to the NW. 250 ms. falls into the White sea at Archangel. The Dwina affords an unbroken navigation from Archangel, to the White sea and from Vologda near which it might communicate with the Shaxna, and of course with the Neva and the Volga. Eastwards, by the Vezegda, and its branches, navigation is carried to near the foot of the Ural mountains. The basin of the Dwina lies between N. lat. 59° and $65^{\circ} 30'$ N. and yet abounds in forests, principally resinous trees.

Dyberry, *tp.* of Wayne *cty.* Penn. on the Lackawaxen Creek. Pop. 1820, 1082.

Dyer's Island, in the head of the bay of Quinte, lies to the eastward of Mississauga Island, U. C.

Dyer, *pstv.* Dyer *cty.* Ten.

Dyer, *cty.* of Ten., situation, and boundaries uncertain. It has been recently erected.

Dysart, borough of Stld. in Fifeshire, seated on the Frith of Forth, 11 ms. N. of Edinburgh. It has a considerable trade in coal. Lon. $3^{\circ} 6'$ W. lat. $56^{\circ} 9'$ N.

E.

EAGLE, *tp.* of Brown *cty.* Ohio. Pop. 1820, 2133.

Eagle, creek of Adams and Brown counties Ohio, falls into Ohio river, 10 ms. below Maysville.

Eagle Creek, *psto.* St. Charles *cty.* Miss., 25 ms. from St. Louis.

Eagle, *tp.* Hocking *cty.* Ohio.

Eagle Island, *tp.* of Hancock *cty.* Maine. Pop. 1820, 8.

Eagleville, village, *tp.* of Manlius Onondago *cty.* N. Y.

Eagleville, village, Marengo *cty.* Al., on Ton bigbee, at the mouth of the Black Warrior.

Eaowee, one of the Friendly Islands in the S. Pacific Ocean, discovered by Tasman, in 1643, and by him named Middleburg. Lon. $174^{\circ} 50'$ W. lat. $21^{\circ} 24'$ S.

Eardly, *tp.* of York *cty.* L. C. on Ottawa river.

Earl, *tp.* of Berks *cty.* Penn., 12 ms. NE. from Reading. Pop. 1820, 509.

Earl, *tp.* of Lancaster *cty.* Penn., on Conestogo creek, 12 ms. above Lancaster. Pop. 1820, 5559.

Earlston, town of Eng. in Berwickshire, on the river Leader, 35 ms. SE. of Edinburgh.

Earn, river of Sthd., which issues from the lake of Earn, in Perthshire. It meanders for above 20 ms. through the valley of Strathearn, and joins the Tay below Perth.

Earne, lake of Ireland, in the cty. of Fermanagh, 30 ms. in length. It is narrow in the middle, and in this part is an island on which stands Enniskillen.

Earth. This is a novel article in a Geographical Dictionary, though obviously necessary, as under it many objects of primary importance can be engrouped and brought into one point of view, and, by an easy reference, enable the reader to take a connected prospect of the whole planet. Under no other head could any notice be taken of what ought to comprise part of every treatise on geography—the causes of the discrepancies between the seasons on the two opposing sides of the Atlantic Ocean. To dwell farther on the propriety of introducing what I deem the primary article, would be to insult the understanding of the reader.

The Earth is a primary planet revolving round the sun in 365 $\frac{1}{4}$ days, at a mean distance from that luminary of 95,000,000 ms. The Earth's orbit is included between those of Venus and Mars, and is the third from the sun, having Mercury and Venus as inferior planets. The Earth's mean diameter is, in our books generally, assumed at 7964 statute ms., and for all practical purposes this number can be safely used. A diameter of 7964 ms. gives a circumference of 25,018 ms. very nearly. The form of the Earth is that of an oblate spheroid, or a compressed globe; an apple affords a natural example of such a solid. Though, however, found to have this form, the recent, extensive, and very rigorous measurements made on its surface, suggested a doubt of its being absolutely a solid of rotation; observations were made, particularly in Europe, from which inequalities were found, which could not be ascribed to errors in the operations. The skill in the use of, and the admirable accuracy of modern mathematical instruments, superinduce a high degree of confidence in the measurements made in France, Great Britain, and other parts of Europe. We are, therefore, justifiable in considering the Earth as a solid, with a very near approach to an oblate spheroid, but deviating from such regular figure, so far as to render the discrepancies discoverable by scientific observation and measurement on its surface.

It must be understood that this deviation from an oblate spheroid is different from that which arises from land elevations. When the measures were executed in Eng. and France, every allowance was made for the difference of level, and it was reducing the results to the curve of a spheroid, that led to the discovery, that oceanic level could not be uniform over every part of the same latitude.

A sphere having a diameter of 7,964 ms. would have a curve superficies of 199,256,891 sqms. As the error is not material, I have calculated the Earth's surface as that of a sphere, and in all practical applications assume the curve area at 200,000,000 sqms.

This surface is enveloped by an aerial ocean differing in density in a ratio with relative elevation. The height of the atmosphere, having sufficient density to reflect light is supposed to be 45 ms. Animal life as shown by the Condor; and ascent in balloons can be sustained to upwards of 4 ms. If we allow 36 ms. as the depth of the atmosphere of any considerable density, and consider it, as it is in reality, a constituent part of the planet, the Earth's diameter would be 8,000 ms.

Beneath the atmosphere, the solid surface is unequally divided into land and water. The oceanic surface, in round numbers amounting to 160,000,000 sqms. and the terraqueous to 40,000,000 sqms.

In an article necessarily brief, I cannot be expected to enter into astronomical disquisitions, must therefore suppose the reader acquainted with the fact, that the Earth moves in its orbit with its axis of rotation inclined 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ ° to the plane of its motion; and that this inclination is the cause of the seasons, and of the inequality of day and night. When we are acquainted with the fact that the Earth's axis is declined, we must at once perceive that in such a planetary revolution, the sun must become vertical, over an angle of the Earth's surface on each side of the equator, equal to such declination; and that a circle round each pole, also equal to such declination must be annually exposed to the continual presence of the sun above, or its total depression below the horizon. From these phenomena, it arises; that a zone of the Earth, amounting to double the angle of declination, or 47° in breadth, is exposed annually to the vertical rays of the sun. This is called the *Torrid Zone*, and extends from N. lat. 23° 30', to S. lat. 23° 30'. The northern extremity known as the Tropic of Cancer, and the southern as the Tropic of Capricorn.

At a distance of 23° 30' from each pole is an imaginary circle, called the *northern* or *southern* polar circle. Within these circles as already observed, the sun either passes entirely round above or below the horizon, at the Solstices, and produces constant day or night. These circles have been, though erroneously, designated the *Frigid Zones*.

The two *Frigid Circles*, and the *Torrid Zone* taken together, embrace 94° of a meridian of the Earth drawn from pole to pole; leaving 43° between either tropic and its respective polar circle. These Zones between the polar circles and the tropics are called *Temperate Zones*.

Using round numbers, and calculating the curve area of each Zone by the principles of the sphere, we find:

In the Torrid Zone	- -	80,000,000 sqms.
In the Frigid do. each	-	8,250,000
		8,250,000
Temperate, do. do.	- -	51,250,000
		51,250,000
		<hr/> 199,000,000

The very unequal distribution of land and

* The Tropics are actually at lat. 23° 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ ', nearly, and slowly approaching.—I use round numbers in the text for reasons sufficiently obvious.

water over the Earth, is fully exhibited by the following tables.

No. I.

Table of the area in sqms. of the Pacific, Southern, and Indian Oceans, taken together.

	Sqms.
Pacific and Southern Ocean included	100,000,000
Indian Ocean between 40° and 60' S. lat.	7,880,000
Do. from 30° to 40° S. lat.	4,300,000
Do. 20° to 30° S. lat.	3,200,000
Do. 10° to 20° S. lat.	3,700,000
Do. 10° S. to 10° N. lat.	5,200,000
Northern extension of the Indian Ocean, with the Red Sea, and Persian Gulf	1,152,000
Bay of Bengal	613,000
Amount	125,045,000

No. II.

Atlantic Ocean, and Connected Seas.

	Sqms.
Atlantic Ocean from S. lat. 55° to 40°	1,604,000
Do. do. S. lat. 40° to 30°	2,700,000
Do. do. S. lat. 30° to 20°	2,600,000
Do. do. S. lat. 20° to 10°	2,304,000
Do. between Cape Palmas in Africa, and Cape San Roque in S. America, and S. lat. 10°	2,500,000
Do. from a line drawn from Cape Palmas to Cape San Roque, and N. lat. 10°	2,500,000
Do. between N. lat. 10° and 20°	3,225,000
Do. do. N. lat. 20° and 30°	3,441,000
Do. do. N. lat. 30° and 40°	2,735,000
Do. do. N. lat. 40° and 50°	2,030,000
Do. do. N. lat. 50° and 60°	1,505,000
Do. above N. lat. 60°	1,616,000
Mediterranean and connected seas	735,000
Baltic and its gulfs	92,000
Hudson's Bay	250,000
Arctic Ocean	4,000,000
Amount	33,837,000

No. III.

Summary Oceanic Area.

	Sqms.
Contained in No. I.	126,045,000
Do. No. II.	33,837,000
Amount	159,902,000
To this, add, for the Caspian, the Great Lakes of N. America, and for all other smaller waters	250,000
Amount of water surface	160,152,000

No. IV.

Land Area.

	Sqms.
Polynesia	100,000
Austral Asia	3,000,000
Asia	11,500,000
Europe	3,020,000
Africa	8,000,000
America, Greenland, &c.	13,220,000
Amount	38,840,000

No. V.

Summary of Land and Water.

Water	Sqms. 160,152,000
Land	38,840,000

Amount of the Area of the Earth, 198,992,000

From the preceding elements, we find that the tetraqueous part of the Earth's surface does not amount to one fourth part of the entire area. The following table will exhibit the very remarkable distribution of Land and Water in the respective Zones.

Torrid Zone contains:

	Sqms.
In Asia	3,000,000
In Austral Asia	1,000,000
In Polynesia	100,000
In Africa	5,000,000
In America	4,500,000

Amount of land area,

S. Temperate Zone 13,600,000—13,600,000

Southern Temperate Zone.

In Austral Asia	1,400,000
In Africa	640,000
In S. America	1,520,000

Amount 3,560,000—3,560,000

Northern Temperate Zone.

In Asia	7,600,000
In Europe	3,000,000
In N. America, Greenland, &c.	5,000,000
In Africa	2,360,000

Amount of land area,

N. Temperate Zone 17,960,000—17,960,000

Northern Polar Circle.

In Asia	900,000
In Europe	20,000
In Greenland and N. America	3,600,000

Amount 3,520,000—3,520,000

Southern Polar Circle 200,000—200,000

Aggregate of the Zones 38,840,000

Several very interesting remarks are suggested by a review of these tables. We find upwards of one half the land area of the Earth N. from the Tropic of Cancer; and including the Torrid Zone, above 9-10 N. from the Tropic of Capricorn. Excluding the two Polar Circles, very nearly one half the residue is included in the Northern Temperate Zone. The Northern Polar Circle contains a large portion of land, whilst that of the S. is almost entirely in water.

If taken generally, the tetraqueous Earth is divided into two great continents, called Eastern and Western, relative to the Atlantic Ocean. The two continents range at nearly right angles from each other; the eastern from SW. to NE., and the western from SE. to NW., each about 10,000 ms. in length. Both continents expand on the northern extremity, and contract into points towards the S. This structure is shown, on the large scale, in Asia, Africa, S. America, N. America, and Greenland. Both continents cross the equator and extend over the Torrid into the southern Temperate Zone; thus opposing two complete barriers, against the continuity of the tropic counter-current.

The oceanic masses around the two poles, have but two lines of communication; one by the Pacific, between America and Asia; the second by the Atlantic, between the two continents generally. The Asiatic and American continents, under the northern polar circle, are so nearly in contact as to leave only a strait of 40 ms. wide, to unite the Pacific and Arctic oceans. The Atlantic ocean is in no place less than 1000, and averages upwards of 2000 ms. in width, and produces, as will be seen in the sequel, a very extensive influence on meteorology, and upon the habitable land of Europe and NW. Africa. The open expanse of the Atlantic occupies about the one-seventh part of the curve superficies, and stretches at very nearly right angles to the diurnal motion of the Earth. The Atlantic thus affords an expansive aquatic surface, connecting the Polar extremities of this planet.

The Earth turns round its axis once in 24 hours, and consequently 15 degrees of its meridians revolve hourly; therefore, by multiplying the breadth of any number of degrees of longitude by 15, we have the hourly motion of that part of the Earth's surface round the axis; as for example, in lat. 45° a degree of longitude is $48\frac{1}{2}$ English ms. wide, within a trifling fraction. From these elements, it results, that particles of matter at lat. 45° , on the surface of the Earth, revolve about 630 ms. hourly. This is nearly the mean motion; as the maximum at the equator is a fraction less than 1040 ms. hourly, and decreasing along the meridians, until it becomes 0 at either pole.

It is evident from the preceding data, that the atmospheric and oceanic masses composing the outer envelope of the Earth, are moved along with the decumbent nucleus, and with a velocity decreasing from the equator to the poles. By the laws of matter, if any, the least retardation operates on the atmosphere and oceanic waters, a counter current must be formed, flowing, with greatest rapidity where the supposed retardation is in excess. That excess must arise along the equator where the horary motion is at the maximum. Such a current does actually exist, and has received the name of *Tropic Current*. Another cause however, contributes to increase the quantum and velocity of the Tropic current. The Earth revolving from W. to E., produces an apparent motion of the Sun in a contrary direction. Immediately under the Sun, or where the beams of that luminary are direct, a vacuum is produced, into which the circumambient air rushes; and as this vacuity is carried westward along the equator, upwards of 1035 ms. hourly, an atmospheric current follows, which acting on the ocean waters, impel them westward, and adds force and mass to the tropic current.

If the surface of the Earth was composed of uniform matter, that is, matter which would be acted on equally by any cause of motion, in brief, by water itself, the tropic current would be also uniform, and flow regularly round, in a ratio with the motion of the meridians. The tropic current is, however, broken by land, which, as we have seen, traverses the equatorial section of the Earth. This oceanic current is not only broken, but also deflected, particu-

larly in the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans. In the former, from the wide opening to the S., and the numerous inlets from the Pacific to the Indian, the current gradually wastes, but in the latter ocean, from the peculiar structure of its shores, a very remarkable phenomenon, the *Gulf Stream*, is produced. South America, in form of an immense triangle, is based on the Pacific, and protrudes its perpendicular angle into the Atlantic, at S. lat. 6° . This salient point is Cape St. Roque, from which the continent extends to the NW., crosses the equator, and stretches beyond the northern tropic, and forms in the Gulf of Mexico, an immense reservoir. Here the continent again turns at right angles, and continues NE. into the northern polar circle. The very deep indenting of the American continent in the Gulf of Mexico, and the long line of coast from its recesses, into the southern section of the torrid zone, is in a peculiar manner calculated to produce that very extensive reflux, which constitutes the largest whirlpool on the globe. Its effect on meteorology I shall briefly notice, as that effect is in turn a cause which very deeply influences the climate of the United States. The western tide carried across the Atlantic from the African, is borne upon the American coast, and subdivided by Cape San Roque. The latter coast, from San Roque to the bottom of the Gulf of Mexico, intersects obliquely, and by an angle of 45° , the line of the tropic flood, accumulates that flood in the Mexican Gulf, out of which it issues through the Cuba, and Bahama channels. Thus from the tropic of Cancer over the Atlantic ocean to the NE., an enormous volume of water, heated at all seasons from 6° to 10° above the temperature of the adjacent ocean, flows along the coast of North America, from Cape Florida towards the northern Atlantic. This great oceanic river of warm water, averaging about 60 ms. in width, superinduces a corresponding increase of atmospheric temperature, and consequently the air over the gulf stream, is at all times warmer than that over the adjacent ocean, in similar latitudes.

Though, as I have noticed, the structure of the Pacific coasts does not admit such prominent reacting currents as exist in the Atlantic, yet similar effects are partially produced in the former, and a counter current does flow towards the NE. along the SE. coast of Asia. These two vast bodies of heated fluid thus perpetually pass along in front of the two largest land protuberances on the two continents.

The earth in motion round its axis from W. to E., carries with it the body of the atmosphere. That aerial mass having a constant tendency to fall southward into the tropic vacuum, and at the same time moving along eastward with other parts of the earth—like all bodies acted upon by two forces in different directions, assumes a line of motion between the lines of impulsion, and moves from the polar regions to the south-east in the northern hemisphere, and to the north-east in the southern. This general law of aerial motion, is, it is true, liable to great interruption in its operation by the contiguity of land and water; from the unequal elevation of land protuberances, and from other more local and minor causes; but still, it

is the ruling principle upon which the motion of air depends.

I shall close this section of the article before us, by a few practical observations. Asia and N. America, with Greenland, are the two most extensive land masses on the respective continents which rise above the oceanic level. Those two continents are crossed by the northern tropic. If we suppose the sun vertical over the southern tropic, as it is at the winter solstice of the northern hemisphere, then is N. America and Asia covered in great part with ice and snow, and even the Arctic Ocean mostly frozen. If we then turn our attention to the atmospheric motion, it is obvious, that the cold, condensed, and heavy air of the two great continents must flow south-east towards their respective oceanic basins. It is the natural operation, therefore, of atmospheric motion which gives to the south-east coasts of Asia and N. America such severe winters.

Amid all other changes, however, the Atlantic Ocean remains open, and presents an unfrozen surface, upwards of 1000 ms. wide, far into the northern polar circle. The winds over the Atlantic during our winter are from the NW. generally, as is the case every where else in high northern latitudes, but in respect to Europe, and NW. Africa, their winter winds coming from the open bosom of a fluid ocean, are moist, therefore rain is the consequence. It would be needless to go farther to explain the causes why vegetable and animal life can be sustained in the N. of Europe in latitudes condemned to frost and sterility in America and Asia. See *Basin of the Baltic*.

The causes which produce in turn the intense summers of Asia and N. America are equally simple with those which influence their winters. When the sun is vertical over the northern tropic, at the summer solstice of the northern hemisphere, the region of snow and frost is restricted to the polar circle, and all the southern and central parts of both continents become intensely heated. A vacuum is partially created over the land, which introduces the less heated, and, at that season, the heavier air, from the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans; but even the air from the ocean we have shown to be itself heated by the tropic currents;—consequently China and the U. S. have the summers of the torrid and winters of the frigid zone. See the respective articles, *Asia, Europe, America, &c.*

These observations on the physical properties of the Earth, though necessarily brief, ought to comprise a concise view of its density.

It had been suggested by Newton, that large mountain masses would deflect a plumb line from a perpendicular to the horizon. Bouguer and Condamine, two of the French mathematicians who were sent to Peru to measure a degree of the meridian, made experiments to find how much a plumb line would be deflected by Chimborazo. Their operations gave a result of 8 seconds.

"This interesting experiment," says Dr. Brewster, in his *Encyclopædia, Art. Attraction*, "was repeated by the learned Dr. Maskeline, with a view, not merely of ascertaining in general the attractions of mountains, but for the

purpose of determining from the results, the mean density of the Earth. The hill of Shehallien, Perthshire, in Sstd., was reckoned the most convenient for this purpose, and preparations were made for executing this laborious undertaking, in the summer of 1774. An observatory was erected about half way up the N. side of the hill, and was afterwards removed to a similar position on the S. side. No less than 337 observations were made with an excellent zenith sector of Sisson's, upon 43 fixed stars; and it appeared from these observations, that the difference of lat. between the two stations, was 54".6. By the trigonometrical survey, it was found, that the distance between the two stations was 4364.4 feet, which in lat. 56° 40', answers to a difference of lat. of 42".94. The difference between these results, 11".66, is obviously the sum of the two deflections of the plumb line, and therefore, 5".66, is the measure of the attraction of Shehallien."

Dr. Charles Hutton, from the data obtained by these observations, and by an accurate survey of Shehallien, to determine its dimensions, deduced the following consequences: that the mean density of the hill was about equal to common freestone, and that the mean density of the whole Earth, was to that of the hill, as 9 to 5 nearly. Common freestone has a specific gravity of 2½, and consequently, that of the whole Earth is 4½, that of water being 1.

The deductions made by Dr. Hutton, from the observations of Maskelyne, were subsequently modified by a more strict survey of Shehallien by Professor Playfair. The latter philosopher found that it was composed of granular quartz, the average density of which was 2.64, and of Mica-slate, the average density of which was 2.81: and that the density of a homogeneous mass, which would have produced such an effect on the plumb line would be 2.716.

With great labour Playfair made the mean density of the Earth 4.867, or nearly 5 times heavier than would be an equal volume of water.

Previous to the calculations of Playfair, Mr. Cavendish, by a series of very ingenious experiments on the eventual attractions of leaden balls, found the mean density of the Earth to be 5.48, that of water being 1. Dr. Hutton, by assuming the weight of common freestone as the comparative scale to estimate that of Schehallien, made the mean density of that mountain too low; as was proven by Professor Playfair. It is certainly rational to conclude that if the latter observer could have penetrated to the central base of Schehallien, he would have found its mean density greater than that of either granular quartz or mica-slate. I have inserted the small subjoined table of specific gravity, in order to enable the reader to make his comparisons, without the trouble of reference to other treatises.

Fossil substance.	Specific Gravity.
Slate—Clay, Jameson—Schiefer.	
Thon of Werner	2.636
Diamond	3.5
Red Copper Ore	from 5.6 to 6.0
Tin Ore	from 6.3 to 7.0
Iron Ore	from 3.8 to 5.2

Manganese Ore	- - -	from 4.3 to 4.8
Bismuth Ore	- - -	from 8.5 to 9.0
Mercury	- - -	from 10.5 to 15.0
Silver Ore	- - -	from 10.0 to 10.5
Gold Ore	- - -	from 12.0 to 20.0
Copper Pyrites	- - -	from 4.1 to 7.7
Iron Pyrites	- - -	from 4.4 to 5.0
Radiated Iron Pyrites	- - -	from 4.7 to 5.0
Rhomboidal Iron Pyrites	- - -	from 4.4 to 4.7
Tin Pyrites	- - -	from 4.3 to 5.0
Galeira, ore of lead	- - -	from 7.0 to 7.6
Gold Glance, or Prismatic gold ore	- - -	from 5.7 to 5.8
Bismuth Glance	- - -	from 6.1 to 6.4

This table might be indefinitely extended, but as it contains the most common fossil and mineral substances, it is sufficiently copious for the purpose. If the results produced by Maske-line, Hutton, Cavendish, and Playfair; are correctly founded on the laws of gravity, the Earth is very nearly equal in specific gravity to iron ore, and greatly exceeds that of all the common substances which compose its outer crust. These facts render it impossible that any great cavities towards the centre can exist; and prove that the Earth must be a solid and heavy sphere, unless the inner parts of the shell is composed of substances greatly exceeding in density the heaviest metals. The far greater part of matter composing the Earth's surface is water, or other substances about $2\frac{1}{2}$ fold heavier, than that fluid; consequently, the central parts must have a mean density of 7 or 8, or above that of most of the heaviest metallic ores. It has been suggested that in all probability, the Earth was in reality, an immense magnet, and composed of condensed iron ore.

Before closing this article, I cannot avoid inserting some observations on the diminution of ocean water. It has been shown under the head of Baltic, that the waters of that sea were diminishing at the rate of 3 feet 10 inches in a century. In the article Caspian, the depression of the waters of that sea, is also given from actual measurement.

An actual and general depression of the oceanic level is one of those natural revolutions which we are reluctant to admit into history, from the appalling effects. Our assent to truth, must, nevertheless be ultimately rendered however it may affect our opinions, or interest. The evidence to support a depression of the briny ocean, is abundantly supplied in a very wide scale, and in no other section of the Earth, is this evidence more striking than in America. Long before I ever read any account of a diminution of surface in the Baltic, Mediterranean, or any other sea, the idea of such a revolution was suggested to my mind, by a review of the banks of the Mississippi. In the delta of that river, a recent alluvion forms the entire mass of land. In many places the surface of such alluvion is above the highest floods, from either the river, or the Gulf of Mexico. My attention was no sooner arrested by the phenomena, along the Mississippi, than it became an object of inquiry, which I have prosecuted as time and opportunity afforded means. Examining in succession the banks of the St. Lawrence, Hudson, Delaware; the numerous inlets of Chesapeake Bay, and the Atlantic shores,

similar phenomena, every where, led me to make like conclusions as I had done on the Mississippi; that the surface of the Atlantic Ocean was slowly sinking. The writings of Pallas, Clarke, and many others, strengthened these conclusions: finally, the established depression of the Caspian and Baltic seas; afforded demonstrative evidence of the correctness of the theory.

Two causes have contributed to prevent the discovery of oceanic diminution sooner. First, ancient sea vessels were small, and demanded but little depth of water; secondly, in modern times, since vessels were made with great draught, while harbours remain sufficiently deep to receive them safely, slight diminution of depth is overlooked. I am convinced that in many instances alluvion has been adduced to account for obstructions in rivers and harbours, which in part at least, arose from a depression of oceanic surface. Whatever may be the case in the Indian and Pacific basins, we have less data to determine; but in the basin of the Atlantic, a slow depression of level cannot be longer safely denied.

The Atlantic basin, is terminated on the E. by the sources of the rivers which flow into the Baltic, Black, and Mediterranean seas, and by the central mountains of Africa. On the W. this basin is limited by the Andes in S. America, and by the chain of Anahuac or Chippewayan in N. America. An immense embranchment of the Atlantic penetrates the eastern continent through 50° of lon., between Europe and Africa and Asia. This great arm of the Atlantic on its eastern side, has a counterpart on the W. between N. and S. America. The Baltic on the NE. is again opposed on the NW. by the much more considerable gulfs of Hudson's and Baffin's bays.

On the side of Europe and Asia, it is evident, almost to demonstration that the separation of the Caspian from the Euxine, and the Baltic from the White sea, is in both instances comparatively modern. The two great alluvial slopes stretching from the Maese to the Petchora on the SE., and from the Naeze of Norway, to the outlet of the White sea, on the NW. of the Baltic, are in part formed by the spoils of the adjacent continents, and in part abandoned by the retiring sea.

On the side of N. America, the oceanic depression has evidently broke the ancient connexion between the Sea of Canada, and the Mexican Gulf. The entire line of coast from St. Lawrence to the Platte river, presents one vast inflected line of shore, bearing marks of submersion. Of that part of the American coast from the harbour of N. York to the Gulf of Darien inland, memoria consisting of the remains of existing animals, every where present themselves, to attest that time was, when the surface of the ocean stood many hundred feet above its present level. I may be permitted to notice, that the revolution I am descanting upon, is totally different, and more recent, than that by which imbedded rocks were formed, containing organic remains. The latter is entirely beyond our historical records, whilst the former comes within our authentic scope of observation, and is yet in progress.

It is peculiarly interesting to scan the effects which an elevation of 600 feet would have on the Atlantic basin. Such a change of level would again unite the Mediterranean to the Caspian and Baltic; the Baltic with the White sea; and insulate central Europe, and the Scandinavian peninsula. The Indian and Atlantic would again mingle, and the Nile debouch, in what is now Upper Egypt.

On the American side the Alleghany or Appalachian system of mountains would rise as the higher ridge of an immense island; as would the more elevated parts of the northeastern states, of another. The lower part of the Mississippi basin, would become a lengthened inland sea, from which the valleys of the Hudson, and St. Lawrence would be straits opening into the Atlantic Ocean. The protracted alluvial slopes I have noticed would be again submerged, and a very large portion of the most populous and fertile tracts of both continents buried under the ocean waves. We are startled at the mere mention of so tremendous a change on the habitable earth; and yet, careful inquiry would leave upon any sane mind, scarce a doubt, but that such was once the state of nature on this planet.

Earthquake Lake; lake in Misu., said to have been formed by the earthquake in that country in 1812. Most of the accounts published of this phenomenon, were no doubt grossly exaggerated.

East Andover, town of Oxford cty. Maine, 30 ms. NW. from Paris.

East Bay, in Adolphustown, Bay of Quinte, U. C., is where the forks of the N. Channel open, descending south-westerly from Hay bay.

East Becket, pst. Berkshire cty. Mass., 25 ms. W. from Northampton.

East Bethel, pstv. Oxford cty. Maine, 71 ms. from Portland.

East Bloomfield, pst. Ontario cty. N. Y., 6 ms. W. from Canandaigua.

East Bethlehem, tp. of Lancaster cty. Penn.

Eastbourn, town of Eng., Sussex, noted for plenty of the birds called wheatears, and is a place of resort for bathing. It is seated near the English Channel, 15 ms. ESE. of Lewes, and 65 SSE. of London.

East Bradford, tp. of Chester cty. Penn., on Brandywine creek below East Caln. Pop. in 1820, 1217.

East Bridgewater, pst. Plymouth cty. Mass., 30 ms. S. from Boston.

East Caln, tp. of Chester cty. Penn., in the Brandywine valley between West Whiteland and Sadsbury. Downingtown is in this tp., 32 ms. from Philadelphia. Pop. in 1820, 1162.

East Chelmsford, pst. Middlesex cty. Mass., near the mouth of Concord river, 25 ms. NW. from Boston.

East Chester, pst. W. Chester cty. N. Y., 20 ms. N. from N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 1021.

East District, tp. of Berks cty. Penn., on the sources of Perkiomen, Manataway, Little Lehigh and Maiden creeks, 18 ms. NE. from Reading. Pop. in 1820, 509.

Easter Island, island in the S. Pacific Ocean, 12 leagues in circuit. It has a hilly and stony surface, an iron-bound shore, and affords neither safe anchorage, fresh water, nor wood for

fuel. It bears evident marks not only of a volcanic origin, but of having been not very long ago ruined by an irruption. It is the same that was seen by Davis in 1686; it was next visited by Roggewein in 1722, and again by Captain Cook in 1744. Lon. 109° 46' W. lat. 27° 5' S.

Eastern District, of U. C.; bounded E. by the province of L. C., S. by the river St. Lawrence, N. by the Ottawa river, and W. by a meridian passing through the mouth of the Gananogue river, in Leeds cty.

East Falls of Machias, pst. Washington cty. Maine, on Machias river, opposite the village of W. Machias.

East Fallowfield, tp. of Chester cty. Penn., on the W. branch of Brandywine, SW. from E. Caln. Pop. in 1820, 857.

East Goshen, pst. Litchfield cty. Conn., 6 ms. N. from Litchfield.

East Goshen, tp. of Chester cty. Penn., on Ridley creek, 7 ms. E. from Downingtown. Pop. in 1820, 735.

East Greenwich, pst. Kent cty. Rhode Island. Pop. in 1820, 1519.

East Haddam, pst. Middlesex cty. Conn., on the left bank of Connecticut river, 14 ms. below Middletown. Pop. in 1820, 2572.

East Hampton, pst. of Hampshire cty. Mass., 5 ms. S. from Northampton. Pop. in 1820, 712.

East Hampton, pst. Suffolk cty. N. Y., includes Montauk Point and Gardiner's Island, 112 ms. ENE. from N. Y. Clinton Academy, located in East Hampton, is a very respectable institution. Pop. in 1820, 1646.

East Hampton, pst. Hampshire cty. Mass., near the influx of Manham creek into Connecticut river, 5 ms. SW. from Southampton.

East Hampton, pst. Middlesex cty. Conn., 22 ms. from Hartford.

East Hartford, pst. and flourishing tp. Hartford cty. Conn., on Connecticut river, opposite Hartford, to which it is conveniently connected by a fine bridge. Pop. in 1820, 3373.

East Haven, tp. Essex cty. Ver., 48 ms. N. from Montpelier.

East Haven, tp. New Haven cty. Conn., 4 ms. E. from New Haven. Pop. in 1820, 1237.

East Hector, pst. Tomkins cty. N. Y. 12 ms. W. from Ithaca.

East Kingston, tp. Rockingham cty. N. H., 22 ms. SW. from Portsmouth. Pop. in 1820, 443.

East Lake, lies between the tps. of Marysburgh and Sophiasburgh, immediately to the NE. of Little Sandy Bay, on Lake Ontario, U. C.

East Liberty, pst. Fayette cty. Penn.

East Livermore, pst. Oxford cty. Maine, on the E. side of Androscoggin river, 66 ms. a little or N. from Portland.

East Main, part of New Britain, on the peninsula of Labrador; lies along the E. shore of James' Bay.

East Main House, one of the British stations for Indian fur trade, stands on a river flowing into James' Bay. Lon. W. C. 1° 42' W. lat. 52° 15' N.

East Manor, tp. Lancaster cty. Penn. Pop. in 1820, 3303.

East Marlborough, tp. Chester cty. Penn., on Red Clay creek, 9 ms. S. from Downings-town. Pop. in 1820, 993.

East Medway, pst. Mass., 22 ms. SW. from Boston.

East Minot, pst. Cumberland cy. Maine, 39 ms. N. from Portland. The tp. of E. Minot forms the NE. angle of the cy.

East Nantmill, tp. Chester cy. Penn., on the sources of French creek, 35 ms. NW. from Philadelphia. Pop. 1820, 1873.

East River, strait of N. Y. between Long Island Sound and N. Y. bay. Opposite the central part of N. Y., or from Fulton street to the main street of Brooklyn, East river is about three quarters of a mile wide. Vessels of any tonnage can pass through this strait. In it is the principal commercial harbour of the city of N. Y.

Easton, pst. Bristol cy. Mass., 22 ms. S. from Boston. In this tp. there are 2 pstos., No. 1 and No. 2.

Easton, pst. SE. angle of Washington cy. N. Y., on the left bank of the Hudson, 22 ms. above Albany. Pop. 1820, 3051.

Easton, borough, pstv., and seat of justice, Northampton cy. Penn., on the Delaware, 60 ms. N. from Philadelphia. It is a borough town, situated on a point of land formed by the Delaware and Lehigh rivers and Bushkill creek. The streets are laid out at right angles to each other, and along the cardinal points. The lower part of the town, near the Delaware, is on an elevated level, but the western extremity rises by a gradual acclivity to a considerable elevation. The adjacent country is bold, broken, and romantic. The soil is highly productive, and being well cultivated, gives a most pleasing aspect to the vicinity of Easton. Farm houses, orchards, fields, and meadows, are commingled along the bottoms of the rivers and slopes of the adjacent hills. Bushkill creek is amongst the finest mill streams in the U. S. See *Bushkill*. This stream rises 8 ms. N. from Nazareth, and has an almost uninterrupted fall to the Delaware. Within the borough of Easton it passes the Chesnut ridge, and by a very winding and precipitous course reaches the Delaware, affording a rapid succession of mill seats.

The following valuable information respecting this interesting place, was communicated to the editor by an intelligent young gentleman, a native of that town. There are within the boundaries of the borough, 3 oil mills, 6 grist mills, 2 saw mills, 2 distilleries, 3 tan yards and tanneries, 1 brewery, and 31 dry goods and hardware stores. A library formed in 1811, containing about 1200 volumes. An academy called the Union Academy, in which the learned languages are taught. Three places of public worship; 1 for Presbyterians, 1 for Episcopalians, and 1 for German Lutherans. A court house, erected in 1758. Four fine bridges; 1 over the Delaware, a most substantial structure, erected at an expense of 80,000 dollars; one a chain bridge, over the Lehigh, on the Philadelphia road, and 2 over the Bushkill. Two banks; one a branch of that of Pennsylvania, and the other the Easton bank, with a capital of 400,000 dollars. The trade of this town is very considerable, particularly in the article of flour, which constitutes the principal staple of Northampton cy. Pop. 1810, 1657, in 1820, 2370.

Easton, pstv. and capital of Talbot cy. Md., on the left bank of Treadhaven creek, 12 ms. above Choptank bay, 20 ms. SE. from Baltimore. It is the most considerable town of the eastern shore part of Md. Pop. near 2000.

East Pittston, pst. in the southern part of Kennebec cy. Maine, E. from the Kennebec river, and 60 ms. NE. from Portland.

East Pultney, a small river, rising in Rutland cy. Ver., which enters lake Champlain at Whitehall, and from that place to the village of Pultney, separates N. Y. and Ver.

Eastport, pstv. and port of entry, Washington cy. Maine, at the mouth of Cobcook river, 280 ms. NE. from Portland. The boundaries of the tp. contain Moose island, and several smaller islands. This town has rapidly increased; its shipping in 1816, exceeded 7,370 tons. Pop. 1810, 1511, in 1820, 1937.

East Pultney, pst. on Pultney river, on the western verge of Rutland cy. Ver., about 8 ms. a little S. of E. from Whitehall.

East Randolph, pst. Orange cy. Ver. 22 ms. S from Montpelier.

East Rumford, pst. Oxford cy. Maine, near the Androscoggin river, 75 ms. a little W. of N. from Portland.

East Sandwich, pst. between Sandwich and Barnstable, in Barnstable cy. Mass. 77 ms. SSE. from Boston.

East Stoughton, pst. Norfolk cy. Mass. 18 ms. S. from Boston.

East Sudbury, pst. Middlesex cy. Mass. Pop. 1820, 962.

East Thomaston, pst. in the southeastern angle of Lincoln cy. Maine, about 40 ms. from Wiscasset.

Easttown, tp. Chester cy. Penn. on both sides of the road from Philadelphia to Lancaster, 16 ms. from the former. Pop. 1820, 618.

Eastville, pstv. on the eastern shore of Virg., in Northampton cy. 164 ms. from Richmond.

East Whiteland, tp. Chester cy. Penn., on the turnpike road from Philadelphia to Lancaster, 20 ms. from the former. Pop. 1820, 818.

East Williamstown, pst. Orange cy. Ver., 10 ms. S. from Montpelier.

East Windsor, pst. Hartford cy. Conn., on the E. side of Conn. river, 8 ms. above Hartford. See *Warehouse Point*. Pop. 1820, 3400.

Eastwoodford, pstv. Union district S. C., by pstvd. 116 ms. NNW. from Columbia.

Eaton, tp. of Buckingham cy. L. C., 84 ms. SSE. from Trois Rivières, or Three Rivers.

Eaton, pst. Stafford cy. N. H., N. from Ossipee lake, 50 ms. NE. from Concord. Pop. 1820, 1071.

Eaton, pst. Madison cy. N. Y., on the head of Chenango river, 30 ms. SW. from Utica. Pop. 1820, 3021.

Eaton, tp. of Luzerne cy. Penn., on the right side of the Susquehannah river on Bowman's creek, opposite Tunkhannock. Pop. 1820, 478.

Eaton, pst. tp. and sea of justice, Prebble cy. Ohio. The village is seated near a quarter of a mile from Old fort St. Clair, 34 ms. W. from Dayton, and 50 N. from Cincinnati. Pop. 1820, 255. Lat. 39° 45' N. lon. W. C. 7° 38' W.

Eaton's Neck Light House, Huntington, Suffolk cy. N. Y., on Long Island. It is situated F f

on a point of land N. from Huntington bay, of Long Island Sound, 40 ms. ENE. from N. Y., and nearly opposite Norwalk in Conn.

Eaton, pst. and seat of justice, Putnam city. Geo., 20 ms. NNW. from Milledgeville.

Eaton town, village of N. J., Monmouth city. 1 mile from Shrewsbury and 12 from Freehold.

Eause, ancient town of France, in the department of Gers and late province of Armagnac, 17 ms. SW. of Condom. Lon. $0^{\circ} 10' E.$ lat. $43^{\circ} 51' N.$

Ebenezer Academy, psto. York district S. C. 65 ms. NNW. from Columbia.

Ebenezer, Effingham city. Geo. on the SW. side of Savannah river, 35 ms. NNW. of the city of Savannah. It was originally settled by emigrants from Germany.

Ebensburg, borough, pstv. and seat of justice, Cambria city. Penn., 70 ms. E. from Pittsburgh, and 4 ms. NW. from Beulah. N. lat. $40^{\circ} 31'$ lon. W. C. $1^{\circ} 41' W.$

Ebernach, town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, remarkable for its wine. It is seated on the Neckar, 10 ms. NE. of Heidelberg. Lon. $8^{\circ} 56' E.$ lat. $49^{\circ} 26' N.$

Eberberg, castle of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated at the confluence of the Nahe and Aisen, 8 ms. SW. of Creutznach. Lon. $7^{\circ} 54' E.$ lat. $49^{\circ} 38' N.$

Eberstein, district and castle of Suabia, subject to the margravate of Baden. The castle is the chief place, 6 ms. SE. of Baden. Lon. $8^{\circ} 20' E.$ lat. $48^{\circ} 45' N.$

Eberstein, town of Germany, in Alsace, 8 ms. SW. of Strasburg. Lon. $7^{\circ} 46' E.$ lat. $48^{\circ} 29' N.$

Eberville, town of France, in the department of Puy-de-Dome, and late province of Auvergne. It lately had a Benedictine abbey, which was very rich. It is seated on the Sciole. 8 ms. NE. of Riom. Lon. $3^{\circ} 15' E.$ lat. $45^{\circ} 59' N.$

Ebro, river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Santillane, in Old Castile, and watering Saragossa and Tortosa, falls into the Mediterranean. The Ebro is about 300 ms. in length; but except the Segre, from the Pyrenean mountains which it receives at Mequinenza, the volume of this stream is not increased by any tributary of consequence. The Ebro is also a very unnavigable river; attempts have been made at various times to improve the natural channel, but little else has been done, except some locks, and side cuts, from Tudela, by Saragossa to Sastago. It is still incapable of being passed by boats to its mouth, at any season of the year.

Ecaterrinenslaf. See *Catharinenslaf*.

Ecclefechan, village of Stld. in Dumfriesshire, noted for its great monthly market for cattle. It is 10 ms. SE. of Dumfries.

Eccleshal, town of Eng. in Staffordshire, on a branch of the river Stow. It is 6 ms. NW. of Stafford and 143 of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 9' W.$ lat. $53^{\circ} 2' N.$

Echinades, now *Cuzzolari*, small islands on the coast of Epirus.

Echoconno, pstv. Crawford city. Geo.

Echternach, town of Austrian Luxemburg, on the river Sout, in a valley surrounded by mountains, 18 ms. NE. of Luxemburg. Lon. $6^{\circ} 33' E.$ lat. $49^{\circ} 50' N.$

Ecija, or *Ezija*, episcopal town of Spain, in

Andalusia, seated on the Zenil, 28 ms. SW. of Cordova. Lon. $4^{\circ} 27' W.$ lat. $37^{\circ} 39' N.$

Edam, town of New Holland, famous for its red rind cheeses, and seated on the Zuider-Zee, 20 ms. N. by E. of Amsterdam. Lon. $4^{\circ} 54' E.$ lat. $52^{\circ} 32' N.$

Eddenburg, pstv. Portage city. Ohio, 120 ms. NE. from Columbus.

Eddystone, name of some rocks in the English Channel, which cause a variety of contrary sets of the tide or current in their vicinity. They are situated SSW. from the middle of Plymouth Sound, at the distance of 14 ms. They are almost in the line which joins the Start and the Lizard Points, and their situation with regard to the Bay of Biscay and the Atlantic is such, that they lie open to the swells of the bay and ocean from all the SW. points, so that all the heavy seas from the SW. break upon Eddystone with the utmost fury. Three light houses have been erected on these dangerous rocks; the first by Mr. Winstanly, 1696 which on the 27th November, 1703, was destroyed by a storm, and with it perished the ingenious founder. The second was built of wood by Mr. Rudyard, but was burnt in 1755. The third and the one yet in existence, was constructed in stone by Mr. Smeaton, and finished August 24th, 1759. Its distance from the Ram Head, the nearest point of land, is 12 ms. Lon. $4^{\circ} 24' W.$ lat. $50^{\circ} 8' N.$

Eddyville, pstv. and seat of justice, Caldwell city. Kent., on the right bank of Cumberland river, 22 ms. SE. by E. from Smithland on Ohio, and 44 NW. from Clarksville, in Ten. N. lat. $37^{\circ} 3'$, lon. W. C. $10^{\circ} 50' W.$

Eden, pstv. Hancock city. Maine, on the island of Mount Desert, 40 ms. SSE. from Bangor, and 163 NE. by E. from Portland.

Eden, pstv. Erie city. N. Y., by pstrd. 268 ms. W. from Albany.

Edenburg, pstv. Johnson city. Ind., 27 ms. SSE. from Indianapolis.

Eden river, which rises in Westmoreland, on the confines of Yorkshire, Eng., and running N. by Appleby and Carlisle, falls into Solway Frith.

Eddenton, pst. port of entry, and seat of justice Chowan city. N. C., seated near the head of Albemarle Sound, 11 ms. N. by E. of Plymouth, on the opposite shore, 22 E. of Windsor, and about the same distance S. by W. of Hertford. Pop. 1500, lat. $36^{\circ} 66' N.$

Edgar, C. H. and psto. Edgar city. Ill., 127 ms. from Vandalia.

Edgartown, pst. of Duke's city. Mass.; it is a port of entry, the chief town of the city, and the capital of Martha's Vineyard; situated in the lat. of $41^{\circ} 25' N.$ Pop. in 1820, 374.

Edgecombe, cape of King George's Island, W. coast of N. America. Lon. W. C. $58^{\circ} 15' W.$ lat. $57^{\circ} 2' N.$

Edgecombe, pst. Lincoln city. Maine, opposite Wiscasset, on Sheepcut river. Pop. 1820, 1629.

Edgecombe, city. of N. C., bounded by Greene S., Wayne SW., Nash NW., Halifax NE., Martin E. and Pitt SE.; length 33 ms., mean width 14; area 460 sqms. Surface level, and soil generally sandy and unproductive. Chief town, Tarborough. Pop. 1820, 13,276. Ctl. lat. $35^{\circ} 45' N.$ lon. W. C. $0^{\circ} 45' W.$

Edgefield, district of S. C. bounded by Sarag-

nah river NW., Abbeville NE., Newberry N., and Lexington, Orange, and Barwell SE.; length 46 ms., mean width 40, area 1840 sqms. Surface moderately hilly and soil of second rate quality. Chief town, Edgefield. Pop. 1820, 25,179. Ctl. lat. 33° 50' N. lon. W. C. 5° W.

Edgemont, tp. of Delaware co. Penn., on both sides of Providence creek, about 15 ms. W. of Philadelphia. Pop. in 1820, 640.

Edgehill, village of Eng. in Warwickshire, 14 ms. S. of Warwick.

Edgeware, town of Eng. in Middlesex, 8 ms. NW. of London. Lon. 0° 14' W. lat. 51° 37' N.

Edikofen, town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine.

Edinburg, metropolis of Scotland, situated in a city of the same name. It may properly be divided into the Old and New towns. The Old Town is situated on a narrow steep hill, about a mile in length, terminated abruptly on the W. side by the castle, from which there is a gradual declivity to the palace of Holyrood-house, which is placed in a beautiful plain called St. Ann's Yards. From the level of this plain, and on each side of the ridge or hill on which the Old Town stands, run two narrow valleys, nearly parallel to each other; the southern one forms a street called the Cowgate, the northern continued a marsh till very lately, which was called the North Loch, but is now drained. The high street, which runs between the castle and Holyrood-house, is long and spacious, and the houses are very high: From this street many narrow lanes or closes run off at right angles, towards the N. and S. The castle is seated on a vast perpendicular rock, accessible only by a drawbridge on one side, and in ancient times was considered as almost impregnable. In 1811 the number of inhabitants, exclusive of Leith, was 103,000. It is supplied with water conveyed in iron pipes, from Comiston, 4 ms. to the W. It is governed by a lord provost, a dean of guild, a guild council, and 25 common council. Here are 14 incorporated trades, each having its deacon or warden. Edinburgh is 2 ms. SSW. of Leith (which is its port) and 377 N. by W. from London. Lon. 3° 12' W. lat. 55° 58' N.

This city has become deservedly celebrated for the number, extent, and excellence of its literary institutions. The University of Edinburgh was founded in 1582, and now embraces professorships on almost every important pursuit of the human intellect. The number of students ordinarily exceeds 2,000. To the university is attached a library containing above 50,000 volumes. As a medical school, the reputation of this university occupies a most exalted rank. The other literary, charitable, religious and legal institutions are numerous and highly respectable. Of all the great cities of the British empire, Edinburgh is supposed to derive the least comparative emolument from trade, commerce or manufactures.

Edinburghshire, or *Mid Lothian*, co. of Stld., 27 ms. long and from 6 to 16 broad; bounded on the N. by the Frith of Forth, E. by the shires of Haddington, Berwick, and Roxburg, S. by those of Selkirk, Peebles and Lanark, and W. by Linlithgowshire. It is divided into 31 parishes. The soil is fertile and produces corn

of all sorts, with plenty of grass; also, coal, iron, limestone, and black marble. The principal rivers are the Esk, Leith, Amond, and Gala. Pop. in 1801, 122,954, in 1811, 148,607, and in 1821, 191,514.

Edinburgh, pst. Saratoga co. N. Y., 28 ms. NNW. from Balston Spa. Pop. in 1820, 1469.

Edinburgh, village, Albert co. Geor., on the right bank of Savannah river, 65 ms. above Augusta.

Edinburgh, tp. Portage co. Ohio, SW. from Ravenna, and along the right bank of Cuyahoga river. Pop. in 1820, uncertain.

Edinburgh, tp. Dearborn co. Ind.

Edisto, village, Orange co. S. C., 57½ ms. from Washington.

Edisto, considerable river of S. C., which rises in the district of Edgefield, and after meandering in a SE. direction, between Barnwell and Orangeburgh, enters Colleton and falls into the ocean by two separate outlets in the lat. of 32° 23' N.

Edisto, island of Georgia, formed by the two outlets of Edisto river. It is separated from Wadmelau island, by North Edisto, and is fertile and well cultivated. Staple, cotton.

Edineston, pst. Otsego co. N. Y., 20 ms. W. from Cooperstown. Pop. in 1820, 1841.

Ednam, village near Kelso, in Roxburghshire, Stld., seated on the Tweed, where Thomsom, the author of the Seasons, was born.

Edward, cape of W. coast of N. America, on King George's Island, 40 ms. N. from Cape Edgecombe. Lon. W. C. 58° 45' W. lat. 57° 40' N.

Edwards, co. of Ill., on Wabash; bounded by White S., Wayne W., Crawford N., and Wabash river SE.; length 33 ms., mean width 30; area 990 sqms. Surface rather waving than hilly; soil generally fertile. Chief town, Palenya. Birkbeck's settlement is in the SE. part of this co. Pop. 1820, 3444. Ctl. lat. 38° 50' N. lon. W. C. 12° 50' W.

Edwardsville, tp. Greenville co. U. C.

Edwardsville, psty. and seat of justice, Madison co. Ill., on the left bank of Cahokia river, 22 ms. NE. from St. Louis. A land office, a bank, and one printing office, have been located in this town. N. lat. 38° 48' lon. W. C. 12° 52' W.

Eel river, small branch of Wabash, enters from the NW., 20 ms. nearly S. from Fort Wayne.

Efferding, town of Upper Austria, defended by two castles, 8 ms. W. of Lintz. Lon. 13° 52' E. lat. 48° 18' N.

Effingham, village of Eng., in Surry, once, according to tradition, a populous town, containing 16 churches. It is 12 ms. NE. of Guilford, and 17 SW. of London.

Effingham, co. L. C., extends from the Ottawa river, opposite Isle Jesus, in a NE. direction between York and Leinster coes. It lies NW. from Montreal.

Effingham, pst. Strafford co. N. H., 43 ms. NE. from Concord. Pop. 1820, 1368.

Effingham, co. Geo., between Savannah, and Great Ogeechee rivers, and bounded S. by Chatham, W. by Great Ogeechee river, NW. by Scriven, and NE. and E. by Savannah river; length 26 ms., mean width 18; area about 470 sqms. Surface level and soil sandy. Chief

town, Springfield. Staple, cotton. Pop. 1820, 3018. Lat. $30^{\circ} 25'$ N. lon. W. C. $4^{\circ} 30'$ W.

Egg-Harbour, Great, inlet of Gloucester city., N. J., receiving from the NW. Great Egg Harbour river. The inlet and river are navigable about 20 ms. for vessels of 200 tons burthen.

Egg Harbour, Little, inlet between Burlington and Monmouth cities., N. J. It is navigable 20 ms. for 60 ton vessels.

Egg-Harbour, Great, pstv., seaport, and port of entry, Gloucester city. N. J., on the N. side of Great Egg-Harbour Inlet, 60 ms. SE. from Philadelphia. Pop. 1820, 1635.

Egg Harbour Little, pstv. seaport and port of entry, Burlington city. N. J., at the mouth of Little Egg-Harbour Inlet. Pop. 1820, 1192, in the township.

Egg Island, small island of Cumberland city. N. J., on the N. side of Delaware bay.

Egmont, bay of the island of St. Johns, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, nearly opposite bay Ocite in New Brunswick. Lon. W. C. 13° E. lat. $46^{\circ} 31'$ N.

Egmont, island in the Gulf of Mexico, on the W. coast of Florida 20 ms. NW. from the mouth of Tampa bay. Lon. W. C. $6^{\circ} 20'$ W. lat. 28° N.

Egg, fertile little island, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, to the S. of Skye.

Egham, village of Eng. in Surry, with a school for the education of 20 boys. Egham is seated near the Thames, 18 ms. W. by S. of London.

Eglisau, ancient town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, seated on the Rhine, 13 ms. N. of Zurich. Lon. $8^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $47^{\circ} 33'$ N.

Egra, town of Bohemia, formerly imperial. It was taken by the French in 1742, but they were forced to evacuate it the next year. Its mineral waters are famous. It is seated on the Eger, 90 ms. W. of Prague. Lon. $12^{\circ} 40'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 9'$ N.

Egremont, town of Eng. in Cumberland, near the Irish Sea, on the river Eben, over which are two bridges; 14 ms. SW. of Cockermouth, and 299 NW. of London. Lon. $3^{\circ} 33'$ W. lat. $54^{\circ} 32'$ N.

Egremont, pst. Berkshire city., Mass., on the Housatonic, 18 ms. SSW. from Lenox. Pop. 1820, 865.

Egypt, country of Africa, 600 ms. in length, and 250 where broadest; bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean, on the S. by Nubia, on the E. by the Red Sea and the isthmus of Suez, and on the W. by the deserts to the E. of Fezzan. The broadest part is from Alexandria to Damietta, and thence it gradually grows narrower, till it approaches Nubia. It is divided into the Upper, Middle and Lower; which last comprehends the Delta; and though the air is naturally hot, and not very wholesome, it enjoys so many other advantages, that it has been always extremely populous. Egypt carried on a considerable trade in East India commodities, till the Portuguese found the way round the Cape of Good Hope. However the merchants of Europe visit the harbours of the Mediterranean, and import and export several sorts of merchandise; and from other parts the natives get elephant's teeth; ebony, gold dust, musk, civit, ambergris, and coffee. The gold dust is brought from Negroland, to Fez

and Morocco, and thence to Cairo, over immense deserts. The principal commodities which the merchants purchase are coffee, senna, cassia, rhubarb, sal ammoniac, myrrh, saffron, saltpetre, aloes, opium, indigo, sugar, sandal wood, dates, cotton, cloth, &c. The complexion of the Egyptians is tawny, and the further S. the darker, so that those near Nubia are almost black. They are generally indolent and cowardly; the richer sort do nothing all day but drink coffee, smoke tobacco and sleep; and they are ignorant, proud, haughty, and ridiculously vain. From March to November, the heat to an European, is almost insupportable; but the other months are more temperate. The S. winds are by the natives called poisonous winds, or the hot winds of the deserts; they are of such extreme heat, and aridity, that no animated body exposed to it can withstand its fatal influence. During the 3 days that it generally lasts, the streets are deserted; and wo to the traveller whom this wind surprises remote from shelter. It rains very seldom in Egypt; but that want is fully supplied by the annual inundation of the Nile. When the waters retire, all the ground is covered with mud; then they only harrow their corn into it, and in the following March, they have usually a plentiful harvest; their rice fields are supplied with water from canals and reservoirs. There is no place in the world better furnished with corn, flesh, fish, sugar, fruits and all sorts of garden stuff; and in Lower Egypt, are oranges, lemons, figs, dates, almonds, cassia, and plantains, in great plenty. The sands are so subtle that they penetrate into the closets, chests, and cabinets which, with the hot winds, are probably the cause of sore eyes being so very common here. The animals of Egypt are tigers, hyenas, antelopes, apes, black cattle, fine horses, large asses, crocodiles, the hippotamus, the camelion, and a kind of rat called ichneumon; ostriches, eagles, hawks, pelicans, water fowls of all kinds, and the ibis which resembles a duck, and was deified by the ancient Egyptians, on account of its destroying serpents and noxious insects. Here is a serpent called the cerastes, or burned viper, whose bite is fatal to those who have not the secret of guarding against it; for some of the natives can play with the cerastes, and it will not attempt to bite them; but when applied to a hen, or any other animal, it has instantly bit and killed them. The pyramids of Egypt, are noticed by all travellers; the largest takes up ten acres of ground, and is, as well as the rest, built upon a rock. Here are also caverns, out of which they get the mummies, or embalmed dead bodies, which are found in coffins, set upright in niches of the walls, and have continued there at least 4,000 years; many of these have been brought to England, and were formerly deemed of great use in medicine. The principal city is Cairo. Egypt has been compared to the trunk of a tree, with its roots; dead and leafless. The Delta spreads out like the roots of a tree, and the country receding southward similar to the withered trunk narrowing to about 10 ms., extends beyond the tropic of cancer. Cape Bourlos on the Mediterranean is about N. lat. 32° ; consequently Egypt stretches through

upwards of 20° of lat. It is puerile to give to such a country a particular climate; the more so, as its extension is almost exactly N. and S. It was the country of early science, and the country perhaps of all others, of the most fatal revolutions, and of human degradation.

Egypten, town of Poland, in the dutchy of Courland, 100 ms. SE. of Mittau. Lon. 10° 40' E. lat. 56° 2' N.

Ehigen, name of 2 small towns of Suabia, the one near the Danube, and the other on the Neckar. They belong to the house of Austria. The former is in lon. 9° 45' E. lat. 48° 15' N. and the latter in lon. 8° 45' E. lat. 45° 25' N.

Ehrenbreitstein, very ancient castle, in the electorate of Treves, on the E. bank of the Rhine, opposite Coblentz. It is seated on the summit of a stupendous rock, not less than 800 feet above the level of the river, and is thought, when supported by a competent garrison, to be impregnable. It has a communication with Goblentz, by subterraneous passages, cut out of the solid rock; and is plentifully supplied with water from a well 280 feet deep. The prospect from this castle is majestic, extensive, and variegated; and the stream at its foot is decorated with 2 small islands, on each of which is a convent. In the vale of Ehrenbreitstein, is the old palace of the elector.

Eimeo, one of the Society Isles, in the S. Pacific Ocean, lying near Otaheite, and visited by Captain Cook, in his last voyage.

Eimbeck, town of Germany, in the territory of Grubenhagen, 25 ms. S. of Hildesheim. Lon. 10° E. lat. 51° 46' N.

Einsidlin, town of Switzerland, in the canton of Schwitz. It is situated on the river Sihl, between the lofty mountains, whose distant summits are covered with snow.

Eisleben, town of Germany, in the cty. of Mansfield, famous as the birth place of Luther. It is 5 ms. E. of Mansfield. Lon. 12° 16' E. lat. 51° 42' N.

Eimach, town of Thuringia, capital of a district of the same name, with a celebrated college, 36 ms. W. of Erfurt. Lon. 10° 25' E. lat. 50° 59' N.

Eithen, or *Ythan*, river in Aberdeenshire, which crosses that cty. in a SE. direction, and falls into the British Ocean at Newburgh.

Ekereford, town of Denmark, in the dutchy of Sleswick, seated on the Baltic, 12 ms. SE. of Sleswick. Lon. 10° 30' E. lat. 54° 56' N.

Elba, island on the coast of Tuscany, remarkable for mines of iron and loadstone, and quarries of marble.

Elba, Island in the Mediterranean Sea, between Italy and the island of Corsica, and separated from Tuscany by the channel of Piombino. It was known to the Greeks by the name of *Æthalia*, and to the Romans by that of *Illa*. The form of the island is very irregular, the length from E. to W. is about 14 ms., and the greatest breadth, which is at the W. end, is between 8 and 9 ms.; and contains a population of 13,700 souls. The whole island presents numerous mountains, separated by deep valleys, and some plains of considerable extent; the south-west part is the most elevated, and is composed of black and white granite, susceptible of a fine polish. Elba has been re-

nowned for its mines of iron and loadstone, for a period beyond the reach of history. Aristotle speaks of them as opened from time immemorial; it has also quarries of fine marble. On the NE. part, is the mountain, or mine, of iron ore, which supplies most of the forges of Italy. The tower of Voltorajo stands on this mountain, on a shaggy rock. The view from this tower is wonderfully fine every way, as the eye overlooks the whole island, that of Corsica, many scattered islets, the channel of Piombino, and a great range of continent. On the E. side of the mountain, stands Rio, a village inhabited by miners. Under it breaks out the only rivulet in Elba, which does not run above a mile before it falls into the sea; but the water gushes out of the rock in such abundance, that it turns 17 mills in that short course. The soil of Elba is very narrow, with scanty room for cultivation, and few places level enough for corn, producing little more than 6 months provisions for its inhabitants: but the island is so situated, that it can, in spite of a blockading fleet, be always supplied with provisions, and the garrison with reinforcements. The wine is good, if made with care and properly kept; the fruit of its standard trees is excellent, though not in great plenty; orange and lemon trees thrive very well in the sheltered valleys and narrow plains near the sea. There are several springs of excellent water in the island; and the climate is much milder than the adjacent continent, for it produces many fruits and plants that cannot stand the Tuscan winters. Among the animals and birds, are wild boars, hedgehogs, partridges, quails, canary-birds, nightingales, ortolans, &c. It has no rivers; but there are a number of rivulets. This island was held, with Piombino, by the Appiani, as a fief of the empire, till Charles V. thought proper to transfer it to Cosmo I. duke of Florence, that he might rescue it and the adjacent coasts from the Turks and French. Before the French revolution, it was subject to the prince of Piombino, except Porto Ferrajo, and Porto Longone, the former belonging to the duke of Tuscany, and the latter to the king of Naples; but in 1801, the French became possessed of the whole island. In consequence of the late political events in Europe, this island has attracted a considerable degree of interest, on account of Napoleon Buonaparte, emperor of the French, having chosen it for his future residence. By the treaty concluded with him in April, 1814, which was guaranteed by all the powers of Europe, the full sovereignty of the island is vested in him, as his sole property, during the remainder of his life; and to form a separate principality. On the 4th of May following, he landed with his suite at Porto Ferrajo, the capital of the island, which he left on the 26th of February, 1815, on his last expedition into France. Lon. 16° 15' E. lat. 42° 52' N.

Elba, pst. Genessee cty. N. Y. Pop. 1820, 1333.

Elbassano, town of Albania, 45 ms. SE. of Durazzo. Lon. 20° 9' E. lat. 41° 34' N.

Elbe, large river of Germany, which rises in the mountain of the Giants, on the confines of Bohemia and Silesia; flows to Königsgratz, Leutzmeritz, Dresden, Dessau, Meissen, Wit-

temberg, Magdeburg, Hamburg, and Gluckstadt, and enters the German Ocean, at Cruxhaven. It is navigable for large ships to Hamburg, which is 70 ms. from the sea.

The Elbe is navigable partially as high as its junction with the Muldan, between Wellwarr and Melnick, 30 ms. above Lentmeritz in Bohemia. At Lentmeritz it carries small boats; at Pirna above Dresden, it admits river barges. From Pirna to Hamburg, it has an uninterrupted navigation of upwards of 300 ms. The Elbe rises in Bohemia, which it drains. The valley of Bohemia, is one of those remarkable mountain basins, of which the earth affords several, though no other perhaps so distinctly defined as that of the upper Elbe. The main source of this fine basin is the Muldan, rising in the Bohemia Wald, within less than 20 ms. from the Danube, below the mouth of the Inn. Flowing first NE. along the mountains 50 ms. to Rosenburg, the Muldan turns to nearly N., which course it continues with a slight inclination to the E. 100 ms., receives the Beraun, from the SW. continuing N., passes Prague and 30 ms. below the mouth of the Beraun joins the Elbe at Melnick. The Beraun rises also from the Bohemian Wald, and flowing NE. about 100 ms., falls into the Muldan above Prague. The Elbe proper, a far inferior stream to the Muldan, has its sources in the Carpathian mountains, between Bohemia, and Moravia, and Silesia; flows NW. 100 ms. to its junction with the Muldan. The Egre, or Eger, a longer, though perhaps less stream than either the Elbe or Beraun, rises in the extreme W. angle of Bohemia, interlocking sources with the Nab, the Maya and Pleiss, and after a comparative course of NE. by E. upwards of 150 ms. falls into the Elbe at Leutmeritz.

Elbert, *cty.* Geo., between Broad and Savannah rivers: bounded NE. by Savannah river; SW. by Broad river, and N. by Franklin *cty.* in Geo.: length 38 ms., mean width 16; area 800 sqms. Surface hilly and soil productive. Chief town, Elberton. Pop. 1820, 11,788. Ctl. lat. 34° 12' N. lon. W. C. 6° 15' W.

Elberton, small town of Effingham *cty.* Geo., on the Ogeechee, 20 ms. W. from Ebenezer.

Elberton, *pslv.* and seat of justice, in Elbert *cty.* Geo., 23 ms. NW. of Petersburg on the Savannah river, 30 ms. SE. of Carnesville.

Elbeuf, town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy. It has a manufacture of cloth, and is seated on the Seine, 10 ms. S. of Rouen, and 65 NW. of Paris. Lon. 1° 8' E. lat. 49° 19' N.

Elbing, strong town of Western Prussia, in the palatinate of Marienburg. It carries on a considerable trade, and is seated near the Baltic Sea, 30 ms. SE. of Dantzic, and 100 N. by W. of Warsaw. Lon. 19° 35' E. lat. 54° 9' N.

Elbogen, town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name, with a citadel, on the river Eger, 16 ms. NE. of Egra. Lon. 13° E. lat. 50° 16' N.

Elbridge, *pslv.* Onondago *cty.* N. Y., on Skeeneates, outlet 60 ms. W. from Canandaigua.

Elburg, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Guelderland, on the E. coast of the Zuider-Zee, 10 ms. NE. of Harderwick. Lon. 5° 50' E. lat. 52° 30' N.

Elcatif, seaport of Arabia Felix on the W.

coast of the Gulf of Persia, 300 ms. S. of Basora. Lon. 53° 5' E. lat. 26° N.

Elche, town of Spain, in Valencia, 20 ms. SW. of Alicapt. Lon. 0° 23' W. lat. 38° 7' E.

Elder, ancient Thapsacus, a village of Asiatic Turkey, on the Euphrates. This place has been famed as a crossing ford, from high antiquity. The river has been traversed here by armies, by wading; Cyrus the younger passed it in that manner, when marching against his brother Artaxerxes. The circumstance is remarkable, as Elder is at E. 600 ms. below the source of the Euphrates. N. lat. 36° E. lon. 40°.

Elderton, *pslv.* Armstrong *cty.* Penn., 190 ms. by *pslv.* W. from Harrisburg.

Eldridge, *pslv.* Buckingham *cty.* Virg., 83 ms. by *pslv.* W. from Richmond.

Eldridge, *pslv.* Huron *cty.* Ohio. Pop. 1820, 376.

Eleanor, *Point*, northern extremity of Knights island, on the NW. coast of N. America. Lon. W. C. 70° W. lat. 60° 37' N.

Elephanta, island on the W. coast of the Deccan of Hindoostan, 3 ms. from the castle of Bombay. It contains one of the most, inexplicable antiquities in the world. It is about 3 ms. in compass, and consists of almost all hill, at the foot of which as you land you see the figure of an elephant, of the natural size, cut coarsely in stone. An easy slope then leads to the portal of a magnificent temple, hewn out of the solid rock. It is an oblong square, 80 feet long, and 40 broad. The roof, which is about 10 feet high, is cut flat, and is supported by regular rows of pillars, with capitals resembling large cushions, as if pressed by the incumbent mountain. At the further end are three gigantic figures, which were mutilated by the absurd zeal of the Portuguese, when this island was in their possession. Elephanta was ceded to the English by the Mahrattas.

Eleven-point-river, one of the western branches of Black river, fork of White river, enters the latter, nearly on the line between Missouri and Arkansas, and between Thomas' fork and Strawberry rivers.

Eleuther, kingdom of Tartary, lying to the NW. of Chinese Tartary. It was conquered in 1759, by the emperor of China. See *Kalmucks*.

Elgin, county-town of Murrayshire, Sctd., pleasantly situated on the river Lossi. It is 5 ms. S. of Murray Frith, and 37 E. of Inverness. Lon. 3° 15' W. lat. 57° 37' N.

Elizabeth, *tp.* Leeds *cty.* U. C. opposite Morristown, St. Lawrence *cty.* N. Y. Brockville, seat of justice for the *cty.* is in this *tp.*

Elizabeth, *pslv.* and seat of justice, Essex *cty.* N. Y., on Bouquet river, 130 ms. N. from Albany. Pop. 1820, 889. Lat. 44° 12' N. lon. W. C. 3° 26' E.

Elizabeth, small river of Virg., rises by several branches in Princess Anne and Norfolk *cties.* and flowing generally NW., passes Norfolk, and falls into Hampton Roads, 10 ms. below the former place. It admits vessels of 18 feet draught to Norfolk. Its mouth is defended by Craney Island fort. The Dismal Swamp canal, leads from the middle branch of Elizabeth river, 9 ms. above Norfolk.

Elizabeth, *pslv.* Callaway *cty.* Missu., about 25 ms. NE. from Osage, at the mouth of Osage

river, and by the post route, 10 ms. W. from St. Charles.

Elizabeth, psto. Essex cty. N. Y. 123 ms. N. from Albany.

Elizabeth, Cape, the NE. point at the entrance of Cook's Inlet. Lon. W. C. $63^{\circ} 30'$ W. lat. $59^{\circ} 9' N$.

Elizabeth City, cty. of Virg.; between York and James river, bounded by Chesapeake bay E., Hampton Roads S., Warwick W., and York N.; length 8, breadth 8 ms.; are 64 sqms. Pop. 1820, 3789. Ctl. lat. $37^{\circ} 6'$, lon. W. C. $0^{\circ} 42' E$.

Elizabeth City, pst. and seat of justice, Pasquotank cty. N. C., on the right bank of Pasquotank river, 45 ms. S. from Norfolk, and 35 NE. from Edenton. Lat. $36^{\circ} 12' N$. lon. W. C. $0^{\circ} 50' E$.

Elizabeth Islands, a group on the coast of Mass., stretching SW. from Buzzard's bay, between the island of Martha's Vineyard and Elizabeth bay. They form part of Dukes cty., are 12 or 13 in number, the principal of which are Nashawn, Pasqui, Nasahawenna, Pineguese, and Chatahunk.

Elizabethtown, pstv. and borough, Essex cty. N. J., on a creek of the same name, which discharges into the Kills, or Sound of Staten Island. There is in this village a bank, an academy, and several places of public worship. Vessels of 300 tons come to Elizabethtown point, 2 ms. distant, and small vessels of 30 tons reach the village. From Newark 6 ms. from N. Y. 15 ms. A steam boat plies between Elizabethtown point and N. Y. Pop. 1820, 3515 in the tp.

Elizabethtown, pstv. Lancaster cty. Penn. near the mouth of Conewago creek, about 18 ms. NW. of the borough of Lancaster. Pop. 1820, 1028.

Elizabethtown, pstv. Alleghany cty. Penn., on the E. side of Monongahela river, about 12 ms. above its junction with the Ohio, and the same distance S. by E. from Pittsburg. Pop. 1820, 4381.

Elizabethtown, Washington cty. Md. See *Hagerstown*.

Elizabethtown, pst. and seat of justice, Bladen cty. N. C., on the right bank of Cape Fear river, 40 ms. above Wilmington, and 55 below Fayetteville. Lat. $34^{\circ} 38' N$. lon. W. C. $1^{\circ} 40' W$.

Elizabethtown, pst. and seat of justice, Hardin cty. Kent., on the head of Nolin creek, branch of Greene river, 45 ms. nearly S. from Louisville. Lat. $37^{\circ} 47' N$. Lon. W. C. $8^{\circ} 35'$.

Elizabethtown, pst. and seat of justice, Carter cty. Tenn., on the left bank of Watauga river, 130 ms. above Knoxville. Lat. $36^{\circ} 18' N$. lon. W. C. $5^{\circ} 18' W$.

Elizabethtown, pstv. Hamilton cty. Ohio, 119 ms. SW. from Columbus.

Elk, small river on the eastern shore of Md., which runs into the Chesapeake bay, near its head, and between North East and Sassafras rivers. It is from this stream that a feeder canal has been projected, and in part executed, to supply the Chesapeake and Delaware canal.

Elk, river of western Virg., rises in Randolph cty., and flowing westward by comparative courses about 100 ms. falls into the great Kenhawa at Charleston, after having traversed Randolph and Kenhawa cties.

Elk, river Tenn. and Al., rises on the western slope of Cumberland mountain in Franklin cty. Tenn., and flowing SW. by W. through Franklin, Lincoln, and Giles cties., enters Al. in Limestone cty., over which it meanders, and falls into Tenn. river, at the upper end of the Muscle shoals, in the NE. angle of Lauderdale cty. Entire comparative course, about 100 ms.

Elk, tp. Athens cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 537.

Elk river, tp. Columbiana cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 136.

Elk creek, tp. Erie cty. Penn., on the heads of Concaut, Elk creek, and Cassewago, 17 ms. SW. from Erie, and 18 NNW. from Meadville. Pop. 1820, 288.

Elkhall, psto. Amelia cty. Virg., 59 ms. SW. from Richmond.

Elkholm, pstv. Montgomery cty. Misu., 56 ms. W. from St. Charles.

Elkholm, seaport of Sweden, in Bickingen, seated on the Baltic, 24 ms. W. of Carlescroom. Lon. $14^{\circ} 15' E$. $56^{\circ} 20' N$.

Elk river, river of Ky., branch of Kentucky river, rises in Fayette, and flowing NW. through that cty., and also Scott, Woodward, and Franklin, falls into Kentucky river 10 ms. below Frankfort.

Elk Horn, tp. Montgomery cty. Misu.

Elk Lake, small lake between lake Superior and the lake of the Woods.

Elkland, tp. Lycoming cty. Penn., on the waters of Loyalsock creek, 20 ms. NE. from Williamsport.

Elkland, tp. Tioga cty. Penn. between Cowanesque and crooked creeks, 20 ms. SW. from Painted Post. Pop. 1820, 509.

Elk Lick, tp. Somerset cty. Penn. Pop. 1820, 1087.

Elk Marsh, pstv. Fauquier cty. Virg., 64 ms. from W. C.

Elk Ridge, town of Anne-Arundle cty. Md., on the right bank of Patapsco river, 8 ms. SW. from Baltimore.

Elk Run Church, psto. Fauquier cty. Virg., 15 ms. W. from Dumfries.

Elkton, pstv. and seat of justice, Cecil cty. Md.; seated on Elk river, at the head of navigation, at the distance of 10 ms. E. by N. from Charleston, and 45 SW. from Philadelphia. It is the entrepot of a considerable trade between Baltimore and Philadelphia, being the general rendezvous of the regular stages that travel between the two cities. Lat. $39^{\circ} 37' N$. lon. W. C. $39^{\circ} 37' N$.

Elkton, pstv. and seat of justice, Todd cty. Kent., 190 ms. NW. from Frankfort. N. lat. $36^{\circ} 51'$, lon. W. C. $10^{\circ} 1' W$.

Elkton, pstv. Giles cty. Tenn., on the right bank of Elk river, 80 ms. SW. from Murfreesborough, and 30 NW. from Huntsville.

Ellenaville, pstv. in the southern part of Ulster cty. N. Y.

Ellerena, episcopal town of Spain, in Estramadura, 54 ms. N. of Seville. Lon. $5^{\circ} 20' W$. lat. $38^{\circ} 26' N$.

Ellery, pstv. Chataouque cty. N. Y.

Ellesmere, town of Eng. in Shropshire, seated on a large mere, in a small but fertile district of the same name, 16 ms. NNW. of Shrewsbury, and 176 NW. of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 52' W$. lat. $52^{\circ} 53' N$.

Ellichpour, capital in the W. part of Berar, in the Deccan of Hindoostan. It is a fine city, subject to the Nizam of the Deccan; and is 395 ms. NE. of Bombay. Lon. $77^{\circ} 46'$ E. lat. $21^{\circ} 12'$ N.

Ellicott, pst. Chataouque cty. N. Y., lying in the SE. part of the cty.; on Casdago creek. Pop. 1820, 1462.

Ellicotte, or *Eleven Mile Creek*, SE. branch of the Tonnewanto creek; rises in Genesee and flowing NW. into Erie cty., falls into the Tonnewanto near the mouth of that stream.

Ellicotte's Mills, psto. Baltimore cty. Md., on the Patapsco river, 12 ms. nearly due W. from Baltimore.

Ellicottville, pstv. Cattaraugus cty. N. Y., 62 ms. S. from Buffalo, and 39 W. from Angelica.

Ellicottville. See *Seltzerville*.

Ellington, pst. Tolland cty. Conn., 15 ms. NE. from Hartford. Pop. 1820, 1196.

Elliott, missionary station of the American board of Foreign Missions, on a branch of the Yazoo, 150 ms. NE. from Walnut-hills. At this place has been erected since 1818, a village containing about 20 houses, a Lancasterian school established, and other judicious measures adopted to civilize the neighbouring savages.

Elliott, pst. York cty. Maine. Pop. 1820, 1679.

Elliotts Cross Roads, Cumberland cty. Kent., 150 ms. a little W. of S from Frankfort.

Elliot's Island, in the Gulf of Florida, between Florida peninsula and the Cat Keys. Lon. W. C. $3^{\circ} 5'$ W. lat. $25^{\circ} 33'$ N.

Ellisburg, pst. Jefferson cty. N. Y., at the mouth of Sandy Creek. Pop. 1820, 3531.

Ellisville, psto. Warren cty. N. C.

Ellisville, or *Lower Blue Lick*, pstv. Nicholas cty. Kent., on a small branch of Licking river, 50 ms. NE. by E. from Frankfort.

Ellsworth, pst. Grafton cty. Maine, 12 ms. NNW. from Plymouth. Pop. 1820, 213.

Ellsworth, pst. Hancock cty. Maine, 24 ms. NE. from Castine. Pop. 1820, 892.

Ellsworth, pstv. Sharon, Litchfield cty. Conn., on Oblong creek, branch of Housatonic river, 12 ms. W. from Litchfield.

Ellsworth, tp. Trumble cty. Ohio, adjoining Canfield, on a branch of Big Beaver. Pop. 508.

Elmadia, or *Mahadia*, town of the kingdom of Tunis, seated on the Gulf of Capes. It is surrounded by the sea, is well fortified, and has a good harbour. Lon. $8^{\circ} 47'$ W. lat. $33^{\circ} 4'$ N.

Elme, St., castle of the isle of Malta; seated on a rock, near the city of Valetta, at the mouth of a very fine harbour.

Elmira, pst. Tioga cty. N. Y. See *Newtown*.

Elmo Fort, fortress of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees; on the river Tet, 5 ms. N. of Collioure.

Elmore, tp. Orleans cty. Ver., 17 ms. N. from Montpelier. Pop. 160.

Elmsley Township, in the eastern district of U. C., it lies to the S., and in the rear of Cumberland.

Elora. See *Dowlatabad*.

Elphin, town of Ireland, in the cty. of Roscommon, and the see of a bishop.

Eltich, trading town of Upper Saxony, formerly the capital of the cty. of Klettenburg.

Elmiburg, seaport of Sweden, in the province of Gothland, 7 ms. E. of Elsinore. Lon. $13^{\circ} 20'$ E. lat. 56° N.

Elsinborough, tp. Salem cty. N. J. Pop. 1820, 505.

Elsinore, seaport of Denmark, seated on the Sound, in the isle of Zealand. It is the most commercial place in Denmark, next to Copenhagen; and contains 5000 inhabitants, among whom are a considerable number of foreign merchants, and the consuls of the principal nations trading to the Baltic. The passage of the Sound is guarded by the castle of Cronborg, situate on the edge of a peninsular promontory, the nearest point of land from the opposite coast of Sweden. The tolls of the sound, and of the two Belts, produce an annual revenue of above 100,000*l*. Lon. $13^{\circ} 23'$ E. lat. 56° N. See *Cronborg*.

Elteman, town of Franconia, in the bishopric of Wurtzburg, on the river Maine. Lon. $10^{\circ} 52'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 8'$ N.

Eltham, town of Eng. in Kent, 8 ms. S. of London.

Eltor. See *Tor*.

Eltz, town of Germany, in the bishopric of Hildesheim, seated on the Leina, 10 ms. SW. of Hildesheim. Lon. $10^{\circ} 5'$ E. lat. $52^{\circ} 5'$ N.

Elvas, strong frontier town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with a castle and a bishop's see. A royal Academy for young gentlemen, was founded here in 1733. It is seated on a mountain, near the Guadiana, 50 ms. NE. of Evora, and 100 E. of Lisbon. Lon. $7^{\circ} 3'$ W. lat. $38^{\circ} 43'$ N.

Elvira, tp. Ill., on the waters of Cash river.

Elwangen, town of Suabia, with a chapter, whose provost is a prince of the empire, and lord of the town. It is seated on the Jaxt, 17 ms. SE. of Halle, and 25 SW. of Anspach. Lon. $10^{\circ} 28'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 2'$ N.

Ely, city of Eng. in Cambridgeshire, on the Ouse, which is navigable hence to Lynn; in the fenny tract called the isle of Ely. It is 17 ms. N. of Cambridge, and 68 N. by E. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 9'$ E. lat. $52^{\circ} 24'$ N.

Ely, tp. Buckingham and Richelieu cties. L. C., on the Riviere a la Tortue, 60 ms. E. from Montreal.

Elyton, pstv. Jefferson cty. Al., 40 ms. N. from Tuscaloosa.

Elyria, pst. in the eastern part of Lorrain cty. Ohio. The tp. lies on both sides, and the village in the forks of Black river. Pop. in 1820, 174.

Elysian Fields, village Amite cty. Miss.

Emden, strong town of Westphalia, capital of E. Friesland, with a good harbour. It is seated at the mouth of the Embs, opposite Dollart Bay, 23 ms. NE. of Groningen. Lon. $7^{\circ} 5'$ E. lat. $53^{\circ} 26'$ N.

Embsden, tp. Somerset cty., Maine, on the right bank of Kennebec river, 16 ms. above Norridgewock. Pop. 1820, 664.

Embo, village near Brora, on the E. coast of Sutherlandshire.

Emboly, town of Macedonia, on the Stromona, 40 ms. NE. of Salonichi. Lon. $23^{\circ} 55'$ E. lat. $40^{\circ} 59'$ N.

Embrun, strong city of France, in the department of the Upper Alps and late province of Dauphiny. It is seated on a craggy rock, near the river Durance, 17 ms. E. of Gap. Lon. $6^{\circ} 34'$ E. lat. $44^{\circ} 34'$ N.

Embs, river of Westphalia, which rises in the

cty. of Lippe, and falls into the Dollart, a bay of the German Ocean, near Embden; after a comparative course of about 150 ms. The small basin of the Ems, lies between N. lat. 51° 40' and 53° 20'.

Emeries Mills, pstv. York cty. Maine, 51 ms., by pstrd. from Portland.

Emmanuel, cty. of Georgia; bounded by Tatnall SE., Montgomery SW., Laurens and Washington W., Jefferson N., Burke NE., and Bullock E.; length 40 ms., mean width 20; area 800 sqms. Surface moderately hilly, and soil sandy. Staples, cotton and tobacco. Pop. 1820, 2928. Ctl. lat. 32° 40' N. lon. W. C. 52° 40' W.

Emmaus, pstv. and one of the settlements of the Unnaus-Brethren, commonly called Moravians, in the tp. of Salisbury, 5 ms. SSW. from Allentown or Northampton. Pop. about 100.

Emessa, town of Syria, in the government of Damascus. There are still noble ruins, that show it was anciently a magnificent city.

Emmerick, large city of Germany, in the dutchy of Cleves. It carries on a considerable trade with Holland, and is seated near the Rhine, 8 ms. E. of Cleves. Lon. 6° 4' E. lat. 51° 45' N.

Emmitsburg, pstv. Frederick cty. Md., about 18 ms. NW. from Taneytown, and about 50 in the same direction from Baltimore.

Emouy, or *Hiamen*, island of China, lying off the coast of the province of Fokien. It is celebrated for its port, which is enclosed, on one side, by the island, and on the other by the mainland, and is so extensive, that it can contain many thousands of vessels; and so deep, that the largest ships may lie close to the shore without danger. This island is particularly celebrated on account of the magnificence of its principal pagod, dedicated to their god Fo. Lon. 116° 27' E. lat. 24° 3' N.

Empoli, town of Tuscany, with a bishop's see, seated on the Arno, 17 ms. SW. from Florence. Lon. 11° 6' E. lat. 43° 42' N.

Enckhuysen, seaport of N. Holland, on the Zuider-Zee. It was once a flourishing place; but its harbour being obstructed by sand it has lost its former consequence. It is 25 ms. NE. of Amsterdam. Lon. 5° 4' E. lat. 52° 45' N.

Endeavour Strait, lies in the S. Pacific Ocean, and separates New Guinea from New Holland. Its length is 10 leagues, and its breadth about 5, except at the NE. entrance, where it is contracted to less than 2 ms. by the islands called Prince of Wales Islands. It was explored by Captain Cook in 1770, from whom it received its name.

Ending, town of Suabia, in Austrian Brigaw, formerly free and imperial. It is seated near the Rhine, 10 ms. below Brisach.

Endkiöping, town of Sweden, in Upland; situated on a river, close to an inlet of Lake Maclar. It consists chiefly of wooden houses, which are red. It is 40 ms. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 16° 59' E. lat. 52° 45' N.

Enfield, town of Eng. in Middlesex. It is 10 ms. N. of London. Lon. 0° 2' E. lat. 51° 41' N.

Enfield, pst. Grafton cty. N. H. Pop. 1820, 1370.

Enfield, pst. Hampshire cty. Mass. Pop. 1820, 873.

Enfield, pst. Hartford cty. Conn., on the E. side of Connecticut river, 6 ms. N. of East Windsor, and 12 ms. NW. of Tolland. Pop. 1820, 2065.

Enfield, pst. Tomkins cty. N. Y.; W. from Ithaca, and by pstrd. 208 ms. a little S. of W. from Albany.

Enfield, pstv. Halifax cty. N. C.

Engadina, country of the Grisons, in the mountains of the Alps. It is divided into Upper and Lower, extending along the banks of the river Inn, from its source to the Tirolese. Upper Engadina is a beautiful valley; yet on account of its elevation, produces nothing but rye and barley. The winter sets in early, and even in summer, the air is cold and piercing, and the corn occasionally much damaged by the hoar-frost.

Engelberg, valley of Switzerland, 10 ms. long, entirely surrounded by very lofty and barren mountains, and bounded by the cantons of Bern, Uri, and Unterwalden. It was formerly subject to the abbot of a Benedictine monastery of the same name, who was under the protection of the cantons of Lucern, Uri, Schweiz, and Unterwalden. The romantic scenery of this country has always delighted the traveller, and engaged the attention of the naturalist. Glaciers, of a very great extent and extremely diversified, are found on the side of very fertile mountains. And exhibit singular points of view. There is abundance of fine black marble, white veined; a vitriolic earth, slate impregnated with vitriol; small crystals, called Swiss diamonds; silver, and vitriol. The abbey is 12 ms. SW. of Altdorf. See *Tittlisberg*.

Engers, town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, capital of a country of the same name. It is seated on the Rhine, 11 ms. N. of Coblenz. Lon. 7° 32' E. lat. 50° 35' N.

Enghein, town of Austrian Hainault, near which was fought the famous battle of Steenkirk. It is 15 ms. SW. of Brussels. Lon. 4° 5' E. lat. 50° 42' N.

Engia, or *Engina*, ancient Aegina, island of Turkey in Europe, in a gulf of the same name, between Livadia and the Morea. There is a town upon it of the same name, 22 ms. S. of Athens. Lon. 23° 59' E. lat. 37° 45' N.

Engia, ancient Saronic gulf of Greece, between Livadia and the Morea. In ancient times it separated Attica and Megara from Argolis.

England, the southern part of the island of Great Britain, is bounded on the E. by the German Ocean, on the S. by the English Channel, on the W. by St. George's channel, the principality of Wales, and the Irish sea, on the N. by the Cheviot hills, and by the river Tweed. Its extent is computed at 58,335 sqms., and the pop. in 1811 amounted to 9,499,400. Its external surface somewhat resembles the form of a triangle, and from the South Foreland in Kent, which may be termed the E. point of the triangle to Berwick upon Tweed, which is the N. point, its length is 345 ms. From that point to the Land's end in Cornwall, which is the W. it is 425 ms., and the breadth thence to the South Foreland, is 340. The face of the country affords all that beautiful variety which can be found in the most extensive tracts of the globe; not, however without romantic, and even dreary scenes, lofty mountains, craggy rocks, black barren moors, and wide uncultivated heaths; and yet, few

countries have a smaller proportion of land absolutely sterile and incapable of culture. The richest parts are, in general, the midland and southern. Towards the N. it partakes of the barrenness of the neighbouring Scotland. The E. coast is in many parts, sandy and marshy. A range of rude and elevated land, sometimes rising into lofty mountains, extends from the borders of Stld. to the very heart of Eng., forming a natural division between the E. and W. sides of the kingdom. Cornwall is also a rough hilly tract, and a similar character prevails in part of the adjacent counties. These mountainous tracts abound with various mineral treasures. The rivers are numerous, and the most considerable of them are the Thames, Severn, Humber, Mersey, Medway, Trent, Ouse, Tyne, Tees, Eden, Avon, and Dee. The lakes are neither numerous nor extensive, and are chiefly in the N.W. counties, those of Westmoreland and Cumberland, in particular, exhibit such varieties of beautiful scenery as to become the object of summer excursions from every part of the country. With respect to climate, England is situated in the N. part of the temperate zone, so that it enjoys but a scanty share of the genial influence of the sun. Its atmosphere is inclined to chillness and moisture, subject to frequent and sudden changes, and is more favourable to the growth, than to the ripening of the products of the earth. No country is clothed with a more beautiful and lasting verdure; but the harvests, especially in the northern parts, frequently suffer from unseasonable rains. The rigours of winter, however, and the heats of summer, are felt here in a much less degree than in parallel climates on the continent, a circumstance common to all islands. The whole country, some particular spots excepted, is sufficiently healthy, and the longevity of its inhabitants is equal to that of almost any region. All its most valuable productions, both animal and vegetable, have been imported from foreign countries, and have been kept up and improved by constant attention. England has now no other wild quadrupeds than some of the smaller kinds; as the fox, badger, marten, otter, hare, rabbit, squirrel, &c. On the other hand, every kind of domestic animal, imported from abroad, has been reared to the greatest degree of perfection. The horse has been trained up for all the various purposes of strength and swiftness, so as to excel in those qualities the same animal in every other country. The horned cattle have been brought to the largest size and greatest justness of shape. The different races of sheep are variously distinguished, either for uncommon size, goodness of flesh, and plenty or fineness of wool. The deer of its parks, which are originally a foreign breed, are superior in beauty of skin, and delicacy of flesh, to those of most countries. Even the several kinds of dogs have been trained to degrees of courage, strength and sagacity, rarely to be met with elsewhere. The improvement in the vegetable products of this island is not less striking than in the animal. Nuts, acorns, crabs, and a few wild berries, were almost all the variety of vegetable food which its woods could boast. To other countries, and to the efforts of culture,

it is indebted for corn, esculent roots, and plants, and all its garden fruits. The rivers and seas of Eng. are stocked with a great variety of fish, which yield a plentiful article of provision to all ranks of people. The manufactures and commerce of this country are vast, extensive, and various; in the woollen, linen, cotton, and hardware manufactures in particular, it has long maintained a preeminence; nor must the recent one of elegant earthenware be omitted; and though nature has denied it the rich fruits of other countries, yet the manufacture, if it may be so called, of home-made wines, in imitation of the foreign, has been brought to an uncommon degree of perfection. The English manufactures have been lately estimated at the annual value of 63,000,000*l*; and are supposed to employ 1,585,000 people; of which sum the woollen manufacture is stated to produce about 15,000,000; the leather 10,000,000; the iron, tin, and lead, 10,000,000; and the cotton 9,000,000*l*. The government of Eng. is a limited monarchy, the legislative power residing in the king, lords, and commons; and the executive in the king, the great officers of state, the judges, and the inferior gradations of magistracy. The army, during the late war, was supposed to exceed 170,000, with 30,000 fencibles, and 80,000 militia. But the great rampart and supreme glory of Eng. consists in her navy, which in size, strength, and number of ships, far exceeds any thing on record in the history of the world. This, indeed must be apparent to every one who examines the list of ships and vessels into which the British naval force is divided, according to one of which, at the conclusion of the war, there were 256 ships of the line, 39 of from 40 to 50 guns, 257 frigates, 16 fire-ships, 219 brigs, 33 cutters, 103 schooners or luggers, making a total of 1113 ships and vessels of war, exclusive of the hired armed vessels, which are chiefly employed in protecting the coasting trade. From this immense fleet, the number of seamen amounts to 120,000, a number which no other country, ancient or modern, could have supplied. The civil division of the country is into 6 circuits, and 40 cties.; these last are subdivided into wapen-takes or hundreds, and parishes. In each of the circuits, for the most part, two of the judges administer justice twice a year. They are, 1. The Home Circuit, which contains the counties of Hertford, Essex, Kent, Surry, and Sussex. 2. The Norfolk, containing Buckingham, Bedford, Huntingdon, Cambridge, Suffolk, and Norfolk. 3. The Oxford, containing Oxford, Berks, Gloucester, Worcester, Monmouth, Hereford, Salop, and Stafford. 4. The Midland, containing Warwick, Leicester, Derby, Nottingham, Lincoln, Rutland, and Northampton. 5. The Northern, containing York, Durham, Northumberland, Lancaster, Westmoreland, and Cumberland. 6. The Western, containing Hants, Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall. Two other counties, Middlesex, and Chester, are not included in any circuit. The established religion, as contained in the Articles of the Church of England, is Calvinism; but these articles are interpreted, by the clergy in general, according to the more liberal principles of Arminius; and all other religions

are tolerated. The ecclesiastical division of England is into two archbishoprics, called the provinces of Canterbury and York. That of Canterbury contains the diocese of London, Winchester, Bath and Wells, Bristol, Chichester, Ely, Exeter, Gloucester, Hereford, Litchfield and Coventry, Lincoln, Norwich, Oxford, Peterborough, Rochester, Salisbury, and Worcester, beside the four Welsh bishoprics of St. David, Bangor, Landaff and St. Asaph. The province of York contains the dioceses of Durham, Chester, and Carlisle, and that of Sodor and Man. Every prelate of the sees enumerated, that of Sodor and Man excepted, has a seat in the house of lords. London is the capital, and the metropolis also of the whole British empire. For the pop. and other remarkable objects in the topography of England, see the respective counties, and for a general view, see *Great Britain*.

English Harbor, convenient haven of the island of Antigua. Lon. W. C. $5^{\circ} 33'$ E. lat. $17^{\circ} 8'$ N.

English Town, pstv. Monmouth cty. N. J., 18 ms. E. from Princeton.

English Turn, *Detour Des Anglais*, remarkable bend of the Mississippi river, 18 ms. below New Orleans.

Ennerville, pstv. Huntingdon cty. Penn., pstrd. 79 ms. W. from Harrisburg.

Eno, river of N. C., rises in Orange cty., and with Little river and Flat river, forms the Neuse, 17 ms. below Hillsborough.

Eno, or *Enos*, town of Romania, near the Gulf of Eno, 125 ms. W. of Constantinople. Lon. $26^{\circ} 15'$ E. lat. $40^{\circ} 46'$ N.

Enos, maritime town of European Turkey in Roumelia, 63 ms. S. from Adrianople.

Enosburg, pstv. Franklin cty. Ver. on Missisquoi river, 36 ms. NE. from Burlington. Pop. 700.

Enosburg, tp. Franklin cty. Ver., on the S. side of Michiscou river, between Hungerford and Montgomery.

Eas, town of Upper Austria, on a river of the same name, 12 ms. SE. of Lintz, and 90 W. of Vienna. Lon. $14^{\circ} 22'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 13'$ N.

Ensisheim, town of France in the department of the Upper Rhine, and late province of Alsace, seated on the Ill, 10 ms. SW. of Brisach. Lon. $7^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $47^{\circ} 58'$ N.

Enskirken, town of Germany, in the dutchy of Juliers, 15 ms. SW. of Cologne. Lon. $6^{\circ} 29'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 31'$ N.

Entre-Douero-e-Minho, province of Portugal, 45 ms. in length and breadth. Braga is the capital.

Eperies, town of Upper Hungary, capital of the cty. of Saros, remarkable for its mines of salt. It is seated on the Tatza, 20 ms. N. of Cassovia. Lon. $21^{\circ} 15'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 8'$ N.

Epernay, ancient town of France, in the department of Marne, and late province of Champagne. The wines produced in its neighbourhood, are very exquisite. It is 17 ms. NW. of Chalons. Lon. 4° E. lat. $49^{\circ} 5'$ N.

Ephesus, ancient and celebrated city of N. Asia, in that part anciently called Ionia. It is now called Ajasalouc, by the Turks; but of its former splendour there is nothing to be seen but heaps of marble, overturned walls, columns,

capitals, and pieces of statues. The fortress, which is upon an eminence, seems to be the work of the Greek emperors. Ephesus is seated near a Gulf of the same name, and has still a good harbour, 49 ms. S. of Smyrna. Lon. $27^{\circ} 33'$ E. lat. $37^{\circ} 48'$ N.

Ephrata, or *Tunkerstown*, pstv. Lancaster cty. Penn. It is the principal settlement of a sect, who are professionally baptists, of German extraction, and first appeared in America, in 1719. It is 60 ms. W. of Philadelphia.

Epinal, town in France, in the department of the Vosges, and late province of Lorraine. It is seated on the Moselle, near the mountains of the Vosges, and is 35 ms. SE. of Nanci. Lon. 6° E. lat. $48^{\circ} 9'$ N.

Epingles, les, on the SW. branch of the Ottawa river, U. C., above the main or upper forks, between Portage a la Rose, and Portage Paresseux, but nearest to the latter; it is nearly half way from the fork to the lake Nipissing Portage.

Epirus, NW. part of Greece. It was anciently bounded W. by the Ionian sea, S. by the Gulf of Ambracia, and E. by Thessaly. To the N., in no age has Epirus had a definite limit. By the ancients it was in that quarter confounded with Illyria, and by the moderns with Albania.

Epping, town of Eng. in Essex, at the N. end of a forest of the same name, 17 ms. NNE. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 9'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 46'$ N.

Epping Forest, fine forest of Eng., in the SW. of Essex, formerly a much more extensive district, that contained a great part of the cty.

Epping, pst. Rockingham cty. N. H., 20 ms. W. from Portsmouth. Pop. 1820, 1158.

Eppingen, town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, with a castle, seated on the Elfsatz, 20 ms. NE. of Phillipsburg. Lon. 9° E. lat. $49^{\circ} 24'$ N.

Epsom, town of Eng. in Surry, celebrated for its mineral waters and salts. It is 15 ms. SSW. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 15'$ W. lat. $51^{\circ} 25'$ N.

Epsom, pst. Rockingham cty. N. H., 34 ms. W. by N. of Portsmouth, and 14 SE. of Concord. Pop. 1820, 1336.

Epsworth, village of Eng. in the isle of Axholm, in Lincolnshire, 9 ms. N. of Gainsborough. It is the birth place of John Wesley, one of the founders of the sect of the methodists.

Eraklea, ancient Heraclea, town of Turkey in Europe, in Roumelia, on the Marmora sea, 46 ms. W. from Constantinople.

Ericho, ancient Oricum, harbour of Albania, in the Gulf of Aulona, now Valona. Lon. London, $19^{\circ} 28'$ E. lat. $40^{\circ} 36'$ N.

Erfurt, town of Germany, capital of Upper Thuringia, with a university. It was formerly imperial, but is now subject to the elector of Mentz, and is defended by two strong forts. It is seated on the river Gere, 30 ms. ESE. of Malhausen. Lon. $11^{\circ} 23'$ E. lat. 51° N.

Eribol Loch, Eng. arm of the sea, on the N. coast of Sutherlandshire, capable of affording a safe retreat to the largest vessels. It receives several streams, particularly that which flows from a lake called Loch Hope.

Ericht Loch, large lake of Sttd. in Perthshire, which extends several ms. into Inverness-shire. The waters of this lake descend into another, called Loch Rannoch.

Erie, large lake of the U. S. and U. C., extending in form of an oval, SW. by W. and NE. by N. 290 ms. in length. It is about 65 ms. wide where broadest. Extreme N. part at N. lat. 43°, extreme S. part N. lat. 41° 20', and reaching from 1° E. to 6° W. lon. W. C. The area of this lake is about 12,000 sqms. When compared to any of the other four great Canadian lakes, lake Erie is shallow, seldom exceeding 40 or 50 fathoms. Its shores are in some places low and sandy, and in others rock bound. The mouths of its rivers, Detroit and Niagara excepted, are shallow, and not very favourable to commerce. Its position however, and the fertility and extent of the adjacent regions, superinduces a very extensive trade on this great inland sea. It receives from the NW., by the Detroit, the immense volume discharged from the Superior, Huron, and Michigan. From the peninsula of U. C., the Ouse flows into Erie from the NW., from the peninsula of Michigan, it receives the Huron and Raisin rivers; from Ohio, Penn., and N. Y., Maumee, Portage, Sandusky, Huron, Vermilion, Black, Cuyahoga, Grand, Ashtabula, Conneaut, Cattaraugus, and Buffaloe rivers. The U. S. possess at present, it is probable, more than 3000 tons of shipping on this lake. Independent of Detroit and Niagara, Erie has, at seasons of high water, a natural communication with Illinois river. The great western canal of N. Y., will unite it with the Atlantic ocean, through the Hudson, as will that by Cuyahoga and Muskingum river with the Ohio. The whole forming an unequalled interior chain of commercial connexion.

Erie Fort, strong fortification in the tp. of Bertie, U. C.; situated on the N. shore of Lake Erie, and on the W. bank of the Niagara river, 27 ms. S. by E. of Niagara fort, and 18 above the carrying place at the falls of Niagara. It has a barrack for troops and a block house; a company of soldiers is quartered here, for the purpose of transporting the public stores. Lake Erie narrows here into the strait, which carries the waters over the great falls of Niagara; there is a good harbour here for vessels of any size. Port Erie frequently suffered from the western gales, which occasion the lakes sometimes to rise very considerably. The new fort is projected on a small height, in the rear of the present garrison. N. lat. 42° 53' W., lon. 79° from London. W. C. 2° W.

Erie, city, N. Y., bounded by Cattaraugus city, S., by Chataque city, SW., by Lake Erie and Niagara river W., by Tonawanda river or Niagara city, N., and by Genesee city, E.; length 38 ms., mean width 25; area 950 sqms. Surface partly hilly in the eastern and south eastern part; but level towards Lake Erie and Niagara river. The soil generally productive in grain, fruits and pasturage. Staples flour, whiskey, salted provisions and live stock. By the census of 1820, Erie city, was included in Niagara, which see. Ctl. lat. 42° 45' N. lon. W. C. 1° 35' W.

Erie, NW. city, Penn., bounded by lake Erie NW. Chataque city, in N. Y. NE., Warren city, in Penn. E., Crawford S., and Ashtabula city, in Ohio W.; length 36 ms., breadth 20; area 720 sqms. Surface rather waving than hilly;

soil generally productive. Chief town Erie. Pop. 1820, 8553. Ctl. 42° N. lon. W. C. 3° W.

Erie, pstv. Erie city, N. Y.

Erie, pst., borough, and seat of justice, Erie city, Penn. It is the Presque Isle of the French, but stands on the main land, opposite the peninsula, from which its name is derived. The best part of the village extends in one street from the harbour, on the road towards Pittsburgh. The harbour is formed by the main shore, peninsula and a reef of sand. Over the latter, without an extraordinary swell of the lake there is only 8 feet of water; the depth and anchorage within, are commodious and safe. The trade of this town is considerable and increasing. A turnpike road extends from there to Pittsburgh, distant from each other 136 ms. It is 80 ms. SSW. from Buffalo. It has a number of neat dwelling houses, several stores, a court house, jail and printing office. Pop. 1820, 635.

Erie, tp. Erie city, Penn. on Lake Erie, including and commensurate with the borough of the same name.

Erieville, pstv. Madison city, N. Y.

Erin, tp. Switzerland city, Ind., 12 ms. below Vevay, and opposite the mouth of Kentucky river.

Eritria, ancient *Erythrae*, town of Natolia, 36 ms. W. from Smyrna.

Erisso, town of Macedonia, at the bottom of the Gulf of Mount Sanchio.

Erish, village of Eng. in Huntingdonshire, on the Ouse, 5 ms. ENE. of St. Ives.

Erivan, city of Asia, in the province of the same name, and capital of Persian Armenia, near a lake of its own name, which is very deep, and 60 ms. in circumference. It is 105 ms. NW. of Astrabad. Lon. 44° 10' E. lat. 40° 20' N.

Erkelens, town of Westphalia, in the dutchy of Juliers, seated on the Roer 10 ms. NW. of Juliers. Lon. 6° 35' E. lat. 51° 4' N.

Erlang, town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and marquise of Culembach, seated on the Regnitz, 12 ms. NW. of Nuremberg. Lon. 11° 5' E. lat. 49° 35' N.

Ermland, country, now become a province of Prussia, by which it is surrounded.

Ernee, town of France, in the late province, now in the department of Mayenne, situated on the Mayenne, 13 ms. NNW. of Laval. Lon. 0° 41' W. lat. 48° 19' N.

Erbil, ancient Arbela, town of Asiatic Turkey, 60 ms. E. from Mosul. Lon. 43° 20' E. lat. 36° 11' N.

Ernest, tp. of Lenox and Haddington city, U. C. W. and adjoining Kingston.

Ernest's Store, pstv. Butler city, Al., about 60 ms. SE. from Cahaba.

Erpach, town of Germany in the circle of Franconia, 50 ms. SE. from Francfort. Lon. 9° 10' E. lat. 40° 36' N.

Erpach, town of Suabia, capital of a city, of the same name, with a castle, 8 ms. S. of Ulm. Lon. 10° 19' E. lat. 48° 20' N.

Erguino, seaport of the Red Sea, on the coast of Abex, subject to Turkey. It is 320 ms. SW. of Mecca. Lon. 39° 5' E. lat. 17° 30' N.

Errel, tp. Coos city, N. H., 100 ms. N. from Concord. Pop. 1820, 26.

Erwing's Grant, pst. Franklin city, Mass., by

psd. 107 ms. NNW. from Boston. Pop. 1820, 231.

Erwina, pstv. Bucks cty. Penn.

Erwinna, pstv. on Delaware river, in Bucks cty. Penn., 15 ms. above New Hope.

Erwinsville, pstv. Rutherford cty. N. C.

Erzerum. See *Erzurum*.

Erzberg, circle of the kingdom of Saxony. It is a mine region, containing a pop. of about 460,000, and besides many of lesser note, the towns of Freyberg, Attenberg, Chemnitz and Zwickaw. It was in the Erzberg mines, that the justly celebrated Werner performed those operations, and made those observations, which have so greatly added to human knowledge, and enrolled Werner on the list of names, which have benefited, and not injured the human species.

Erzurum, city of Turkish Armenia. It is situated between the two sources of the Euphrates, in a beautiful plain, at the foot of a chain of mountains, fruitful in all sorts of corn. Wood is very scarce, for which reason their fuel is only cow dung. It is surrounded by double walls, defended by square towers. The Turks, who are all Janizaries, are about 12,000 in number: but most of them are tradesmen and receive no pay. Entire pop. about 30,000. The Armenians have two churches, the Greeks but one; the latter are mostly braziers, and live in the suburbs. They drive a great trade here in furs, Persian silks, cottons, calicoes and drugs. This town is a thoroughfare and resting place, for the caravans to the E. Indies. It is 104 ms. S. by E. of Tribisond, and by the caravan road, 750 a little S. of E. from Constantinople. Lon. 40° 35' E. lat. 39° 56' N.

Escalona, town of Spain, in Old Castile, 14 ms. NNE. of Segovia.

Escalona, town of Spain, in New Castile, on an eminence, in a fertile country, near the Albreche, 20 ms. NW. of Toledo, and 32 SW. of Madrid.

Escambia, bay and river. The Escambia river rises in Alabama, a few ms. N. of N. lat. 31°, and flowing SE. 30 or 40 ms. enters Florida, and unites with a much larger stream, the Conecuh, from the NE., the united waters continue SE. 10 ms., gradually expands into a bay of about 10 ms. in length by from 2 to 3 ms. wide. The Escambia bay is an arm of that of Pensacola, which it joins on the NW. part of the latter.

Echelles, town of Savoy, on the frontiers of Dauphiny, 10 ms. SW. of Chamberry. Lon. 5° 45' E. lat. 40° 35' N.

Eichwegen, town of Germany, in the landgrave of Hesse Cassel, seated on the Werra, 22 ms. SE. of Hesse Cassel. Lon. 10° 6' E. lat. 51° 9' N.

Escorial, village of Spain, in New Castile, seated on the Guadara, 15 ms. NW. of Madrid. Long. 3° 35' W. lat. 40° 35' N.

Essens, town of E. Friesland, on the German Ocean, 20 ms. N. of Embden. Lon. 17° 14' E. lat. 53° 47' N.

Esfarain, town of Persia, in the province of Korasan, famous for the great number of writers it has produced. It is 90 ms. E. of Astrabad. Lon. 41° 23' E. lat. 36° 48' N.

Esher, village of Eng., in Surry, on the river

Mole, 5 ms. SW. of Kingston. It is distinguished by a noble Gothic mansion, the two towers of which are as they were originally built by cardinal Wolsey.

Esk, river of Eng. and Sld., in Dumfriesshire, which forms part of the boundary between Eng. and Sld., and falls into Solway Frith.

Esk, river of Sld., in Edinburghshire, formed by the junction of 2 streams, called the N. and S. Esk.

Eskimaux, bay on the coast of Labrador. Long. W. C. 19° 10' E. lat. 51° 30' N.

Eskimaux, cape in Hudson's bay, near the mouth of Deer river. Lon. W. C. 16° 20' W. lat. 61° 20' N.

Eskimaux, small group of islands, on the coast of Labrador, E. from the Mengan settlement, and N. from the island of Anticosti. Lon. W. C. 14° E. lat. 50° 10' N.

Eslingen, large imperial city of Suabia, in the dutchy of Wirtemberg. It is seated on the Necker, 8 ms. SE. of Stutgard. Lon. 9° 20' E. lat. 48° 47' N.

Esmeraldas, town of Columbia, in the southern part of Spanish Guiana, on the right bank of Upper Orinoco. Long. W. C. 11° 20' E. lat. 5° 10' N.

Esne, *Ane*, *Essenay*, large town of Upper Egypt, on the Nile, supposed to be the ancient Syena, but Norden thinks it was Latopolis. Esne lies near the grand cataract of the Nile. Lon. 31° 40' E. lat. 24° 46' N.

Esopus, tp. Ulster cty. N. Y., on Hudson river, and Esopus creek. Pop. in 1820, 1513. See *Kingston*.

Esopus, large creek of Ulster cty. N. Y., rises in the Catskill mountains, and falls into the Hudson at Saugerties, 10 ms. below Catskill town.

Esperance, pstv. Schoharie cty. N. Y., on Schoharie river, 18 ms. SW. by W. from Schenectady, and 28 a little N. of W. from Albany.

Essek, or *Ezek*, trading town of Sclavonia. It has a wooden bridge, or rather causeway, over the Drave and the marshes, 8 ms. in length and 80 feet in breadth, with towers at $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile distant from other. It is seated on the river Drave, 100 ms. WNW. of Belgrade, and 136 S. of Buda. Lon. 19° 16' E. lat. 45° 30' N.

Essen, town of Westphalia, in the dutchy of Berg, 8 ms. E. of Duysburg.

Essens, town of Westphalia, in E. Friesland, now the German Ocean, 20 ms. NNE. of Emden.

Essequibo, river of Guiana, falling into the Atlantic Ocean in lon. W. C. 19° 40' E. lat. 6° 45' N.

Essequibo, province of Guiana, along both banks of the Essequibo river.

Essex, cty. of Eng., 54 ms. long and 48 broad; bounded on the N. by Cambridgeshire and Suffolk, E. by the German Ocean, S. by Kent, and W. by Hertfordshire and Middlesex. It contains 1,240,000 acres; is divided into 19 hundreds, and 445 parishes: has 27 market towns; and sends 8 members to Parliament. The number of inhabitants in 1811 was 252,473. It possesses a variety of soil and face of country. The SW. part is occupied principally by the 2 forests of Epping and Hainault; and is noted for its butter, which takes the name of Epping

butter. The NW. part, from Saffron-Walden to Cambridge, is famous for the growth of saffron; and for a kind of triple crop of coriander, carraway, and teasle, which are all sown together, but come to maturity at different periods. The middle part is a fine corn country, varied with gentle inequalities of surface, and sprinkled with woods. The part bordering on the Thames and the sea consists chiefly of marshy grounds, which afford excellent pasturage, yet are deemed unwholesome and aguish. The principal rivers are the Thames, Blackwater, Coln, Chelmer, Stour, Crouch and Roding. Beside vast quantities of corn of all kinds, abundance of calves are sent to the London market; also wild fowls and oysters. The chief manufacture is baize and stuffs. Chelmsford is the city. town. Pop. in 1801, 226,437; in 1811, 253,473; and 1821, 289,424.

Essex, city of U. C., between lakes Erie and St. Clair, and between Detroit river and Suffolk city.

Essex, city of Ver., forming the NE. angle of that state; bounded by Connecticut river E. and SE., by Caledonia and Orleans W., and by L. C. N.; length 46; mean width 18; area 728 sqms. Surface hilly in general, and in part mountainous. Soil on the streams fertile and productive in grain and pasturage. Chief town, Guildhall. Pop. 1820, 3284. Ctl. lat. 44° 42' N. lon. W. C. 5° 30' E.

Essex, pst. of Chittenden city. Ver., 10 ms. E. from Burlington, on Onion river. Pop. in 1820, 1000.

Essex, city of Mass., bounded by the Atlantic Ocean NE., E. and SE., Middlesex city. SW., and Rockingham city. in N. H. NW.; length and breadth about 19 ms. each; area 360 sqms. Surface rather rough than hilly. Soil of middling quality. Chief towns, Salem and Newburyport. Pop. 1820, 73,930. Ctl. lat. 42° 40' N. lon. W. C. 6° 10' E.

Essex, tp. of Essex city. Mass., on Chebacco river, 8 ms. NE. from Salem. Pop. in 1820, 1107.

Essex, city. N. Y., bounded E. by Lake Champlain, S. by Warren, W. by Hamilton and Franklin, and N. by Clinton; length 45 ms., mean width 34; area 1530 sqms. Surface hilly, and even mountainous; with a rocky and sterile soil in general. Chief town, Elizabethtown. Pop. in 1820, 12,811. Ctl. lat. 44° 10' N. lon. W. C. 3° 20' E.

Essex, pstv. Chittenden city. Ver., on the opposite side of Onion river, and 9 ms. NE. by E. from Burlington, and 30 ms. NW. from Montpelier.

Essex, pst. Essex city. N. Y., 140 ms. N. from Albany. Pop. 1820, 1225.

Essex, city. N. J., on Passaic river, bounded E. by Passaic river, S. by Middlesex, SW. by Somerset, W. by Morris, and N. by Bergen, or Passaic river; length 21, mean width 12 ms.; area 252 sqms. Surface hilly, and soil fertile. Chief town, Newark. Pop. 1820, 30,773. Ctl. lat. 40° 45' N. lon. W. C. 2° 45' E.

Essex, city. Virg., bounded NE. by Rappahannock river, SE. by Middlesex, SW. by King and Queen, and NW. by Caroline; length 28, mean width 10 ms.; area 280 sqms. Surface moderately hilly, and soil generally of second rate quality. Chief town, Tappahannock. Pop.

1820, 9909. Ctl. lat. 37° 50' N. The meridian of W. C. runs across this city.

Estanglin, Port, sound, on the coast of New Cornwall, on the Pacific coast of N. America. Lon. W. C. 55° W. lat. 54° 15' N.

Esting, village of Austria, on the left bank of the Danube, 6 English ms. below Vienna.

Estachar, small town of Persia, in Fars, or Faristan, near the ruins of Persepolis, about 30 ms. NNE. from Shires. Lat. 30° 5' N.

Estill, city. Kent., bounded N. by Montgomery, NE. by Pike, E. by Penry, S. by Clay, W. by Madison, and NW. by Clarke; length 40, mean width about 17½ ms.; area 700 sqms. Kentucky river winds over the central parts, entering at the eastern, and leaving the city. at the NW. angle. Chief town, Irwine. Pop. 1820, 3507. Ctl. lat. 37° 45' N. lon. W. C. 6° 40' W.

Estilville, pstv. and seat of justice, Scott city. Virg., 33 ms. a little S. of W. from Abingdon, 116 NE. by E. from Knoxville, in Tenn. and by pst. 379 SW. by W. from Richmond.

Estramadura, province of Spain, 17 ms. in breadth, and 100 in length, bounded on the N. by Leon and Old Castile, on the E. New Castile, on the S. by Andalusia, and on the W. by Portugal. It abounds with corn, wine, and fruits; but the air is bad for foreigners, on account of the excessive heat. It now makes a part of New Castile.

Estramadura, province of Portugal, lying about the mouth of the Tajo; bounded on the N. by Beira, on the E. and S. by Alentejo, and on the W. by the Atlantic ocean. It abounds with wine, excellent oil, honey, and oranges. Here the oranges were first planted that were brought from China, and which are known by the name of China oranges. Lisbon is the capital.

Estravayer, town of Switzerland, in the canton of Friburg, with a fine castle, seated on the lake of Neuchatel. Lon. 6° 56' E. lat. 46° 55' N.

Estremos, town of Portugal, in Alentejo, divided into the upper town and the lower. It is seated on the river Terra, which falls into the Tajo, 15 ms. W. of Badajoz, and 75 E. of Lisbon. Lon. 7° 16' W. lat. 38° 44' N.

Esweccen, town of Germany, in the landgravate of Hesse-Cassel, 25 ms. SE. of Cassel. Lon. 10° 9' E. lat. 51° 11' N.

Etain, town of France, in the department of the Meuse and late dutchy of Bar, 15 ms. NE. Verdun. Lon. 5° 35' E. lat. 49° 15' N.

Etampes, town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, and late province of the isle of France, seated on the river Loet, or Etampes, which abounds with crawfish. It is 15 ms. E. of Chartres. Lon. 2° 10' E. lat. 48° 30' N.

Etaya, town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Agra, situated on a high bank of the Jumna. It is a large, but very wretched town, having but two tolerable houses. It is 62 ms. SE. of Agra. Lon. 79° 25' E. lat. 26° 45' N.

Ethiopia, name by which a vast region of Africa, has been distinguished by some geographers, who have divided it into Upper and Lower Ethiopia. The first included the central part of Africa, under the equinoctial line. The second contains what is now called Nigritia, or Negroland; and Abyssinia is usually considered as nearly commensure with Upper Ethiopia.

Eueane, St. city of France in the department of Rhone and Loire, and late province of Forez, remarkable for its manufactures in iron and steel, for the tempering of which, the water of the brook Euren, on which it is seated, is extremely good. It carries on likewise a considerable manufacture of ribands. Coal is found in its neighbourhood, and also a soft stone fit for grindstones. Its merchandise is conveyed to Paris, to Nantes, and Dunkirk, by the Loire, which begins to be navigable for small barges at St. Lambero. St. Etienne is 22 ms. SE. of Fuers, and 260 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. $4^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $45^{\circ} 22'$ N.

Etlingen, ancient town of Suabia, of the margravate of Bader-Dourlach, at the confluence of the Wirim and Entz, 3 ms. S. of Dourlach. Lon. $9^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 59'$ N.

Etna, Mount, volcano of Sicily, now called Gibel by the inhabitants. It is 62 ms. in circumference at the base, and 10,954 in height. The first eruption of Etna, on record, is that mentioned by Diodorus Siculus, without fixing the period when it happened; but the second, recorded by Thucydides, was in the year 784, B. C. From this period to the year 1447, there were 18 more eruptions. After this it ceased to emit fire near 90 years. The next was in 1536; others followed in 1537, 1567, 1603, (which continued till 1736,) 1564 (which continued 14 years,) 1682, 1686, 1693, 1755, 1763, 1764, 1766, 1780, 1787, 1794. Of all its eruptions, that of 1763, was the most terrible; it was attended with an earthquake that overturned the town of Catania, and buried 18,000 persons in its ruins. It is 10 ms. W. of Catania.

Etna, tp. Penobscot cty. Maine. Pop. 1820, 194.

Etna, pstv. Tomkins cty. N. Y.

Etna, Furnace, pstv. Gloucester cty. N. J., by pstd. 92 S. from Trenton.

Etolia, ancient province of northern Greece, bounded W. by Acarnania, S. by the Ionian sea, and Gulf of Corinth, E. by the Locri Ozolae, and N. by the mountains of Thessaly. It is now southern Albania.

Eton, town of Eng. in Bucks, seated on the Thames, over which is a bridge to Windsor. It is famous for a school and college, founded by Henry VI., and King's college in Cambridge admits no other students for fellows but what have been brought up here. It is 20 ms. W. from London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 36'$ W. lat. $50^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Etowah, river of Geo., rises in the Appalachian mountains, interlocking with the sources of the Chatahoochee, and flowing SW., joins in Al. the Oostenalah, and forms the Coosa.

Etruria, village of Eng. in Staffordshire, near New-castle. It is the principal seat of the potteries in this cty., and here the most elegant vases of every use and form are made.

Etrick, river of Stld. in Selkirkshire, which rises from the mountainous region in the SW., and having formed a junction with the Yarrow, their united streams meet the Tweed, where that river enters Roxburghshire. From the woods, formerly on the banks of this river, the cty. obtained the name of Etrick Forest. Etrick Banks are the subject of a pastoral Scotch ditty.

Eui, seaport of France, in the department of

Lower Seine, and late province of Normandy. The principal trade is in serges and lace. It is seated in a valley, on the river Brele, 15 ms. NE. of Dieppe. Lon. $1^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 3'$ N.

Eubanks, pstv. Cumberland cty. Geo., pstd. 88 ms. NE. from Milledgeville.

Euclid, pst. Cuyahoga cty. Ohio, 8 ms. NE. from Cleveland, on the shore of lake Erie, Pop. 1820, 809.

Eugubio, episcopal town of Italy, in the dutchy of Urbino, 35 ms. S. of Urbino, and 87 N. of Rome. Lon. $13^{\circ} 37'$ E. lat. $43^{\circ} 18'$ N.

Euphemia, seaport of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, on a bay, 50 ms. NE. from Reggio. Lon. $16^{\circ} 32'$ E. lat. $38^{\circ} 44'$ N.

Euphrates, one of the most celebrated rivers in the world, and the principal stream of Turkey in Asia. The principal source of this great river, is the Murad, which rises in Upper Armenia, at lon. 44° E., and lat. 39° N. flowing from the mountain Ala-Dag, the ancient Abus, of which Ararat is a branch. It rises near the town of Bayezid, and flowing W. 250 ms. receives from the N. a much smaller stream; the latter, however, being the one to whom the name of Euphrates, or by the Orientalists Frat, is given. The Frat is formed by a number of small streams to the N. of Erzroom, below which city they unite, and flowing SW. join the Murad at Keban, and form the Euphrates. The river would appear to be destined to enter the Mediterranean; as it passes the first mountain chain by the pass of Nushar, and again through a second mountain pass, forms a double cataract 22 ms. above Semisat. The course thus far SW., is at length turned by the mass of Caucasus, after having reached within less than 100 ms. from the NE. angle of the eastern Mediterranean. Below Semisat, the Euphrates, already 500 ms. from the source of the Murad, turns to S., about 100 ms., where at length nearly due E. from Aleppo, it assumes its final course to the SE. towards the Persian Gulf. Having flowed in the latter direction 700 ms. The Euphrates and Tigris unite, and form the Shat-al-Arab, or the river of Arabia. A short distance below the junction of the Euphrates and Tigris, the Ahwas, another river of considerable magnitude, enters from the Elwend mountains. Now within less than 40 ms. from its recipient the Persian Gulf, the water of the Shat-al-Arab, divides into three main, and several minor branches. All the mouths are more or less choked with sand bars, that of the S. is the freest and deepest. The tide flows above Bassorah, or about 40 ms. The entire comparative length of the Euphrates, is between 1500 and 1400 ms. The basin of this river, including the valleys of Tigris and Ahwas, is about 800 ms. in length by 200 mean width; with an area of 160,000 sqms., lying between lat. 30° and $40^{\circ} 30'$ N. Below its bend to the SE. the Euphrates, generally separates the Arabian deserts from the plains of the ancient Mesopotamia, now known by various names, Diarbeker, Ourfa, Irac Araby, &c. It is a mistake, however, very common, that the deserts are terminated by the Euphrates, as a desert with all the features and horrors of that of Arabia, extends between the Euphrates and Tigris about N. lat. 35° , and lon. 40° E. Here ponds of bitter water,

are found amid immense brakes of wormwood, or sandy plains. One general character, distinguishes the basins of the Euphrates, Nile, and Indus; but the contrast is most striking in the former. Each rises on an elevated table land, or plateau, amid towering mountains and fertile vales, and debouch amid, or environed by, arid sands. The mountains of Armenia, rise above the region of perpetual snow, whilst the parched desert of Arabia slowly sinks below the waves of the Persian Gulf. Every product of the vegetable kingdom, not absolutely tropical, can be reared in this remarkable basin. The variety of vegetables in the markets of Babylon excited the astonishment of Herodotus, upwards of 2280 years past. At present, however, this region, so interesting to the enlightened mind, is covered with barbarous hordes, without government or law. Where abundance reigned 22 centuries past, now rove, the Sekman, Koord, Turcoman, and Osmanli Turks; with other bands equally barbarous, and ferocious. See *Tigria, Araxes, &c.*

Eure, department of France, which includes part of the late province of Normandy.

Eure and Loire, department of France, so called from the rivers of that name. It contains the late province of Beauce, and its capital is Chartres.

Europe, one of the four general parts of the world, bounded on the N. by the Frozen Ocean, on the S. by the Mediterranean, on the W. by the Atlantic and Northern Ocean, and on the E. by Asia. From Cape St. Vincent to the mouth of the Oby, it is near 3,600 miles in length; and from Cape Matapan in the Morea, to the North Cape in Lapland, about 2,200 in breadth. Europe is naturally divided into five great sections; first, the Spanish Peninsula, in the SW.; second, the central table land of the Alps and the mountains of Germany, Bohemia, Transylvania, and Turkey, with an immense alluvial slope declining to the N., and the two peninsulas of Greece and Italy protruded into the Mediterranean to the S.; thirdly, the wide spread plain of Russia, extending from the SW. to NE., from the Carpathian to the Ural mountains, and from SE., to NW. from the Caspian and Black Seas, to the Baltic and White Seas; fourthly, the Scandinavian peninsula, in the extreme NW., having the Atlantic Ocean, Frozen Ocean, White Sea, Baltic Sea, and German Ocean to bathe its shores; and fifthly, the British islands, detached from, but forming essentially, both morally and physically, a part of Europe. The extent of Europe has been very variously stated, and from its excessively indented outline, this problem is of difficult solution. Having no natural line of separation from Asia, different national geographers have been far from following the same line of demarcation. The English, and after them, American authors, have traced a very artificial limit between those two great sections of the earth; following the Kama, Volga and Don rivers from the Ural mountains to the Sea of Azoph. On the contrary, most of the continental geographers of Europe, bound that section of the earth, on the side of Asia, by the Ural mountains, to the head of, and thence down the Ural river to its mouth in the Cas-

pian; thence following the Caspian to the extension of Mount Caucasus, and thence along the ridge of that chain W. to the straits of Kaffa. Rees, in the maps of his Cyclopædia, judiciously adopted the latter, which is in fact the most natural line of demarcation between Europe and Asia, and gives to the former about 200,000 sqms. more area than it would contain if restricted to the Kama, Volga and Don boundary. Adopting, therefore, the Ural river, Caspian Sea, and Caucasian mountains, as the outline of Europe on the side of Asia, the former will contain within a small fraction of 3,000,000 of sqms., lying between the parallels of 36° 20' and 72° N. lat. For the climate and seasons of Europe see *Earth*.

The principal chains of mountains on the Spanish peninsula, are the Sierra Nevada of Grenada, of which two peaks, the Muley Hassen and Veleta, rise above the region of perpetual snow; the Sierra Morena, and the united chains of the Pyrenees and Galicia. In the central table land of Europe, rise the Alps, Carpathian, with its embranchments, and Haemus, with its lateral chains. Though limited on two sides by the Ural and Carpathian mountains, the great plain of Russia has in its interior not even hills of much elevation. The Dofrine chain forms the nucleus of the Scandinavian peninsula. The Dofrine, rising from the German Ocean, extends NE. to N. lat. 69°, it then turns first E. then S., assumes the name of Olonetz, is finally terminated in the marshes of Finland between the Baltic and White Seas. The fifth division, the British islands, though chequered with some mountainous districts, has no chain of considerable extent and mass.

The principal rivers on the Spanish peninsula are the Gaudalquivir, Guadiana, Tagus, Duero, and Ebro. The central table land discharges into the Atlantic Ocean, the Garonne and Loire; into the English Channel, the Seine; into the German Ocean, the Rhine, Weser and Elbe; into the Baltic, the Oder and Vistula; into the Mediterranean, the Rhone; into the Gulf of Venice, the Po, and into the Black Sea, the Danube and the Dniester. The great Russian plain is drained by the Bog, Dnieper and Don, flowing into the Black and Azoph Seas; by the Volga and its numerous confluent, into the Caspian; by the Neva, entering the Gulf of Finland, and, finally, the Onega, Dwina, Mezen and Petchora losing themselves in the White Sea or Arctic Ocean. The Dofrine chain, ranging along near the Atlantic Ocean, at a mean distance of about 200 ms. from the Baltic, discharges its rivers of note towards the latter recipient, and gives source to the Kimi, Tornea, Sulea, Skellestea, Umea, Indal and Westerdal, with several others, which are lost in the Gulf of Bothnia and Baltic. This chain discharges also a fine stream, the Clara, into Lake Wener, from which it again issues by the name of Gotha, is finally lost in the Categate at Gottenburg.

Of all sections of the earth, the British islands are most abundantly supplied with navigable rivers in proportion to extent of surface. The Thames, Severn, Mersey, Humber, Clyde and Shannon are astonishing streams, if we take into view the relative extent of England,

Scotland and Ireland, with that of Europe entire.

The seas of Europe are, on the W. and NW. the Atlantic ocean; on the S. the Mediterranean and Black Seas, on the SE. the Caspian, and on the N. the Arctic Ocean. This region is indented by the Gulf of Venice, by the Sea of Azoph, by the Baltic, by the White Sea; and as we consider the British islands as a part of Europe, by the German Ocean. In point of magnitude the lakes of Ladoga, Onega, Wener, Wetter, Enara, Geneva and Constance, follow nearly in order, and are the principal lakes in Europe, if we may not except that intricate maze of lakes between the White sea, and Gulf of Finland. Such are the general features of that section of the earth, where the human mind has risen to the highest dignity, and the human form to perhaps its utmost perfection of strength and symmetry; where arts and science have vied with each other, to soften the manners, enlighten the understanding, and secure the happiness of mankind. See the respective arts for the minor parts.

Europe contains at present the Christian governments of Sweden, Russia, Prussia, Denmark, Great Britain, France, the kingdom of the Netherlands, Spain, Portugal, Sardinia; the two Sicilies, the Pope's dominions; and several minor states in Italy; Austria, Bavaria, Wirtemberg and Saxony, with other minor states of Germany. Mahometan Europe, embraces all Greece, Epirus, or Albania, Macedonia, Thessaly, Thrace, Bulgaria, Servia, and Bosnia, with part of Croatia, and Herzegowina; or briefly, all the continent, and most of the islands of Europe, SE. from the Save and Danube rivers.

The languages are the Italian, French, Spanish and Portuguese, which are dialects of the Latin; the German, Flemish, Dutch, Swedish, Danish, and English, which proceed from the Teutonic; the Slavonian, which reigns (though in disguise) in Poland, Russia, Bohemia, and a great part of Turkey in Europe; the Celtic, of which there are dialects in Wales, the Highlands of Sctd., Ireland, Bretagne in France, and Lapland; the modern Greek, and several others.

The general religion of Europe is the Christian, subdivided into three great sects, the Roman Catholic S., the Protestant with the exception of Ireland NW., and the Greek church on the SE. and E. The Mahometan, of the sect of Omar, or the Sonnites, is the established, though not the most prevalent, religion in the Turkish empire in Europe. Jews are found in most parts of Europe, but are most numerous in Turkey, and the Russian empire. The Pagan religions are not even at this period extinct in Europe; many of the Laplanders, in the extreme N., and the Baskirs, and some other Tartar tribes of the extreme E., have not adopted either the Christian, or Mahometan religions.

Eustis, lake of the U. S., one of the sources of Yellowstone river. Lon. W. C. $31^{\circ} 30'$ W. lat. 43° N.

Eutaw Springs, small stream of S. C., flowing into the Santee river, in the NW. part of Charleston district, 60 ms. from Charleston.

Eustatia, St. one of the smallest of the Leeward islands in the W. Indies. It is a mountain in the form of a sugar-loaf, whose top is hollow, and lies on the NW. of St. Christopher, and belongs to the kingdom of the Netherlands. Lon. $63^{\circ} 10'$ W. lat. $17^{\circ} 29'$ N.

Eutim, town of Holstein, with a castle, where the bishop of Lubec resides. It is 7 ms. from Lubec.

Euzine Sea. See *Black Sea*.

Bvansham, pst. and seat of justice, Wythe city, Vir., on Reed creek, branch of Great Kenhawa, 56 ms. SW. from Christiansburg. Lat. $36^{\circ} 10'$ N. lon. W. C. 4° W.

Evans, psto. Erie city. N. Y., 268 ms. by pstrd. W. from Albany.

Evans' Mills, psto. Jefferson city. N. Y., 168 ms. by pstrd. NW. from Albany.

Evansville, pstv. and seat of justice, Vanderburgh city, Ind., on the bank of the Ohio river, 51 ms. S. from Vincennes, and 24 SE. from New Harmony. N. lat. $38^{\circ} 1'$ lon. W. C. $10^{\circ} 30'$ W.

Evaux, town of France in the department of Creuse and late province of Marche, 20 ms. from Mount Lacon. Lon. $2^{\circ} 55'$ E. lat. $46^{\circ} 13'$ N.

Evensburg, pstv. Crawford city. Penn.

Everding, town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, seated on the Danube, 12 ms. W. of Lintz, Lon. $13^{\circ} 46'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 19'$ N.

Everett House, psto. Lewis city. Kent., 90 ms. by the pstrd. NE. from Frankfort.

Everettville, pstv. Albemarle city. Virg.

Evershot, town of Eng. in Dorsetshire, 12 ms. NW. of Dorchester, and 129 W. by S. of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 55'$ W. lat. $50^{\circ} 52'$ N.

Evesham, borough of Eng. in Worcestershire. It has a manufacture of stockings, and is seated on a gradual ascent from the Avon, which almost surrounds it, and over which is a stone bridge. It gives name to an adjacent vale, remarkable for producing plenty of corn. It is 14 ms. SE. of Worcester, and 95 NW. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 45'$ W. lat. $52^{\circ} 4'$ N.

Evesham, tp., Burlington city. N. J., 8 ms. NE. of Haddonfield, and about 16 ms. E. of Philadelphia.

Evian, town of Savoy, in Chablais, on the S. side of the lake of Geneva, 22 ms. NE. of Geneva. Lon. $6^{\circ} 50'$ E. lat. $46^{\circ} 21'$ N.

* *Evoli*, town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, 12 ms. E. of Salerno. Lon. $15^{\circ} 16'$ E. lat. $40^{\circ} 46'$ N.

Evora, fortified town of Portugal, capital of Alentejo, with a university. It is seated in a country, which, though a little unequal, is very pleasant, surrounded on all sides by mountains, and planted with large trees of divers sorts. It is 65 ms. E. by S. of Lisbon. Lon. $7^{\circ} 30'$ W. lat. $38^{\circ} 28'$ N.

Evreux, ancient town of France, seated in the department of Eure. It is the capital of the department, and its cathedral is a handsome structure. The trade consists in corn, linen and woollen cloth; and it has a manufacture of cotton velvets, and another of tick. It is seated on the river Iton, 25 ms. S. of Rouen, and 55 NW. of Paris. Lon. $1^{\circ} 14'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 1'$ N.

Ewel, town of Eng. in Surry, on a rivulet which empties itself into the Thames, at Kingston. It is 10 ms. NNE. of Darking, and 13 SSE. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 15'$ W. lat. $51^{\circ} 26'$ N.

Exingville, pstv. Cecil city. Md.

Ex, river of Eng. which rises in the forest of Exmoor, in Somersetshire, and after being joined by several little streams, leaves that city below Dulverton, and runs to Tiverton, Exeter and Topsham, from whence it forms an estuary, which terminates in the English Channel, at Exmouth, after a course of 40 ms.

Exeter, capital city of Devonshire Eng., situated on the river Ex, 10 ms. N. of the British channel. It is large, populous, and wealthy, with gates, walls, and suburbs; the circumference of the whole is about 3 ms. Ships of burden formerly came up to this city; but the navigation was almost destroyed by Henry Courtney, earl of Devon, and though repaired, could not be restored to its former state. Its port, therefore, is at Topsham, 5 ms. below. It has 13 companies of tradesmen, a manufacture of serges and other woollen goods, an extensive foreign and domestic commerce, and a share in the fisheries of Newfoundland and Greenland. It is 68 ms. SW. of Bristol, and 173 W. by S. of London. Lon. $3^{\circ} 33' W.$ lat. $50^{\circ} 44' N.$

Exeter, pst. Penobscot city. Maine. Pop. in 1820, 582.

Exeter, pst. Rockingham city. N. H., on Exeter river, branch of Piscataqua, at the head of tide water, 15 ms. SW. from Portsmouth, seated at the fall of the Exeter river. The village of Exeter has become the seat of numerous flourishing manufactures, of woollen and cotton cloths, and also ordnance and small arms. Exeter academy is a very respectable institution, originally founded by the hon. John Phillips, L. L. D. in 1781. It is supported by the students, amounting to about 80, and by funds exceeding 80,000 dollars.

Exeter, small but important river of N. H., rising in Rockingham city., and flowing past Exeter into Great Bay.

Exeter, tp. Washington city. R. I., 25 ms. SW. from Providence. Pop. in 1820, 2581.

Exeter, pst. Otsego city. N. Y., 10° NW. from Cooperstown. Pop. 1820, 1430.

Exeter, pst. Luzerne city. Penn., on the Susquehanna river, 10 ms. above Wilkesbarre. Pop. 1820, 820.

Exeter, tp. of Berks city. Penn., NE. side of the Schuylkill river, commencing about 3 ms. below Reading. Pop. in 1820, 1381.

Exeter, vil. New Hanover city. N. C., on the E. fork of Cape Fear river, 36 ms. above Wilmington.

Exeter, village of Harrison city. Ind.

Exilles, strong fort of France, now in the department of the Upper Alps, lately in the province of Dauphiny. It is an important passage, 6 ms. W. of Suza, and 40 NE. of Embrun.

Exmoor, forest of Eng. in Somersetshire, in the NW. corner of that county, extending thence into Devonshire.

Exmouth, village of Eng. in Devonshire, on the E. side of the bay which forms the mouth of the river Ex, 10 ms. S. by E. of Exeter. It is much frequented for the benefit of sea-bathing.

Exuma, long narrow island in the group of the Bahamas. Lon. W. C. $1^{\circ} 15' E.$ lat. $23^{\circ} 25' N.$

Exuma Sound, extending SE. from Eleuthera, to Yuma, and between Guanahanni, and Exuma Keys.

Exuma Keys, long and dangerous reef, composed of rocks, sand banks, and small islets stretching NW. from Exuma island towards New Providence.

Eye, borough of Eng. in Suffolk, 20 ms. N. of Ipswich, and 91 NE. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 10' E.$ lat. $52^{\circ} 20' N.$

Eye, river of Eng. which rises in the NW. of Berwickshire, and falls into the British Ocean at Eyemouth.

Eyemouth, seaport in Berwickshire, at the mouth of the Eye, formerly fortified to curb the garrison of Berwick from which it is distant 9 ms. Lon. $1^{\circ} 50' W.$ lat. $55^{\circ} 51' N.$

Eyesdale, small island of Eng. on the coast of Argyleshire, to the SE. of Mull. It is noted for its slate quarries.

Eylau, town of Prussian Poland, about 30 ms. nearly S. from Königsberg.

Eyndhoven, town of Dutch Brabant, in the district of British-le-Duc, at the confluence of the Eynds and Dommel, 13 ms. SE. of Bois-le-Duc. Lon. $5^{\circ} 26' E.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 31' N.$

Eysoch, river of the bishopric of Brixen which waters the town of that name and falls into the Adige below Meran.

F,

Faaborg, seaport of Denmark, on the S. coast of the island of Funen. Lon. $10^{\circ} 16' E.$ lat. $55^{\circ} 12' N.$

Fabius, pst. Onondago city. N. Y. It is situated on the head springs of Chenango river, 148 ms. W. of Albany. Pop. 1820, 2494.

Fabriano, town of Italy in the marquise of Ancona, famous for its good paper. It is 25 ms. NE. of Foligni. Lon. $12^{\circ} 32' E.$ lat. $43^{\circ} 10' N.$

Factoryville, pstv. Tioga city. N. Y., about 164 ms. SSW. from Albany.

Faenza, ancient town of Italy, in Romagna. It is famous for fine earthen ware, invented here, and is seated on the river Amona, 12 ms. SW. of Ravenna.

Fairbank, pstv. Chataqua city. N. Y.

Fahlun, town of Sweden, capital of Dalecarlia, situate in the midst of rocks and hills, between the Lakes of Run and Warpen. It contains two churches, and (including the miners) 7000 inhabitants, whose houses are generally of wood, two stories high. It is chiefly celebrated for its copper mine, which is on the E. side of the town. It is 30 ms. NW. of Hedemora. Lon. $16^{\circ} 42' E.$ lat. $60^{\circ} 34' N.$

Fairfax, Kennebec city. Maine., 26 ms. N. from Augusta. Pop. 1820, 1204.

Fairfax, pst. Franklin city. Ver., on the river Lamoelle, 20 ms. NNE. from Burlington.

Fairfax, city of Virg. on the Potomac, opposite the District of Columbia, bounded by the Potomac river and District of Columbia NE., the Potomac river E., Prince William SW., and

Loudon NW., length 25 ms., mean width 18, area 450 sqms., surface broken and soil in most parts thin and sterile. Chief town Centreville. Pop. 1820, 11,440. Ctl. lat. $38^{\circ}42'$ lon. W. C. $0^{\circ}12'$ W.

Fairfax, pst. and seat of justice, Culpepper city. Virg., on Mountain creek, branch of Rappahannock, 38 ms. above Fredericksburg, and 75 ms. SW. from Washington.

Fairfax, C. H. and psto. Fairfax city. Virg., 15 ms. W. from W. C.

Fairfield, pst. on the right side of the Kennebec river, in the extreme S. part of Somerset city. Maine. Pop. in 1820, 3609.

Fairfield, pst. Franklin city. Ver., on Black river, a branch of Missisquoi river, 26 ms. NNE. from Burlington. Pop. in 1820 about 1350.

Fairfield, city. of Conn., on the SW. angle of that state; bounded by N. Y. W., Litchfield N., New Haven NE. and E., and Long Island Sound SE., length 35 ms., mean width 17; area about 600 sqms. The surface of this county is most delightfully variegated by hill and dale. The soil though not generally very fertile, is yet productive, and well cultivated. The shore along the Sound is very much indented by small creeks, bays and inlets, affording a very convenient navigation. Staples are too numerous for discrimination, consisting of a great variety of articles suitable to the New York market. Chief towns, Danbury and Fairfield. Pop. 1820, 42,739. Ctl. lat. $41^{\circ}15'$ lon. W. C. $3^{\circ}35'$ E.

Fairfield, pst., tp. and port of entry, in Fairfield city. Conn., of which it is the seat of justice, on Long Island, 54 ms. NE. from N. Y. It is a place of considerable commerce. It is also the seat of an academy, and contains the ordinary buildings appertaining to a seat of justice. Pop. of the tp. in 1820, 4151. See *Greenfield Hill*, *Saugatuck*, *Black Rock*, and *Mill-river*.

Fairfield, pst. Herkimer city. N. Y., on the E. side of West Canada creek, 10 ms. N. from Herkimer. Pop. in 1820, 2610.

Fairfield, tp. of Cumberland city. N. J. Pop. 1820, 1869.

Fairfield, tp. of Crawford city. Penn., right bank of French creek, and S. from the tp. of Mead. Pop. 1820, 1533.

Fairfield, tp. Westmoreland city. Penn., between Loyalhannon and Conemaugh rivers. Pop. 1820, 2685.

Fairfield, pst. Adams city. Penn. 7 ms. SW. by W. from Gettysburg, and at the foot of Jacks mountain.

Fairfield, pstv. Rockbridge city. Virg., 12 ms. NE. from Lexington.

Fairfield, district of S. C.; bounded by Broad river SW. and W., Chester N., Wateree river NE., Kershaw, E., and Rickland S.; length 30, mean width 23 ms.; area 690 sqms. Surface moderately hilly, and soil fertile. Chief town, Winnsborough. Pop. 1820, 17,174. Ctl. lat. $34^{\circ}20'$ N. lon. W. C. $4^{\circ}0'$ W.

Fairfield, pstv. Columbia city. Geo.

Fairfield, pstv. Putnam city. Geo.

Fairfield, pstv. Nelson city. Virg.

Fairfield, city. Ohio; bounded by Hocking SE., Pickaway SW., Franklin NW., Licking N., and Perry E.; length 30, breadth 24 ms.; area 540 sqms. The surface of this city is peculiar; it is mostly level, hard soil, with abrupt

and comparatively elevated and precipitous piles of rock interspersed. Prairies or barrens existed in the natural state of the country. The soil, though not generally very fertile, is high, dry, and tolerably well adapted to the cultivation of grain. Chief town, Lancaster. Pop. 1820, 16,633. Ctl. lat. $39^{\circ}43'$ lon. W. C. $5^{\circ}45'$ W.

Fairfield, tp. Jefferson city. Ohio.

Fairfield, tp. Columbiana city. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 1287.

Fairfield, tp. in the northern part of Highland city. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 2100.

Fairfield, tp. Tuscarawas city. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 342.

Fairfield, tp. Jefferson city. Ohio.

Fairfield, pst. Greene city. Ohio.

Fairfield, tp. Butler city. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 1867.

Fairfield, tp. Licking city. Ohio, 4 ms. N. from Newark.

Fairfield, pstv. Franklin city. Ind., on the E. fork of Whitewater river, 7 ms. N. from Brooksville, by pstrd. 77 ms. SE. by E. from Indianapolis.

Fairfield, pstv. Wayne city. Ill., by pstrd. 63 ms. SE. from Vandalia.

Fairfield, pstv. Nelson city. Kent., 40 ms. SW. from Frankfort, and 35 SE. from Louisville.

Fairfield corner, psto. Somerset city. Maine, 83 ms. NNE. from Portland.

Fairford, town of Eng. in Gloucestershire, on the Coln, 25 ms. SE. of Gloucester, and 80 W. by N. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ}44'$ W. lat. $51^{\circ}40'$ N.

Fairhaven, pst. Rutland city. Ver., 18 ms. W. of Rutland, and 50 N. of Bennington. Pop. 650.

Fairhaven, pst. Bristol city. Mass., on Acushnet river, opposite Bedford. Pop. 1820, 2733.

Fair Isle, island of the Northern ocean, between Shetland and Orkney, from both which its high towering rocks are visible.

Fairlee, Orange city. Ver., on Connecticut river, opposite Oxford, in Grafton city. N. H.

Fairport, pstv. on the E. bank of Grand river, Geauga city. Ohio, on the southern shore of Lake Erie, and has a tolerable good port, or harbour, for vessels usually navigating the lakes. It is 32 ms. NE. from Cleveland, and 180 in the same direction from Columbus.

Fair Town, village, Cumberland city. N. J., on Cohanzey creek, 4 ms. S. from Bridgeton, and 25 SE. from Salem.

Fairvale, village, Washington city. N. Y.

Fairview, tp. in the extreme N. part of York city. Penn., between the Susquehanna river and Yellow Breeches creek. Pop. 1820, 1764.

Fairview, pstv. Erie city. Penn. on lake Erie, at the mouth of Walnut creek, 8 ms. SW. by W. from Erie.

Fairview, pstv. Brooke city. Virg.

Fairview, village, Guernsey city. Ohio, on the road from Zanesville to Wheeling, 25 ms. E. from Cambridge, and adjoining the E. line of the county.

Fairweather, cape of Patagonia, at the mouth of the Gallegos river, on the Atlantic coast. Lon. W. C. $8^{\circ}10'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ}30'$ S.

Fairweather, cape of N. America, in the Pacific ocean. Lon. W. C. $69^{\circ}20'$ W. lat. $58^{\circ}50'$ N.

Fairweather, *Mount*, high and remarkable isolated mountain, 12 ms. NE. from cape Fairweather of N. America.

Faisans, island in the river Bidassoa, which separates France from Spain, situated between Andaye and Fontarabia. Lon. $1^{\circ} 46'$ W. lat. $43^{\circ} 20'$ N.

Fakenham, town of Eng. in Norfolk, on a hill, 20 ms. NW. of Norwich, and 110 NNE. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 58'$ E. lat. $52^{\circ} 53'$ N.

Falaise, town of France, in the department of Calvados, and late province of Normandy, with a castle, and one of the finest towers in France. It is remarkable for being the birth place of William the Conqueror. It has a good trade in serges, linen, and lace; and its fair, which begins on August 16, is the most famous in France, next to that of Beaucare. It is seated on the river Ante, 20 ms. SE. of Caen, and 115 W. of Paris. Lon. $0^{\circ} 2'$ W. lat. $48^{\circ} 35'$ N.

Falerne, river of Africa, and one of the constituent branches of the Senegal. The Falerne rises in the Kong mountains, and flowing nearly due N. from N. lat. 12° to $14^{\circ} 30'$, where it falls into the Senegal, after a comparative course of 260 ms. In part of its course it forms the western boundary of Bambouk.

Falkenberg, seaport of Sweden, on the Baltic, 17 ms. NW. of Helmstadt. Lon. $12^{\circ} 50'$ E. lat. $56^{\circ} 52'$ N.

Falkenburg, strong town of Germany, in the new marche of Brandenburg, seated on the river Traje, 60 ms. E. of Stetin. Lon. $15^{\circ} 58'$ E. lat. $53^{\circ} 35'$ N.

Falkingham, town of Eng. in Lincolnshire, 18 ms. W. by S. of Boston, and 104 N. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 20'$ W. lat. $52^{\circ} 48'$ N.

Falkirk, town of Sctd. in Stirlingshire, 9 ms. S. of Stirling. Lon. $4^{\circ} 58'$ W. lat. $55^{\circ} 57'$ N.

Falkland, small town of Sctd. in Fifeshire, 20 ms. N. of Edinburgh. Lon. $3^{\circ} 7'$ W. lat. $56^{\circ} 18'$ N.

Falkland Islands, near the straits of Magellan, in S. America, discovered by Sir Richard Hawkins, in 1594. Lon. W. C. 17° E. lat. 52° S.

Falls Creek, small stream in Tompkins ct. N. Y., remarkable for a fine cascade of 90 feet perpendicular descent. These falls or cataracts, are in a chain of near 3 ms., and if taken entire, amount to 350 feet; but the lower, and perpendicular fall is estimated at about 90 feet. Falls creek rises in the NE. part of the ct., and flowing SW. enters Cayuga lake, below the village of Ithaca.

Falls Creek, pstv. on Falls Creek, Tompkins ct. N. Y.

Falley's Cross Roads, psto. western part of Hampden ct. Mass. 130 ms. WSW. from Boston.

Falling Springs, creek Virg., Bath ct. It is a branch of Jackson's river, and about 25 ms. SW. from the Warm Springs, is precipitated on a ledge of rocks of 200 feet perpendicular height.

Falling Waters, pstv. Berkeley ct. Virg.

Fallowfield E. and W. two tps. Chester ct. Penn. They are contiguous, on the W. branch of the river Brandywine, about 40 ms. W. of Philadelphia. See *East Fallowfield*, and *West Fallowfield*.

Fallowfield, tp. Washington ct. Penn., on the left bank of Monongahela river on the waters of Pigon creek. Pop. 1820, 2020.

Fallowfield, tp. Crawford ct. Penn., on the sources of Big Beaver river, 10 ms. SW. from Meadville. Pop. 1820, 742.

Fall River, pstv. Bristol ct. Mass.

Falls, tp. Bucks ct., in the Great Bend of Delaware river, opposite Bordertown. Pop. 1820, 1880.

Falls, tp. Muskingum ct. Ohio, immediately W. from Zanesville. Pop. 1820, 1112.

Falls, tp. Hocking ct. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 1001.

Fallsington, village, Bucks ct. Penn. 5 ms. SW. from Trenton.

Fallstown, pstv. N. C. Iredell ct.

Falmouth, corporate town and seaport of Eng. in Cornwall; situated where the river Fale runs into the English Channel. The harbour is so extensive and commodious that ships of the greatest burden come up to the quay. It is guarded by the castle of Maires and Pendennis, on a high rock at the entrance, and there is such excellent shelter in many creeks belonging to it, that the whole royal navy might ride safe here in any wind. It is 268 ms. WSW. of London. Lon. $5^{\circ} 2'$ W. lat. $50^{\circ} 8'$ N.

Falmouth, seaport and pst. Barnstable ct. Mass., at the SW. end of the peninsula of Barnstable, 18 ms. S. by W. of Sandwich, and 41 S. of Plymouth. Pop. 2370.

Falmouth, tp. Cumberland ct. Maine, 5 ms. NW. of Portland. Pop. 1820, 1673.

Falmouth, pstv. Stafford ct. Virg., on the N. side of the river Rappahannock, opposite to Fredericksburg, 70 ms. N. of Richmond, and 60 S. by W. of Washington.

Falmouth, pstv. and seat of justice, Pendleton ct. Kent., on the left bank, of the S. fork of Licking river, 30 ms. S. from Cincinnati. Lat. $38^{\circ} 45'$ N. lon. W. C. $7^{\circ} 2'$ W.

False Bay, bay E. of the Cape of Good Hope, frequented during the prevalence of the NW. winds which begin in May. Lon. $18^{\circ} 33'$ E. lat. $34^{\circ} 10'$ S.

False Cape, E. of the Cape of Good Hope. Lon. $18^{\circ} 44'$ E. lat. $34^{\circ} 16'$ S.

Falster, little island of Denmark, near the entrance of the Baltic, between the islands of Zealand, Larsland, and Mona. Nikoping is the capital.

Famagosta, town in the island of Cyprus, with a Greek bishop's see, and a harbour, defended by two forts. It was taken by the Turks, in 1570 after a siege of six months, when they flayed the Venetian governor alive and murdered the inhabitants, though they surrendered on honourable terms. It is 62 ms. NE. of Nicosia. Lon. $35^{\circ} 55'$ E. lat. $35^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Famart, town of France, 3 ms. S. of Valenciennes, in the department of the N. where the allied forces defeated the French in 1793.

Famine, *Port*, fortress on the NE. coast of the straits of Magellan. Here a Spanish garrison perished for want; since which it has been neglected. Lon. $70^{\circ} 20'$ W. lat. $55^{\circ} 44'$ S.

Fanano, town of Italy, in the Modenese, 25 ms. S. of Modena. Lon. $11^{\circ} 18'$ E. lat. $44^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Fancy Grove, psto. Sarganon ct. Ill., pstrd. 92 ms. NNW. from Vandalia.

Fanegoria, town of Russia on the island of Taman in the straits of Kaffa. It is the ancient Phanegoria.

Fannet, pst. Franklin cty. Penn., on the W. branch of Conegocheague creek, between Strasburg and the Tuscarora mountain. Pop. 1820, 1747.

Fano, town of Italy, in the dutchy of Urbino, on the Gulf of Venice, 8 ms. SE. of Pesaro. Lon. 13° 5' E. lat. 43° 46' N.

Fantin, small but populous kingdom of Africa, on the Gold Coast of Guinea, where the English and Dutch have forts. Its palm wine is much better and stronger than that in other parts of the coast. The principal village has the same name.

Fareham, town of Eng. in Hampshire, 12 ms. E. of Southampton, and 74 W. by S. of London. Lon. 1° 6' W. lat. 50° 53' N.

Farewell Cape, most southerly promontory of Greenland, at the entrance of Davis' Straits, Lon. W. C. 34° 48' E. lat. 59° 38' N.

Farewell Cape, promontory of the island of New Zealand. Lon. 172° 41' E. lat. 40° 37' S.

Fargeau St. ancient town of France, in the department of Yonne, and late province of Burgundy, with a castle, 10 ms. SE. of Brairie, and 82 S. of Paris. Lon. 3° 8' E. lat. 47° 40' N.

Farlyville, village, Charlotte cty. Virg.

Farmer, pst. Seneca cty. N. Y.

Farmer's, pstv. Genessee cty. N. Y. by pstrd. 264 ms. W. from Albany.

Farmersville, pstv. Cattaraugus cty. N. Y., 70 ms. W. from Rochester, and 50 SE. from Buffalo.

Farmington, pst. on Sandy river, in the NW. part of Kennebec cty. Maine, the village is 33 NW. from Augusta. Pop. 1820, 1938.

Farmington, pst. Stafford cty. N. H., on Cochecho river; the village 26 ms. NW. from Portsmouth. Pop. 1820, 1716.

Farmington, river of Mass. and Conn., rises in Berkshire cty. of the former, and flowing SE. into the latter state crosses Litchfield and Hartford cties., by a very circuitous course, and falls into Connecticut river 4 ms. above Hartford.

Farmington, pst. Hartford cty. Conn., 9 ms. westward from Hartford. Pop. 1820, 3042.

Farmington, pst. Ontario cty. N. Y., between Flint creek and the outlet of Canandaigua lake, 8 ms. NE. from the village of Canandaigua. Pop. 1820, 4214.

Farmington, pst. Trumbull cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 368.

Farmington, tp. Belmont cty. Ohio.

Farmington Falls, pstv. on Sandy river, 5 ms. above the village of Farmington, and in the NW. angle of Kennebec cty. Maine, 97 ms. nearly due N. from Portland.

Farmis, psto. Suffolk cty. N. Y., 109 ms. E. from the city of New York.

Farmville, pstv. on the N. side of Appomattox river, Prince Edward cty. Virg., 30 ms. SW. from Cumberland, and 72 W. by S. from Richmond.

Farnham, tp. of Bedford and Richelieu cties. L. C., on the river la Fortue, 20 ms. SE. from Montreal.

Farnham, town of Eng. in Surry. It is one of the greatest wheat markets in Eng.; it is famous for hops, of which there are many plan-

tations round the town. It is seated on the Wye, 12 ms. W. of Guildford, and 39 WSW. of London. Lon. 0° 46' W. lat. 51° 16' N.

Farnham, pstv. Richmond cty. Virg., 159 ms. S. from W. C.

Faru Islands, Eng. two groups of little islands and rocks, 17 in number, lying opposite to Bamberough castle in Northumberland. At low water the points of several others are visible besides the 17 just mentioned. The largest, or House island, is about 1 mile in compass, and has a fort and light house. It contains about 6 or 7 acres of rich pasture; and the shore abounds with good coals which are dug at the ebb of tide.

Faro, seaport of Portugal, in Algarva, on the Gulf of Cadiz, with a bishop's see, 20 ms. SW. of Tavira. Lon. 7° 48' W. lat. 36° 54' N.

Faro of Messina, the strait between Italy and Sicily. It is so named from the Faro, or light house on Cape Faro, and its vicinity to Messina.

Farrington, town of Eng. in Berks, on an eminence near the Thames, 18 ms. W. of Oxford, and 50 W. by N. of London. Lon. 1° 27' W. lat. 51° 44' N.

Farrawille, pstv. Fauquier cty. Virg., 64 ms. SW. from W. C., and 145 NNW. from Richmond.

Farsistan, province of Persia; bounded on the E. by Kerman, on the N. by Irac Agemi, on the W. by Kusistan, and on the S. by the Gulf of Persia. It is very fertile, and famous for its excellent wines called the wines of Schiras, the capital of this province. Here are the ruins of Persepolis, perhaps the most magnificent in the world. Farsistan is the ancient Persis, and the province from which the whole country derives the name given to it by Europeans. This province is traversed nearly in the middle by N. lat. 30°; and has been in all ages admired for its rich vales, and soft salubrious and temperate atmosphere.

Fartack, town of Arabia Felix, at the foot of a cape of the same name. Lon. 51° 25' E. lat. 15° 55' N.

Fate, tp. Clermont cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 1775.

Fattipour, town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Agra, where the emperours of Hindoostan, when in the zenith of their power, had a palace. It is 25 ms. W. of Agra. Lon. 77° 43' E. lat. 27° 22' N.

Favagnana, small island, 15 ms. in compass, on the W. side of Sicily, with a fort. Lon. 12° 25' E. lat. 38° 16' N.

Fauquemont, or *Valkenburg*, town of Dutch Limburg, on the river Geule, 7 ms. E. of Maestricht. Lon. 5° 50' E. lat. 50° 52' N.

Fauquier, cty. Virg.; bounded by Stafford SE., Culpepper SW., Blue Ridge or Frederic NW., Loudon NE., and Prince William E.; length 45 ms., mean width 16; area 720 sqms. The face of this cty. is pleasantly diversified by hill, dale and mountain. The soil partakes also of the varied physiognomy, being of almost every variety of texture. Staples grain, and tobacco. Chief town Warrenton. Pop. 1820, 23,103. Ctl. lat. 38° 45' N. lon. W. C. 0° 45' W.

Fausse Riviere, a lake in Lou., in Point Coupee, once a bend of the Mississippi river. The banks of the lake are high, dry and arable;

one of the most wealthy settlements in the state, is on Faussey Riviere.

Fawcett's Store, psto. Orange cty. N. C., 61 ms. NW. from Raleigh.

Fawcettstown, pstv. on Ohio river, Columbiana cty. Ohio, 5 ms. below the Penn. line, and 48 ms. by water from Pittsburgh.

Fawn, pst. York cty. Penn., situated on the S. side of Muddy creek, and joining the divisional line that separates this state from Md. Pop. 1820, 803.

Fawn Grove, psto. York cty. Penn., by pstrd. 25 ms. S. from the borough of York.

Fayal, one of the Azores, or western islands. Its capital is Villa de Horta.

Fayence, town of France, in the department of Var, and late province of Provence, near the river Biazon, 10 ms. W. from Grasse. Lon. 6° 44' E. lat. 43° 38' N.

Fayette, pst. Kennebec cty. Maine. Pop. 1820, 824.

Fayette, tp. Seneca cty. N. Y., between Seneca and Cayuga lakes, 8 ms. SE. from Geneva. Pop. 1820, 3698.

Fayette, psto. Chatauque cty. N. Y.

Fayette, cty. Penn.; bounded SE. by Alleghany cty. in Md., S. by Preston and Monongahela cties. in Virg., W. by Monongahela river, or Greene and Washington cties., N. by Westmoreland, and E. by Somerset; length 30 ms., breadth 27; area 824 sqms. The surface of this cty. is generally broken, part mountainous, and every where hilly. The soil upon the streams, and except where rendered otherwise by rocks, productive in grain, fruit and meadow grasses. Staples flour, whiskey, grain, salted provisions, and iron. Chief towns Brownsville, Bridgeport and Union. Pop. 1820, 27,285. Ctl. lat. 40° N., lon. W. C. 2° 35' W.

Fayette, tp. Alleghany cty. Penn., on Chartier's creek, along the borders of Washington cty., 14 ms. from Pittsburgh, and 15 from Washington. Pop. 1820, 2000.

Fayette, cty. Kent., on the sources of Elkhorn river; bounded by Jessamine SE., Woodford W., Scott NW., Bourbon NE., Clark E., and Madison or Kentucky river S.; length 22 ms., mean width 12; area 264 sqms. Surface generally level, and soil fertile. Chief town Lexington. Pop. 1820, 23,250. Ctl. lat. 38° 7' N., lon. W. C. 7° 12' W.

Fayette, cty. Geo., bounded N. by Henry, E. by Oakmulgee river, S. by Monroe, and W. by Flint river; length 33 ms., mean width about 20; area 660 sqms. N. lat. 33° and lon. W. C. 7° W. intersect in the NE. part of this cty.

Fayette, cty. Ohio; bounded S. by Highland, SW. by Clinton, NW. by Greene, N. by Madison, E. by Picaway, and SE. by Ross; length 26 ms., mean width 16; area about 420 sqms. Surface mostly level, and soil tolerably fertile. Chief town Washington. Pop. 1820, 6316. Ctl. lat. 39° 35' N. lon. W. C. 6° 30' W.

Fayetteville, pstv. Onondago cty. N. Y., by pstrd. 139 ms. W. from Albany.

Fayetteville, pst. and seat of justice, Cumberland cty., N. C., on the right bank of Cape Fear river, about 60 ms. S. from Raleigh and 100 NNW. from Wilmington, N. lat. 35° 3'. It stands at the head of boat navigation, and is the centre of a very extensive inland trade, in grain,

flour, tobacco, some cotton and naval stores. A branch of the bank of the U. S. is located in this place. Lat. 35° 2' N. lon. W. C. 1° 50' W.

Fayetteville, pstv. and seat of justice, Lincoln cty., Tenn., on the right bank of Elk river, 50 ms. SW. from Murfreesboro. Lat. 35° 10' N. lon. W. C. 9° 37' W.

Fayetteville, pstv. Fayette cty. Geo. about 50 ms. WSW. from Milledgeville.

Faystown, tp. Washington cty. Ver., 17 ms. SW. from Montpelier.

Fearing, tp. Washington cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 811.

Fecamp, ancient seaport of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, 24 ms. NE. of Havre-de-Grace. Lon. 0° 23' E. lat. 49° 37' N.

Federalburg, pstv. Caroline and Dorchester cties. Md., on Marshy Hope creek, 20 ms. E. from Easton.

Federal Store, pstv. Dutchess cty. N. Y., by pstrd. 95 ms. SSE. from Albany.

Feeding Hills, psto. Hampden. Mass., 5 ms. W. from W. Springfield.

Feestown, pstv. Clermont cty. Ohio.

Feldkirche, trading town of Germany, capital of a cty. of the same name, in Tirol. It is seated on the river Ill, near its entrance into the Rhine, 15 ms. E. of Appenzel. Lon. 9° 49' E. lat. 47° 10' N.

Feliciana. See *New Feliciana*.

Felicuda, one of the Lipari Islands, in the Mediterranean, 28 ms. W. of Lipari.

Felix, St. island in the S. Pacific Ocean, NNW. of Juan Fernandes. Lon. 86° W. lat. 26° S.

Fellen, town in the Russian government of Riga, on a river of the same name, 62 ms. SE. of Revel. Lon. 24° 5' E. lat. 58° 22' N.

Felletin, town of Brance, in the department of Creuse, and late province of Marce, noted for its manufacture of tapestry.

Feltri, episcopal town of Italy, in the Trevisano, capital of a district of the same name. It is seated on the Asona, 40 ms. N. of Padua. Lon. 11° 55' E. lat. 46° 3' N.

Felte's Mills, psto. Jefferson cty. N. Y., by pstrd. 170 ms. NW. from Albany.

Feneren, fertile island of Denmark, in the Baltic, 3 ms. from the coast of Holstein.

Femme Osage, village St. Charles' cty. Misu.

Fenestrelle, town and fort of Piedmont, in the valley of the Voudois, 18 ms. W. of Turin. Lon. 7° 21' E. lat. 45° 10' N.

Fenner, pstv. Madison cty. N. Y. by pstrd. 115 ms. W. from Albany.

Fenn's Bridge, psto. Jefferson cty. Geo. about 60 ms. a little S. of E. from Milledgeville.

Fenwick's Tavern, psto. St. Mary's cty. Md., by pstrd. 80 ms. S. from Annapolis, and 65 SE. from WC.

Fer, *Point Au*, the outer SE. limit of Atchafalaya bay. Lon. W. C. 14° 36' W. lat. 29° 12' N.

Ferabad, town of Persia, in the province of Mazanderan, seated among the mountains which bound the Caspian Sea to the S., and 12 ms. from it. Shah Abbas often spent his winters here. It is 130 ms. W. of Astrabad. Lon. 53° 21' E. lat. 37° 14' N.

Ferabad, town of Persia, 2 ms. from Ispahan, and extending almost 3 ms. along the banks of

the Zenderoud. It was built by Shah Abbas, who brought the Armenians here from the preceding town, after they had revolted from the Turks.

Ferdinand, tp. Essex cy. Ver., on Connecticut river, 15 ms. above Lancaster and 60 NE. from Montpelier.

Ferdinand, tp. St. Louis cy. Misu.

Fere, town of France, in the department of Aisne, and late province of Picardy, famous for its powder-mill, and school of artillery. Near the town is the castle of St. Gobin, famous for its manufacture of fine plate glass. Fere is seated at the confluence of the Serre and Oise, 20 ms. N. of Soissons and 75 NE. of Paris. Lon. $3^{\circ} 25'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 29'$ N.

Ferentino, or *Fiorento*, episcopal town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, seated on a mountain, 44 ms. SE. of Rome. Lon. $13^{\circ} 27'$ E. lat. $41^{\circ} 46'$ N.

Ferette, town of Alsace, in Germany, 49 ms. S. of Strasburgh. Lon. $7^{\circ} 36'$ E. lat. $41^{\circ} 50'$ N.

Ferguson, southern tp. of Centre cy. Penn., on the sources of Spring and Penns' creeks. Pop. 1820, 1189.

Ferguson's Ferry, psto. Johnson cy. Ill.

Fermanagh, cy. of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 38 ms. in length, and 23 in breadth; bounded on the N. by Donegal and Tyrone, on the E. by Tyrone and Monaghan, on the S. by Cavan and Leitrim, and on the W. by Leitrim. It contains 19 parishes, and before the Irish Union sent 4 members to the Irish parliament. Inniskilling is the capital.

Fermanagh, tp. in Mifflin cy. Penn., having the Shade mountain on the N., and Juniata river on the S. Pop. 1820, 2529.

Fermo, town of Italy, in the marquise of Ancona, near the Gulf of Venice, 17 ms. SE. of Macerata. Lon. $13^{\circ} 50'$ E., lat. $43^{\circ} 7'$ N.

Fernambuco. See *Pernambuco*.

Fernandina, seaport and pstv. on Amelia Island, E. Florida, 5 ms. SE. from St. Mary's in Georgia.

Fernando, *Noronha*, island near the coast of Brasil, subject to the Portuguese. Lon. $32^{\circ} 33'$ W. lat. $3^{\circ} 56'$ S.

Fernando Po, an island of Africa, 25 ms. W. of the coast of Benin. It is 30 ms. long, and 20 broad. Lon. $3^{\circ} 3'$ E. lat. $3^{\circ} 6'$ N.

Ferrara, city of Italy, capital of a dutchy of the same name. It is seated in an agreeable and fertile plain, watered by the river Po, which is a defence on one side; and on the other is encompassed.

Ferrier Point, cape of Mexico, on the Pacific Ocean. Lon. W. C. 41° lat. $33^{\circ} 42'$ N.

Ferrisburg, tp. of Addison cy. Ver., on Lake Champlain, at the mouth of Otter river, 25 ms. S. from Burlington.

Feroe Islands, cluster of 22 small islands in the Northern Ocean, between 5° and 8° W. lon. and 61° and 63° N. lat. subject to Denmark. Seventeen are habitable, each of which is a lofty mountain, divided from the others by deep and rapid currents. Some of them are deeply indented with secure harbours, all of them steep, and most of them faced with tremendous precipices. They produce agate, jasper, and beautiful zeolites. The surface consists of a shallow soil of remarkable fertility;

yielding plenty of barley, and fine grass for sheep. No trees above the size of a juniper, or stunted willow, will grow here; and the only quadrupeds are sheep. Vast quantities of sea-fowls frequent the rocks, and the taking of them furnishes a perilous employment for the inhabitants. The exports are salted mutton, tallow, goose-quills, feathers, eiderdown, knit woollen waistcoats, caps, and stockings. To the S. of these islands is a considerable whirlpool.

Ferro, or *Hiero*, the most westward of the Canary islands, about 18 ms. in circumference. It is not fertile, but produces some corn, sugar, fruits, and legumes. Lon. $17^{\circ} 52'$ W. lat. $27^{\circ} 47'$ N.

Ferrol, seaport of Spain, in Galicia, on a bay of the Atlantic. Its harbour is one of the best in Europe, for the vessels lie safe from all winds; and here the Spanish squadrons frequently rendezvous in time of war. It is 20 ms. NE. from Corunna, and 65 W. of Rivas. Lon. $8^{\circ} 4'$ W. lat. $43^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Ferte-Alais, town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise and late province of the Isle of France, 18 ms. S. of Paris. Lon. $2^{\circ} 27'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Ferte-Bernard, town of France, in the department of Sarthe and late province of Maine, seated on the Huisne, 20 ms. NE. of Mans. Lon. $0^{\circ} 39'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 8'$ N.

Fefersham, seaport of Eng., in Kent, on a creek of the Medway, much frequented by small vessels, 9 ms. W. of Canterbury, and 48 E. by S. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 55'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 22'$ N.

Fez, kingdom of Barbary, 125 ms. in length and breadth; bounded on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean, on the N. by the Mediterranean Sea, on the E. by Algiers, and on the S. by Morocco and Tafilet.

Fez, capital of the kingdom of Fez, and one of the largest cities in western Africa. It is composed of 3 towns, called Beleyde, Old Fez, and New Fez. Old Fez is the most considerable, and contains about 70,000 inhabitants. Fez is 160 ms. S. of Gibraltar, and 250 NE. of Morocco. Lon. $5^{\circ} 5'$ W. lat. $33^{\circ} 40'$ N.

Fezzan, kingdom of Africa; bounded on the N. by Tripoli, on the E. by deserts that divide it from Egypt, on the S. by Bornou, and on the W. by the deserts of Zahara, lying between 25° and 30° N. lat. It is an extensive plain, encompassed by mountains, except to the W. Mourzook is the capital.

Fiano, town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, seated on the Tiber, 15 ms. N. of Rome.

Fianona, town of Venetian Istria, seated on the Gulf of Carnero, 17 ms. N. of Pola.

Fiascone, town of Italy, in the territory of the church, noted for fine muscadine wine. It is seated on a mountain near Lake Bolsena, 12 ms. NW. of Viterbo. Lon. $12^{\circ} 13'$ E. lat. $42^{\circ} 34'$ N.

Fichervololo, fortified town of Italy, in the Ferrarese, seated on the Po, 12 ms. W. of Ferrara. Lon. $11^{\circ} 31'$ E. lat. $45^{\circ} 6'$ N.

Fieranzuolo, town of Italy, in the Parmesan, 10 ms. SE. of Placentia. Lon. $9^{\circ} 44'$ E. lat. $44^{\circ} 59'$ N.

Fiezoli, town of Italy, in the Fiorentino, 5

ms. NE. of Florence. Lon. $11^{\circ} 11'$ E. lat. $43^{\circ} 49'$ N.

Fifehire, cty. of Sstd. It is a fine peninsula, enclosed between the Forth and the Tay rivers, bounded on the E. by the British or German Ocean; on the S. by the Frith of Forth; on the W. by the Ochill-hills, Kinross and Perthshire; and on the N. is divided from the Forfar by the Tay. It is about 36 ms. long from NE. to SW., and about 17 where broadest. The eastern part is the most level. The N. and S. parts are fruitful in corn, and the middle fit for pasture. The number of towns is almost unparalleled in an equal tract of coast; for the whole shore, from Crail to Culross, about 40 ms., is one continued chain of towns and villages. Cupar is the cty. town. Pop. in 1801, 93,743; in 1811, 101,272; and in 1821, 114,556.

Figari, seaport of Corsica, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 22 ms. WNW. of Bonifacio.

Figenc, town of France in the department of Lot and late province of Querci, and Guienne, seated on the Sellé, 22 ms. E. of Cahors, and 270 ms. S. of Paris. Lon. $1^{\circ} 58'$ E. lat. $44^{\circ} 32'$ N.

Figueiro-dos-Vinhos, town of Portugal, in Estramadura, seated among mountains, near the river Zizere, and remarkable for its excellent vineyards. It is 22 ms. N. of Tomar. Lon. $7^{\circ} 45'$ W. lat. $39^{\circ} 49'$ N.

Figueras, or *St. Fernando-de-Figueras*, very strong fortress of Spain, in Catalonia, which was taken by the French in 1794. Lon. $2^{\circ} 46'$ lat. $42^{\circ} 18'$ N.

Fillech, town of Hungary, in the cty. of Novigrad, seated on the Ipol, 20 ms. from Agria. Lon. $19^{\circ} 8'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 24'$ N.

Final, town of Italy, on the coast of Genoa, 30 ms. SW. of Genoa. Lon. 8° E. lat. $44^{\circ} 14'$ N.

Finale, town of Italy, in the Modenese, on an island formed by the river Panaro, 22 ms. NE. of Modena. Lon. $11^{\circ} 25'$ E. lat. $44^{\circ} 26'$ N.

Pincastle, pstv. and seat of justice, Bottetourt cty. Virg., situated on the W. side of the N. Mountain, at lat. $37^{\circ} 28'$ N. lon. W. C. $2^{\circ} 46'$ W: containing 1 brick court house, 1 presbyterian and 1 methodist church; 36 ms. E. from Lexington and 192 W. by N. from Richmond. Pop. about 800.

Findhorn, fishing town of Sstd., in Murrayshire, at the mouth of a bay of the same name. It is a considerable town, and has a good harbour. It is 17 ms. W. by N. of Elgin. Lon. $5^{\circ} 40'$ W. lat. $57^{\circ} 45'$ N.

Findhorn, river of Sstd., which has its source in Inverness-shire and crossing Nairnshire and the NW. corner of Murrayshire, forms the Bay of Findhorn, which opens into the Frith of Murray, at the town of the same name.

Finistère, Cape, the most western cape, not only of Spain, but of Europe. It was thought, by the ancients, to have no country beyond it; and therefore they gave it a name which signifies the end of the earth. Lon. $9^{\circ} 17'$ W. lat. $42^{\circ} 51'$ N.

Finistère, department of France, which includes part of the late province of Bretagne. Its name corresponds to the English expression, the Land's End, it being the most westerly part of France. Quimper is the capital.

Finland, recently one of the five general divisions of Sweden, but at present a province of Russia; bounded on the N. by Bothnia and Lapland, on the E. by Wiburgh, on the S. by the Gulf of Finland, and on the W. by that of Bothnia. It is about 200 ms. in length, and as many in breadth. It has many lakes, in which are several islands, which are generally rocks or inaccessible mountains. It contains the provinces of Finland Proper, the Isle of Geland, Ostrobothnia, Tavasteland, Nyland, Savolax, and that part of the fiefs of Kymne and Carelia, which Sweden has preserved. Abo is the capital.

Finlayville, village, N. C. Mecklenburg cty.

Finley, tp. Washington cty. Penn. Pop. in 1820, 1967.

Finmark, part of Lapland, in the government of Wardsburgs.

Finneyville, pstv. Rutland cty. Ver., by pstrd. 97 ms. SSW. from Montpelier.

Fiorda, ancient Phaselis, city of Asia Minor, on the W. coast of the Gulf of Satalia, 36 ms. S. from Adalia.

Florenzo, St. seaport of Corsica, on a gulf of the same name, 7 ms. W. of Bastia. Lon. $9^{\circ} 20'$ E. lat. $42^{\circ} 35'$ N.

Fireplace, pstv. Suffolk cty. N. Y. about 40 ms. NE. of the city of N. Y.

Fisher-row, village of Sstd. about 5 ms. from Edingburgh, on the W. side of the mouth of the river Esk.

Fishersfield, pstv. Merrimack cty. N. H., at the head of Sunapee lake, 30 ms. NW. from Concord.

Fishers-field, pst. Merrimack cty. N. H. on Sunapee lake, discharging into Sugar river, branch of Connecticut and the head waters of the Warner river, branch of Contoocook river. It is through this tp. that a canal has been contemplated to unite the Connecticut and Merrimack rivers. Pop. 1820, 874.

Fisher's Island, island in the NE. mouth of Long Island Sound, nearly opposite Stonington Conn. It is about 9 ms. by 2, and forms part of Southold, in Suffolk, N. Y.

Fishing Creek, pstv. Cape May cty.; pstrd. 114 ms. S. from Trenton.

Fishing-creek, pst. Columbia cty. Penn., which takes its name from a creek of the same name. It is situated on the N. side of the E. branch of the Susquehanna. The chief town is Berwick. Pop. 1820, 502.

Fishing Creek, pstv. in the NW. angle of Tyler cty. Virg. 40 ms. S. from Wheeling.

Fishing Ford, pstv. Bedford cty. Tenn. about 40 ms. S. from Murfreesborough.

Fiskard, corporate town of Eng. in Pembrokehire, on a steep cliff, at the influx of the river Gwaine, into St. George's Channel, which here forms a spacious bay. It is 16 ms. NE. of St. David's, and 242 W. by N. of London. Lon. $4^{\circ} 52'$ W. lat. $52^{\circ} 4'$ N.

Fishkill, small river of N. Y., rises in Oswego and Lewis cties., by a number of creeks, which flow into and unite in Oneida cty., and join Wood creek a short distance above the discharge of the latter into Oneida lake.

Fishkill, creek of N. Y. in Saratoga cty., falls into the Hudson opposite Battenkill.

Fishkill, small but important creek of N. Y.,

in Dutchess cty., falls into the Hudson opposite Newburgh.

Fishkill, pst. Dutchess cty. N. Y., on Fishkill creek, 6 ms. from its mouth. This is one of the best cultivated, and most thickly populated country places in the U. S. Pop. 1820, 8203.

Fishkill, mountains, is the continuation of the Highlands above Westpoint, and curving to the NE. and N. stretches between Dutchess and Putnam cties., and thence through the former towards the SW. angle of Mass.

Fishkill Landing, pstv. Dutchess cty. N. Y., directly opposite Newburg, 5 ms. S. from the village of Fishkill, and 60 ms. above the city of N. Y. This village stands on the declivity of a hill rising rather abruptly from Hudson river, and affords a splendid landscape, comprising a view of the mountains on both sides of the river, between Newburg and Westpoint, with an extensive range of prospect over Orange cty. Pop. 250.

Fish Lake, pstv. Delaware cty. N. Y., pstrd. 89 ms. SW from Albany.

Fish River, Great, considerable river of Africa, which rises in the unknown interior regions, divides Caffaria from the country of the Hottentots, and falls into the Indian Ocean, in lat. 30° 30' S. The deepest parts of this river are inhabited by the hippopotamus, and the adjacent woods by elephants, rhinoceroses and buffaloes.

Fistella, fortified town of Morocco. The inhabitants carry on a great trade in fine garments. It is 125 ms. NE. of Morocco. Lon. 5° 55' W. lat. 32° 27' N.

Fitchburg, pst. Worcester cty. Mass., about 40 ms. NW. of Boston, and 25 N. of Worcester. Pop. 1820, 1736.

Fitzgerald's, pst. Marion cty. Al., about 100 ms. NW. from Tuscaloosa.

Fitz-William, pst. Cheshire cty. N. H. It is bounded on the S. by the line which divides this state from Mass. Pop. 1820, 1167.

Five Churches, village of Hungary, 85 ms. S. of Buda. Lon. 18° 13' E. lat. 46° 5' N.

Fium, capital of a province of the same name in Egypt. It is very populous. Here are many ruins of magnificent ancient structures; and it has a considerable trade in flax, linen, mats, raisins and figs. The province contains a great number of canals and bridges built by the ancient Egyptians. The town is seated on a canal, that communicates with the Nile, 70 ms. SW. of Cairo. Lon. 39° 49' E. lat. 29° 2' N.

Fiume, or *St. Veit*, seaport of Austrian Istria, with a good harbour formed by the river Fimarna, which enters the bay of Carnero, in the Gulf of Venice. It is very populous, noted for wine, good figs, and other fruits; and the cathedral is worth observation. It is 37 ms. E. of Capo d'Istria. Lon. 14° 46' E. lat. 45° 40' N.

Flagtown, pstv., in the southern part of Somerset cty. N. J., 29 ms. N. from Trenton.

Flamborough Head, lofty promontory of Eng. in Yorkshire, whose snow-white cliffs serve for a direction to ships. Its rocks are occupied by innumerable multitudes of sea-fowls, which fill the air and ocean all around. It is 3 ms. E. of Burlington. Lon. 0° 4' E. lat. 54° 9' N.

Flanders, province of the kingdom of the

Netherlands, 60 ms. long and 50 broad; bounded on the N. by the German Ocean and Holland, E. by Brabant, S. by Hainault and Artois, and W. by Artois and the German ocean. The principal rivers are the Scheldt, Lys, and Denders. It is a level country, fertile in grain and pastures, and very populous. The chief manufactures are beautiful table linen and fine lace.

Flanders, pstv. Morris cty. N. J., near the head of Rariton river, 15 ms. a little N. of W. from Morristown, and 59 N. from Trenton.

Flat-Bush, pstv. and seat of justice, King's cty. Long Island, N. Y. It is situated 5 ms. S. of the city of N. Y., and 150 from Albany. It is a fine little village, in one street, with an academy and the ordinary cty. buildings. Pop. 1820, 1027.

Flat-Lands, tp. King's cty. Long Island, on N. Y. Bay, S. from Brooklyn. Pop. 1820, 512.

Flat-Rock, pst. Powhatan cty. Virg., 24 ms. W. from Richmond.

Flattery, Cape, on the W. coast of N. America, so named by captain Cook, who discovered it in 1788, because he was disappointed at not finding a harbour. Lon. 124° 57' W. lat. 48° 25' N.

Flat-Woods, pst. Lewis cty. Virg., by pstrd. 295 ms. W. from W. C.

Flavigni, town of France, in the department of Cote d'Or, and late province of Burgundy. It is seated on a mountain, 12 ms. E. of Semur, and 140 E. of Paris. Lon. 4° 37' E. lat. 47° 26' N.

Fleche, town of France, in the department of Sarthe and late province of Maine. It is seated on the river Loire, 22 ms. N. of Angers. Lon. 0° 3' W. lat. 47° 39' N.

Fleet, river of Suld. in Kircudbrightshire; it winds through a beautiful valley, screened by woody hills, and enters Wigton Bay, at Gatehouse. On the W. side of this river are the vestiges of a camp, a druidical circle, and a vitrified fort.

Fleming, cty. Kent., bounded SW. by Licking river, or by Bath and Nicholas cties., NW. by Mason, NE. by Lewis and Greenup, E. by Lawrence, and SE. by Pike; length 35 ms., mean width 16; area 560 sqms. Surface rather undulating than hilly; soil fertile. Chief town, Flemingsburg. Pop. 1820, 12,186. Ctl. lat. 38° 25' N. lon. W. C. 6° 25' W.

Flemingsburg, pstv. and seat of justice, Fleming cty. Kent., 50 ms. NE. from Lexington.

Flemington, pstv. Hunterdon cty. N. J., on a branch of Rariton river, 23 ms. N. from Trenton.

Flemdsburg, town of Denmark, capital of Sleswick, on a bay of the Baltic, and has a harbour deep enough for large shipping. It is a place of considerable commerce, 15 ms. NW. of Sleswick. Lon. 9° 47' E. lat. 54° 50' N.

Fletcher, tp. Franklin cty. Ver., between Lamoele river and the head of Black river, branch of Missisque river, 23 ms. NE. from Burlington.

Fleurus, village of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in the province of Namur, 6 ms. NE. of Charleroy.

Fleury, town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire and late province of Burgundy, 30 ms. N. of Chalons. Lon. 4° 50' E. lat. 47° 13' N.

Flie, or *Vlieland*, island on the coast of Holland, at the middle of the entrance of the Zuider-Zee.

Flumia' Fork, village Caldwell cty. Kent., 8 or 10 ms. NE. from Princeton.

Flint, town of Flintshire in Wales, which gives name to the cty., and sends one member to parliament; but it is a small place, without trade, and the assizes are held at Mold. It is seated on the river Dee, 12 ms. W. by N. of Chester, and 193 NW. of London. Lon. $3^{\circ} 2' W.$ lat. $53^{\circ} 16' N.$

Flint Creek, rises in the tp. of Italy, on the extreme southern verge of Ontario cty. N. Y., and flowing 30 ms. NNE., between Seneca, and Canandaigua lakes, falls into the Canandaigua outlet at Vienna.

Flint Creek, psto. Ontario cty. N. Y. on Flint Creek.

Flint Hill, psto. Culpepper cty. Virg., 104 ms. SW. from W. C., and 135, a little W. of N., from Richmond.

Flintshire, cty. of N. Wales, 29 ms. in length, and 12 where broadest; bounded on the N. and NE. by a bay, at the mouth of the Dee, which divides it from Cheshire, on the NW. by the Irish sea, on the E. by the Dee, which continues to divide it from Cheshire, and on the S. and SW. from Denbighshire. Part of Flintshire extends on the E. side of the Dee, about 9 ms. between Cheshire and Shropshire. It is divided into five hundreds; in which are two market towns and 28 parishes. Pop. 1801, 39,622; in 1811, 46,518, and in 1821, 53,784.

Flint-Stone, pstv. Alleghany cty. Md., by pstrd. 150 ms. NW. by W. from W. C.

Flint River. See *Appalachicola*.

Flux, town of Spain, in Catalonia, strong both by art and nature. It is built on a peninsula in the river Ebro, where it makes an elbow, which serves the town instead of a ditch, and may be conducted quite round it. The side where the river does not pass, is covered by mountains, and defended by a castle on an eminence; and near it is a water-fall. It is 20 ms. S. of Lerida. Lon. $0^{\circ} 26' E.$ lat. $41^{\circ} 15' N.$

Flood's, psto. Buckingham cty. Virg., 134 ms. SW. from WC. and 78 W. from Richmond.

Florence, capital of the dutchy of Tuscany, and one of the finest cities in Italy. It is surrounded on all sides but one with high hills, which rise insensibly, and at last join the lofty mountains called the Appennines. Towards Pisa, there is a vast plain of 40 ms. in length; which is so filled with villages and pleasure-houses, that they seem to be a continuation of the suburbs of the city. Independent of the churches and palaces of Florence, most of which are very magnificent, the architecture of the houses in general is in a good taste; and the streets are remarkably clean, and paved with large broad stones chiseled so as to prevent the horses from sliding. The city is divided into two unequal parts by the river Arno, over which there are no less than four bridges in sight of each other. Florence is a place of some strength, and contains an archbishop's see and a university. The number of inhabitants is calculated at 80,000. Florence is 45 ms. S. of Bologna, and 125 NW. of Rome. Lon. $11^{\circ} 15' E.$ lat. $43^{\circ} 46' N.$

Florence, pst. Oneida cty., 18 ms. NW. from Rome. Pop. 1820, 640.

Florence, pstv. Huron. cty. Ohio, by pstrd. 131 ms. NNE. from Columbus.

Florence, pstv. and seat of justice, Lauderdale cty. Al., at the mouth of Cyprus creek, lower extremity of the Muscle shoals in Tenn., 120 ms. SW. from Murfreesborough, and 80 W. from Huntsville. Lat. $34^{\circ} 47' N.$ lon. W. C. $10^{\circ} 46' W.$

Florent, St. town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire and late province of Anjou. It lately had a rich Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the Loire, 20 ms. WSW. of Angers. Lon. $0^{\circ} 56' W.$ lat. $47^{\circ} 34' N.$

Florentin, St. town of France, in the department of Yonne; situated at the confluence of the Armanne and Armancon, 15 ms. NE. of Auxerre, and 80 SE. of Paris. Lon. $3^{\circ} 55' E.$ lat. $48^{\circ} 1' N.$

Florentino, one of the three provinces of Tuscany; bounded on the W. by the republic of Lucca and the Modenese, on the N. by the Appennines, on the E. by the dutchy of Urbino, and on the S. by the Siennese. It is a well watered province, and very fertile. Florence is the capital.

Flores, fertile island, one of the Azores, so called from the abundance of flowers found upon it. Lon. $31^{\circ} W.$ lat. $39^{\circ} 34' N.$

Florida, territory of the U. S. 450 ms. long, and 120 broad; bounded on the N. by Geor., on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean, on the S. by the Gulf of Mexico, and on the W. by the Miss. It is divided into E. and W. Florida: St. Augustine the capital of the former, and Pensacola of the latter.

Florida, taken in its utmost extent has a ms.

boundary from the mouth of St. Mary's river to Cape Sable - - - - - 450

Upon the Gulf of Mexico, between Cape Sable and the mouth of Perdido river - - - 600

Up the Perdido bay and river to N. lat. 31° - - - - - 40

Along N. lat. 31° to Chatahooche river - - - 140

Down Chatahooche to the junction of that stream and Flint river - - - - - 40

Thence to the source of St. Mary's river - - 140

Down St. Mary's river to the mouth - - - 80

Having an entire outline of 1490 ms. Area 54,000 sqms., 34,560,000 acres, between lat. 25° and $31^{\circ} N.$ Extending through 6° of lat., considerable diversity of seasons must be experienced in Florida; but from the uniformity of the general surface, the whole extent exhibits none of those rapid transitions of seasons which can only arise from great inequality of relative elevation. The interior of the country remains but imperfectly known. As far, however, as correct information has been received, the greatest part of this large peninsula, is composed of a very inferior soil, with exceptions found near, and along the streams. The vegetable productions are numerous and important. Amongst the valuable cultivated plants, may be enumerated, cotton, sugar cane, rice, indigo, tobacco, Indian corn, olive tree, peach, orange, lime and fig tree. It remains undetermined, whether or not the coffee plant can be cultivated in Florida.

Florida was discovered in 1512, by John Ponce de Leon, and named Florida, from having been discovered on Palm Sunday, "Pasqua Florida." The first civilized colony in this country, was planted by the French in 1562, under Francis Ribault. The French colony was surprised in 1565, and the colonists murdered by the Spaniards. St. Augustine was soon after founded, and the Spaniards remained undisturbed possessors, until 1666, when St. Augustine was taken and plundered by an English squadron under John Davis. Pensacola was founded by Don Andre de la Riola, in 1699. The country was frequently attacked by the French and English, but continued a Spanish province until 1763, when it was ceded to Great Britain. In 1783, it was again ceded to Spain. On the 22d February, 1819, by the treaty of Washington, Florida was ceded by Spain to the U. S. This treaty was, on the 24th October, 1820, ratified by the Cortes and king of Spain; and on February 22d, 1821, ratified by the Congress of the U. S. Florida is now a territory of the U. S. under the first grade of territorial government.

Florida, cape of Florida. Lon. W. C. $2^{\circ} 40'$ W. lat. $25^{\circ} 40'$ N.

Florida, Gulf of, channel between the peninsula of Florida and the Bahama islands.

Florida Stream, strait between Florida and Cuba.

Florida, pst. Berkshire cty. Mass., 30 ms. NNE. from Lenox. Pop. 1820, 431.

Florida, pst. Orange cty. N. Y., about 60 ms. NW. of the city of N. Y., on the pstrd. to Albany.

Florida, village, Montgomery cty. N. Y., 35 ms. NW. from Albany. Pop. 1820, 2743.

Florisant, village, St. Louis cty. Misu., on Missouri river opposite St. Charles, 20 ms. NW. from St. Louis.

Flotz, town of Wallachia, seated on the Genissa, near its influx into the Danube.

Flour town, village, Montgomery cty. Penn., 12 ms. N. from Philadelphia.

Flowden, village of Eng. in Northumberland, 5 ms. N. of Wooler.

Floyd, pst. Oneida cty. N. Y., 6 ms. NE. from Rome. Pop. 1820, 1498.

Floyd, extreme eastern cty. of Kent.; bounded by Virg. NE. and SE., Harlan and Perry SW., Pike NW., and Lawrence N. Surface broken, hilly, and mountainous. Soil varied, but generally of middling quality. Chief town, Prestonburg. Length 55 ms., mean width 46; area 2530 sqms. Pike cty. has been formed out of the NW. part of Floyd. Both were, by the census of 1810, included in one table by the latter name. Pop. 1820, 8207. Ctl. lat. $37^{\circ} 45'$ lon. W. C. $5^{\circ} 25'$ W.

Floyd, cty. Ind., opposite Louisville, Kent.; bounded by the Ohio river SE., Harrison S. and SW., Washington NW., Scott N., and Clarke NE. About 20 ms. square; area 400 sqms. It is a hilly and generally not a very fertile tract. Chief towns, New Albany, and Jeffersonville. This cty. was formed out of the SW. part of Clarke, and the NE. of Harrison cty. Pop. 1820, 2776. Ctl. lat. $38^{\circ} 25'$ N. lon. W. C. $8^{\circ} 48'$ W.

Floyd's Fork, is the northern branch of Salt

river of Kent., rises in the SW. part of Henry cty., flows SSW. across Jefferson, and falls into Salt river, at Shepherdsville in Bullitt cty.

Floydsburg, pstv. on Floyd's Fork, Jefferson cty. Kent. 36 ms. W. from Frankfort, and 20 NE. from Louisville.

Flushing, strong and considerable seaport of Dutch Zealand, in the island of Walcheren, with a good harbour, and a great foreign trade. It is 4 ms. SW. of Middleburg. Lon. $3^{\circ} 35'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 29'$ N.

Flushing, tp. Queen's cty. N. Y., situated about 5 ms. E. of N. Y. Pop. 1820, about 3,000.

Flushing, pstv. Belmont cty. Ohio, by pstrd. 47 ms. from Wheeling.

Fluvanna, considerable river of Virg., which rises in the Alleghany mountains, and runs nearly an E. course till it joins the Rivanna near Columbia. The united stream is then called James' river. The name of Fluvanna given to the main fork of James' river is becoming obsolete.

Fluvanna, cty. of Virg., situated at the fork of the Rivanna and Fluvanna rivers, bounded SW. by James' river, NW. by Albemarle, NE. by Louisa, and SE. by Goochland, and the bend of James' river, above the mouth of the Rivanna; length 23 ms., mean width 18; area 414 sqms. Surface beautifully variegated by hill and dale, and well watered; the soil is not, however, in general very productive. Chief town, Columbia. Pop. 1820, 6704. Ctl. lat. $37^{\circ} 45'$ N. lon. W. C. $1^{\circ} 20'$ W.

Fochabers, town in Banffshire, seated on a plain near the river Spey. It is 48 ms. NW. of Aberdeen.

Fo-chan, village of China, in the province of Quang-tong. It is 12 ms. from Canton.

Fochia, *Nova*, ancient *Phocæa*, town of Natolia, on the Gulf of Satalia, with a good harbour.

Fodgia, town of Naples, in Capitanata, seated near the Cerbero, 10 ms. E. of Manfredonia.

Fodwar, town of Hungary, seated on the Danube, opposite Colocza. Lon. $19^{\circ} 36'$ E. lat. $46^{\circ} 39'$ N.

Fogaras, town and castle of Transylvania, on the river Alauta, 30 ms. NE. of Hermanstadt. Lon. $25^{\circ} 25'$ E. lat. $46^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Foglerville, pstv. Lehigh cty. Penn.

Foglia, river of Italy, which rises on the confines of Tuscany, crosses the duchy of Urbino, and falls into the gulf of Venice at Pesaro.

Fogo. See *Fuego*.

Fohr, island of Denmark, near the coast of Sleswick. It is about 12 ms. in circumference.

Foia, ancient town of Natolia on the Gulf of Smyrna, with a good harbour, and a strong castle, 30 ms. N. of Smyrna.

Foin, *Point Au*, in St. Lawrence river, the first above river a la Vielle Galette, in Edwardsburg, U. C.

Foir, town of France, in the department of Arriege and late cty. of Foix. It is seated on the Arriege, at the foot of the Pyrenees, 8 ms. S. of Pamiers. Lon. $1^{\circ} 32'$ E. lat. $43^{\circ} 0'$ N.

Fo-kien, province of China; bounded on the N. by Tche-kiang, on the W. by Kiangsi, on the S. by Quang-tong, and on the E. by the Chinese Sea. They have all commodities in common with the rest of China; but more par-

ticularly musk, precious stones, quicksilver, silk, hempen cloth, calico, iron and all sorts of utensils wrought to the greatest perfection. From other countries they have cloves, cinnamon, pepper, sandal-wood, amber, coral and many other things. The capital city is Foutcheon Fou. It contains 9 cities of the first, and 60 of the third class.

Foligni, episcopal and trading town of Italy, in the duchy of Umbria, remarkable for its sweetmeats, paper-mills, silk-manufactures, and arts. It is seated on the declivity of a mountain near a fertile plain, 69 ms. N. of Rome. Lon. $12^{\circ} 24' E$ lat. $42^{\circ} 48' N$.

Folkestone, town of Eng. in Kent; the inhabitants are chiefly employed in fishing. It is a member of the port of Dover on the English Channel, 8 ms. SW. of Dover, and 72 E. by S. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 14' E$ lat. $51^{\circ} 5' N$.

Fond du Lac, or *St. Louis*, enters the SW. extremity of lake Superior. This river forms one of the most direct channels of inter-communication between lake superior and Upper Mississippi.

Fondi, episcopal town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro. It is seated on a fertile plain, but in a bad air, near a lake of its own name 42 ms. NW. of Capua, and 50 SE. of Rome. Lon. $13^{\circ} 24' E$ lat. $41^{\circ} 22' N$.

Fon-tsiang-fou, city of China, in the province of Chen-si. Its district contains 8 cities of the second and third class. It is 495 ms. SW. of Peking.

Fong-yang-fou, city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan. It is seated on a mountain, which hangs over the Yellow River. It is 70 ms. NE. of Nankin.

Fontainebleau, town of France in the department of Seine and Marne and late province of the isle of France, in the midst of a forest, 35 ms. SE. of Paris. Lon. $2^{\circ} 47' E$ lat. $48^{\circ} 25' N$.

Fontaine L'Eveque, town of France, in the department of the North and late province of Hainault, near the river Sambre, 3 ms. W. of Charleroy. Lon. $4^{\circ} 18' E$ lat. $50^{\circ} 23' N$.

Fontarabia, seaport of Spain, ancient *Ocaso*, in Biscay, seated on a peninsula in the Bay of Biscay, and on the river Bidasoa. It is well fortified both by nature and art; has a good harbour, though dry at low water; and is surrounded on the land side by the Pyrenean mountains. It is a very important place, being accounted the key of Spain on that side. It is 22 ms. SW. of Bayonne, and 62 E. of Bilbao. Lon. $1^{\circ} 33' W$ lat. $43^{\circ} 23' N$.

Fontenai, village of France, in the department of Yonne and late province of Burgundy. It is 20 ms. SE. of Auxerre. Lon. $3^{\circ} 48' E$ lat. $47^{\circ} 28' N$.

Fontenai-le-Comte, town of France in the department of Vendee and late province of Poitou. It has a woollen manufacture, and its fair is famous for cattle, particularly for mules. It is seated on the Vendee, near the bay of Biscay, 23 ms. NE. of Rochelle. Lon. $0^{\circ} 55' W$ lat. $46^{\circ} 30' N$.

Fontenoy, village of the kingdom of the Netherlands in Hainault, 4 ms. SW. from Tournay.

Fontevrault, town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire and late province of

Anjou. It is 9 ms. SE. of Saumur, and 160 SW. of Paris. Lon. $0^{\circ} E$ lat. $47^{\circ} 9' N$.

Forber, Grant, large tract of land in Florida, embracing the delta of the Appalachianola river.

Ford's Ferry, psto. Marion cty. Miss., at the crossing of the Pearl river, about 75 ms. N. from New Orleans.

Fordcaquer, town of France in the department of the Lower Alps, and late province of Provence, seated on a hill by the river Laye, 20 ms. NE. of Aix. Lon. $5^{\circ} 48' E$ lat. $43^{\circ} 58' N$.

Forchain, strong town of Franconia, in the bishopric of Bamberg on the Rednitz, 18 ms. S. by E. of Bamberg. Lon. $11^{\circ} 12' E$ lat. $49^{\circ} 44' N$.

Fordham, tp. West Chester cty. N. Y. Pop. about 200.

Fordingbridge, town of Eng. in Hampshire, on the Avon, 20 ms. WSW. of Winchester, and 87 W. by S. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 40' W$ lat. $50^{\circ} 56' N$.

Fordville, pstv. on Pearl river, in Marion cty. Miss., 160 ms. SE. by E. from Natchez, and 80 NNE. from New Orleans.

Fordun, small village of Sild., in Kincardineshire.

Fordwich, member of the port of Sandwich, in Kent, Eng., on the river Stour, 3 ms. NE. of Canterbury, and 8 W. of Sandwich.

Foreland, South, remarkable point of U. C., projecting into Lake Erie, and usually called Point Pelé. It lies opposite to Huron cty. Ohio.

Foreland, North, promontory which is the NE. point of the Isle of Thanet, in Kent, Eng. It is also the most southern part of the port of London, which is thence extended N. in a right line, to the point, called the Nase, in Essex, and forms what is properly called the mouth of the Thames. Here is a round brick tower, near 80 feet high, erected by the Trinity House, for a seamount.

Foreland, South, headland, forming the E. point of the Kentish coast Eng., and called South, in respect to its bearing from the other Foreland, which is about 6 ms. to the N. Between these two capes, is the noted road, called the Downs, to which they afford a great security.

Forest Towns, four towns of Suabia, lying along the Rhine, and the confines of Switzerland, at the entrance of the Black Forest. Their names are Waldschut, Lauffenburg, Seckingen, and Rheinfelden; and they are subject to the house of Austria.

Forest, Isle au. See *Gage's Island*.

Foresterton, village, Burlington cty. N. J., 15 ms. E. from Philadelphia.

Forez, province of France, bounded on the W. by Auvergne, on the S. by Vevay and the Vivarais, on the E. by the Lyonois, and on the N. by Burgundy and the Bourbonnois. It is watered by the Loire, and several other streams; has several mines of coal and iron. It is now included with the Lyonois, in the department of Rhone and Loire.

Forfar, borough of Sild., and capital of the cty. of the same name. It stands on the valley of Strathmore, that runs from Perth NE. to the

sea. Its principal manufacture is osnaburgh, it is 20 ms. W. of Montrose. Lon. $2^{\circ} 54'$ W. lat. $56^{\circ} 33'$ N.

Forfarshire, or *Angusshire*, cty. of Sstd., bounded N. by Aberdeen, and Kincardine, E. by the German Ocean, and S. by the Frith of Tay, and W. by Perth; area 977 sqms. Staples, grain, fish, and linen. Pop. 1801, 99,127, 1811, 107,264, and in 1821, 113,430.

Forges, town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, and late province of Normandy, remarkable for its mineral waters. It is 60 ms. NW. of Paris. Lon. $0^{\circ} 40'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 38'$ N.

Forked Deer, river of Tenn., rises in the cties. of Henderson, Carroll, and Madison, and flowing W. between Big Hatchy and Obians river, falls into the Mississippi, at N. lat. $35^{\circ} 45'$.

Forks, psto. Madison cty. N. Y., 10 ms. W. from Utica.

Forli, ancient town of Romagna, capital of a territory of the same name, with a bishop's see. The public structures are very handsome, and it is seated in a fertile and healthy country, 10 ms. SE. of Faenza, and 40 NE. of Florence. Lon. $11^{\circ} 44'$ E. lat. $44^{\circ} 16'$ N.

Formosa, island in the Chinese Sea, 90 ms. E. of Canton, lying between 119° and 122° E. lon. and 22° and 25° N. lat. It is subject to the Chinese, who, notwithstanding its proximity, did not know of its existence till the year 1430. Tai-quang is the capital.

Formosa, river of western Africa, falling into the Gulf of Benin. According to M. Reichardt, it is the outlet of the Niger.

Forres, town of Sstd. in Murrayshire, seated on an eminence, close to a rivulet; it is a small well built town, pleasantly situated 2 ms. to the E. of the river, Findhorn. Forres manufactures some linen and sewing thread, and is 15 ms. W. of Elgin.

Fort Alford's, psto. Lawrence cty. Misu.

Fort Amanda, Allen cty. Ohio, 50 ms. NE. from Greenville.

Fort Anne, pstv. and tp. NW. part of Washington cty. N. Y. The village near Old Fort Anne, is on Wood creek, at the northern extremity of the Hudson and Champlain canal. Pop. 1820, 2911.

Fort Armstrong, military establishment, of the U. S., on Rock Island, in the Mississippi, about 2 ms. above the mouth of Rock river.

Fort Brown, Paulding cty. Ohio, 16 ms. S. from Fort Defiance.

Fort Brown, at the head of Green bay, of lake Michigan, and on the left bank of Fox river. Lon. W. C. $10^{\circ} 30'$ W. lat. $44^{\circ} 18'$ N.

Fort Carlos, on a small island in the mouth of the bay of Maracaybo, 20 ms. NE. from Maracaybo.

Fort Chipewayan, one of the British posts on Athapescow lake, 25 ms. NE. from the mouth of Elk river. Lon. W. C. 33° W. lat. 58° N.

Fort Churchill, on the W. coast of Hudson's bay, at the mouth of Churchill's river. Lon. W. C. $17^{\circ} 45'$ W. lat. $58^{\circ} 50'$ N.

Fort Claiborne, pstv. Monroe cty. Al., on the left bank of Alabama river, at the head of schooner navigation, 60 ms. above the junction of Tombigbee and Alabama.

Fort Clarke, on the right bank of Illinois river, by comparative courses about 250 ms.

above its mouth. Lon. W. C. $12^{\circ} 15'$ W. lat. $40^{\circ} 35'$ N.

Fort Covington, pstv. Franklin cty. N. Y., formerly the French Mills, on Salmon river, 8 ms. E. from St. Regis.

Fort Crawford, on the point made by the confluence of the Mississippi and Ouisconsin rivers, and about 5 ms. above their junction, in Prairie du Chien. A fur trade settlement was made at this place by the French, when in possession of Canada, and about 500 of the descendants of the original colony remain. It is a very important frontier station, and trading establishment. Lon. W. C. $13^{\circ} 50'$ W. lat. $43^{\circ} 5'$ N.

Fort Crawford, pstv. Conecuh cty. Al., on Murder creek, branch of Conecuh river, 45 ms. NNE. from Pensacola, and 60 ms. E. from Fort Stoddert.

Fort Coulouge, L. O., 170 ms. NW. by W. from Montreal.

Fort Dearborn, U. S. fort, about half a mile from lake Michigan, on the right bank of Chicago river. Lon. W. C. $10^{\circ} 35'$ W. lat. $41^{\circ} 43'$ N.

Fort Defiance, pstv. Williams cty. Ohio, at the confluence of the Anglaize and Maumee rivers, 16 ms. SW. from Fort Meigs.

Fort Dummer. See *Hindsdale*.

Forteventura, one of the Canary Islands, 65 ms. in length, and of a very irregular breadth, consisting of two peninsulas joined by an isthmus 12 ms. in breadth. It produces plenty of wheat, barley, beeves, and goats. Lon. $14^{\circ} 26'$ W. lat. $28^{\circ} 4'$ N.

Fort Edward, (formerly a considerable British fortress) now a pstv. Washington cty. N. Y., on the E. side of Hudson river, 50 ms. N. from Albany. The N. Y. northern canal enters Hudson river at this place.

Fort Ferree, station so called, at Upper Sandusky, 40 ms. S. or up the river, from Fort Stephenson.

Fort Findley, pstv. Logan cty. Ohio, on the route from Urbano to Fort Meigs, Ohio, 20 ms. N. from Fort Necessity.

Fort Gadsden, Florida, on the left bank of Chatahoochee river, near the point where that stream spreads into several channels. Lon. W. C. $7^{\circ} 25'$ W. lat. $33^{\circ} 15'$ N.

Fort Erie. See *Erie Fort*.

Fort George, town and military post, Lincoln cty. U. C., on the left bank of Niagara river, about half a mile above its mouth.

Fort George, Warren cty. N. Y., at the extreme S. end of lake George, 60 ms. N. from Albany.

Fort Gratiot, on the right bank of St. Clair river, near its outlet from lake Huron.

Fort Hawkins, pstv. Jones cty. Geo., on the left bank of the Oakmulgee river, 33 ms. SW. by W. from Milledgeville.

Fort Howard. See *Fort Brown*, of Green Bay.

Forth, one of the most noble and commodious rivers in Sstd. It takes its rise near the bottom of Lomond hills; and running from E. to W. receives in its passage many considerable streams, deriving their waters from the eminences in the midland cties. of North Britain. There is a communication between this river and the Clyde, by a canal 35 ms. in length.

Fort Independence, on Castle Island, Boston Harbour.

Fort Jackson, pstv. Montgomery cty. Al., on the point between and above the junction of Coosa and Tallapoosa rivers, 60 ms. a little N. of E. from Cahaba.

Fort James, Wayne cty. Geo., on the right bank of Alatamaha river, 10 ms. below the junction of Oconee and Oakmulgee rivers.

Fort Jefferson, pstv. in the southern part of Darke cty. Ohio, 70 ms. a little W. of N. from Cincinnati, and 77 a little S. of W. from Columbus.

Fort Jennings, SE. angle of Putnam cty. Ohio, on the left bank of the Au Glaize river, 32 ms. S. from Fort Defiance.

Fort Lawrence, Geo. on the right bank of Flint river, 31 ms. SW. from Fort Hawkins, 65 ms. W. from Milledgeville.

Fort Lorain, NW. angle of Shelby cty. Ohio, 30 ms. NW. from Greenville. Lon. W. C. 7° 15' W. lat. 40° 16' N.

Fort Louis, or *Vauban*, important fortress of France on the Rhine, 18 ms. below Strasburg.

Fort McArthur, Hardin cty. Ohio, on the right bank of Sciota river, 65 ms. NNW. of Columbus.

Fort Malden, stood on the left bank of Detroit river, half a mile above the village of Amherstburg, U. C. The fort has been abandoned since the conclusion of the last war between Great Britain and the U. S.

Fort Massac, Pope cty. Ill., on the bank of the Ohio river. 38 ms. above its mouth.

Fort Meigs, pst. Wood cty. Ohio, on the right bank of the Maumee, 80 ms. SW. from Detroit.

Fort Mitchell, or *Coweta*, on the right bank of Chatahoche river, where the road passes from Milledgeville to New Orleans, about 100 ms. SW. by W. from Milledgeville.

Fort Miller, pstv. Washington cty. N. Y., on the bank of the Hudson river, 10 ms. below Sandy Hill, and 38 N. from Albany.

Fort Montgomery, Mobile cty. Al., 12 ms. NNE. from Fort Stoddert.

Fort Moose, at the mouth of Moose river, into James' Bay of Hudson's Bay. Lon. W. C. 3° 40' W. lat. 51° 30' N.

Fort Osage, pstv. Cooper cty. Misu. by pstrd. 285 ms. SW. by W. from St. Louis.

Fort Pickering, Shelby cty. Ten., at Chickasaw Bluff, below the mouth of Wolf river. See *Memphis*.

Fort Plain, pstv. Montgomery cty. N. Y., on the right bank of Mohawk river, at the mouth of Otseguaga creek, 78 ms. NW. by W. from Albany.

Fort Recovery, Mercer cty. Ohio, on a branch of Wabash river, 23 ms. NNW. from Greenville.

Fort Seneca, pstv. Seneca cty. Ohio, by pstrd. 93 ms. a little W. of N. from Columbus.

Fortrose, borough of Sld. in Ross-shire on the Frith of Murray, nearly opposite Fort George, and 9 ms. W. of Inverness.

Fort Royal, seaport of the S. side of Martinico. Lon. W. C. 16° E. lat. 14° 34' N.

Fort St. Clair, Preble cty. Ohio, quarter of a mile S. from Eaton.

Fort St. David, British establishment in Hindoostan, Coromandel coast, and in the Carnatic, 15 ms. SSW. from Pondicherry. Lon. 79° 57' E. lat. 11° 46' N.

Fort St. George, at Madras.

Fort Santa Cruz, citadel of the city of Rio Janeiro, capital of the kingdom of Brazil. It stands upon a lofty mass of Granite rocks, and commands the entrance into the harbour.

Fort St. Jean de Uloa, on a rocky island at the mouth of the harbour of Vera Cruz, state of Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Fort St. Julian on the point N. side of the mouth of the Tagus, Portugal.

Fort St. Marks, Flor., on St. Marks river, 20 ms. above its mouth.

Fort St. Mary, Allen cty. Ohio, on St. Mary's river, 12 ms. S. from Fort Amanda.

Fort St. Philip, important military establishment of the U. S., on the left bank of the Mississippi, at the Plaquemine bend, 70 ms. below New Orleans.

Fort St. Stephens. See *St Stephens*.

Fort Stanwix. See *Rome*.

Fort Stephenson, Sandusky cty. Ohio, 18 ms. above its mouth.

Fort Stoddert, pst. and seat of justice, Baldwin cty. Al.: at the junction of Tombigbee and Alabama rivers.

Fort Stother, St. Clair cty. Al., on the right bank of Coosa river, 20 ms. SE. from St. Clairsville.

Fort Washington, pstv. on the left bank of Potomac river, and on the point above the mouth of Piscataway creek, Prince Georges cty. Md. 15 ms. below W. C.

Fort Wayne, pstv. Randolph cty. Ind. by pstrd. 175 ms. NNE. from Indianapolis; and 157 NW. from Columbus in Ohio.

Fort Williams, Al., on the E. side of the Coosa, in the country of the Upper Creeks, about 60 ms. above Fort Jackson.

Fortescue, bay in the straits of Magellan. Lon. W. C. 3° 38' E. lat. 53° 40' S.

Fortune, bay in the S. coast of Newfoundland, enclosed by Miquelon island, and Point May. Lon. W. C. 21° 40' E. lat. 47° N.

Fossano, strong town of Piedmont, with a bishop's see; seated on the Sture; 10 ms. NE. of Coni, and 27 SE. of Pignerol. Lon. 7° 56' E. lat. 44° 45' N.

Fossombrone, town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, with a bishop's see; seated near the river Metro, 16 ms. SW. of Pesaro, and 12 SE. of Urbino. Lon. 12° 48' E. lat. 43° 40' N.

Foster, pst. Providence cty. R. I., 15 ms. W. from Providence. Pop. 1820, 2900.

Foster's, pst. Logan cty. Kent., 10 ms. from Russellville, and by pstrd. 184 ms. SW. from Frankfort.

Fotheringay, town of Eng. in Northamptonshire, 9 ms. S. of Stamford, near the river Nen.

Fotheringay, pstv. Montgomery cty. Virg., 200 ms. SW. by W. from Richmond.

Foucault, seigniory, Bedford cty. L. C., between Missisquoi bay, the northern boundary of the U. S., and Richelieu river.

Feue, ancient town of Lower Egypt, seated on the Nile, 25 ms. S. of Rosetto, and 40 E. of Alexandria. Lon. 31° 15' E. lat. 31° 12' N.

Fourgeres, town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire and late province of Bretagne, on the Cosnorn, 25 ms. NE. of Rennes, and 150 W. of Paris. Lon. 1° 13' W. lat. 48° 22' N.

Foulkstown, small pst. Columbia cty. Ohio.

Foulsham, town of Eng. in Norfolk, 16 ms. NW. of Norwich, and 111 NE. of London. Lon. 1° 7' E. lat. 52° 51' N.

Foulweather, cape of the U. S., on the Pacific Ocean, NW. from Cannaveral bay. Lon. W. C. 47° 30' W. lat. 44° 55' N.

Fountain of Health, psto. Davidson cty. Tenn., 43 ms. NW. from Murfreesborough.

Fourche au Cado, branch of Washitau river, entering from the left. It rises between Washitau proper, and Little Missouri.

Fouche de Thomas, psto. Ark.

Four Cantons, Lake of the. See *Waldstetter Sea*.

Four Corners, pstv. Lincoln cty. Maine.

Four Corners, pstv. Oswego cty. N. Y., 14 ms. W. from Rotterdam.

Four Corners, pstv. Huron cty. Ohio, by pstrd. 129 ms. a little E. of N. from Columbus.

Four mile branch, pstv. Barnwell district, S. C., by pstrd. 93 ms. S. W. from Columbia.

Fourneux Island, small island in the S. Pacific Ocean. Lon. 143° 2' W. lat. 17° 11' S.

Fourness, Eng. in Lyonsdale Lancashire, is a tract, between the Kent, Leven, and Duddensands which runs N. parallel with the W. sides of Cumberland and Westmoreland: and on the S. runs out into the sea as a promontory.

Fou-tcheou-fou, city of China, in Fokien; one of the most considerable in that province, on account of its trade, the convenience of its rivers and port, the number of its literati, and the magnificence of its principal bridge, which has more than 100 arches constructed of white stone, and ornamented with a double balustrade. It is the residence of a viceroy, has under its jurisdiction 9 cities of the third class, and is 360 ms. NE. of Canton.

Fowey, borough and seaport of England in Cornwall. It is 32 ms. SW. of Launceston, and 240 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4° 35' W. lat. 50° 19' N.

Fowey, river of Eng. in Cornwall, which rises in the NE. part, passes by Lestwithiel, and enters the English channel, at Fowey.

Fowlness, island on the coast of Essex, formerly subject to inundations, till by the Dutch art of draining it has become good land.

Fowler, pst. St. Lawrence cty. N. Y. Pop. 1820, 605.

Fowler, tp. Trumbull cty. Ohio, 12 ms. NE. from Warren. Pop. 1820, 125.

Foxborough, pst. Norfolk cty. Mass., on Wading creek, a branch of Taunton river, about 25 ms. S. of Boston. Pop. 1000.

Fox Cape, Pacific coast of N. America. Lat. 54° 45' N.

Foxcroft, pst. Penobscot cty. Maine, between Piscataquis and Sebec rivers, 40. ms. NNW. from Bangor. Pop. 1820, 211.

Fox Islands. See *Alcutian Islands*.

Fox Lone Grove, psto. Limestone cty. Al., by pstrd. 269 ms. N. from Cahaba.

Fox river. This fine and very important stream rises to the NW. of Green Bay, interlocking with the sources of Ouisconsin. Both streams, in the higher part of their course flow nearly S., upwards of 200 ms.; they then approach within 1½ m. of each other, and thence turn, the Ouisconsin SW., and Fox river NE.

The portage from the Fox to Ouisconsin is one of those singular situations, which the interior of America affords, where nature seems to have made preparation for the operations of human intercourse. The intervening ground is level prairie over which at time of high flood loaded canoes are easily navigated. Fox river flows by a gentle course as far as the narrows, through a range of highland passing W. off lake Michigan. Below this rocky pass it expands into Winnebago lake, from which it again issues by a course nearly N. to Green Bay, which it enters at Port Brown. The entire comparative course of Fox river is about 300 miles.

Fraga, town of Spain, in Arragon, with a castle. It is 46 ms. E. of Saragossa. Lon. 0° 28' E. lat. 43° 46' N.

Framingham, pst. Middlesex cty. Mass., between Sherborn and Marlborough, 20 ms. SW. from Boston. Pop. in 1820, 2037.

Framlingham, town of Eng. in Suffolk. It is 30 ms. E. of Bury, and 87 NE. of London. Lon. 1° 26' E. lat. 52° 25' N.

Frampton, tp. Dorchester and Hertford cties. L. C., between Cranbourne, and Ialliet, 30 ms. SE. from Quebec.

France, country of Europe, bounded on the N. by the English channel and the Austrian Netherlands; on the E. by Germany and the Alps, which separate it from Switzerland, Savoy, and Piedmont; on the S. by the Mediterranean Sea and Spain, from which kingdom it is divided by the Pyrenees; and on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean. From the Pyrenees in the S. to Dunkirk in the N., its extent is 625 ms.; and something more from the most easterly part of Alsace to the most western point of Bretagne, which province it must be observed, extends above 100 ms. further into the ocean than any other part of the country. There is no country of Europe more beautiful, or more agreeable to live in than France; the air in general is pure and wholesome, and the change of seasons is less inconvenient than in almost any other. It is not subject to such severe cold as Germany, nor to the violent heat of Italy and Spain. In the southern parts the winters are indeed sharp, but of short duration. The seasons are more regular than in England. The soil diversified by mountains and plains, is watered by a great number of large and small rivers, which serve at once to fertilize the country, and convey merchandise from one extremity of the nation to the other. The industry of the inhabitants, joined to its natural advantages, render it one of the most fertile countries in Europe. It abounds in corn, legumes, fruit, wines, oil, pasture, hemp, and flax, sufficient for its own inhabitants, and much to spare. Here are mines of iron, lead, and copper; there are likewise some of silver and gold, but the last are not rich enough to defray the expenses of working. The chief productions of France are wines, as champagne, burgundy, claret, &c.; brandy, vinegar, fruit, such as prunes and prunelloses, dried grapes, pears, apples, oranges, and olives; corn, salt, hemp, flax, silk, resin, oil, cork, kid-skins, perfumes, drugs, &c. &c. The manufactures are silks, such as lustring, modes, brocades, velvets, &c.; woollen cloth,

linen, coarse and fine lace, paper, china, of exquisite beauty and fineness, soap, &c. The principal rivers are the Seine, Loire, Rhone, and Gironde; and there are many others, which gave name to the departments in the new geographical division of this country. The most considerable mountains are the Alps, Pyrenees, Cevennes, and Vosges. France was an absolute monarchy under her kings, from the time of Clovis to the death of Lewis XVI. in 1793. It was divided into several military governments or provinces; namely, Alsace, Angoumois, Anjou, Armagnac, Artois, Aunis, Auvergne, Barrois, Basques, Bearn, Berry, Bigorre, Blaisois, Boulonnois, Bourbonnois, Bresse, Bretagne, Burgundy, Cambresis, Champagne, Couserans, Dauphiny, Forez, Foix, Franche Comte, French Flanders, Gascony, Gevaudan, Guienne, French Hainault, Isle of France, Languedoc, Limosin, Lorrain, Lyonois, Marche, Maine, Marsan, Navarre, Nivernois, Normandy, Orlenois, Perche, Perigord, Picardy, Poitou, Provence, Quercy, Rouergue, Rousillon, Saintonge, Soissonois, Touraine, Velay, and Vermandois. These varied much from each other in point of extent and importance, and there were others of still inferior consideration. The established religion, the Roman catholic; and the ecclesiastical division of the country into 18 archbishoprics and 113 episcopal sees, exclusive of Avignon, Carpentras, Caivailon, and Venaion, which belonged to the pope.

The Roman Catholic religion is established in France, and the ecclesiastical division of the country is into 10 archbishoprics and 50 bishoprics; the protestant religion is also tolerated. As the ancient order of things is now restored, it is necessary to notice the present geographical state of the country. France is divided into 83 departments, nearly equal in extent, instead of the ancient military provinces; and these departments are subdivided into districts, cantons, and municipalities. The names of the departments are Ain, Aisne, Allier, Alps Upper, Alps Lower, Ardeche, Ardennes, Arriège, Aube, Aude, Aveyron, Calvados, Cantal, Charente, Charente Lower, Cher, Correze, Cote d'Or, Cotes du Nord, Creuse, Dordogne, Doubs, Drome, Eure, Eure and Loire, Finisterre, Gard, Garonne Upper, Gers, Gironde, Herault, Indre, Indre and Loire, Isere, Ille and Vilaine, Jura, Landes, Loire and Cher, Loire, Loire Upper, Loire Lower, Loiret, Lot, Lot and Garonne, Lozere, Mayenne, Mayenne and Loire, Manche, Marne, Marne Upper, Meurthe, Meuse, Morbihan, Moselle, Nord, Nièvre, Oise, Orne, Paris, Pas de Calais, Puy de Dome, Pyrenees Upper, Pyrenees Lower, Pyrenees Eastern, Rhine Upper, Rhine Lower, Rhone, Rhone (Mouths of the), Saone Upper, Saone and Loire, Sarte, Seine and Oise, Seine Lower, Seine and Marne, Sevres (two) Somme, Tarn, Var, Vendee, Vienne, Vienne Upper, Vosges and Yonne. All the countries which the ambition of the government during the late revolution had annexed to its former territory are restored except that part which now constitutes the departments of Mont Blanc and Vaucluse. The number of departments, therefore, are now 85, all of which appear in this work; and the account of the late provinces is still retained.

The population of the whole is estimated at 30,000,000.

It is a very remarkable fact, that the population of France has regularly increased since 1789. In that year the inhabitants were 26,300,000; in 1803, 27,700,000; in 1817, upwards of 29,000,000; and at present, 1822, no doubt exceed 30,000,000. The national debt of France considering the efforts made during and subsequent to her revolution, and the heavy contributions of her enemies, is comparatively small. Her annual expenditure is about 130,000,000 of dollars. The revenue is nearly an equal sum, but nominally a fraction higher. The French army has been reduced to 90,000 men; and the navy, though reduced from what it was before the revolution, is yet, no doubt, in efficiency the second in Europe. With all its reverses this nation has gained immensely by the revolution. The crowd of useless nobility and governmental priests diminished; its internal industry revived, active and flourishing. The literary institutions are on a most respectable footing. There now exists in the kingdom, 26 universities; 36 royal colleges; 3070 primary schools; upwards of 40 divinity schools; about 1400 boarding schools; and near 22,500 primary schools. In all these seminaries are educated nearly 800,000 pupils. Without distracting foreign colonies; without paper money, or false credit; and with a mild and limited government, France is now no doubt the most happy and prosperous nation in Europe.

France, Isle of, or Mauritius, island in the Indian Ocean, 200 leagues E. of Madagascar. It was early discovered by the Portuguese. After them, the Dutch settled on the SE. shore, and gave it the name of Mauritius, in honour of prince Maurice, their slatholder. But they abandoned it, on their acquisition of the Cape of Good Hope. It then remained uninhabited, till the French landed there in 1720. This island is about 45 leagues in circumference. The climate is healthy: but the soil not very fertile. There are many mountains; which produce the best ebony in the world. The valleys are well watered with rivers, and are made very productive by cultivation, of which indigo is the principal object. The town and harbour are called Port Louis, and are strongly fortified; the town is large, and covers a great deal of ground. But in the hurricane months, the harbour cannot afford shelter for more than eight vessels. Here are large storehouses and every thing necessary for the equipment of fleets. The number of inhabitants on the island exclusive of the military, is 8000 whites, and 12,000 blacks. Lon. 57° 28' E. lat. 20° 9' S.

Frances, port of Colombia, in Venezuela, near Cape Codera. See *Codera* in the *Addenda*.

Francestown, pst. and tp. Hillsborough cty. N. H., 15 ms. NW. of Amherst, and about 55 W. of Portsmouth. Pop. 1820, 1479.

Franche Comte, late province of France, bounded on the N. by Lorrain, on the E. by Alsace and Swisserland, on the W. by Burgundy, and on the S. by Bresse. It is 126 ms. in length, and 80 in breadth, and abounds in corn, wine, cattle, horses, mines of iron, copper and lead. It was conquered by France in 1674, and ceded to it by the treaty of Nimeguen in

1678. It now comprehends the three departments of Doubs, Jura, and Upper Saone.

Franchemont, town of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege, 12 ms. SE. of Liege.

Francis, village of St. Genevieve city. Misu.

Francisburg, pstv. Union cty. Kent. by pstrd. 240 ms. SW. by W. from Frankfort.

Francisco, Rio, large river of Brasil, rises in the Capitania general of Minas Geras, lat. 19° S., and flowing a little E. of N., nearly parallel to the Atlantic coast, to lat. 14° S. It thence gradually curves to NE., E. and SE. by E. falls into the Atlantic at lat. 11° S., after an entire comparative course of upwards of 1000 ms.

François, River, U. C., runs SW. from Lake Nipissing into Lake Huron: it has several portages; that nearest to Lake Nipissing is called Portage de Trois Chaudières, in length about half a mile.

François, village, Wayne cty. Misu.

François, Cape, fine town in the N. part of the island of St. Domingo, belonging to the French, who often call it the Cape, by way of eminence. It was almost ruined by the dreadful commotions which attended the French revolution. Lon. W. C. 4° 42' E. lat. 19° 46' N.

Franconia, circle of Germany, bounded on the N. by the circle of Upper Saxony, on the E. by that of Bavaria, on the S. by that of Suabia, and on the W. by the circles of the Rhine. The middle is fertile in corn, wine and fruits, but the borders are full of woods and barren mountains. The Franks, who conquered France, came from this province, and gave the name to that kingdom.

Franconia, pst. Grafton cty. N. H., on the waters of Amanaosuck river, 15 ms. NE. from Haverhill. The tp. is remarkable for the abundance and excellence of its iron ores. There are two companies engaged in the manufacture of iron on a large scale; the N. H. Iron Factory Company; and the Haverhill and Franconia Company. The former manufacture weekly from 12 to 15 tons of iron and steel, and the latter, though on a smaller scale, do extensive business: the whole forming one of the most extensive establishments of the kind in the U. S.

Franconia, tp. Montgomery cty. Penn., on the S. side of the NE. branch of Perquioming creek. Pop. in 1820, 848.

Franker, or *Franker*, town of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, in Friesland, with an university, 7 ms. W. of Lewarden. Lon. 5° 33' E. lat. 53° 11' N.

Frankendal, town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, near the river Rhine, 7 ms. S. of Worms. Lon. 8° 29' E. lat. 49° 25' N.

Frankenstein, town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. Lon. 7° 55' E. lat. 49° 18' N.

Frankford, tp. of Sussex cty. N. J., 5 ms. N. from Newtown. Pop. 1810, 2008.

Frankford, pst. and borough, Philadelphia cty. Penn., 5 ms. NE. from the centre of Philadelphia. The Friends' Asylum for the insane is about a mile from this borough. Pop. in 1820, 1405.

Frankford, pstv. Green Brier cty. Virg., 74 ms. NNW. from Christiansburg, and 313 W. from Richmond.

Frankford, Hampshire cty. Virg. See *Frankfort*, Morgan cty. Virg.

Frankfort on the Maine, ancient and free imperial city of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, in which the emperor is elected. All religions are tolerated at Frankfort under certain restrictions; but Lutheranism is the established faith; It is seated on the river Maine, 15 ms. NE. of Mentz, and 350 W. by N. of Vienna. Lon. 8° 40' E. lat. 49° 55' N.

Frankfort on the Oder, flourishing city of Germany, in the middle marche of Brandenburg, formerly imperial but now subject to the king of Prussia. It is remarkable for three great fairs, and its university. It is 45 ms. SE. of Berlin, and 78 S. of Stetin. Lon. 14° 39' E. lat. 52° 23' N.

Frankfort, pst. Hancock cty. Maine, on the right bank of Penobscot river. At this place winter navigation terminates, 26 ms. N. from Castine. Pop. 1820, 2129.

Frankfort, pst. Herkimer cty. N. Y. Pop. 1820, 1685.

Frankfort, pst. Franklin cty. Kent., on the right bank of Kentucky river. It is the capital of the state, and contains beside the ordinary buildings necessary for legislative purposes, a cty. courthouse, penitentiary, an academy, theatre, &c. At seasons of high water steam boats of 300 tons are navigated to this town, and to New Frankfort, a flourishing village opposite. The progressive pop. of this town is shown by the annexed table.

Pop. in 1810.

Free whites, males	431
Do. do. females	255
All other persons except Indians not taxed	6
Slaves	407
Total pop. in 1810	1,092

Pop. in 1820.

Free white males	497
Do. do. females	387
Total whites	884
Free persons of colour, males	36
Do. do. females	43
Slaves, males	311
Do. females	332
All other persons except Indians not taxed	74
Total pop. in 1820,	1,679

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	8
Engaged in Agriculture,	22
Do. in Manufactures	100
Do. in Commerce	15

Pop. to the sqm. uncertain.

Frankfort, pstv. Beaver cty. Penn.

Frankfort, pstv. and seat of justice, Morgan cty. Virg., on Patterson's creek, a branch of Potomac, a little W. of S., 12 ms. from Cumberland in Maryland.

Frankfort, pstv. Franklin cty. Ill., 47 ms. NW. by W. from Shawneetown, and 65 SE. by E. from Kaskaskia.

Frankfort, village of Guernsey cty. Ohio, on the great road from Wheeling to Zanesville, 15 ms. E. from Cambridge.

Franklin, pstv. Franklin cty. Ver., by the pstrd. 45 ms. NW. from Montpelier.

Franklin, cty. Ver., bounded N. by L. C., E. by Orleans cty., Ver., S. by Chittenden, and W. by Lake Champlain; length 30, mean width 27; area 810 sqms. The eastern part mountainous, hilly in the central and western sections; soil varied in quality, but on the streams in many places highly fertile. Chief town, St. Albans. Pop. in 1830, 17,192. Ctl. lat. 44° 48' N. lon. W. C. 4° 12' E.

Franklin, cty. Mass., on both sides of Connecticut river, bounded N. by Windham cty. in Ver., and Cheshire cty. in N. H., E. by Worcester cty. in Mass., S. by Hampshire, and W. by Buckshire; length 36 ms., mean width 18; area about 630 sqms. Surface highly and elegantly variegated. Connecticut river divides the cty. into two nearly equal portions, and each of these sections are again divided by the two fine little rivers, Miller's to the E., and Deerfield to the W. Detached though not very elevated mountains, decorate the various parts. The soil especially near the streams, is highly productive in grain, fruits and meadow grasses. Chief town Greenfield. Pop. 1820, 29,268. Ctl. lat. 42° 35' N. lon. W. C. 4° 25' E.

Franklin, pst. Norfolk cty. Mass., 10 ms. SW. from Dedham. Pop. 1820, 1630.

Franklin, pst. New London cty. Conn., on the right side of Shetucket, 5 ms. above Norwich. Pop. 1820, 1161.

Franklin, cty. N. Y., bounded by L. C. N., by Clinton cty. in N. Y. E., by Essex SE., by Hamilton S., and by St. Lawrence W.; length 60 ms., mean width 27½; area 1665 sqms. Surface mountainous towards the S., in the central and northern parts, level and swampy, interspersed with hills and with some spots of good land. Chief town Melone. Pop. 1820, 4439. Ctl. 44° 35' N. lon. W. C. 2° 45' E.

Franklin, pst. Delaware cty. N. Y., on Oleout creek and Susquehannah river, 15 ms. W. from Delhi. Pop. 1820, 2481.

Franklin, tp. Somerset cty. N. J. Pop. 1820, 3071.

Franklin, tp. Gloucester cty. N. J. Pop. 1820, 1137.

Franklin, tp. Bergen cty. N. J. Pop. 1820, 2968.

Franklin, cty. Penn., bounded S. by Washington cty. in Md., W. by Bedford, NW. by Huntingdon, N. by Mifflin, NE. by Perry and Cumberland, and E. by Adams; length 30 ms., mean width 25; area 736 sqms. The surface of this cty. is highly diversified by mountains, hills and valleys. It is limited by mountains on two sides; on the W. and N. Margin extend the Cove mountain, Tuscarora and N. mountains; and on the SE. the S. mountain, with the truly fine valley of the Conococheague and Conedogwinet intervening. Those two large creeks form nearly a boundary between the limestone and slate formations; leaving the latter to the NW., and the former to the SE. The soil of those great rock formations differs essentially, the limestone, in the present state of agricultural science being much the most productive, in the growth of valuable cultivated vegetables. Franklin cty. produces as staples, grain, flour, whiskey, ap-

ples, cider, live stock, and salted provisions. Its commercial outlet, Baltimore. Chief town Chambersburg. Pop. 1820, 31,192. Ctl. lat. 39° 55' N. lon. W. C. 0° 40' W.

Franklin. See *St. Thomas*.

Franklin, pst. and seat of justice, Venango cty. Penn., on the right bank of French creek and Alleghany river, at their junction, about 70 ms. N. from Pittsburg. Pop. 1820, 252. Lat. 41° 22' N. lon. W. C. 2° 50' W.

Franklin, tp. Adams cty. Penn., in the forks of Marsh creek, on both sides of the road from Gettysburg to Chambersburg, 7 or 8 ms. from the former. Pop. 1820, 1456.

Franklin, tp. York cty. Penn., on the head waters of Bermadian creek, branch of Cone-wago, between the two roads from Little York to Carlise, 20 ms. from the former. Pop. 1820, 973.

Franklin, tp. in the northern part of Huntingdon cty. Penn., between Little Juniata and Spruce creek, 14 ms. NW. from Huntingdon. Pop. 1820, 870.

Franklin, tp. Fayette cty. Penn., between Youghiogany river and Redstone creek, and between Washington and Dunbar, commencing 5 ms. N. from Uniontown. Pop. 1820, 1749.

Franklin, tp. Westmoreland cty. Penn., extending from the head branch of Poketon's creek, falling into Alleghany river to the road from Greensburg to Pittsburg, across the head waters of the northern branch of Turtle creek. Marysville near its centre, 11 ms. NW. from Greensburg. Pop. 1820, 1757.

Franklin, tp. Greene cty. Penn., on the S. fork of Ten mile creek, Waynesburg the seat of justice for the cty. is in this tp. Pop. 1820, exclusive of the borough of Waynesburg, 1591.

Franklin, cty. Virg., bounded by Pittsylvania E., part of Henry SE., part of Henry and Patrick S., the Blue Ridge or Montgomery W., Bottetourt N., and Bedford NE.; length 28 ms., mean width 24; area about 670 sqms. Although bounded on two sides by mountains, this cty. is rather waving than hilly. Soil generally fertile. Staples, grain, flour and tobacco. Chief town Rocky Mount. Pop. 1820, 12,017. Ctl. lat. 36° 50' N. lon. W. C. 2° 45' W.

Franklin, village Pendleton cty. Virg., on the middle fork of the S. branch of Potomac, 40 ms. SW. from Moorfields, and 80 ms. NW. from Staunton.

Franklin, village Russel cty. Virg., on Cedar creek, branch of Chinch river, 17 ms. N. from Abingdon.

Franklin, cty. N. C.; bounded SW. by Washington, Granville, NW., Warren NE., and Nash SE.; length 26 ms., mean width 20; area 540 sqms.; surface moderately hilly; soil in part fertile, though generally rather unproductive between the streams. It is drained by various branches of Tar river. Chief town Lewisburg. Pop. 1820, 9741. Ctl. lat. 36° N. lon. W. C. 1° 20' W.

Franklin, pstv. Haywood cty. N. C., by pstrd. 313 ms. W. from Raleigh.

Franklin, cty. Geo.; bounded by Elbert and Madison E., Jackson SW., Habersham NW., and Tugaloo river or S. C., NE.; length 36 ms., mean width 23; area about 940 sqms. Surface broken and soil varied. Chief town

Carnesville. Pop. 1820, 9040. Ctl. lat. 34° 23' N. lon. W. C. 6° 30' W.

Franklin, cty. Al., bounded N. by Tennessee river, E. by Lawrence, S. by Marion, and W. by the territory of the Chickasaws; length 32 ms., mean width 21; area 670 sqms. Surface hilly and broken. Soil productive. Staple cotton. Chief town Russellville. Pop. 1820, 4988. Ctl. lat. 34° 32' N. lon. W. C. 10° 30' W.

Franklin, cty. Miss., bounded S. by Amite, SW. by Wilkinson, W. by Adams, N. by Jefferson, and NE. by the New Purchase; length 46 ms., mean width 20; area 920 sqms. Surface hilly, but without stone. Soil on the streams very productive. In the eastern and northern parts of the cty., the intervals between the water courses, open pine woods. Staples cotton. Chief town Franklin. Pop. 1820, 3881. Ctl. lat. 31° 32' N. lon. W. C. 14° 20' W.

Franklin, village, Franklin cty. Miss., 25 ms. SE. by E. from Natchez.

Franklin, village on the Teche river, in St. Mary's parish Attacapas, in Lou.

Franklin, cty. Tenn., bounded S. by Al., W. by Lincoln, NW. by Bedford, NE. by Warren, and SE. by Marion; length 42 ms., mean width 28., area 600 sqms. Surface mountainous and hilly, soil fertile. It is principally watered by the heads of Elk river. Chief town Winchester. Pop. 1820, 16,571. Ctl. lat. 35° 13' N. lon. W. C. 9° W.

Franklin, pstv. and seat of justice, Williamson cty. Tenn., on Harpeth river, 17 ms. S. from Nashville.

Franklin, cty. Kent.; bounded by Mercer and Washington S., Shelby SW., Owen N., and Scott and Woodford E.; length 40 ms., width 12; area 270 sqms. Surface moderately hilly, soil fertile. Chief town Frankfort. Pop. 1820, 11,024. Ctl. lat. and lon. See Frankfort.

Franklin, village, Simpson cty. Kent.

Franklin, cty. Ohio; bounded S. by Pickaway, W. by Madison, N. by Delaware, and E. by Licking and Fairfield; length 25 ms., mean width 22; area about 520 sqms. Surface generally level, part wet and marshy; but the soil almost uniformly in a high degree fertile. Staples, grain and flour. Chief town Columbus. Pop. 1820, 10,291. Ctl. lat. and lon. See Columbus.

Franklin, tp. Franklin cty. Ohio, on the right bank of Sciota river opposite Columbus Pop. 1820, 777.

Franklin, tp. Warren cty. Ohio. The village is on the left bank of Great Miami, 18 ms. above Dayton. Pop. 1820, 2099 in the tp.

Franklin, tp. Ross cty. Ohio, on the road from Chillicothe to Portsmouth. Pop. 1820, 340.

Franklin, tp. Portage cty. Ohio, 8 ms. below Ravenna, on Cuyahoga river. Pop. 1820, 348.

Franklin, tp. Wayne cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 462.

Franklin, tp. Coshocton cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 345.

Franklin, NW. tp. Stark cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 388.

Franklin, tp. Columbiana cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 620.

Franklin, tp. Licking cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 713.

Franklin, tp. Jackson cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 536.

Franklin, tp. Richland cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 360.

Franklin, cty. Ind.; bounded by the state of Ohio E., Delaware and Ripley cties. S., Fayette W., and Wayne N.; length 24 ms., mean width 21; area about 540 sqms. Surface moderately hilly, and soil fertile. Chief town Brookville. Pop. 1820, 10,763. Ctl. lat. 39° 25' N. lon. W. C. 8° W.

Franklin, pstv. Jolinson cty. Ind., about 40 ms. S. from Indianapolis.

Franklin, cty. Ill.; bounded by Johnson and Union S., Jackson and Randolph W., Jefferson N., White and Gallatin E.; length 30 ms., width 24; area 934 sqms. Surface generally level, and soil productive. It is principally drained by the higher waters of Muddy river. Pop. 1820, 1763. Ctl. lat. 37° 50' N. lon. W. C. 11° 50' W.

Franklin, pst. and seat of justice Howard cty. Miss., on the left bank of Missouri river, 180 ms. by land above St. Louis.

Franklin, cty. Miss.; bounded N. by Missouri river, E. by St. Louis and Jefferson, S. by Washington, and W. by Wayne; length 33 ms., mean width 30; area 990 sqms. That part of this cty. adjacent to the Missouri river, rather level and interspersed with prairies. The southern part drained by the Merrimac river, hilly, broken and in great part sterile. Much of the soil near the Missouri excellent. Chief town Rogerstown. Pop. 1820, 2379. Ctl. lat. 38° 10' N. lon. W. C. 13° 40' W.

Franklin, pstv. Concordia parish Lou., by pstrd. 145 ms. from New Orleans.

Franklin Mills, pstv. Portage cty. Ohio, 180 ms. NE. from Columbus.

Franklinville, pstv. Cattaraugus cty. N. Y., by pstrd. 289 ms. SW. by W. from Albany.

Frankstown-branch, river Penn.; the NW. branch of Juniata, rises in Bedford cty. and flowing N. about 20 ms., enters Huntingdon cty., turns E. and SE. joins Raystown-branch, 2 ms. below the borough of Huntingdon, and forms the Juniata.

Frankstown, tp. Huntingdon cty. Penn., on Frankstown river, 20 ms. SW. by W. from Huntingdon. Pop. 1820, 1297, exclusive of Hollidaysburg and Frankstown.

Frankstown, pstv. Huntingdon cty. Penn., on the left bank of Frankstown river, and 20 ms. nearly W. from Huntingdon. Pop. 1820, 101.

Frauenfeld, town of Switzerland, capital of the Thurgau. It is seated on an eminence, and was the place, where since 1712, the deputies of the Swiss cantons held their general diet. Lon. 8° 56' E. lat. 47° 35' N.

Franstadt, town of Silesia, 20 ms. NW. of Glogaw. Lon. 16° 3' E. lat. 51° 48' N.

Frazersburgh, small town of Sld., in Aberdeenshire, on the German Ocean, with a tolerable harbour. It is seated close by a promontory, called Kinnaird's Head, on which is a lighthouse, 40 ms. N. of Aberdeen. Lon. 1° 37' W. lat. 57° 35' N.

Fradenburg, town of Westphalia, 50 ms. W. of Cassel. Lon. 8° 16' E. lat. 51° 10' N.

Frederica, pstv. Kent cty. Del., 12 E. from Dover. Pop. 1820, 250.

Frederica, pstv. on St. Simon's island Glynn cty. Geo., at the mouth of Altamaha river.

Frederick, tp. Montgomery cty. Penn., on the right side of Perkiomen, 9 ms. NE. from Pottstown. Pop. 1820, 927.

Frederick, cty. of Md., bounded N. by Penn., E. by Baltimore, SE. by Anne Arundel and Montgomery, SW. by the Potomac river, or Loudon cty. in Virg., and by Washington W., mean width near 24 ms., area 900 sqms. The entire face of this county is broken. The western part mountainous, and the residue diversified by hills, and the whole drained by the various branches of the Monocacy creek. It is one of the most productive and well cultivated valleys in the U. S. Staples may be considered every object of agricultural industry, suitable to the climate. Chief town, *Fredericktown*. Pop. 1820, 40,450. Ctl. lat. $39^{\circ} 30' N$. lon. W. C. $0^{\circ} 30' W$.

Frederick, cty. of Virg., between the Blue Ridge and the continuation of the Kittatinny Mountain, bounded by Loudon and Fauquier NE., Shenandoah SW., Hampshire NW., and Berkley and Jefferson NE., length 38 ms., mean width 22; area 736 sqms. Surface hilly, and in part mountainous. Soil excellent for grain and orchard fruits. Chief town, Winchester. Pop. 1820, 24,706. Ctl. lat. $39^{\circ} 12' N$. lon. W. C. $1^{\circ} 12' W$.

Frederick Point, U. C., is on the E. side of Kingston harbour, and on the W. side of Haldimand Cove, which is made by it and Point Henry.

Fredericksburg, Danish fort on the Gold Coast of Guinea, near Cape Threepoints, 62 ms. WSW. of Cape Coast Castle. Lon. $1^{\circ} 5' W$. lat. $4^{\circ} 30' N$.

Fredericksburg, pstv. Spottsylvania cty. Virg., on the S. side of the river Rappahannock, 66 ms. N. from Richmond, and 62 SW. from Washington.

This is a very advantageously situated and prosperous commercial port. Vessels of about 140 tons can come up to the foot of the falls. Its staples are grain, flour and tobacco, calculated to exceed an annual average of 4,000,000 of dollars. Its public institutions are, two banks, and an academy. Its resident pop. about 4,000.

Fredericksburg, pstv. Gallatin cty. Kent., on the left bank of Ohio river 55 ms. below Cincinnati.

Fredericksburg, tp. and pstv. Washington cty. Ind. The village is on the right bank of Great Blue river, 17 ms. N. from Corydon.

Fredericksburgh Township, cty. of Lenox U. C., lies to the W. of Ernest town, in the Bay of Quinte.

Frederickshall, or *Frederickstadt*, seaport of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys, situated on the extremity of the Swinesund, at the mouth of the river Tist. This town is 51 ms. SE. of Christiana. Lon. $10^{\circ} 55' E$. lat. $59^{\circ} 12' N$.

Fredericksham, neatly built town of Russia, in Carelia, whose streets go off like radii from a centre. It is seated near the Gulf of Finland.

Frederickstadt, town of Denmark, in S. Jutland; seated on the river Eyder, 17 ms. SW. of Sleswick. Lon. $9^{\circ} 43' E$. lat. $54^{\circ} 30' N$.

Frederickstein, strong fortress of Norway. It is situated on the summit of an almost perpendicular rock near the town of Frederickshall.

Frederickton, or *St. Anne*, capital of New

Brunswick, on St. John's river, at the head of sloop navigation, about 90 ms. above its mouth.

Fredericktown, pst. and seat of justice, Frederick cty. Md., on Monocacy creek, about 43 ms. W. of Baltimore, 21 E. by N. of Harper's Ferry on the Potomac, and 44 ms. from Washington. This is a very thriving town, and contains about 4500 inhabitants. Lat. $39^{\circ} 24' N$. lon. W. C. $0^{\circ} 42' W$.

Fredericktown, pstv. Washington cty. Penn., on the left bank of Monongahela river, 2 ms. below the mouth of Ten Mile creek, and 8 above Brownsville.

Fredericktown, pstv. Knox cty. Ohio, 7 ms. N. from Mount Vernon.

Fredernia, pstv. Chataque cty. N. Y., formerly *Canadaway*, 45 ms. from Buffalo, and 45 from Erie, on the road between the two latter places, and 4 ms. from Dunkirk on lake Erie. It is a flourishing village, with a printing office and several stores.

Fredonia, pstv. Crawford cty. Ind., on Ohio river, 5 ms. below the mouth of Great Blue river, and 15 ms. a little S. of W. from Corydon.

Freeburg, pstv. Union cty. Penn.

Freedom, pst. Kennebec cty. Maine, 28 ms. NE. from Augusta. Pop. 1820, 788.

Freedom, pstv. Dutchess cty. N. Y., by pstvd. 35 ms. from Albany.

Freedom, pstv. Baltimore cty. Md.

Freehold pstv. Green cty. N. Y., on Catskill creek, 20 ms. NW. from Hudson, and 27 SSW. from Albany.

Freehold, or Monmouth, pstv. and seat of justice, Monmouth cty. N. J., 15 ms. SW. by W. from Shrewsbury, and 25 ms. SE. by E. from Bordentown. It is the seat of an academy. Pop. 1820 in the tp. 5146. Lat. $40^{\circ} 14' N$. lon. W. C. $2^{\circ} 45' E$.

Freehold Upper, tp. of Monmouth cty. N. J., W. from Monmouth. Pop. 1820, 4541.

Freeman, pst. Somerset cty. Maine, 40 ms. NW. from Norridgerock. Pop. in 1820, 517.

Freeman's Store, pstv. Jones' cty. Geor. 14 ms. W. from Milledgeville.

Freeport, pst. Cumberland cty. Maine, 20 ms. NE. from Portland. Pop. 1820, 2184.

Freeport, pstv. Armstrong cty. Penn., on the right bank of Alleghany river, at the mouth of Buffalo creek, 15 ms. below Kittanning, and 26 ms. above Pittsburg.

Freeport, pst. and tp. in the SW. angle of Harrison cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 1194.

Freeport, tp. Ontario cty. N. Y. Pop. 1820, 1288.

Frehel, cape of France, in the department of the North Coast and late province of Bretagne, 13 ms. W. of St. Malo. Lon. $2^{\circ} 20' W$. lat. $48^{\circ} 41' N$.

Freetown, principal place of the British settlement of Sierra Leone, on the W. coast of Africa. See *Sierra Leone*.

Freetown, pst. Bristol cty. Mass., left side of Taunton river, 40 ms. S. from Boston. Pop. 1820, 1863.

Freetown, pst. Cortland cty. N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 663.

Fregus, town of Provence in France, now in the department of Var. By the Romans, it was called Forum Julii, and at that time had a good port on the Mediterranean, which is now above a mile from it. It is seated near the

river Argens, in a morass, 40 ms. NE. of Toulouse. Lon. $6^{\circ} 50'$ E. lat. $43^{\circ} 26'$ N.

French-broad, river of N. C., and Ten., one of the branches of Tennessee river, rises in Buncombe cty. in the former, and flowing NW. enters the latter in Cocke cty. over which it passes, and receives the Nolachucky from the left. It thence turns W. and traversing part of Jefferson, Sevier and Knox cties., joins the Holston 25 ms. above Knoxville. It is navigable to the mouth of Nolachucky.

French Creek, psto. Jefferson cty. N. Y., by the pstrd. 200 ms. NW. from Albany.

French creek, rises in Berks cty. Penn., and flowing SE. enters Chester cty., falls into Schuylkill river, 10 ms. above Norristown.

French creek, NE. tp. of Mercer cty. Penn. Pop. 1820, 277.

French creek, river, rises in Chataque cty. N. Y., and pursuing a comparative course SW. 15 ms. enters Penn., in Erie cty. and continuing SW. 35 ms. by comparative courses to Meadville, there receives the Cassawago from the NW. turns to NE. 25 ms.; and unites with the Alleghany river at Franklin. It is navigable as high as the mouth of Boeuf creek, 5 ms. S. from Waterford.

French creek, tp. of Venango cty. Penn., along the right side of French creek, and Alleghany rivers, above and below Franklin. Pop. 1820, 521.

French Grant, pstv. Sciota cty. Ohio, by the pstrd. 106 ms. S. from Columbus.

Frenchman's Bay, bay and a settlement round it, in Lincoln cty. Maine. It was so named from a small colony of French established there as early as 1637.

French Mills, now *Fort Covington*, pst. Franklin cty. N. Y., on Salmon river, 8 ms. E. from St. Regis.

French Mills, psto. Onslow cty. N. C., by the pstrd. 158 ms. SE. from Raleigh.

French river. See *Frangois*.

French, river, rises in Worcester, Mass., and joins the Quinebaug in Windham, Conn.

Frenchton, village, Dinwiddie cty. Virg.

Frenchtown Landing, one mile S. from Elkton Cecil cty. Md.

Frenchtown, Monroe cty. Michigan territory, on the left bank of the river Raisin, 40 ms. SSW. from Detroit.

Frescati, town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma. It derives its name from the coolness of the air, and fresh verdure of the fields around. It is built on the ruins of the ancient Tusculum, the Tusculan villa of Cicero is at no great distance. Frescati is seated on the declivity of a hill, 12 ms. SE. of Rome. Lon. $11^{\circ} 42'$ E. lat. $41^{\circ} 48'$ N.

Frenillo, town of Mexico, in the state of Xacatexas, 50 ms. NW. from Xacatexas. Lon. W. C. $24^{\circ} 50'$ W. lat. $23^{\circ} 22'$ N.

Friedenstadt, strong town of Suabia, in the Black Forest, built in 1600, to defend the passage into this forest. It is 12 ms. SE. of Strasburg. Lon. 21° E. lat. $48^{\circ} 28'$ N.

Friekensthal, town of Silesia, celebrated for its breed of horses, and manufacture of fine linen. Lon. $17^{\circ} 21'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 3'$ N.

Freyberg, kingdom of Saxony, the most celebrated mining establishment in Europe, 19 ms.

WSW. from Dresden. It is the capital of the Erzgebirg, and the residence of the mining superintendants throughout the kingdom. Besides many others, this mineral school has been rendered illustrious by having produced Werner, the Newton of mineralogy. See *Erzgebirg*.

Frey's Bush, psto. Montgomery cty. N. Y., 71 ms. NW. by W. from Albany.

Freystadt, town of Hungary, in the cty. of Neitra, on the Waag, opposite Leopoldstadt. Lon. $18^{\circ} 10'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 32'$ N.

Freystadt, town of Silesia, in the dutchy of Treschen, 20 ms. E. of Troppaw. Lon. $18^{\circ} 15'$ E. lat. 50° N.

Friaus, considerable town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on a mountain, near the river Ebro, 35 ms. NW. of Burgos. Lon. $3^{\circ} 46'$ W. lat. $42^{\circ} 52'$ N.

Friburg, one of the cantons of Switzerland, surrounded on all sides by the canton of Bern. It is fertile in corn, fruits and pastures.

Friburg, town of Switzerland, capital of a canton of the same name; seated on the river San, 15 ms. SW. of Bern. Lon. $6^{\circ} 55'$ E. lat. $46^{\circ} 48'$ N.

Friburg, town of Suabia, capital of Brisgaw; remarkable for the steeple of the great church and for its university. The inhabitants are famous for polishing crystal and precious stones. It is seated on the river Triser, 10 ms. E. of Brisach, and 26 S. of Strasburg. Lon. $7^{\circ} 57'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Friecenti, episcopal town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, near the river Triapalto, 20 ms. SE. of Benevento. Lon. $15^{\circ} 9'$ E. lat. $40^{\circ} 59'$ N.

Friedberg, imperial town of Germany in Wetteravia, seated on a mountain, 15 ms. NE. of Frankfurt. Lon. $8^{\circ} 46'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Friedberg, town of Germany, in Bavaria, 30 ms. NW. of Munich. Lon. $11^{\circ} 10'$ E. lat. $40^{\circ} 23'$ N.

Friedberg, town of Germany, in Misnia, remarkable for its mines, and for being the burying place of the princes of the house of Saxony. It is seated on the Multa, 15 ms. SW. of Dresden. Lon. $13^{\circ} 36'$ W. lat. 51° N.

Friedberg, town of Germany, in Thuringia, seated on the Unstrue, 30 ms. W. of Leipsack. Lon. $11^{\circ} 41'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 19'$ N.

Friedberg, name of two small towns in Silesia; the one in the dutchy of Javer, and the other in the dutchy of Schweidnitz.

Friding, town of Suabia, on the Danube, 30 ms. NE. of Constance. Lon. $9^{\circ} 31'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 11'$ N.

Fridland, town of Polish Prussia, on the Pre-gel river, 40 ms. SE. from Konigsberg.

Fridland, town of Bohemia, on the confines of Silesia, 55 ms. E. of Dresden. Lon. $15^{\circ} 15'$ E. lat. $52^{\circ} 4'$ N.

Fridlingen, town of Suabia, 3 ms. E. of the Rhine, and 4 N. of Basle. Lon. $7^{\circ} 36'$ E. lat. $47^{\circ} 40'$ N.

Friendly Islands, group of islands in the South Pacific Ocean, so named by captain Cook, in 1773, on account of the friendship that appeared to subsist among the inhabitants, and their courteous behaviour to strangers; a character reversed by subsequent and more accurate observation. The general appearance of these

islands convey an idea of the most exuberant fertility; the surface, at a distance, seems entirely clothed with trees of various sizes, some of which are very large, particularly the tall cocoa-palm, and a species of fig with narrow pointed leaves. On closer examination they are almost wholly laid out in plantations, in which are some of the richest productions of nature, such as bread-fruit and cocoa-nut trees, plantains, yams, sugar-canes, and a fruit like a nectarine.

Friendship, tp. of Lincoln cty. Maine, on the E. side of Muscongus bay, 30 ms. E. from Wiscasset. Pop. 1820, 587.

Friendship, pst. Alleghany cty. N. Y., 15 ms. SW. from Angelica. Pop. 1820, 662.

Friendship, pstv. Anne-Arundel cty. Md.

Friendsville, pstv. Susquehanna cty. Penn.

Friesach, town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Salzburg, with a strong castle, on a mountain. It is 56 ms. SE. of Salzburg. Lon. 14° 12' E. lat. 47° 12' N.

Friesengen, town of Germany, capital of a bishopric of the same name, in the circle of Bavaria. It is seated on a mountain, near the Isar, 20 ms. N. by E. of Munich. Lon. 11° 50' E. lat. 48° 26' N.

Friesland, one of the provinces of the kingdom of the Netherlands, bounded on the N. by the German ocean, on the W. by the Zuider-Zee, on the S. by the same and Overijssel, which, also, with Groningen, bounds it on the E. Lewarden is the capital.

Friesland, East, province of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, lying near the German ocean. It is bounded on the S. by the bishopric of Munster, on the E. by the cty. of Oldenburg, on the W. by the province of Groningen, and on the N. by the sea, being about 50 ms. in length, and 30 in breadth. The principal towns are Norden, Leer, Essens, Whitmunde, and Aurick. Embden was an imperial city, and the principal place in the country; but now belongs also to the king of Prussia, who bought it of the Dutch.

Friesland, West, another name for that part of Holland, called North Holland. The states of Holland hence take the title of the states of Holland and West Friesland.

Frintwalt, town of Germany, in the margravate of Brandenburg, seated on the Oder, 30 ms. NE. of Berlin. Lon. 14° 10' E. lat. 52° 50' N.

Frio, Cape, promontory of Brazil, in the province of Rio Janeiro. Lon. 41° 31' W. lat. 22° 54' S.

Frischaff, bay of the Baltic sea, at the mouth of the Vistula.

Fritlar, town of Germany, in the landgravate of Hesse-Cassel, 20 ms. SW. of Cassel.

Friuli, province of Italy, bounded on the N. by Carinthia, on the S. by the Gulf of Venice, on the E. by Carniola and the Gulf of Trieste, and on the W. by the Trevisano and Bellunese. It is fertile in wine and fruits, and subject partly to the Venetians, and partly to Austria. Udina is the capital.

Frobisher's Straits, little N. of Cape Farewell, and West Greenland, discovered by Sir Martin Frobisher. Lon. 42° W. lat. 63° N.

Frodingham, town of Eng. in the E. riding

of Yorkshire, 36 ms. E. of York, and 194 N. of London. Lon. 0° 12' W. lat. 53° 56' N.

Frodsham, town of Eng. in Cheshire, near the Mersey, by Frodsham Hills, the highest in the cty., 11 ms. NE. of Chester, and 182 NNW. of London. Lon. 2° 48' W. lat. 53° 21' N.

Frog's Point, or *Frog's Neck*, West Chester cty. N. Y., on Long Island Sound, 9 ms. NE. from Harlaem Heights.

Frome, or *Froom*, river in Dorsetshire, which comes from the SW. part of the cty. of Dorchester, and proceeding to Wareham empties itself into the bay that forms the harbour of Poole.

Frome, river in Somersetshire, which flows by the town of Frome, and unites with the Avon at Bristol.

Frome, town of Eng. in Somersetshire. The chief manufacture is second cloths. It is seated on the Frome, 12 ms. S. of Bath, and 104 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2° 16' W. lat. 51° 10' N.

Fronsac, town of France, in the department of Gironde, and late province of Guienne, seated on the Dordogne, 22 ms. NE. of Bordeaux. Lon. 0° 16' W. lat. 45° 4' N.

Fronteira, town of Portugal, in Alentejo, ms. NE. of Estremos.

Frontera, *San Juan de la*, town of the United Provinces of Buenos Ayres, about 100 ms. by E. from Mendoza. Lon. W. C. 8° 24' lat. 31° 17' S.

Frontignac, town of France, in the department of Hérault, and late province of Languedoc, remarkable for its excellent muscad wines. It is seated on lake Maguleone, 14 SW. of Montpellier. Lon. 3° 48' E. lat. 46° N.

Frontenac, cty. U. C., bounded on the by the cty. of Leeds, on the S. by lake Ontario, on the W. by the tp. of Ernest, running N. W. until it intersects the Ottawa or G. river; and thence descending that river, it meets the north-westernmost boundary of the cty. of Leeds.

Frontenac, fort. See *Kingston*.

Frostberg, pstv. Alleghany cty. Md., situate on the national road, 10 ms. W. from Cumberland, and contains about 20 houses in one street on the road. This is perhaps the most elevated town in the U. S., being, according to Schriver, 1792 feet above tide water in Capeake bay. This village is 145 ms. fromington.

Front Royal, pstv. Frederick cty. Va. on the E. side of Shenandoah river, near the ridge, 20 ms. S. from Winchester.

Froward, Cape, the extreme southern projection of the American continent, in the Gulf of Magellan. Lon. W. C. 6° E. lat. 54°

Froyen, island in the North Sea, about in circumference, and situated near the Norway. Lon. 9° E. lat. 63° 46' N.

Frozen, or *Arctic Ocean*. This is a very indefinite term for the seas between Europe, Asia, N. America, and Arctic N. Pole.

Fruici's, pstv. Callowaway cty. Mo. ms. W. from St. Louis.

Fruitstown, Columbia cty. Penn., 12 from Danville.

Frutigen, beautiful town of Swis

tuated in the canton of Bern, 31 ms. SE. of Riburg.

Fryberg, pst. Oxford cty. Maine, and the seat of an Academy; lying on the N. branch of Sagadahoc river, 58 ms. NW. of Portland. Pop. 1820, 657.

Frying pan Shoals, off Cape Fear river, N. C.
Fuca, *St. Juan de*, straits of the U. S., on the east of the Pacific ocean, between the Wakashu Quadra and Vancouver's island, and the continent. Its entrance from the ocean is between Cape Flattery and the island of Quadra. Lon. $Y. C. 48^{\circ} W.$ lat. $48^{\circ} 30' N.$

Fuego, one of the Cape de Verd islands, in the Atlantic ocean. It is 300 ms. W. of Cape de Verd. Lon. $24^{\circ} 30' W.$ lat. $14^{\circ} 54' N.$

Fuen-hou-fou, extensive and populous city of China, in the province of Petcheli, celebrated for the beauty of its streets and triumphal arches.

Fuen-tcheou-fou, commercial city of China, in the province of Chan-sii. It is seated on the river Fuen-ho, 250 ms. SW. from Peking.

Fuente-Dueña, town of Spain, in New Castile, seated on the Tajo, 35 ms. SE. of Madrid. Lon. $4^{\circ} W.$ lat. $40^{\circ} 14' N.$

Fuerr, ancient town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire, and late province of Forez, seated on the Loire, 23 ms. SW. of Lyons.

Fuessen, town of Suabia, belonging to the bishop of Augsburg, on the Lech, 50 ms. S. by E. of Augsburg. Lon. $11^{\circ} 15' E.$ lat. $47^{\circ} 41' N.$

Fuidentall, town of Silesia, in the duchy of Troppaw, seated near the Mohra, 16 ms. W. by S. of Troppaw.

Fula, or *Thule*, one of the Shetland islands, N. of Mainland, thought by some to be the Ultima Thule, of the ancients.

Fulde, town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, with a celebrated abbey, whose abbey is primate of the abbeys of the empire, and sovereign of a small territory between Hesse, Franconia, and Thuringia. It is seated on the Fulde 55 ms. S. of Cassel. Lon. $9^{\circ} 43' E.$ lat. $50^{\circ} 40' N.$

Fulham, village of Eng. in Middlesex, 4 ms. W. by S. of London.

Fullenwiders, psto. Lincoln cty. N. C., by pstrd. 194 ms. SW. by W. from Raleigh.

Fulton, pstv. Rowan cty. N. C., 137 ms. by pstrd. from Raleigh.

Fulton, psto. Sumpter district, S. C., by pstrd. 49 ms. from Columbia.

Fulton, C. H. and psto. Fulton cty. Ill., by pstrd. 96 ms. from Vandalia.

Funchal, capital of Madeira, situate round a bay, on the gentle ascent of the first hills, in form of an amphitheatre. Lon. $17^{\circ} 6' W.$ lat. $32^{\circ} 38' N.$

Funen, island of Denmark, 340 ms. in circumference, separated from Jutland by a strait

called the Little Belt, and from Zealand by the Great Belt. It is remarkably fertile in pasture and grain, and exports to Norway, barley, oats, rye, and peas. Odensee is the capital.

Funkstown, pstv. on Antietama, 2 ms. S. from Hagerstown. It is a small village, containing 25 or 30 houses, in one street along the great road from Hagerstown to Fredericktown.

Furnace, pstv. Litchfield cty. Conn., by pstrd. 58 ms. a little N. of W. from Hartford.

Furnes, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, 12 ms. E. from Dunkirk. Lon. $2^{\circ} 45' E.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 4' N.$

Furruckabad, district of Hindoostan Proper, contiguous to the W. bank of the Ganges, and surrounded by the dominions of Oude. It is little more than 30 ms. in extent, and belongs to a chief of the Patan Rohilla tribe. Its capital is of the same name. Lon. $79^{\circ} 30' W.$ lat. $27^{\circ} 28' N.$

Furstenburg, principality of Suabia; bounded by the duchy of Wirtemberg, the cty. of Hohenburg, by the Brisgaw, the Black Forest, and the lake and bishopric of Constance. In this state the river Danube takes its rise. It is subdivided between Baden, Wirtemberg and Hohenzollern, Sigmaringen.

Furstenburg, village of the principality of Furstenburg, 14 ms. NNW. from Schafhausen.

Furstenfeld, town of Lower Stiria, with a castle, on the river Ausnitz, 50 ms. S. of Vienna. Lon. $16^{\circ} 5' E.$ lat. $47^{\circ} 23' N.$

Furstenwald, town of Germany, in the middle marche of Brandenburg, seated on the Spree, 20 ms. W. of Frankfort, on the Oder. It was taken by the Swedes in 1631. Lon. $14^{\circ} 8' E.$ lat. $52^{\circ} 33' N.$

Futtypour Sicri, considerable town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Agra, seated under a range of hills, the southern boundary of an immense plain, in which, for the greatest part, not a shrub is to be seen, and the soil is light. It is 42 ms. W. of Agra. Lon. $77^{\circ} 45' E.$ lat. $27^{\circ} N.$

Fyal, one of the Azores, or Western Islands. The most considerable place is called Villa de Horta. Lon. $28^{\circ} 36' W.$ lat. $38^{\circ} 32' N.$

Fyers, river of Inverness-shire, in Sld., which descending from the S. flows toward Loch Ness.

Fyne Loch, inlet of the Atlantic, in Argyle-shire, near 40 ms. in length, noted as the resort of the herring shoals, and numerous fishing vessels. It receives and returns a tide on each side of the isle of Arran, which is directly opposite its entrance.

Fyzabad, large city of Hindoostan Proper, in the territory of Oude, of which it was once the capital. It is seated on the Gogra, a large river from Thibet, and is 80 ms. E. of Lucknow, and 500 NW. of Calcutta. Lon. $82^{\circ} 50' E.$ lat. $29^{\circ} 34' N.$

G.

GABARET, town of France, in the department of Gers, and late province of Gascony, seated on the Gelise, 20 ms. W. of Condom. Lon. $0^{\circ} 6' E.$ lat. $44^{\circ} 39' N.$

Gabel, town of Bohemia, 45 ms. N. of Prague.

Gabian, village of France, in the department of Herault, and late province of Languedoc, famous for its mineral waters.

Gabin, town of Poland, in the palatinate of Rava, 50 ms. NW. of Warsaw. Lon. $19^{\circ} 45' E.$ lat. $52^{\circ} 26' N.$

Gaieta, ancient town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, at the foot of a mountain, near the sea, 30 ms. NW. of Capua. Lon. $13^{\circ} 47' E.$ lat. $41^{\circ} 30' N.$

Gaillac, town of France, now in the department of Tarn, lately in the province of Languedoc, remarkable for its wines. It is seated on the Tarn, 10 ms. SW. of Alby. Lon. $2^{\circ} 5' E.$ lat. $43^{\circ} 54' N.$

Gaillon, town of France, in the department of Eure, and late province of Normandy, remarkable for its archiepiscopal palace, which lately belonged to the archbishop of Rouen. It is 5 ms. from Andely and 22 from Rouen.

Gaines, pst. Genesee cty. N. Y. The pst. is situated north from the western canal, 25 miles, and 48 a little north of west from Batavia.

Gaines, pst. Boone cty. Kent.

Gainsborough, town in Lincolnshire, seated near the river Trent, over which is a handsome stone bridge. It is 17 ms. NW. of Lincoln, and 151 N. by W. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 36' W.$ lat. $53^{\circ} 28' N.$

Gainsborough, tp. of Lincoln cty. U. C.

Gainsborough, pstv. Frederick cty. Virg.

Gainsborough, pstv. Jackson cty. Ten., by pstld. 74 ms. NE. from Murfreesborough, and 70 NE. by E. from Nashville.

Gainsburg, pstv. Christian cty. Kent., by pstld. 227 ms. SW. from Frankfort.

Gains' Cross Roads, pst. Culpepper cty. Virg., by pstld. 97 ms. SW. from W. C.

Gains' Cross Roads, pst. in the SE. part of Boone cty. Kent., by pstld. 73 ms., a little E. of N. from Frankfort, and 25 SSW. from Cincinnati.

Gainsville, pstv. in the tp. of Gains, Genesee cty. N. Y., 35 ms., a little N. of W. from Rochester.

Gairloch, large bay of Sld., on the W. coast of Ross-shire. In this bay, which gives name to a tract of land near it, the fishing of cod, and other white fish is very considerable.

Gaisee, village, of Switzerland, in Rhode exterior, which is the protestant division of the cty. of Appenzel. It is much resorted to on account of its goat's whey, which is brought from a neighbouring mountain.

Galacz, town of Bulgaria; seated near the

Danube, between the mouths of the Pruth and Seret.

Galashiels, village of Sld., in Selkirkshire, on the Gala, near its confluence with the Tweed. It is 25 ms. S. by E. of Edinburg.

Galasso, river of Naples, in Otranto, which rises in the opening near Oria, and falls into the Gulf of Taranto.

Galata, village, near Constantinople, or rather a suburb of that city, on the European side of the Bosphorus opposite the Seraglio, on the NE. side of the inner harbour. It is inhabited by Christians of all sorts, as well as Jews, who exercise their religion publicly; and here wine is sold in taverns, which is not allowed in the city itself.

Galen, tp. and pst. Seneca cty. N. Y. The tp. lies NE. from the Clyde river, between Clyde and Montezuma, 20 ms. NE. from Geneva, and about an equal distance NW. from Auburn.

Galicia, country in the SW. part of Poland, which extends 320 ms. from E. to W. and 290 in breadth. It comprises Little Poland, the greatest part of Red Russia, and a slip of Podolia to the W. of the river Bog. This territory was forcibly seized by the Austrians in 1772 and 1795, and incorporated into the Austrian dominions, under the appellation of the kingdom of Galicia and Lodomeria. The mountainous parts produce fine pasture; the plains are mostly sandy, but abound in fortress, and are fertile in corn. The principal articles of traffic are cattle, hides, wax, and honey; and these countries contain mines of copper, lead, iron, and salt, of which the latter are the most valuable. This country is divided into East Galicia and West Galicia, of which the capitals are Lemburg and Cracow.

Galicia, province of Spain; bounded on the N. and W. by the Atlantic, S. by Portugal, and E. by Asturias and Leon. The air is temperate along the coast, but in other places cold and moist. It is thin of people. The produce is wine, flax, and citrons. Here also are copper, tin, and lead; and the forests yield wood for building ships. Compostella is the capital.

Galicia, New. See *Guadalajara*.

Galitio, town of Spain, in Estramadura, 10 ms. NW. of Placentia.

Galitsch, town of Russia, in the government of Kostroma, on the S. side of a lake of its name, 56 ms. ENE. of Kostroma. Lon. $22^{\circ} 54' E.$ lat. $57^{\circ} 56' N.$

Gall, St. new canton of Switzerland, bordering on the lake of Constance, between the cantons of Thurgau and Appenzel.

Gall, St. or *St. Gallen*, town of Switzerland, capital of the canton, of St. Gall. It has a rich abbey, whose abbot formerly possessed the sovereignty of the town. It is seated in a nar-

row valley, on two small streams, 35 ms. E. of Zurich. Lon. $9^{\circ} 18'$ E. lat. $47^{\circ} 21'$ N.

Gallam, town of Negroland, capital of a kingdom of the same name, on the river Senegal.

Gallapagos, group of islands in the Pacific Ocean, lying under the equator. The largest 65 ms. long and 45 broad. Lon. W. C. 12° W.

Gallatin, tp. Columbia city. N. Y. See *Ancram*.

Gallatin, pstv. and seat of justice, Summer city. Ten., 27 ms. NE. from Nashville.

Gallatin, city. Kent.; bounded N. by Ohio river; E. by Grant, SE. by Grant and Owen, and SW. by Henry. Length 35 ms., mean width 10; area 350 sqms. Surface hilly, and soil where fit for tillage, generally fertile. Chief town, Port William. Pop. 1820, 7075. Ctl. lat. $38^{\circ} 40'$ N. lon. W. C. $7^{\circ} 45'$ W.

Gallatin, city. Ill., bounded by Wabash river E. and SE., Pope S., Franklin W. and White N., length 36 ms., mean width 33; area 880 sqms. Surface waving, rather than hilly, and soil productive. Chief town, Shawnee town. Pop. 1820, 3155. Ctl. lat. $37^{\circ} 45'$ N. lon. W. C. $11^{\circ} 20'$ W.

Gallatin, pstv. Cypria city. Misp., 63 ms. from Monticello.

Gallatin's River, branch of Missouri, rises in the Rocky Mountains, between Yellow Stone river and Madison's river, and joins the Missouri a few miles below the junction of Madison's and Jefferson's rivers. Lat. $45^{\circ} 15'$ N.

Galle, or *Point de Galle*, seaport on the S. coast of Ceylon, in a rich and beautiful district, with a strong fort and secure harbour.

Gallia, city. Ohio; bounded by the Ohio river E. and SE., Lawrence SW., Jackson NW., and Meigs N.; length 36 ms., width 24; area 500 sqms. Surface generally hilly and broken; though much good bottom land spreads along the Ohio river. Soil on the hills sterile. Chief town, Gallipolis. Pop. 1820, 7098. Ctl. lat. 39° N. lon. W. C. $5^{\circ} 18'$ W.

Gallipoli, strait between European and Asiatic Turkey. It forms part of the communication between the Archipelago and the sea of Marmora. See *Dardanelles*.

Gallipoli, seaport of European Turkey, in Romania, the residence of a pacha. It contains about 10,000 Turks, 3,500 Greeks, beside a great number of Jews. It is an open place, with no other defence than a sorry square castle, and stands on the strait of the same name, 100 ms. SW. of Constantinople. Lon. $26^{\circ} 59'$ E. lat. $40^{\circ} 26'$ N.

Gallipoli, seaport of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto. This place is a great mart for olive oil, and has a manufacture of muslins. It is seated on a rocky island, on the S. shore of the bay of Toronto, and joined to the main land by a bridge, protected by a fort, 23 ms. W. of Otranto. Lon. $18^{\circ} 5'$ E. lat. $40^{\circ} 20'$ N.

Gallipolis, pstv. and seat of justice, Gallia city, Ohio, on an elevated second bottom of Ohio river. Lat. $38^{\circ} 50'$ N. It is the seat of an Academy. Pop. of the village and tp. in 1820, 830. Lat. $38^{\circ} 55'$ N. lon. W. C. $5^{\circ} 8'$ W.

Gallivant's Ferry, pstv. Horry district, S. C. *Galloo*, or as they are commonly called *Galloo Islands*; a group of beautiful small islands in the St. Lawrence, U. C. They are about 50 in number, with a very rich soil, and appertain

mostly to St. Lawrence city. N. Y., and lie opposite to Edwardsburgh in Grenville city. U. C. They commence about 5 ms. below Ogdensburgh, and extend down the St. Lawrence 6 or 7 ms.

Gallo, cape of the Morea, the ancient Acritas. Lon. $21^{\circ} 53'$ E. lat. $36^{\circ} 48'$ N.

Gullo, island of the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Peru; the first place possessed by the Spaniards, when they attempted the conquest of Peru. It is also the place where the Buccaneers used to come for wood and water, and to refit their vessels. Lon. W. C. 2° W. lat. $2^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Galum, pstv. Jackson city. Ill., by pstrd. 120 ms. SSW. from Vandalia.

Galwey, *New*, borough of Stld. in Kircudbrightshire; on the river Ken, 14 ms. N. of Kircudbright.

Galwey, *Upper*, or *West*. See *Wigtonshire*.

Galveston, small village, Lou., on the right bank of Armit river, at the mouth of Ibberville, 20 ms. NNE. from Donaldsonville, and 25 SE. from Baton Rouge.

Galveston Bay, bay of Texas in the Gulf of Mexico, at the mouth of Trinity river. Lon. W. C. 18° W. lat. 29° N.

Galway, city. of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 82 ms. in length, and 42 in breadth; bounded on the N. by the Atlantic, and the counties of Mayo and Roscommon; on the E. by Roscommon, West Meath, and King's city; on the SW. by Tipperary; on the S. by Galway Bay and Clare; and on the W. by the Atlantic. The river Shannon washes the frontiers of the E. and SE., and forms a lake several ms. in length. It contains 136 parishes, and formerly sent eight members to the Irish parliament.

Galway, seaport of Ireland, capital of Galway city., on a bay of the same name, on the Atlantic Ocean, 40 ms. WSW. of Athlone, and 100 W. of Dublin. Lon. 9° W. lat. $53^{\circ} 18'$ N.

Galway, pst. Saratoga city. N. Y.; 12 ms. NW. from Ballstown, and 33 from Albany. Pop. 1820, 2579.

Galway Bay, large bay of Ireland, encircled on the N. and E. by Galway city. and S. by city. Clare; to the W. it is open to the Atlantic Ocean.

Gambia, great river of Africa, which running from E. to W., falls into the Atlantic Ocean, between Cape Verd on the N., and Cape St. Mary on the S. It overflows the country annually, like the Nile. The Gambia was long supposed to be a branch of the Niger; but its source was determined by Mr. Park to be 130 geographical ms. W. of that river, and to flow in an opposite direction.

Gaines, tp. in the southern part of Genessee city. N. Y. Pop. 1820, 1134.

Ganessville, tp. Genessee city. N. Y. Pop. 1820, 1088.

Gananogui, river, U. C., falls into the St. Lawrence, 18 ms. below Kingston. There is an excellent harbour, with from 12 to 15 feet water at its mouth.

Gananska, small river U. C., falls into lake Ontario nearly opposite to Genessee city. N. Y. Lon. W. C. $1^{\circ} 15'$ W. From its mouth there is a carrying place of about 15 ms. to Rice lake in the river Trent.

Gandersheim, town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick Wolfenbüttele, with a celebrated nunnery, 17 ms. SW. of Goslar. Lon. $18^{\circ} 20'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 54'$ N.

Gandia, seaport of Spain, in Valencia, with a small university, 55 ms. N. of Alicante. Lon. $0^{\circ} 20'$ E. lat. $39^{\circ} 6'$ N.

Gandicotta, town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, remarkable for a strong fortress, and a diamond mine near it. It is seated near the river Pelmar, between Gooty and Cuddapa.

Ganges, or *Ganja*, town of Persia, in the province of Erivan, 105 ms. S. by E. of Teflis. Lon. $45^{\circ} 50'$ E. lat. $41^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Ganges, river of Asia in Indostan, called by the Hindoos *Paddle*, and *Boora Ganga*, or "the river." From the latter native term, the corrupted name of Ganges is taken. In almost all our maps, this mighty stream is made to rise to the N., and pierce the Himalah mountains; but Lieut. Webb being sent in 1808, to explore its sources, ascertained that all the streams above Hurdwar, which rise and mingle to form the Ganges, rise S. from the snowy mountains. Two main and several minor branches, flow first W., then turn to the S., unite, and piercing a secondary chain of mountains, enter the plains of Hindostan above Hurdwar. The Ganges now assumes a SE. course, which it pursues 400 ms. to its junction with the Jumna, above Chuprah. Below the mouth of the Jumna, the Ganges, flows E. 200 ms. to where it again receives a large tributary stream, the Gogra, from the NW. The general course of the Ganges, below its confluence with the Gogra, is SSE. 500 ms. to the Bay of Bengal. About 40 ms. above its efflux into the Bay of Bengal, the Ganges is joined by the vast volume of the Brahmapootra, or Burrampooter. The entire comparative length of the Ganges, is about 1700 ms.; that of the Brahmapootra is not much less. The united basin of these two great rivers, is about 1200 ms. in length, from NW. to SE., and with a mean width of 500 ms. comprises an area of 600,000 sqms. The Ganges though in many places fordable above its junction with the Jumna, is every where, at all seasons, navigable below Hurdwar. At so great a distance as 500 ms. from the sea, the river is 30 feet deep, in the lowest state of its water. This depth it maintains, to the sandbars near its mouth. There is a very strong resemblance between the manner and seasons of floods in the Ganges, and Mississippi. In the delta of both, the annual overflow, has reached its height about the first of July. Of the two, the Ganges is a little later, and rises and falls rather more slowly, and more regularly, than does the Mississippi. In both, the perpendicular height of the inundation decreases, advancing towards their respective recipients. The basin of the Ganges lies between N. lat. 22° and 35° , and within less than one degree, its mouth and that of the Mississippi are separated 180° of lon. See *Burrampooter*, *Jumna*, *Gogra*, &c.

In the annual inundation of this immense river, the country comprised in its delta, is overflowed to the extent of more than 100 ms. in width; nothing appearing but villages and trees, excepting very rarely, the top of an elevated spot, the artificial mound of some deserted village,

appearing like an island. The rise of the water, is, on an average, 31 feet. In a word, it is, in every respect, one of the most beneficial rivers in the world, diffusing plenty immediately by means of its living productions, and secondarily by enriching the lands, affording an easy conveyance for the productions of its borders, and giving employment to many thousand boatmen.

Gangotri, or *Falls of the Ganges*, 300 ms. NNW. from Delhi. Lon. $76^{\circ} 35'$ E. lat. $33^{\circ} 8'$ N.

Gangpour, town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, 225 ms. S. of Patna. It is in the country of Orissa. Lon. $83^{\circ} 57'$ E. lat. $21^{\circ} 25'$ N.

Ganjam, town of the peninsula of Hindoostan in one of the Northern Circars, subject to the English. It lies on the bay of Bengal, between a river and the SW. end of Chilka Lake. Lon. $85^{\circ} 20'$ E. lat. $19^{\circ} 22'$ N.

Gannat, town of France, in the department of Allier, and late province of Bourbonnois, 30 ms. S. of Moulins.

Gap, ancient town of France, in the department of the Upper Alps, and late province of Dauphiny. Gap is seated on the small river Bene, at the foot of a mountain, in which some mineral waters are found that are deemed febrifuge. It is 27 ms. N. of Sistrion. Lon. $6^{\circ} 10'$ E. lat. $44^{\circ} 33'$ N.

Garack, island of Asia, in the Gulf of Persia, remarkable for the fine pearls fished up on its coasts. Lon. 48° E. lat. $28 15^{\circ}$ N.

Gard, department of France, which comprehends part of the late province of Languedoc. Nismes is the episcopal town.

Garda, town of Italy, in the Veronese, seated at the end of a lake of its own name, 17 ms. NW. of Verona. Lon. $11^{\circ} 4'$ E. lat. $45^{\circ} 36'$ N.

Gardeleben, town of Germany, in the old Marche of Brandenburg. It has a trade in hops and excellent beer, and is seated on the river Beise, 32 ms. N. by W. of Magdeburg. Lon. $11^{\circ} 35'$ E. lat. $52^{\circ} 41'$ N.

Garden, bay on the NE. side of Newfoundland. Lon. W. C. $54^{\circ} 30'$ E. $49^{\circ} 42'$ N.

Gardiner, pst. Kennebec city, Maine, between Cobbess conte, and Kennebec river, opposite Pittstown, and 6 ms. below Augusta. Pop. 1820, 2053.

Gardiner's Bay, or rather small gulf of Long Island, enclosed between Rocky Point, Plum Island, Gardiner's Island, East Hampton, and Sheller Island.

Gardiner's Cross Roads, psto. Louisa city. Virg., 73 ms. NW. from Richmond.

Gardner's Island, at the E. end of Long Island, forming part of the tp. of East Hampton, Suffolk city. N. Y. It lies nearly in a N. and S. direction about 4 ms. long, exclusive of a long sandy beach.

Gardner's Inlet, New Hanover, Pacific coast of N. America. Lon. W. C. $51^{\circ} 43'$ W. lat. $53^{\circ} 35'$ N.

Gardner's Store, psto. Dallas city. Al.

Gardner's Tavern, psto. Hanover city. Virg., 20 ms. from Richmond.

Gardner, tp. Worcester city. Mass., on the highland between the sources of the W. branch of Nashua river, and those of Millers river, 69 ms. NW. from Boston. Pop. 1820, 911.

Garland, pst. Penobscot city. Maine, 28 ms. NW. from Bangor. Pop. 1820, 275.

Garonne, river of France, which has its source in the Pyrenean mountains, and taking a NW. direction, waters Toulouse and Bourdeaux, below which it is joined by the Dordogne, and thence to its entrance into the bay of Biscay, assumes the name of Gironde. It communicates with the Mediterranean, by its junction with the Royal Canal.

Garonne, *Upper*, department of France, which comprehends part of Languedoc. Toulouse is the capital.

Garrards, *cty.* Kent., bounded by Rockcastle SE., Lincoln SW., Mercer NW., Kentucky river, or Jessamine N., and Madison NE.; length 28 ms., mean width 8; area 220 sqms. Chief town Lancaster. Pop. 1820, 10,851. Ctl. lat. 37° 40' N. lon. W. C. 7° 25' W.

Garrettsville, *ptsv.* Otsego *cty.* N. Y., on Butternut creek, 75 ms. W. from Albany.

Garrison, town of Ireland, in the *cty.* of Fermanagh, 10 ms. SE. of Ballyshannon. Lon. 17° 43' W. lat. 54° 25' N.

Garszang, town of Eng., in Lancashire, on the river Wyre, 10 ms. S. of Lancaster, and 225 NNW. of London. Lon. 2° 53' W. lat. 53° 56' N.

Gartz, town of Pomerania, seated on the Oder, 13 ms. S. of Stetin. Lon. 14° 45' E. lat. 53° 23' N.

Gasconade, river of Misu., rises in Wayne *cty.* interlocking sources with those of White, St. Francis, and Merrimac, and flowing N. enters Missouri about 100 ms. above St. Louis.

Gascony, late province of France, bounded on the W. by the bay of Biscay, on the N. by Guienne, on the E. by Languedoc, and on the S. by the Pyrenees. This province, with Armagnac, is now included in the department of Gers.

Gaspe, bay of L. C., SW. from Cape Gaspe, the shores are high and rocky.

Gaspe, cape of L. C. in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between Cape Rosier, and Gaspe bay. Lon. W. C. 12° 30' E. lat. 48° 50' N.

Gaspe, district of L. C., on the right side of St. Lawrence bay; bounded N. by St. Lawrence, E. by the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and S. by Chaleur bay and the province of New Brunswick. New Carlisle, principal town.

Gaspe, seigniori, Buckingham *cty.* L. C., 15 ms. SW. from Quebec, on the left side of Beau-rivage river.

Gassaway's Mills, *ptso.* Monroe *cty.* Ohio, by *ptstr.* 144 ms. a little S. of E. from Cincinnati.

Gatehouse, considerable village of Sstd., in Kircudbrightshire, at the mouth of the river Fleet, with a cotton mill. The river is navigable for sloops, within a short distance of the town. It is 9 ms. NW. of Kircudbright.

Gates, *tp.* Monroe *cty.* N. Y., N. from the mouth of Genesee river. Pop. 1820, 2643.

Gates, *cty.* of N. C.; bounded N. by Virg., W. by Chowan river, S. by Chowan *cty.* SE. by Perquimans, and E. by Pasquotank; length 23 ms., mean width 12; area 276 sqms. Surface level, and soil partly sandy or swampy. Chief town, Hertford. Pop. 1820, 6837. Ctl. lat. 36° 23' N. lon. W. C. 0° 15' E.

Gates, C. H. and *ptso.* Gates *cty.* N. C., about 50 ms. SW. from Norfolk in Virg., and 150 NE. from Raleigh.

Gatton, borough of Eng. in Surry, 19 ms. S. by W. of London. Lon. 0° 10' W. lat. 51° 18' N.

Gavardo, town of Italy, in the Bresciano, seated on the Weise, 7 ms. W. of Lake Garda. Lon. 10° 9' E. lat. 44° 40' N.

Gawlen, *St.* town of France in the department of Upper Garonne, and late province of Languedoc, seated on the Garonne 8 ms. NE. of St. Bertrand. Lon. 0° 56' E. lat. 43° 1' N.

Gaveren, or *Waveren*, town of Austrian Flanders, seated on the Scheldt, 8 ms. S. of Ghent. Lon. 3° 51' E. lat. 50° 46' N.

Gavi, town of Italy in the territory of Genoa, seated on the Lemo, 19 ms. NW. of Genoa. Lon. 8° 57' E. lat. 45° 49' N.

Gauley, river of Virg., rises in Randolph, and flowing nearly W. separates Greenbriar from Kenhawa *cties*, and enters the right side of Kenhawa at the Great falls.

Gault, or "*Gates*," two chains of mountains in Hindostan. See *Ghauts*.

Gayhead, W. point of Martha's Vineyard.

Gaza, ancient and celebrated town of Palestine, 3 ms. from the Mediterranean, with a harbour called New Gaza, 50 ms. SW. of Jerusalem. Lon. 34° 45' E. lat. 31° 28' N.

Gearon, or *Jaron*, town of Persia, in Farsistan, in whose territory the best dates of Persia are produced. Lon. 51° 17' E. lat. 28° 15' N.

Gauga, *cty.* Ohio; bounded NW. by Lake Erie, E. by Ashtabula and Trumbull, S. by Gauga, and W. by Cuyahoga; length 28 ms. width 21; area 600 sqms. Soil tolerably fertile. Chief town Chardon. Pop. 1820, 7,791. Ctl. lat. 41° 35' lon. W. C. 4° 20' W.

Gebhart's, *ptso.* Somerset *cty.* Penn., by *ptstr.* 152 ms. SSW. from Harrisburg.

Geddes, *ptsv.* Onondago *cty.* N. Y., 3 ms. SW. from Salina.

Gee's Store, *ptso.* Halifax *cty.* N. C., 116 ms. NE. from Raleigh.

Geste, the capital of the province of Gestrike, in Sweden, seated on three branches of a river of the same name, which begins to be navigable here, and falls, in a short distance, into a bay of the Baltic. It is the most commercial town in this northern part of Sweden; and its exports are principally iron, pitch, tar, and plank. It is 65 ms. N. by W. of Stockholm. Lon. 17° E. lat. 63° N.

Gegenbach, free imperial city of Suabia, under the protection of the house of Austria. It is seated on the Kinzia, 12 ms. SE. of Strasburg. Lon. 8° 2' E. lat. 48° 24' N.

Geldure, town of Suabia, near the river Kocher, with a castle belonging to the lords of Limburg.

Geislingen, an imperial town of Suabia, 17 ms. NW. of Ulm. Lon. 10° 3' E. lat. 48° 36' N.

Gelsmer, town of Germany, in the principality of Hesse. Lon. 8° 57' E. lat. 51° 19' N.

Gelhausen, small imperial town of Weteravia, under the protection of the elector palatine, with a castle, seated on the Kintzig, 25 ms. E. of Hanau. Lon. 9° 15' E. lat. 50° 7' N.

Gemappe, village of Austria Hainault, 3 ms. W. by S. of Mons.

Gemblours, town of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, in Brabant, on the Orneau, 22 ms. SE. of Brussels. Lon. 4° 51' E. lat. 50° 57' N.

Geminiani, *St.* town of Tuscany, in the Florentino, seated on a mountain, in which is a mine of Vitriol, 25 ms. SSW. of Florence.

Gemmingen, town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 30 ms. E. of Philippsburgh. Lon. $9^{\circ} 13'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 6'$ N.

Gemund, imperial town of Suabia, with a manufacture of chaplets or beads, which are sent to distant countries. It was taken by the French in August 1796; and is seated on the Reims, 30 ms. N. by W. of Ulm. Lon. $9^{\circ} 46'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 48'$ N.

Gemund, town of Westphalia, in the dutchy of Juliers, seated on the Roer, 24 ms. SW. of Cologne. Lon. $6^{\circ} 48'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 38'$ N.

Gemund, town of Upper Austria, remarkable for its salt works; seated to the N. of a lake of the same name, on the river Draun, 20 ms. SSW. of Linz.

Genap, town of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Brabant, on the Dyle, 15 ms. SE. of Brussels. Lon. $4^{\circ} 40'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 40'$ N.

Genagantalet, psto. Chenango cty. N. Y.

Genez, or **Gennep**, town of Westphalia, subject to the king of Prussia, and seated on the Neers, 5 ms. SW. of Cleves. Lon. $5^{\circ} 48'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 42'$ N.

Genesee, pst. Livingston cty. N. Y., E. from Genesee river 29 ms. above Rochester, and by pstrd. 42 ms. W. from Canadaigua. Pop. 1820, 1598.

Genesee, river, rises in Potter cty. Penn., and flowing NNW. enters Alleghany cty. N. Y., and continuing that direction 30 ms., turns to NNE. 65 ms. through Alleghany, Livingston and Monroe cties., falls into Lake Ontario, 30 ms. NW. from Canadaigua, and by water, 10 ms. below Rochester. This stream is navigable for large boats 10 ms. to its falls at Rochester. Above the falls it is again navigable at high water to near Angelica, in Alleghany cty. The Grand Western Canal closes the Genesee at Rochester.

Genesee, cty. N. Y.; bounded S. by Alleghany and Cattaraugus, W. by Erie and Niagara, N. by Lake Ontario, and E. by Monroe and Livingston cties. Length 52 ms., width 26; area, 1356 sqms. The surface of this county with very partial exceptions is hilly. The soil is very varied in quality; but may in general be considered as productive in grain, fruits, and meadow grasses. The central part is a kind of table land, from which flow the sources of Buffalo and Tonawanta creeks to the W., and Black and Allen creek, branches of Genesee river, to the NE. The Grand Canal traverses the northern part of this cty. along the Ontario hills. Chief town Batavia. Pop. 1820, 58,693. Ctl. lat. 43° lon. W. C. $1^{\circ} 18'$ W.

Genesee, pst. Livingston cty. See **Genesee**.

Geneva, ancient, large, and populous town, capital of a republic of the same name, and a member of the Swiss confederacy, near the confines of France and Switzerland. It is seated on the most narrow part of a lake of the same name, where the Rhone issues in two large narrow channels, which soon after unite. This river divides the city into two unequal parts. Geneva, which lies partly in the plain on the borders of the lake, and partly on a gentle ascent, is irregularly built. It is the most populous town of Switzerland, containing 24,000 souls. Geneva is 40 ms. NE. of Chamberry, and 136 NW. of Turin. Lon. $6^{\circ} 5'$ E. lat. $46^{\circ} 12'$ N.

Geneva, Lake of ancient Leman, a magnificent expanse of water, in Switzerland, which, from the city of Geneva to Villeneuve, extends 54 ms. in length; and its breadth, in the widest part, is 12. It is in the shape of a crescent, of which Switzerland forms the concave, and Savoy the convex part.

Geneva, pst. Seneca tp. Ontario cty. N. Y., on the NW. margin of Seneca Lake. In this village is a bank, an academy, and several manufactures; 2 printing offices, and several places of public worship. The site is uncommonly fine, rising by gentle acclivity from the lake, and affording an elegant prospect of the lake and adjacent country. It is 16 ms. E. from Canadaigua, and 22 W. from Auburn. The pop. about 2,000. Lat. $42^{\circ} 54'$ N. lon. very near the meridian of W. C.

Geneva, tp. Ashtabula cty. Ohio, on Lake Erie. Pop. 1820, 315.

Geneva, pstv. Jennings cty. Ind., by pstrd. 54 ms. SSE. from Indianapolis.

Geneva. See **New Geneva**.

Genevieve. See **St. Genevieve**.

Genevois, dutchy of Savoy, of which Geneva and its territory were formerly a part. Annecy is the capital.

Gengenbach, town of Suabia, 10 ms. SE. of Strasburgh. Lon. $7^{\circ} 53'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 28'$ N.

Gengoux de Royal, St. town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire and late province of Burgundy, remarkable for its excellent wines. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, 17 ms. SW. of Chalons. Lon. $4^{\circ} 45'$ E. lat. $46^{\circ} 37'$ N.

Geniz, St. town of France, in the department of Aveiron, 24 ms. NE. of Rhodes. Lon. 3° E. lat. $44^{\circ} 35'$ N.

Genis, town of Savoy, on the Guier, 12 ms. W. of Chamberry. Lon. $5^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $45^{\circ} 40'$ N.

Genie Bridge, psto. Powhatan cty. Virg., 34 ms. W. from Richmond.

Genoa, formerly a republic of Italy, now a province of Sardinia; extending along that part of the Mediterranean called the Gulf of Genoa, 152 ms.; but its breadth is very unequal, being from 8 to 12 ms. Where it is not bounded by the sea, it is bordered from W. to E. by Piedmont, Montserrat, Milan, Placentia, Parma, Tuscany, and Lucca. It is populous, well cultivated, and fertile near the sea; but the inner parts are mountainous, and barren in several places, having neither trees nor grass upon them.

Genoa, ancient city of Italy, capital of the province of the same name. It is situated at the bottom of a little gulf, partly on the declivity of a pleasant hill; in consequence of which it appears to great advantage from the sea. It is defended on the land-side, by a double wall, which in circumference is about 6 ms. Genoa is 62 ms. SE. of Turin, and 225 NW. of Rome. Lon. $8^{\circ} 41'$ E. lat. $44^{\circ} 25'$ N.

Genoa, pst. Cayuga cty. N. Y., on the E. side of Cayuga Lake, 26 ms. S. from Auburn. Pop. 1820, 2585.

Genoa, pst. in the S. part of Delaware cty. Pop. 1820, 493.

George, Fort, strong and regular fortress of Stld., in Inverness-shire, on a peninsula running into the Murray-frith, and completely commands the entrance into the harbour of Inverness.

George Fort. See *Madras*.

George, Lake, lake of N. Y. It lies SW. of Lake Champlain, and is 35 ms. long but narrow. The adjacent country is mountainous. The scenery around this beautiful sheet of water is high, bold, and extremely romantic. Its vicinity is a favourite resort in summer of the visitants to Ballston and Saratoga Springs. It is about 33 long, with a mean width of about 2 ms.

George, lake of Florida, in N. lat. 29°, about 25 ms. long and 8 wide. This lake is a mere dilatation of St. John's river, and is generally surrounded by low marshy grounds. What land is of a sufficient height for cultivation is generally of the first rate quality. The timber, live oak, cabbage, palm, cypress, and pine.

George, *St.* one of the Azores. The inhabitants are employed in the cultivation of wheat. Pop. about 5000. Lon. 28° W. lat. 38° 39' N.

George, *St.* island of the U. S., in the strait of St. Mary, that forms the communication between lake Superior and lake Huron.

George del mina, *St.* best fort on the Gold Coast of Guinea, and the principal settlement of the Dutch in those parts. It is 30 ms. W. by S. of Cape Coast Castle. Lon. 22° W. lat. 5° 3' N.

George's, *St.* small island in the Gulf of Venice, lying to the S. of Venice, to which it is subject. Here is a benedictine monastery, whose church is one of the finest in Italy.

George's, *St.* largest of the Bermuda islands, in which is the town of St. George, the capital of all the islands. Lon. 65° 30' W. lat. 32° 45' N.

George's, *St.* island in the Gulf of Mexico, opposite the mouth of the Appalachicola. Lon. W. C. 7° 56' W. lat. 29° 30' N.

George's Key, *St.* small island of N. America, off the coast of Honduras. It is likewise called Cassina, or Cayo Cassina. By a convention in 1786, the English Logwood cutters were permitted to occupy this island.

George's, *psto.* St. Francis city. Misu., about 70 ms. a little W. of S. from St. Louis.

Georgetown, *pstv.* Franklin city. Ohio, on Darby creek, 13 ms. SW. from Columbus.

Georgetown, *pstv.* on the left bank of Ohio river, Beaver city. Penn., immediately above the Virg. line, 40 ms. WNW. from Pittsburg.

Georgetown, *pstv.* Mercer city. Penn.

Georgetown, *pstv.* Brown city. Ohio, on the road from West Union to Cincinnati, 40 ms. SE. by E. from the latter, 23 a little N. of W. from the former, and by pstrd. 107 ms. SSW. from Columbus.

Georgetown, *tp.* Lincoln city. Maine, on the left side of Kenebec river, at its month. Pop. 1820, 1165.

Georgetown, *tp.* and *pstv.* Madison city. N. Y. Pop. 1820, 824.

Georgetown, *pst.* and seat of justice, Sussex city. Del., on the dividing ground between the heads of Indian and Nanticoke rivers, 40 ms. from Dover. Lat. 38° 42' N. lon. W. C. 1° 37' E.

Georgetown, *pst.* and port of entry, D. C., 3 ms. W. from the Capitol. The site of Georgetown is an acclivity rising by a bold sweep from Potomac river, and Rock creek. It is the seat of a Roman Catholic college, which possesses two large buildings, a well chosen library of 7000 volumes, and about 150 students. This town is the mart of considerable commer-

cial business; its progressive population is shown by the following table.

Population in 1810.	
Free white males	1,678
do. do. females	1,557
All other persons except Indians not taxed	551
Slaves	1,162
Total population in 1810	4,948
Population in 1820.	
Free white males	2,475
do. do. females	2,465
Total whites	4,940
Free persons of colour, males	375
do. do. females	519
Slaves, males	7,110
do. females	816
Total population in 1820	7,360

Of these;	
Foreigners not naturalized	43
Engaged in Agriculture	19
do. in Manufactures	225
do. in Commerce	23
Population to the square mile, uncertain.	

Georgetown, *pstv.* Kent city. Md., on the left bank of Sassafras river, 65 ms. SW. from Philadelphia.

Georgetown, district of S. C.; bounded by the Atlantic Ocean SE., by Santee river or Charleston SW., by Williamsburg NW., and by Marion and Horry NE.; length 36, mean width 25 ms.; area 909 sqms. Surface generally level, and in part sandy or swampy. Soil of middling quality. Chief town, Georgetown. Pop. 1820, 17,603. Ctl. lat. 33° 30' N. lon. W. C. 2° 25' W.

Georgetown, *pstv.* seaport, and seat of justice, Georgetown district, S. C., on the point between Sampit creek and Black river, near the head of Winyan bay, 60 ms. NE. from Charleston. Lat. 33° 21' N. Pop. about 2000. It is well situated for a port of trade, the bar at the mouth of Pedee admitting vessels of 11 feet draught, and having the extensive country watered by the Great Pedee and its branches in the rear. It contains several places of public worship, a bank, and the ordinary buildings necessary for legal purposes.

Georgetown, village, Warren city. Geo., on the left side of Ogeechee river, 60 ms. from Savannah, and 35 above Louisville.

Georgetown, *pstv.* Beaver city. Penn.

Georgetown, *pst.* and seat of justice, Scott, Kent., on the left bank of North Elkhorn creek, 15 ms. E. from Frankfort. It contains a court house, bank, printing office, and several places of public worship. Lat. 38° 14' N. lon. W. C. 7° 28' W.

Georgetown, village, Harrison city. Ohio, 6 ms. SE. from Cadiz.

Georgetown, village, Dearborn city. Ind.

Georgetown, called by the Dutch *Stabroeck*, town of S. America, in Demarara, on the right bank of Demarara river. Lon. W. C. 19° E. lat. 6° 40' N. Pop. 9000.

Georgetown Cross Roads, *psto.* Kent city. Md., 3 ms. S. from Georgetown.

Georgia, country of Asia, called by the Persians, *Gurdistan*, or more correctly *Koordistan*, and by the Turks *Gurtschi*. It is one of the 7 Caucasian nations, in the countries between the Black sea and the Caspian, and comprehends the ancient Iberia and Colchis. It is bounded on the N. by Circassia, E. by Daghestan and Schirvan, S. by Armenia, and W. by Cuban, or the new Russian government of Caucasia. It is divided into 9 provinces. Of these, 5 form what is commonly called the kingdom of Georgia; and 4 the kingdom or principality of Imeritia. The last reigning prince ceded this country to Russia on his death, which happened in 1800. The hills of Georgia are covered with forests of oak, ash, beech, chesnuts, walnuts, and elms, encircled with vines, growing perfectly wild, but producing vast quantities of grapes, from which much wine and brandy are made. Cotton grows spontaneously, as well as the finest European fruit trees. Rice, wheat, millet, hemp, and flax, are raised on the plains, almost without culture. The valleys afford the finest pasturage, the rivers are full of fish, the mountains abound in minerals, and the climate is healthy. The rivers of Georgia, being fed by mountain torrents, are always either too rapid or too shallow for the purposes of navigation. The Georgians are christians of the Greek communion. The principal mountains are the Caucasus, separating it from Circassia.

Georgia, one of the U. S.; bounded SE. by the Atlantic Ocean, S. by Florida, W. by Al., N. by Ten., and NE. by S. C. Length 380 ms., mean width 150; area within a small fraction of 58,000 sqms., equal to 37,120,000 acres. Lying between lat. $30^{\circ} 22'$, and 35° N.

Of all the states of the U. S., Geo. presents the greatest diversity of climate, and of vegetable production, indigenous and exotic. Its mountainous northern extremity, rises into an elevation favourable to the cereal gramina, whilst its southern extremity on the branches of Appalachicola, St. Mary's, and Altamahah, have a climate sufficiently mild to permit the growth, and even profitable culture of the sugar cane, orange, olive, date, and lemon trees. Between those extremes, every valuable vegetable substance produced in the U. S., can be brought to perfection. From the much higher temperature of the seasons on the Atlantic coast, than those in the basin of the Mississippi, tender tropical vegetables are cultivated upwards of two degrees of latitude farther N. in the former than in the latter region. Sweet oranges are cultivated in Beaufort district, S. C. Lat. $32^{\circ} 20'$ N. This fruit ceases in Lou., at about lat. $30^{\circ} 10'$ N. Oranges are cultivated along the entire seaboard of Geo., as is the sugar cane. Cotton may, however, be considered as the staple commodity of the state.

Geo. is naturally divided into three zones, presenting very distinct and appropriate features. First, the almost flat, and in many places inundated sea border; the sand hill tract, between the sea border and the falls of the rivers; and lastly, the hilly and mountainous section above the falls. The first is marked by some very productive islands, but generally, by a marshy, or sterile pine wood soil, reaching 80 or 90 ms. inland. The second, or sand hill tract, inter-

persed with much very valuable river alluvion.

The third, the most extensive, most fertile, and much the most salubrious part of the state, reaches from the interior of the middle zone to the utmost limits of the state. On the latter, is cultivated in full perfection, all the grains of the U. S., rice excepted, and an indefinite variety of orchard and garden fruits, and other vegetables. Taken as a whole, this state produces, grain, sugar, cotton, tobacco, indigo, &c.

The interests of education have received their share of attention in Geo. An university has been planned and partially established, consisting of Franklin college, already in operation at Athens, and of an academy intended to be located in each city. The latter part of the design remains necessarily incomplete, though several academical establishments have been actually formed. Free schools were projected in 1817, and 200,000 dollars appropriated by the Legislature to carry the enlightened project into effect.

The state is judicially divided into four districts, southern, eastern, middle and western. Similar to other states of the U. S., the Legislature of Geo., consists of a Senate and House of Representatives; but elections are more than ordinarily frequent. The members of both houses are chosen annually by the respective cities. The governor is chosen biennially by the Legislature.

In point of commercial importance, Geo. from the value of her products, holds a high rank in 1817, her exports amounted to near 9,000,000 of dollars.

For local purposes, Geo. is subdivided in the following cities.

Pop. in 1820.

Appling	- - - -	1,264
Baldwin	- - - -	7,734
Bibb	- - - -	
Bryan	- - - -	3,02
Bullock	- - - -	2,57
Burke	- - - -	11,57
Camden	- - - -	4,34
Chatham	- - - -	14,73
Clark	- - - -	8,76
Columbia	- - - -	12,69
Crawford	- - - -	
De Kalb	- - - -	
Dooly	- - - -	
Early	- - - -	76
Effingham	- - - -	3,01
Elbert	- - - -	11,71
Emmanuel	- - - -	2,91
Fayette	- - - -	
Franklin	- - - -	9,0
Glynn	- - - -	3,4
Greene	- - - -	13,5
Gwinnett	- - - -	4,5
Habersham	- - - -	3,1
Hall	- - - -	5,0
Hancock	- - - -	12,7
Henry	- - - -	
Houston	- - - -	
Irwin	- - - -	4
Jackson	- - - -	8,5
Jasper	- - - -	14,5
Jefferson	- - - -	7,

Carried over 167,

	Brought over	167,254
Jones	-	16,560
Laurens	-	5,436
Liberty	-	6,695
Lincoln	-	6,458
M'Intosh	-	5,129
Madison	-	3,735
Montgomery	-	1,862
Monroe	-	-
Morgan	-	13,520
Newton	-	-
Oglethorpe	-	14,046
Pike	-	-
Pulaski	-	5,283
Putnam	-	15,475
Rabun	-	524
Richmond	-	8,608
Scriven	-	3,941
Tatnal	-	2,644
Telfair	-	2,104
Twiggs	-	10,640
Walton	-	4,192
Warren	-	10,630
Washington	-	10,627
Wayne	-	1,010
Wilkes	-	17,607
Wilkinson	-	6,992

340,972

Those cities, without an annexed pop. have been formed since 1820, or from some other cause, not included in the census of that year. The following tables exhibit the pop. of Geo. in 1820, as distributed over its three natural sections.

TABLE NO. I. MARITIME OR ALLUVIAL SECTION.

Counties.	Whites.	Free col'd. persons.	Slaves.	Total.	Area in sqms.	Pop. to the sqm.
Appling	1178	8	78	1264	4200	1.3
Bryan	759	24	2238	3021	420	7
Bullock	1877	4	697	2578	540	5
Burke	5673	83	5820	11576	960	12
Camden	2278	29	2035	4342	228	5
Chatham	4569	626	9542	14737	400	37
Early	-	-	-	768	3200	1.5
Effingham	1654	17	1347	3018	470	6
Emmanuel	2526	35	367	2928	1000	3
Glynn	643	15	2760	3418	400	8.5
Irwin	372	39	39	411	3360	1.8
Jefferson	3934	28	3096	7058	660	10.5
Laurens	3450	11	1975	5436	875	6
Liberty	1641	17	5037	6695	560	12
M'Intosh	1343	76	3715	5129	560	9
Montgomery	1165	1	703	1869	960	2
Pulaski	3237	25	2021	5283	490	10.5
Richmond	3667	110	4831	8608	364	21
Scriven	2090	18	1833	3941	750	5
Tatnall	2063	13	568	2644	1800	1.5
Telfair	1423	35	646	2104	1250	1.5
Twiggs	6968	17	3462	10447	400	26
Washington	6697	32	3898	10627	690	15
Wayne	671	6	333	1010	1000	1
Wilkinson	5516	13	1463	6992	480	14.5
Amount	64394	1223	58464	124964	26007	4.5

TABLE NO. II. CENTRAL OR HILLY SECTION.

Counties.	Whites.	Free col'd. persons.	Slaves.	Total.	Area in sqms.	Pop. to the sqm.
Baldwin	4622	68	3044	7734	810	9
Clarke	5285	21	3461	8767	230	38
Columbia	5213	62	7420	12695	576	22
Elbert	6629	-	5159	11788	800	14
Greene	6599	53	6937	13589	420	30
Hancock	5847	24	6863	12734	440	32
Jasper	9286	34	5494	14682	450	32.5
Jones	9940	80	7391	17411	420	41.5
Lincoln	3378	17	3063	6458	220	41.5
Madison	2826	2	904	3732	300	12
Morgan	7463	12	6045	13520	440	30.5
Oglethorpe	6703	5	7338	14046	440	32
Putnam	8208	26	7241	15475	360	43
Warren	6530	59	4041	10630	700	15
Wilkes	8195	56	9356	17607	484	33
Amount	96724	519	85825	181068	7090	25.5

TABLE NO. III. NORTH-WESTERN OR MOUNTAINOUS SECTION.

Counties.	Whites.	Free col'd. persons.	Slaves.	Total.	Area in sqms.	Pop. to the sqm.
Franklin	7240	26	1774	9040	940	9.5
Gwinnett	4050	1	538	4589	980	4.5
Habersham	2868	26	277	3171	480	10.5
Hall	4681	6	399	5086	480	10.5
Jackson	6346	12	1997	8355	500	16.5
Rabun	509	-	15	524	1000	0.5
Walton	3556	5	631	4192	550	7.5
Amount	29250	76	5631	34957	4930	7*

* Nearly.

TABLE NO. IV. SUMMARY.

Sections.	Whites.	Free col'd. persons.	Slaves.	Total.	Area in sqms.
Maritime, or alluvial sect.	64394	1223	58464	124964	26007
Cl. or hilly section.	96724	519	83825	181068	7090
Mountainous section.	29250	76	5631	34957	4930
Aggregate.	190368	1818	147920	349899	38027

Pop. to the sqm.--Maritime section 4 3-4; cl. or hilly do. 25; mountainous do. 7, nearly; aggregate 9, nearly.

In 1824, the pop. of Geo. had risen to 222,282 whites, and 170,618 people of colour; aggregate, 392,900. It now, 1826, probably exceeds 400,000.

The aggregate pop. of Geo. in 1820, in respect to employment, was subdivided as follows.

Persons engaged in Agriculture	-	97,231
Do. do. Manufactures	-	3,427
Do. do. Commerce	-	1,989
Georgia, gulf of the U. S., on the Pacific coast,		

between the continent and Quadra and Vancouver's island. It extends from Johnson's Straits to the Straits of John de Fuca.

Georgia, pst. of Franklin cy. Ver., situated on the E. side of Lake Champlain, about 5 ms. N. of Milton, containing 1800 inhabitants.

Georgia, *Southern*, island of the S. Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain Cook in 1775, and so named by him. It is 31 leagues long, and 10 in its greatest breadth. It seems to abound with bays and harbours, which the vast quantities of ice render inaccessible the greatest part of the year. The valleys were covered with snow; and the only vegetation observed, was a bladed grass, growing in tufts; wild burnet; and a plant, like moss, which sprung from the rocks. Not a stream of fresh water was to be seen on the whole coast. This island lies between $38^{\circ} 13'$ and $35^{\circ} 34'$ W. long. and $53^{\circ} 57'$ and $54^{\circ} 57'$ S. lat.

Geppling, town of Suabia, in Wirtemberg, on the river Wills, 25 ms. E. of Stutgard. Lon. $9^{\circ} 45'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 44'$ N.

Gera, town of Germany, in Misnia, with a handsome college, on the river Elster. Lon. $11^{\circ} 56'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 50'$ N.

Geraw, town of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, capital of a district of the same name, 10 ms. NW. of Darmstadt. Lon. $8^{\circ} 29'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 45'$ N.

Gerberoy, town of France, in the department of Oise, and late province of the Isle of France, 50 ms. N. by W. of Paris. Lon. $1^{\circ} 54'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 32'$ N.

Gerbes, *Gerbi*, or *Zerbi*, island on the coast of Tunis. It bears no other corn than barley; but has large quantities of figs, olives and grapes, which, when dried, form the principal trade. It depends on the dey of Tripoli. Lon. $10^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $33^{\circ} 56'$ N.

Gurbeyllers, town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorraine, on the Agen, 5 ms. from Luneville.

Gergenti, town of Sicily, near the river St. Blaize, 50 ms. S. of Palermo. Long. $13^{\circ} 24'$ E. lat. $47^{\circ} 24'$ N.

Gerisau, village of Switzerland on the N. side of the Lake of Schweiz, at the foot of the Rigi. It is a republic, the smallest in Europe. Its territory is 2 leagues in length and 1 in breadth, composed entirely of scattered houses and cottages, of a very neat and picturesque appearance. The inhabitants are computed at about 1200, and are much employed in preparing silk for the manufactures at Basle. This republic is under the protection of the cantons of Lucern, Uri, Schweiz, and Underwalden; and, in case of war, furnishes its quota of men. Gerisau is 12 ms. SW. of Schweiz.

Germain, *St.* town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise and late province of the Isle of France, on the Seine, near a forest, 10 ms. NW. of Paris. Lon. $2^{\circ} 15'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 52'$ N.

Germain's, *St.* borough of Eng., in Cornwall, near the sea, 10 ms. W. of Plymouth, and 224 W. by S. of London. Lon. $4^{\circ} 24'$ W. lat. $50^{\circ} 22'$ N.

Germain Laval, *St.* town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire, and late pro-

vince of Forez, remarkable for excellent wine. It is 225 SE. of Paris. Lon. $4^{\circ} 2'$ E. lat. $45^{\circ} 50'$ N.

German, pst. Chenango cy. N. Y., 18 ms. W. from Norwich. Pop. in 1820, 2675.

German, tp. Fayette cy. Penn., on Brown's creek, 6 ms. W. from Union. Pop. in 1820, 2379.

German, tp. Clarke cy. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 897.

German, tp. Montgomery cy. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 2079.

German, western tp. Dark cy. Ohio.

German, tp. Cape Girardeau cy. Misu.

German Coast, district of Lou., on both bank of the Mississippi river, above the parish of Orleans. See *St. Bernard*.

German Flats, pst. Herkimer cy. N. Y., c the level point between Mohawk river at West Canada creek. The tp. is named from the extensive alluvial bottoms of the Mohawk. Pop. in 1820, 2665.

Germanna, pstv. on Rapid Ann River, in t NE. angle of Orange cy. Virg., 72 ms. S. from W. C., and 81 N. from Richmond.

German Settlement, pstv. Preston cy. Vir 170 ms. a little N. of W. from W. C.

Germanstown, pst. Columbia cy. N. Y., Hudson river, 12 ms. below Hudson. Pop. 1820, 891.

Germanstown, pstv. Philadelphia cy. Pen commencing 6 ms., and extending along Reading road to Chesnut hill, 10 N. from Philadelphia. In this fine village is located Mc Airy college, a respectable literary institut

Germanstown, pstv. Fauquier cy. Virg. ms. from W. C.

Germanstown, pstv. Hyde cy. N. C., on N. side of Pamlico Sound, 30 ms. SE. by E. of Washington.

Germanstown, pstv. Stokes cy. N. C., on river, 100 ms. NW. from Raleigh.

Germanstown, village, nearly on the line between Bracken and Mason cties. Kent., 3 SE. from Cincinnati.

German, pst. Montgomery cy. Ohio, 1 SW. from Dayton. Pop. 1820, 2079.

German Ocean, that expanse of water bed by Germany and France S., by the B Islands W., a part of the northern Atlant and by Norway, Jutland, and a part of Gen E. See *North Sea*.

Germany, country of Europe, 650 r length, and 600 in breadth: bounded on by Hungary and Poland, N. by the Balt and Denmark, W. by the Netherland France, and S. by Switzerland and Italy 220,000 sqms. It contains a great many reign princes, who are independent of other; and lately there was a number of in towns, which were so many little republic the whole of them formed a great confec governed by political laws, at the head of was an emperor, whose power in the col body, or diet, was not directive, but exe The western Roman empire, which had nated in the year 475, in the person of tulus, the last Roman emperor, and wh succeeded by the reign of the Huns, the goths, and the Lombards, was reviv Charlemagne, king of France, on Christi

in the year 800. This prince being then at Rome, pope Leo III. crowned him emperor, in St. Peter's church; and Nicephorus, who was then emperor of the E., consented to this coronation. After the death of Charlemagne, and of Louis le Debonnaire, his son and successor, the empire was divided between the four sons of the latter. Lothario, the first, was emperor; Pepin was king of Aquitaine; Lewis king of Germany; and Charles le Chauve, king of France. This partition was the source of incessant feuds. The French kept the empire under eight emperors, till the year 912, when Lewis III, the last prince of the line of Charlemagne, died without issue male. Conrad, count of Franconia, the son-in-law of Lewis, was then elected emperor. Thus the empire went to the Germans, and became elective; for it had been hereditary under the French emperors. The emperor was chosen by the princes, the lords, and the deputies of cities till the year 1239, when the number of the electors was reduced to seven; one more was added in 1649, and another in 1692; these nine electors continued to the year 1798, when, in consequence of the alterations made in the constitution of the empire, under the influence of France and Russia, they became ten in number; namely, the elector and archbishop of Ratisbon, the elector and king of Bohemia, (the then emperor,) the elector of Bavaria, the elector of Saxony, the elector of Brandenburg, (king of Prussia,) the elector of Hanover, (king of England,) the elector of Wurtzburg, (late grand duke of Tuscany,) the elector of Wirtemberg, the elector of Baden, and the elector of Hesse. Rodolphus, count of Hapsburg, was elected emperor in 1273. He is the head of the house of Austria, which is descended from the same stock as the house of Lorrain, reunited to it in the person of Francis I., father of the two late emperors, Joseph and Leopold. On the death of Charles VI. of Austria, in 1740, an emperor was chosen from the house of Bavaria, by the name of Charles VII. On the death of this prince, in 1745, the above-mentioned Francis, grand duke of Tuscany, was elected emperor; whose grandson, Francis II., enjoyed the dignity of emperor of Germany till 1806, when he formally resigned the title and office. At the close of the Saxon race, in 1024, the prerogatives of the emperor were very considerable; but, in 1437, they were reduced to the right of conferring all dignities and titles, except the privilege of being a state of the empire; of granting dispensations with respect to the age of majority; of erecting cities, and conferring the privilege of coining money; of calling the meetings of the diet, and presiding in them. But after all there was not a foot of land annexed to this title; for, ever since the reign of Charles IV., the emperors depended entirely on their hereditary dominions, as the only source of their power, and even of their subsistence. To prevent the calamities of a contested election, a king of the Romans was often chosen in the lifetime of the emperor, on whose death he succeeded to the imperial dignity of course. The emperor (always elected and crowned at Frankfurt on the Maine) assumed the title of august, and pre-

tended to be successor to the emperors of Rome. Although he was chief of the empire, the supreme authority resided in the diet, which was composed of three colleges; the college of electors, the college of princes, and the college of imperial towns. The diet had the power of making peace or war, of settling general impositions, and of regulating all the important affairs of the empire; but the decisions had not the force of law till the emperor gave his consent. When a war was determined on, every prince contributed his quota of men and money, as valued in the matriculation roll; though as an elector or prince he might espouse a different side from that of the diet. All the sovereigns of Germany have an absolute authority in their own dominions, and can lay taxes, levy troops, and make alliances, provided they did not prejudice the empire. They determine all civil causes definitely, unless in some particular cases, in which an appeal may be made. These appeals were to two courts, called the Imperial Chamber, at Wetzlar; and the Aulic Council, at Vienna. The three principal religions are, the Roman Catholic, the Lutheran, and the Calvinists; but Christians of all denominations are tolerated, and there is a multitude of Jews in all the great towns. The principal rivers of Germany are the Danube, Rhine, Elbe, Weser, Maine, and Oder. Germany was divided into nine circles, namely, Austria, Bavaria, Suabia, Franconia, Upper and Lower Rhine, Westphalia, and Upper and Lower Saxony: each of these includes several other states; and Bohemia, Moravia, Lusatia, and Silesia are not comprised in the ten circles. Germany lately contained six archbishoprics and thirty-eight bishoprics; but this hierarchy was thrown into confusion by the secularizations in 1798, and is not yet restored to order: the archbishop of Ratisbon is primate and metropolitan of all Germany; the see of Mentz having been moved to Ratisbon. No country has undergone such a variety of changes for the last twenty years as Germany. This account must be considered as what Germany was previous to the year 1806; after which time, in consequence of the formation of the Confederation of the Rhine, the emperor Francis II., resigned his office as emperor of Germany, which dissolved that ancient constitution. And therefore, that confederation may now be considered as abolished. By the confederation of 1815, Germany was new modelled, and now stands as follows: A permanent diet is formed, and holds its sessions at Frankfurt on the Maine.—The states which are entitled to representation in that body are the following:

	Population.
Austrian Germany, - - -	9,482,000
Prussian Germany, - - -	7,923,000
Bavaria, - - -	3,560,000
Wirtemberg, - - -	1,395,000
Hanover, - - -	1,305,000
Saxony, - - -	1,200,000
Baden, grand dutchy, - - -	1,000,000
Hesse Damstadt, - - -	620,000
Hesse Cassel, - - -	520,000

Carried over, 27,005,000

	Brought over,	27,003,000
Holstein and Lunenburg,	- -	360,000
Luxamburg,	- -	214,000
Mecklenburg Schwerin,	- -	358,000
Brunswick,	- -	210,000
Nassau,	- -	303,000
		<hr/> 28,450,000

The 6 large states have 4 votes in the general diet; Baden, Hesse Darmstadt, Hesse Cassel, Holstein and Lunenburg, and Brunswick, have each 3, and the residue two votes.

The following have each one vote, Saxe Weimar, Saxe Gotha, Saxe-Cobourg, Saxe-Meinungen, Saxe-Hildburghausen, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Oldenburg, Anhalt Bernburg, Anhalt Dessau, Anhalt-Köthen, Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt, Schwartzburg-Sonderhausen, Hohenzollern-Heckingen, Lichtenstein, Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, Waldeck, Reuss-Greiz, Reuss-Lobenstein, Hesse Homberg, Schaumburg-Lippe, Lippe, Lippe-Deimold; and the four free towns of Lubeck, Frankfurt on the Maine, Bremen, and Hamburg.

Taken collectively, these minor states have a population of 1,621,000; which added to 28,450,000, yields 30,071,000, as the entire population of Germany.

Many features of the ancient constitution have been revived. In ordinary concerns, the smaller states are divided into six classes, each class having one vote. The larger states have also each one vote in the discussion of questions of general import; or in the passage of fundamental laws, the diet is resolved into a general assembly and each state votes in its single capacity, as we have noticed. The military contingent, more nominal than real, is fixed in peace to 120,000, and in war to upwards of 300,000. The respective revenues of the German states are also in most instances too uncertain and capricious to admit exact specification. No people apply themselves more closely to their studies than the Germans; and the Hebrew is no where so generally learnt, or better understood. Printing is most extensively encouraged; every man of letters is an author; they multiply books without number; thousands of suppositions and disputations are annually published, with which they overstock the fairs of Frankfurt and Leipsic; for no man can be a graduate in the universities who has not published one disputation at least. The language of Germany is a dialect of the Teutonic, which succeeded that called the Celtic. Vienna is the principal city.

Germany, SE. tp. of Adams cy. Penn., on the heads of the Monocacy and Conewago creeks. Pop. 1820, 172.

Germany, village, Shade tp. Somerset cy. Penn., on the head waters of Shade creek, 20 ms. NE. from Somerset.

Gernersheim, town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, situated near the Rhine, 5 ms. W. of Philippsburg. This is one of the cities of Germany appropriated as a barrier fortress, and 266,400 dollars voted by the diet for the augmentation of its works.

Gerrardstown, pstr. Berkeley cy. Virg., 18 ms. N. from Winchester.

Gerry, tp. Chataaugue cy. N.Y. Pop. 1820, 947.

Gerry, tp. Worcester cy. Mass. See *Phillipston*.

Gers, department of France, in which are comprehended the late provinces of Gascony and Armagnac.

Gertrudenburg, town, kingdom of the Netherlands, in Brabant; situated at the E. extremity of the Biesboch lakes, which are formed by the Maese, and make a good harbour. It is 10 ms. N. of Breda. Lon. 4° 52' E. lat. 52° 44' N.

Gerumenhi, ancient town of Portugal, in Alentejo, on a hill, near the river Guadiana, 18 ms. below Badajoz.

Gestrike, or *Gestricia*, province of Sweden, bounded on the N. by Helsingia, on the E. by the Gulf of Bothnia, on the S. by Upland, and on the W. by Dalecarlia.

Gettysburg, pstr., borough, and seat of justice in Adams' cy. Penn., 28 ms. SW. of Yorktown, the capital of the cy. and 115 westward of Philadelphia, between Rock and Marsh creeks, branches of Monocacy, on a fine elevated site, with a fertile well cultivated surrounding country.

Gevaudan, territory of Languedoc, in France, bounded on the N. by Auvergne, on the W. by Rouergue, on the S. by the Cevennes, and on the E. by Velay. It is a mountainous hilly country; and now forms the department of Lozere.

Gever, or *Gower*. See *Goar*, St.

Gex, town of France, in the department of Aine, and late province of Bresse, seated at the foot of Mount St. Claude, between the Rhone, the lake of Geneva, and Switzerland. It produces excellent cheese; and is 10 ms. NW. of Geneva. Lon. 6° 1' E. lat. 46° 20' N.

Geyzers, hot springs in Iceland, flowing from the base of a mountain called the Laugerfell. The perpendicular elevation of the Laugerfell, according to Sir John Stanley, is only 310 feet, but remarkable as rising from a morass, and from being entirely isolated. The Geyzers are not regular flowing fountains, but in form of wells; the water is ejected with great force by jets, as the French more expressively describe, by *elancement*. The basin or well of the Grand Geyser, is 51 feet in diameter, and whatever may produce the projectile force, the power must be very great, as the volume from such an opening, is thrown, at intervals upwards of 100 feet high.

Gezira, town of Diarbeck, in an island formed by the Tigris, 70 ms. NW. of Monsul. Lon. 40° 50' E. 36° 36' N.

Ghanah, or *Ghinnah*, town of the empire of Cashna, in Africa. It is seated between a lake and the river Niger. It is 90 ms. NE. of the city of Cashna, and 208 S. of Agadez. Lon. 13° 12' E. lat. 15° 55' N.

Ghants. See *Gants*.

Ghants, passages or gates, has in the Sanscrit, exactly the same meaning as Gaps used in the U. S. The Delaware Water, and Wind Gaps, the Lehigh Water, and Wind Gaps, and all other similar mountain passes, would be designated "*Ghants*," in Indostan. This term has, however, been transferred to two long chains of mountains in Southern Indostan, known as the Western and Eastern Ghauts.

The Western Ghauts extend from Cape Comorin, lat. 8° N. to the Taptee river, N. lat. 21°.

or through 13° of lat. The direction a little W. of N. Length between 900 and 1000 ms., with a probable elevation of from 1000 to 4000 feet above the level of the ocean. A narrow strip of about 70 ms. wide, between this chain and the Indian Ocean constitutes the Malabar coast. The Western Ghauts, is at no point broken by rivers, but from its eastern slopes flow the sources of the Cavery, the Kistna, and the Godavery, which traversing Indostan, and piercing the Eastern Ghauts, are lost in the Bay of Bengal, on the Coromandel coast.

The Eastern Ghauts, more rugged and broken than the western chain, commence at N. lat. 11° , separating Mysore from the Carnatic, and ranging NNE. about 800 ms., are terminated towards the sources of the Nerbuddah. Where the Eastern Ghauts form the boundary between the Circars and the province of Berar, they are almost impassable, and only one pass, that of Salar Ghaut, admits horses or carriages. The general component rock is granite, rising in threatening walls to the clouds, in naked and sterile majesty. The native name of the Eastern Ghauts is Ellacooda.

Ghent, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands. It is seated on four navigable rivers, the Scheldt, the Iys, the Leire, and the Moore, which run through the city. The city is cut by many canals, which divide it into 26 isles, and over the canals are 300 bridges. It has also two navigable canals; the one to Sasivan Ghent, the other to Bruges and Ostend, the last of which was destroyed in 1798, by the British. It is 26 ms. NW. of Brussels. Lon. $3^{\circ} 49'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 3'$ N.

Ghent, pstv. Gallatin cy. Kent., opposite Ve-ray, 65 ms. by water below Cincinnati.

Ghergong, city of Asia, capital of the kingdom of Assam. It is seated on the Degoo, near its conflux with the Burrampooter, 400 ms. NE. of Calcutta. Lon. $93^{\circ} 15'$ E. lat. $25^{\circ} 55'$ N.

Gheriah, town of Hindoostan, on that part of the W. side called the Pirate Coast. It was lately the capital and principal port of Angria. It is 295 ms. S. by E. of Bombay. Lon. $73^{\circ} 8'$ E. lat. $17^{\circ} 59'$ N.

Ghilan, province of Persia, on the SW. side of the Caspian Sea; supposed to be the Hyrcania of the ancients. It is very agreeably situated, having the sea on one side, and high mountains on the other; and there is no entering it, but through narrow passes which may be easily defended. Resht is the capital.

Ghilan, St. town of France, in the department of the North, and late province of French Hainault, seated on the Haina, 5 ms. W. of Mons. Lon. $3^{\circ} 53'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 28'$ N.

Ghizni, town of Hindoostan Proper, formerly the capital of an extensive empire of the same name. It is termed the *second Medina*, owing to the great number of illustrious persons interred here. Lon. $68^{\circ} 20'$ E. lat. $16^{\circ} 12'$ N.

Gholsonville, pstv. Brunswick cy. Virg. 77 ms. SSW. from Richmond.

Giaur Keni, village of Asiatic Turkey, at the mouth of the Hellespont, on the site of the ancient city Sigaeum, and is sometimes pronounced and written Yeni-Cher.

Gibraltar, town of Spain in Andalusia, near a mountain of the same name, formerly called

Calpe, which with Abyla, on the opposite shore of Africa, were called the pillars of Hercules. Tarick, a general of the Moors, built a fortress here, which he called Gibel Tarick, that is Mount Tarick. Since that time, a town has been built at the foot of this rock, which is strongly fortified. It was formerly thought to be impregnable; but, in 1704, it was taken by the confederate fleet, commanded by Sir George Rooke; and has ever since continued in the hands of the English. The strait of Gibraltar is 24 ms. in length, and 15 in breadth, and a strong current always runs through it from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean. Gibraltar is 25 ms. N. from Ceuta, and 45 SE. from Cadiz. Lon. $5^{\circ} 17'$ W. lat. $36^{\circ} 6'$ N.

Gibson, tp. and psto. Clearfield cy. Penn.

Gibson, pstv. Susquehanna cy. Penn.

Gibson, one of the western cties. of Tenn. the particular situation and boundaries uncertain.

Gibson, C. H. and psto. Gibson cy. Tenn. by pstrd. 117 ms. from Murfreesboro.

Gidconville, pstv. Bedford cy. Tenn. 47 ms. southward from Murfreesboro.

Gien, town of France, in the department of Loiret, and late province of Orleansnois, seated on the Loire, 76 ms. SE. of Paris. Lon. $2^{\circ} 43'$ E. lat. $47^{\circ} 34'$ N.

Gienzor, town of Barbary, in Tripoli, 10 ms. from the town of Tripoli.

Gierace, town of Naples in Calabria Ulteriore, seated on a mountain, near the sea, 32 ms. NE. of Reggio. Lon. $16^{\circ} 40'$ E. lat. $38^{\circ} 13'$ N.

Giesen, town of Germany, in the landgraviate of Hesse Cassel, with a university. It is seated on the Lohm, 16 ms. WSW. of Marburg. Lon. $8^{\circ} 41'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Giga, small island on the W. coast of Sild. between the isle of Skye, and the peninsula of Cantyre, in Argyleshire, in which cy. it is included. The inhabitants annually export considerable quantities of grain.

Giglio, small island on the coast of Tuscany, making part of the state of Sienna, and is 15 ms. W. of Porto Hercole. Lon. $11^{\circ} 16'$ E. lat. $42^{\circ} 1'$ N.

Gilbertsville, pstv. on Butternut branch of Unadilla river, 12 ms. SE. by E. from Norwich, and by pstrd. 100 ms. a little S. of W. from Albany.

Gilboa, pstv. on Schoharie river, in the southern angle of Schoharie cy. N. Y., and by pstrd. 58 ms. SW. from Albany.

Gilead, pstv. N. from the Androscoggin river, and in the western part of Oxford cy. Maine, 90 ms. NW. from Portland.

Giles, C. H. and psto. Giles cy. Virg. by pstrd. 272 ms. W. from Richmond.

Giles, cy. Virg., bounded SW. by Tazewell, NW. by Cabell and Kenhawa, NE. by Kenhawa river, or Greenbriar and Monroe, and SE. by Montgomery; length 75 ms., mean width 30; area 1900 sqms.; surface extremely broken, soil generally sterile. Chief town, Parisburg. Pop. 1820, 4522. Ctl. lat. $37^{\circ} 37'$ N. lon. W. C. $4^{\circ} 0'$ W.

Giles, C. H. and psto. Giles cy. Virg., by pstrd. 272 ms. W. from Richmond.

Giles, cy. W. Ten., bounded by Alabama S., Lawrence W., Murray N., and Lincoln E.;

length 30 ms., mean width 20.; area 600 sqms. It is chiefly situated in the valley of Richland branch of Elk river. Surface undulating and soil fertile. Staple, cotton. Pop. 1820, 12,558. Ctl. lat. 35° 12' N. lon. W. C. 10° W.

Gill, pst. Franklin city. Mass., W. off Connecticut river. Pop. 800.

Gilmanton, pst. Strafford city. N. H., 18 ms. NE. from Concord. The village is alternately with Rochester, the seat of justice for the city. Pop. 1820, 3527.

Gilmanton Iron Works, psto. Strafford city. N. H., 27 ms. N. E. from Concord.

Gilmanton, Lower, village, Gilmanton tp. Strafford city. N. Hampshire.

Gilmanton Upper Parish, psto. Strafford city. N. H., 22 ms. NNE. from Concord.

Gilolo, large island, with a town of the same name, in the Archipelago of the Moluccas. It does not produce any fine spices, though it lies near the Spice Islands, but much rice; the inhabitants are fierce and cruel. It is seated under the line. Lon. 130° E.

Gilsum, tp. Cheshire city. N. H., 48 ms. SW. by W. from Concord. Pop. 1820, 601.

Gingen, free imperial town of Suabia, 16 ms. N. of Ulm. Lon. 10° 13' E. lat. 48° 49' N.

Gingee, large and populous town on the coast of Coromandel. It is strong both by art and nature, being seated on a mountain, whose top is divided into three points. It is 33 ms. W. of Pondicherry. Lon. 79° 25' E. lat. 11° 42' N.

Giodda, or *Giddah*, seaport on the W. coast of Arabia, on the Red Sea. See *Judda*.

Giovannuzzo, town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, seated on a mountain, near the sea, 10 ms. NW. of Bari. Lon. 16° 50' E. lat. 41° 26' N.

Gierat, large town of Persia, in Kerman, whose trade consists in wheat and dates. Lon. 57° 55' E. lat. 27° 30' N.

Gironde, department of France, which includes part of the late province of Guienne.

Gironna, ancient and strong town of Spain, in Catalonia, on a hill, on the side of the river Onhal. Lon. 2° 52' E. lat. 42° N.

Giron, St. town of France, in the department of Arriege, and late province of Cousreans, seated on the Sarat, 3 ms. S. of St. Lisier. Lon. 1° 16' E. lat. 42° 53' N.

Girvan, village of Stld. in Ayrshire, at the mouth of a river of the same name, almost opposite the rock of Ailsa. Here are some manufactures, particularly in the tanning of leather, and the making of shoes and boots. It is 16 ms. S. by W. of Ayr.

Gisborough, town of Eng. in the N. riding of Yorkshire. It is noted for being the first place where alum was made, as it was formerly for its abbey. It is 4 ms. from the mouth of the Tees, 22 NW. of Whitby, and 247 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0° 55' W. lat. 54° 35' N.

Giborn, town of Eng. in the W. riding of Yorkshire. Lon. 2° 22' W. lat. 53° 55' N.

Gisors, town of France, in the department of Eure, and late province of Normandy, seated on the Ept, 28 ms. SE. of Rouen. Lon. 1° 43' E. lat. 49° 15' N.

Givet, fortified town in the bishopric of Liege, divided in two by the river Maese, 21 ms. SW. of Namur. Lon. 4° 34' E. lat. 50° 13' N.

Givira, town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated

on a lake of the same name, 8 ms. from Ang-hierra.

Gula, strong town of Upper Hungary, on the frontiers of Transylvania, on the Kereszhan, 30 ms. SW. of Great Waradin. Lon. 20° 40' E. lat. 46° 40' N.

Guliana, town of Sicily, on a craggy rock, 12 ms. NNE. of Xacca, and 30 SSW. of Palermo.

Giustandel, large town of Macedonia, near Lake Ochrida, 60 ms. SE. of Durazzo. Lon. 20° 36' E. lat. 41° 40' N.

Glaciers, name given to some very extensive fields of ice among the Alps of Switzerland. These glaciers may be divided into two sorts: the first occupying the deep valleys situated in the bosom of the Alps, and termed by the natives, the Valley of Ice, but which Mr. Coxé distinguishes by the name of Lower Glaciers; the second, which cloth the summits and sides of the mountains, he calls the Upper Glaciers.

Gladden's Grove, psto. Fairfield district, S. C., 31 ms. N. from Columbia.

Glady Creek Cross Roads, psto. Randolph city. Virg., 60 ms. SE. from Clarksburg, and by pstrd. 223 ms. W. from W. C.

Glamorganshire, city. of S. Wales, 48 ms. long, and 26 broad; bounded on the N. by Carmarthenshire and Brecknockshire, on the E. by Monmouthshire, and on the S. and W. by the Bristol Channel. It lies in the diocese of Landaff; contains 10 hundreds, one city, 8 market-towns, and 118 parishes, and sends two members to parliament. Pop. 1801, 71,525, in 1811, 85,067, and in 1821, 101,737.

Glandfordbridge, or *Brigg*, town of Eng. in Lincolnshire, 23 ms. N. of Lincoln, and 156 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0° 23' W. lat. 53° 35' N.

Glarus, canton of Switzerland, bounded on the E. by the Grisons, on the S. by the same, the canton of Uri, and that of Schweiz, and on the N. by the river Linth. It is a mountainous country, and the chief trade is in cattle, cheese, and butter.

Glanus, large town of Switzerland, capital of a canton of the same name, and seated on the river Linth, 32 ms. SE. of Zurich. The streets are large, and the houses kept in good repair. Lon. 9° 1' E. lat. 46° 56' N.

Glasgow, large and populous city of Stld., in Lanarkshire. From its extent, beauty, regularity, and modern improvements, it is undoubtedly the second, if not the first city in North Britain. The university, instituted in 1450, is constantly increasing in reputation. At present it consists of a chancellor, rector, dean of faculty, a principal, and 16 professors, of which, one is for law, 4 for theology, 5 for the study of medicine and subjects connected therewith, and the others for the faculty of arts. It has lately been greatly enriched in the mathematical department, by the library of the late celebrated Dr. Robert Simpson, author of the translation of Euclid, and has received an important addition, by a collection of rare books and manuscripts, in every department of science, but particularly in medicine, bequeathed by the late Dr. William Hunter, who has also left his extensive museum to the university of Glasgow. Besides the anatomical preparations, the museum, for which an elegant building has been

erected, contains the collection of shells, corals, insects, and fossils, made by the late Dr. Pothergill, and a cabinet of medals and coins, ancient and modern, the most complete of the kind in Europe. The observatory is well fitted up, and supplied with the most improved instruments for the use of the professor of practical astronomy. Glasgow has a considerable foreign trade, and its numerous manufactures, particularly of muslin, cotton, calico, coarse woollen cloth, porcelain, glass, the refining of sugar, and the tanning of leather, are carried on to a great extent. Glasgow was originally one parish, but is now, for the benefit of the poor and ease of ministers, divided into eight, with as many churches, besides three chapels of ease. The population of Glasgow, with its suburbs and dependencies, amounted in 1811, to 108,000. It is seated on the N. side of the Clyde, over which are two stone bridges. The river is navigable for vessels of 8 feet water, as far as the bridge, but large vessels stop at Port Glasgow, or Greenock, to unload. It has also the advantage of two canals, beside the Great canal that joins the Clyde to the Forth. Glasgow is 44 ms. W. of Edinburgh, and 60 SW. of Perth. Lon. 4° 30' W. lat. 55° 50' N.

Glasgow, pstv. and seat of justice, Barren city. Kent., about 91 ms. NE. from Nashville, in Tennessee, and 126 SW. from Lexington. N. lat. 37° 1', lon. W. C. 8° 46' W.

Glasgow's Store, pstv. Granville city. N. C., 52 ms. N. from Raleigh.

Glasborough, pstv. Gloucester city. N. J., 20 ms. nearly E. from Philadelphia.

Glastonbury, town of Eng. in Somersetshire, 6 ms. SW. of Wells, and 129 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2° 40' W. lat. 51° 8' N.

Glastonbury, pst. Hartford city. Conn. on the E. side of Connecticut river, about 5 ms. SE. of the city of Hartford. Pop. 1820, 3114.

Glastonbury, tp. Bennington city. Ver. 9 ms. NE. from Bennington.

Glatz, city of Germany, seated between Silesia, Bohemia, and Moravia, and surrounded by mountains, which render it very difficult of access. It is 38 ms. long, and 23 broad. It has mines of coal, copper, and iron, good quarries of marble and stone, and fine springs of mineral waters. In 1724, it was ceded to the king of Prussia, by the queen of Hungary.

Glatz, city of Bohemia, and capital of a city. of the same name. It is situated at the foot of the mountains which divide that kingdom from Silesia, near the river Neisse. On the top of the hill is an ancient castle; and the Prussians have not only greatly augmented and improved it, but have built a new citadel. It has been frequently besieged and taken. It is 48 ms. SSE. of Breslaw, and 82 ENE. of Prague. Lon. 16° 50' E. lat. 50° 25' N.

Glencoe, *Vale of*, valley in Stld., near the head of Loch Etive, in Argyleshire, noted for the cruel massacre of its unsuspecting inhabitants in 1691. King William had published a proclamation, inviting the Highlanders who had been in arms for King James II. to accept a general amnesty before the 1st of January, on pain of military execution after that period. Alexander Macdonald, laird of Glencoe, on the last day of December, went to Fort William,

the governor of which referred him to a civil officer. This made it the first of January before he could reach Inverary, where he surrendered to the sheriff, who, however, accepted his submission, in consideration of his offer to surrender the day before. The laird having taken the oaths, returned to Glencoe, in full assurance of safety; notwithstanding which, he and his whole clan, were butchered, on the 15th of February, and the whole of that beautiful valley rendered a scene of massacre and desolation.

Glen Connell, pstv. Cambria city. Penn.

Glencroy, *Vale of*, wild and romantic tract, near the N.E. extremity of Loch Loung, in Argyleshire. The two ranges of mountains which overhang this valley, approach each other, and between these, the traveller is immured. Their stupendous height, and the roaring of numerous cataracts, that pour over their broken surface, produce an effect awfully sublime.

Glengary, city. U. C., bounded on the E. by the line that divides Upper from Lower Canada, on the S. by the river St. Lawrence, and on the W. by the tp. of Cornwall, running N. 24° W. until it intersects the Ottawa or Grand river, thence descending the said river, until it meets the divisional line aforesaid.

Glencue, town in Wigtownshire, seated on the river Luce, near its entrance into the bay of that name, 16 ms. W. by S. of Wigton.

Glenns, pstv. Gloucester city. Virginia.

Glenn's Falls, Hudson river, at Glenville. The river is here precipitated over a ledge of rocks, in a cataract, descending 28 feet in about 3 perches.

Glenn's Falls, pstv. on Hudson river, at Glenn's Falls, in the SE. angle of Warren city. N. Y., 3 ms. from Sandy Hill, and 50 N. from Albany.

Glenshee, *Spital of*, noted pass of the Grampian mountains, in Stld. a little S. of the point where the cities of Perth, Angus, and Aberdeen meet.

Glennville, pstv. Schenectady city. N. Y., 27 ms. NW. from Albany.

Glockner, one of the peaks of the mountains of Saltzburg, it rises on the confines of Saltzburg, Tyrol, and Carinthia, to the height of 12,760 feet. Lat. 47° 4' N. lon. 12° 51' E.

Glogau, town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name, and well fortified on the side of Poland. It is seated on the river Oder, 50 ms. NW. of Breslaw, and 115 NE. of Prague. Lon. 16° 13' E. lat. 51° 40' N.

Glomme, longest river of the province of Aggerhuys, in South Norway, which flows into the North sea, at Frederickstadt. It receives the river Worme, which issues from Lake Mioss. It is not navigable in any part of its course from this lake to Frederickstadt, its stream being intercepted by such frequent cataracts and shoals, as, in some places, to render it necessary to drag the trees, which are floated down, over the ground. At least 50,000 trees are annually floated by this river to Frederickstadt.

Gloucester, city of Eng. in Gloucestershire, on the E. side of the Severn, where by two streams, it makes the isle of Alney. Here is a good stone bridge over the river Severn, with a quay, wharfs, and custom house, but most of its

business is engrossed by Bristol. It is 24 ms. NE. of Bristol, and 106, W. by N. of London. Lon. 2° 16' W. lat. 51° 50' N.

Gloucester, city of Eng. 63 ms. in length, and 47 in breadth; bounded on the W. by Herefordshire and Monmouthshire, on the N. by Worcestershire, on the E. by Warwickshire and Oxfordshire, and on the S. by Wiltshire and Somersetshire. It contains 13 hundreds, 1 city, 27 market-towns, and 218 parishes. Pop. 1801, 250,809, in 1811, 286,514, and in 1821, 335,843.

Gloucester Bay, U. C. is the eastern extremity of lake Huron.

Gloucester Fort, or *Point au Pins*, U. C., the first point on the north shore in the narrows leading from lake Superior towards the falls of St. Mary.

Gloucester Township, U. C., in the city of Dundas, is the seventh township in ascending the Ottawa river; it lies eastward also of and adjoining the river Rideau.

Gloucester, maritime and pst. in Essex city. Mass., near Cape Ann, 14 ms. NE. of Beverly, and about 18 from Salem, and Marblehead. Pop. 1820, 6384. The village has one of the most extensive fishing ports in the U. S. Thatcher's island with two Light houses, forms a part of the township.

Gloucester, tp. Providence city. R. I., in the NW. corner of the state, having Mass. on the N., and Conn. on the W. Pop. 1820, 2504.

Gloucester, small village, Gloucester city. N. J., on the E. bank of the river Delaware, 4 ms. below Philadelphia. Pop. 1820, 2059.

Gloucester, city. N. J.; bounded by the Atlantic Ocean SE., Cape May, Cumberland, and Salem cities. SW., Delaware river NW., and by Burlington NE.; length 40, breadth 20 ms.; area 800 sqms. Surface level, and though the soil is sandy, tolerably productive. Chief towns, Woodbury, Gloucester, and Camden. Pop. 1820, 23,090. Ctl. lat. 39° 40', lon. W. C. 2° 10' E.

Gloucester, city. Virg.; bounded E. by Mock Jack bay, SE. and SW. by York river, NW. by King and Queen, and NE. by Middlesex and Mathews; length 20, mean width 16 ms.; area 320 sqms. Surface level, and soil of middling quality. Chief town, Gloucester. Pop. 1820, 9678. Ctl. lat. 37° 24' N. lon. W. C. 0° 32' E.

Gloucester, C. H. and psto. Gloucester city. Virg., 80 ms. E. from Richmond.

Gloucester Factory, establishment of the Hudson's bay Company, on a branch of Albany river. Lon. W. C. 10° W. lat. 51° 30' N.

Glover, tp. Orleans city. Ver., 35 ms. NNE. from Montpelier. Pop. 4000.

Gloydaborough, village Hampshire city. Virg.

Gluckstadt, town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein on the Elbe, near its mouth, 30 ms. NW. of Hamburg, and 55 N. of Bremen. Lon. 9° 15' E. lat. 53° 53' N.

Glynn, city of Geo., bounded by the Atlantic Ocean on the SE., Camden city. or Little St. Illa river SW., Wayne NW., and Alamatahah river or M'Intosh city. NE.; length 20, width 20 ms.; area 400 sqms. Surface level, and part marshy. Staples, cotton and sugar. Chief town, Brunswick. Pop. 1820, 3418. Ctl. lat. 51° 18', lon. W. C. 4° 42' W.

Gnadenhutten, pst. Tuscarawas city. Ohio; a Moravian settlement, planted with the pious view of propagating the Christian religion among the Indians, 50 ms. NE. from Zanesville.

Gnesna, city of Russia, in Great Poland, of which it is the capital. It was the first town built in the kingdom, and formerly more considerable than at present. It is 90 ms. N. by E. of Breslaw, and 125 W. of Warsaw. Lon. 17° 40' E. lat. 52° 28' N.

Goa, considerable city of Hindoostan, with a harbour on the coast of Malabar, in the Deccan. It is the capital of the Portuguese settlements in India, and the seat of a viceroy. It stands in an island, 22 ms. in length, and 6 in breadth, and the city built on the N. side of it, having the convenience of a fine river, capable of receiving ships of the greatest burden, where they lie within a mile of the town. It is 292 ms. S. by E. of Bombay. Lon. 73° 45' E. lat. 15° 28' N.

Goar, *St.*, or *Gower*, town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, subject to the landgrave of Hesse Cassel. It stands immediately under the stupendous rock of Rheinfels. It has a considerable commerce in wines and hides, and is 15 ms. SE. of Coblenz.

Goat Island, in the state of R. I., near the entrance of the harbour of Newport.

Goat Island, island, in Niagra river, forming a part of Erie city. N. Y.; it overhangs the falls and divides the water of Niagra river into two unequal portions.

Gaave, *Petit*, or *Hispaniola*, town of St. Domingo; in the Gonave channel, 20 ms. WSW. from Leogane. Lon. W. C. 4° 25' E. lat. 18° 25' N.

Gobcein, town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 18 ms. SE. of Phillipsburg. Lon. 8° 56' E. lat. 49° 6' N.

Gobin, *St.* See *Fere*.

Goch, town of Germany, in the dutchy of Cleves, seated on the Neers, 6 ms. S. of Cleves. Lon. 5° 52' E. lat. 51° 39' N.

Gociano, town of Sardinia, capital of a city. of the same name, with a castle, seated on the Thurse, 25 ms. E. of Alger.

Godalming, town of Eng. in Surry, on the Wye, where it divides into several streams, 4 ms. SW. of Guildford, and 54 of London. Lon. 0° 34' W. lat. 51° 13' N.

Godavery, or *Gonga Godowry*, river of the Deccan of Hindoostan, which has its source 90 ms. to the NE. of Bombay. After crossing Dowlatabad and Golconda, from W. to E., it runs to the SE., and receiving the Bain Gonga, about 90 ms. above the sea, besides many smaller rivers, separates into two principal channels at Rajamundry; and these subdividing again, form altogether several tide harbours, for vessels of moderate burden, such as Ingeram, Coringa, Yalam, Bandermalanka, and Narsapour.

Godmanchester, large village of Eng. in Huntingdonshire, parted from Huntingdon by the river Ouse.

Godwin Sands, famous sandbanks of Eng., off the coast of Kent, lying between the N. and S. Foreland, and as they run parallel with the coast for three leagues together, at about two leagues and a half distant from it, they give additional security to the Downs.

Goes, or *Ter Goes*, strong town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Zealand, and capital of the island of South Beveland. It communicates with the Scheldt by a canal, and is 20 ms. E. of Middleburg. Lon. $3^{\circ} 50'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 33'$ N.

Godofroi, fief of Buckingham co. L. C., on St. Lawrence river, between Roquetaillade and Becancour, 3 ms. above Three Rivers.

Godfrey's Ferry, psto. Marion district, S. C., by pstrd. 144 ms. E. from Columbia.

Goff's Mills, psto. Steuben co. N. Y., 299 ms. SSW. from Albany.

Goff's Corner, psto. Cumberland co. Maine, 34 ms. from Portland.

Goffstown, pst. Hillsborough co. N. H. The village is at Amoskeag falls, 15 ms. below Concord. Pop. 1820, 2173.

Gogra, or *Soorjew River*, large river which rises in Lake Lankee Dhe, in Thibet, in lat. $33^{\circ} 17'$ N., and forcing its way through a mountainous country, takes a SE. direction, and unites with the Ganges, above Chuprah, in the province of Bahar, after a comparative course of 600 ms.

Gohud, territory of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Agra; subject to a rajah, who is tributary to the Poonah Mahrattas. Gwalior is the capital.

Goiaz, one of the Capitanias of Brasil, chiefly between the rivers Araquaya and Tocantinas, bounded E. by Maranham, Bahia, and Minas Geraes, S. by St. Paul's, W. by Matogrosso, and NW. and N. by Grand Para. Chief town, Villa Boa.

Golanville, pstv. Caroline co. Virg., 92 ms. SSW. from W. C.

Golconda, country of the Deccan of Hindoostan, between the lower parts of the courses of Kistna and Godavery rivers, and the principal part of Dowlatabad. It was formerly called Tellingana, or Tilling, and is subject to the Nizam of the Deccan. It is most remarkable for its diamond mines, the most considerable in the world. Here are also mines of salt, fine iron for sword blades, and curious calicoes and ebintzes. Hydrabad or Bagnagur is the capital. It is doubted by Malte Brun, whether there ever were and diamond mines in Golconda.

Golconda, celebrated fortress, in a country of the same name, 6 ms. WNW. of Hydrabad, and joined to that city by a wall of communication.

Golcondo, pstv. and seat of justice, Pope co. Ill., on the Ohio river, 31 ms. above the mouth of Tennessee, and 50 ms. below the mouth of Wabash river.

Goldengrove, psto. Greenville district, S. C.

Goldberg, town of Silesia, in the dutchy of Lignitz, 36 ms. W. of Breslaw. Lon. $16^{\circ} 23'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 3'$ N.

Gold Coast, maritime country of Guinea, where the Europeans have several forts and settlements. It reaches from the Gold River, 12 ms. W. of Assine, and ends at the village of Ponni, 8 ms. E. of Acraw.

Golden Island, barren island at the mouth of the river or Gulf of Darien, where the Scots attempted to make a settlement in 1698. Lon. $77^{\circ} 10'$ W. lat. 9° N.

Goldingen, town of Courland, with a castle, seated on the Wela, 60 ms. W. of Mittau. Lon. $22^{\circ} 21'$ E. lat. $56^{\circ} 48'$ N.

Goldsborough, bay of Maine, separating the southwest angle of Washington, from the southeast angle of Hancock co.

Goldsborough, pst. Hancock co. Maine, on the E. side of Frenchman's bay, about 50 ms. from Castine. Pop. 1820, 560. Lat. $44^{\circ} 22'$ N. lon. W. C. $8^{\circ} 52'$ E.

Goleita, island of Africa, at the entrance of the bay of Tunis. It is 29 ms. N. of Tunis. Lon. $10^{\circ} 20'$ E. lat. $37^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Golnaw, town of Prussian Pomerania, seated on the Ilma, 18 ms. NE. of Stetin. Lon. $14^{\circ} 59'$ E. lat. $53^{\circ} 46'$ N.

Gombroon, considerable seaport of Persia, in Faraistan, called by the natives Bandar Abassi. It is seated in a bay of the strait of Ormus, 120 ms. SSE. of Kerman. Lon. $56^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $27^{\circ} 28'$ N.

Gomera, one of the Canary islands, between Ferro and Teneriffe. It has a town of the same name, with an excellent harbour, where the Spanish ships often take in refreshments. Here is corn sufficient to support the inhabitants, and one sugar-work, with great plenty of wine and fruits. Lon. $17^{\circ} 3'$ W. lat. $28^{\circ} 6'$ N.

Gonave, island, near that of Hispaniola, having St. Mark's Channel NE., and Gonave Channel SW. It is about 35 ms. long and 10 wide, with a town and harbour of the same name.

Goudar, metropolis of Abyssinia, situated on a hill of considerable height, and containing about 10,000 families in time of peace. It is 180 ms. SE. of Sennar. Lon. $37^{\circ} 33'$ E. lat. $12^{\circ} 34'$ N.

Gondagama, or *Gondlacomma*, river of the peninsula of Hindoostan, which rises near Combam, forms the nominal boundary of the Carnatic on the N., and falls into the bay of Bengal, at Mootapilly.

Gondrecourt, town of France, in the department of Meuse, and late dutchy of Bar, seated on the Orney, 20 ms. S. of St. Michael. Lon. $5^{\circ} 37'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Gondreville, town of France, in the department of Meurthe, and late province of Lorrain, with a castle and a magnificent hospital. It stands on a hill, on the river Moselle, 8 ms. from Nanci. Lon. $6^{\circ} 9'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 40'$ N.

Gonesse, town of France in the department of Seine and Oise, and late province of the Isle of France, remarkable for the goodness of its bread, which is brought twice a week to Paris. It is the birthplace of king Philip Augustus, and is seated on the Crould, 10 ms. NE. of Paris. Lon. $2^{\circ} 10'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 58'$ N.

Gonga, town of Romania, seated near the sea of Marmora, 37 ms. NE. of Galipoli. Lon. $37^{\circ} 31'$ E. lat. $40^{\circ} 53'$ N.

Gonjah, kingdom of Africa, between the coast of Guinea on the S. and Tombuctoo on the N., supposed by major Rennel to be the Conche of M. d'Anville. Gonjah, the capital, is 870 ms. W. by S. of Cashna. Lon. $6^{\circ} 10'$ W. lat. $13^{\circ} 20'$ N.

Goochland, co. of Virg.; bounded by James river, or Powhatan and Cumberland coes. S. and SW., Fluvanna NW., Louisa and Hanover NE., and Henrico SE.; length 28, mean width 12 ms.; area 336 sqms. Surface moderately hilly, and soil tolerably productive. Chief town, Madensville. Pop. 1820, 10,007.

Goochland, C. H. and psto. Goochland cty., 30 ms. W. by N. from Richmond.

Goodwoman's river, falls into Missouri from the left, 190 ms. above the mouth of the latter.

Good Hope. See *Cape of Good Hope*.

Goodwin Sands. See *Godwin Sands*.

Goodwinsville, pstv. Dinwiddie cty. Virg.

Goemty, river of Hindoostan Proper, which rises in the Rohilla Country, and flowing SE. by Lucknow and Jionpour, falls into the Ganges, a little below Benares.

Goosepond, psto. Oglethorpe cty. Geor., 86 ms. NNE. from Milledgeville.

Gooty, or *Gutti*, strong fortress in the peninsula of Hindoostan, formerly the seat of government of a Mahratta prince, and now subject to the British. It is seated on the Pennar, 25 ms. S. by E. of Adoni. Lon. $77^{\circ} 35'$ E. lat. $15^{\circ} 15'$ N.

Gorcum, town of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Holland, which carries on a considerable trade in cheese and butter. It is seated at the junction of the Linghe with the Waal, 12 ms. E. of Dort, and 32 S. of Amsterdam. Lon. $4^{\circ} 51'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 51'$ N.

Gordon's Ferry, psto. Hickman cty. Ten.

Gordonville, pstv. Orange cty. Virg., at the foot of the South Mountain, 45 ms. SW. by W. from Fredericksburg.

Gordonville, pstv. Smith cty. Ten., 6 ms. from Carthage, and 56 NNE. from Murfreesborough.

Gore, tp. land of the state, Penobscot cty. Maine. Pop. 1820, 37.

Goree, small island of Africa, near Cape de Verd, subject to the French. It is barren, but of great importance on account of its good trade. Lon. $17^{\circ} 25'$ W. lat. $14^{\circ} 40'$ N.

Goree, capital of an island of the same name, in Holland, 8 ms. SSW. of Briel. Lon. $4^{\circ} 20'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 44'$ N.

Gores Island, barren and uninhabited island in the North Pacific Ocean, so named by captain Cook, who discovered it in 1778. Cape Upright, the SE. extremity, is in lon. $172^{\circ} 50'$ W. lat. $60^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Gorgona, island of Italy, in the sea of Tuscan, 8 ms. in circumference, remarkable for the large quantity of anchovies taken near it. Lon. $10^{\circ} 8'$ E. lat. $43^{\circ} 22'$ N.

Gorgona, island in the South Pacific Ocean, 12 ms. W. of the coast of Peru. It is high land, very woody, and some of the trees are proper for masts. It is 10 ms. in circumference, and has several rivulets of excellent water. Lon. $77^{\circ} 50'$ W. lat. $3^{\circ} 20'$ S.

Gorgontua, remarkable high rock on the N. shore of Lake Superior, lying at a small distance, and southerly of the point which forms Michipicoten Bay, to the southward and eastward; the rock is hollow, with an opening into it.

Gorham, pstv. Cumberland cty. Maine. Pop. in 1820, 2795. The village is 9 ms. NW. from Portland.

Gorham, pst. Ontario cty. N. Y. Pop. 1820, 5991. The village is 10 ms. W. from Geneva.

Goritz, capital of a cty. of the same name, in the dutchy of Carniola on the Lisonzo, 16 ms. NE. of Aquileia. Lon. $13^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $46^{\circ} 20'$ N.

Gortitz, strong town of Germany, in Upper Lusatia, on the river Neisse, 55 ms. E. of Dresden. Lon. $15^{\circ} 40'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Gorze, town of France, in the department of Moselle and late province of Lorraine. It had a rich abbey, previous to the revolution, and is seated on a hill, 8 ms. SW. of Metz.

Gosfield, tp. Essex cty. U. C., on lake Erie, W. from Mersea.

Goshen, pst. Cheshire cty. N. H., 30 ms. W. from Concord. Pop. 1820, 687.

Goshen, tp. of Addison cty. Ver. 33 ms. SW. from Montpelier. Pop. 100.

Goshen, pst. Litchfield cty. Conn., 7 ms. W. from Lichfield, and 38 NW. from the city of Hartford. Pop. 1820, 1586.

Goshen, pst. Hampshire cty. Mass., between Worthington and Conway, about 90 ms. westward from Boston. Pop. 1820, 632.

Goshen, pst. Orange cty. N. Y., famous for excellent cheese, distant 60 ms. NW. from the city of N. Y., and 112 S. of Albany. Pop. 1820, 344]. The cty. courts are held alternately at the village of Goshen and at Newberg.

Goshen, pstv. Cape May. N. J. by pstrd. 104 ms. S. from Trenton.

Goshen, West, tp. of Chester cty. Penn., about 5 ms. E. from Downingstown, on some of the creeks of Brandywine, and the heads of Chester creeks. Pop. 1820, 1309, including the borough of West-Chester. Chief town West Chester.

Goshen, village Loudon cty. Virg., on the road from Washington to Winchester, 35 ms. from Washington.

Goshen, pstv. Lincoln cty. Geor., about 40 ms. above Augusta.

Goshen, tp. of Tuscarawas cty. Ohio, in which stands New Philadelphia, seat of justice for the cty. Pop. 1820, 604, including New Philadelphia.

Goshen, tp. Columbiana cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 492.

Goshen, tp. Belmont cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 1416.

Goshen, tp. Champaign cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 911.

Goshen, pst. Clemont cty. Ohio, 18 ms. NW. from Williamsburg. Pop. 1820, 755.

Goshen, tp. of St. Clair cty. Ill. Pop. 2000.

Goshen Hill, psto. Spartanburg, S. C.

Goshen Mills, psto. on Seneca creek, Montgomery cty. Md., by pstrd. 32 ms. NW. from W. C.

Goslar, ancient, free, and imperial city of Lower Saxony, in the territory of Brunswick, seated at the foot of a mountain, near the river Cose. It is 28 ms. S. of Brunswick. Lon. $10^{\circ} 42'$ E. lat. $52^{\circ} 28'$ N.

Gosport, fortified town of Eng. in Hampshire, on the W. side of the Harbour of Portsmouth, over which is a ferry. It is 78 ms. SW. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 3'$ W. lat. $50^{\circ} 49'$ E.

Gostynen, or *Gostavin*, town of Poland, in the palatinate of Rava 36 ms. NE. of Rava. Lon. $20^{\circ} 40'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 54'$ N.

Gotha, town of Upper Saxony, capital of a dutchy of the same name, 18 ms. W. of Erfurt. Lon. $10^{\circ} 52'$ E. lat. 51° N.

Gotha, river of Sweden, which issues from Lake Wenner, and falls into the North Sea, at Gotheburg. The fine canal of Trohhattan opens the navigation of lake Wenner by the Gotha, to Gotheburg.

Gothard, St. one of the highest mountains of

Switzerland, in the canton of Uri. It is 9075 feet above the sea, and 22 ms. S. of Altorf. Though not the highest mountain, it is deemed the principal summit of the Helvetic Alps; for in its vicinity rise the rivers Tesino, Aar, Reuss, and Rhine, which flow hence in every direction.

Gotheburg, or *Gothenborg*, city of Sweden, capital of West Gothland, seated at the mouth of the Gotha, which forms an excellent harbour: the best situate for foreign trade of any in the kingdom, as it lies on the Categat. It is 180 ms. SW. of Orebro. Lon. $11^{\circ} 39'$ E. lat. $57^{\circ} 42'$ N.

Gothland, one of the five general divisions of Sweden; bounded on the N. by Sweden Proper, E. and S. by the Baltic, and W. by the Sound, the German Ocean, and Norway. This country is inhabited by a nation celebrated for their excursions and invasions of other countries, which had its origin from Getæ, or Tartars of the Crimea. The Goths had kings of their own till 1132, when they were united to Sweden. It includes nine provinces and the isles of Gothland and Oeland.

Gothland, island of Sweden, in the Baltic, 70 ms. from N. to S., and 25 in its greatest breadth. From its form and situation it has obtained the name of the *Eye of the Baltic*. The soil is fertile, and remarkable for an excellent breed of sheep. Here are fine woods of oak and pine, quarries of excellent stone, and very good limestone. Wisby is the capital.

Gothland, East, province of Sweden, in the division of Gothland, between the Baltic on the E., and lake Wetter on the W. 80 ms. long and 70 broad. The soil is fertile, and produces abundance of all sorts of grain. It has fine orchards, pastures, lakes, and rivers, forests of oak and birch, iron-mines, and quarries of stone and marble. The chief town is Nordkoping.

Gothland, West, province of Sweden in the division of Gothland, between the lakes Wetter and Wenner, 30 ms. long and from 25 to 70 broad. The soil and produce are similar to East Gothland. The chief town is Gottheburg.

Gottesburg, town of Silesia, where great quantities of worsted stockings are knit, 16 ms. SW. of Schweidnitz.

Gottingen, city of Lower Saxony, in the dutchy of Brunswick. Here George II. of Great Britain founded a university, which has acquired a very distinguished reputation; and it contains one of the most capital libraries in Europe. The university of Gottingen, is amongst the most respectable literary institutions that has ever been formed. Regular professorships are established on every subject which constitute education of the most enlightened of mankind. The number of students rarely falls short of 1000, sent from every part of Europe. The library exceeds 200,000 volumes. There are also many other literary institutions, and a commandery of the Teutonic order. The woollen manufactures are the principal support of the inhabitants. It is seated on the Lein, 58 ms. S. of Hanover. Lon. $9^{\circ} 53'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 32'$ N.

Gottingen, province of Hanover, including the city of Gottingen, and the principalities of

Grubenhagen, Hohenstein, and Elbingeroda, with the bailiwicks of Plesse, and Gleichen.

Gotto, group of islands forming a part of the great group of Japan. The Guttos lie between N. lat. 31° and 33° , and between the meridians 127° and 128° E. lon., they are but imperfectly known.

Gottorp, town of Denmark, in the dutchy of Sleswick, capital of the dutchy of Holstein Gottorp, seated at the bottom of an arm of the sea, called the Sley, 4 ms. WSW. of Sleswick. Lon. $9^{\circ} 26'$ E. lat. $54^{\circ} 36'$ N.

Gottisberg, town of Silesia, in the dutchy of Schweidnitz, remarkable for its silver mines.

Gouda, or *Turgow*, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Holland, on the Issel, 8 ms. NE. of Rotterdam. Lon. $4^{\circ} 41'$ E. lat. $52^{\circ} 2'$ N.

Gondhurst, town of Eng. in Kent, 12 ms. SW. of Maidstone, and 44 SE. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 3'$ N.

Governolo, town of Italy, in the Mantuan, seated on the Mincluib, 12 ms. SE. of Mantua. Lon. $10^{\circ} 56'$ E. lat. $45^{\circ} 4'$ N.

Gouldsborough, bay and pstv. Hancock cty. Maine. See *Goldsborough*.

Gourra, or *Gura*, town of Poland, in the palatinate of Masovia, belonging to the bishop of Posenia. Lon. $21^{\circ} 50'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 1'$ N.

Gordon, town of France, in the department of Lot, and late province of Querci, 18 ms. NW. of Cahors. Lon. $1^{\circ} 24'$ E. lat. $45^{\circ} 43'$ N.

Goupe, Riviere de, stream of L. C., falling into the N. side of St. Lawrence, 45 ms. below Quebec.

Gouverneur, tp. St. Lawrence cty. N. Y., on Oswegatchie river.

Gouverneur, pstv. in Gouverneur tp. St. Lawrence cty. N. Y., 30 ms. S. from Ogdensburg, and 50 NE. from Sackett's Harbor.

Gournay, town of France, now in the department of Lower Seine lately in the province of Normandy, remarkable for its fine butter. It is seated on the Epte, 52 ms. NW. of Paris. Lon. $0^{\circ} 36'$ W. lat. $49^{\circ} 32'$ N.

Gowrock, town in Renfresshire, on a bay of the Frith of Clyde, with a copper mine in its neighbourhood, lately shut up.

Gowdey's Store, pstv. Union district, S. C., by pstvd. 95 ms. NW. from Columbia.

Gowensville, pstv. Greenville district, S. C., 121 ms. NW. from Columbia.

Gower, peninsular extremity of Glamorgan-shire, in Wales, to the W. of the bay of Swansea. It has very lofty limestone cliffs next the sea, whence large quantities of lime are exported to the English counties across the Bristol Channel. The coast abounds with oysters. The land is a fertile tract of arable and pasture.

Gower, or *Gever*. See *Goar*, St.

Gowran, borough and pst. of Ireland, in the cty. of Kilkenny. Lon. $7^{\circ} 0'$ E. lat. $52^{\circ} 34'$ N.

Gowrie, *Carse of*, a fertile tract of country in Perthshire Stld. remarkable for the fine crops produced there.

Gozzie, or *Gozee*, island of the Mediterranean, to the S. of the isle of Candia, 12 ms. from Fort Selino.

Gozzo, fortified island of the Mediterranean, 5 ms. NW. of Malta, and belonging to the knights of that island.

Graaf Reynet, Eastern District of the colony N n

of the Cape of Good Hope; extending from Stellenbooh.

Grabow, town of Lower Saxony, in the dutchy of Mecklenburg, 18 ms. S. of Schwerin. Lon. $11^{\circ} 44'$ E. lat. $53^{\circ} 26'$ N.

Gracem, pstv. Frederick city. Md.

Graciosa, one of the Azores, or Western Islands. It contains about 300 inhabitants, and produces wheat, wine, butter, and cheese. Lon. $27^{\circ} 58'$ W. lat. $39^{\circ} 2'$ N.

Graciosa, rocky, barren, uninhabited island, one of the Canaries, to the N. of Lancerota. It is three ms. long, and two broad.

Gradista, town of Slavonia, on the frontiers of Croatia, on the Save, 20 ms. SW. of Posa. Lon. $18^{\circ} 39'$ E. lat. $45^{\circ} 21'$ N.

Gradiska, strong town of Germany in the city of Goritz, seated on the Lisonzo, 15 ms. SE. of Udina. Lon. $13^{\circ} 14'$ E. lat. $46^{\circ} 6'$ N.

Grado, town of Italy, in a small island of the same name, on the coast of Venetian Friuli, 50 ms. E. by N. of Venice. Lon. $13^{\circ} 10'$ E. lat. $45^{\circ} 46'$ N.

Grafton, village of Eng. in Northamptonshire, between Stony Stratford and Northampton.

Grafton, city of N. H., bounded by Connecticut river, or Vermont NW. and N.; Coos NE. Stafford SE.; and Hillsborough and Cheshire S.; length 55 ms., mean width 28; area 1540 sqms. Surface broken, hilly, and part mountainous. Soil where arable, productive in grain and pasturage. Chief town Haverhill. Pop. 1820, 32,989. N. lat. 44° and lon. from W. C. $5\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E. intersect in this city.

Grafton, tp. Grafton city. N. H., 20 ms. SE. from Dartmouth college, and 29 NW. from Salisbury. Pop. 1094.

Grafton, pst. Worcester city. Mass., about 45 ms. SW. from Boston. Pop. 1820, 1154.

Grafton, pst. Windham city. Ver., 22 ms. S. from Windsor. Pop. 1820, 1500.

Grafton, pst. Rensselaer city. N. Y., 12 ms. E. from Troy. Pop. 1820, 1611.

Graham's Bridge, pst. Richmond city. N. C., 93 ms. SW. from Raleigh.

Graham's Station, pst. Meigs city. Ohio, by pstrd. 109 ms. SE. from Columbus.

Graham's Store, pst. Albemarle city. Virg.

Grainger, city. Ten., between Clinch and Holston rivers; bounded by Jefferson SE., Knox SW., Claiborne NW., and Hawkins NE.; length 30 ms., mean width 12; area 360 sqms. Surface hilly, and soil sterile, except along the margin of the streams. Chief town Rutledge. Pop. 1820, 7650. Ctl. lat. $36^{\circ} 15'$ N. lon. W. C. $6^{\circ} 40'$ W.

Grammont, town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, and late province of Limosin. It is 15 ms. NE. of Limoges. Lon. $1^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $46^{\circ} 1'$ N.

Grampion Hills, chain of high mountains in Stld., running from E. to W., nearly the whole breadth of the kingdom. They take their name from the Mons Grampius of Tacitus, whence Gaius waited the approach of Agricola, and where the battle was fought so fatal to the brave Caledonians.

Grampound, borough of Eng., in Cornwall. It has a considerable manufacture of gloves, and is seated on the Valles, 40 ms. SW. of

Launceston, and 244 W. by S. of London. Lon. $4^{\circ} 49'$ W. lat. $50^{\circ} 22'$ N.

Gram, town of Lower Hungary, on the Danube, 87 ms. E. by S. of Vienna. Lon. $18^{\circ} 6'$ E. lat. $47^{\circ} 46'$ N.

Granada, province (formerly a kingdom) of Spain, bounded on the N. and W. by Andalusia, on the E. by Murcia, and on S. by the Mediterranean Sea. It is 175 ms. in length, and 75 in breadth. Though a mountainous country, the soil is good. This province has the highest mountain in Europe, SW. from Mount Blanc, the Muley Hassan, rising to 11,250 feet.

Granada, city of Spain, capital of the province of Granada, with an archbishop's see, and a University. It is built on four hills, and divided into four parts. In one part is the palace of the kings of Spain, and an ancient palace of the Moorish kings; the Alhambra, with so many rooms that it is like a labyrinth. In the third is the University; the fourth has nothing considerable; but all the public buildings are magnificent. It is seated near the confluence of the Oro with Xenil, 125 ms. SW. of Murcia, and 225 S. of Madrid. Lon. $3^{\circ} 30'$ W. lat. $37^{\circ} 8'$ N.

Granada, island in the West Indies, the principal of the Grenadines; situated in lon. W. C. $5^{\circ} 40'$ E., and between $11^{\circ} 55'$ and $12^{\circ} 23'$ N. lat. It is the last of the Windward Caribbees, and 30 leagues NW. of Tobago. The chief port called Lewis, is on the W. side, in the middle of a large bay, with a sandy bottom, and is very spacious.

Granada, town of N. America, in the province of Nicaragua, seated on the Lake Nicaragua. The inhabitants carry on a great trade, by means of the lake, which communicates with the Atlantic Ocean. It is 54 ms. SE. of Leon. Lon. W. C. $8^{\circ} 46'$ W. lat. $12^{\circ} 5'$ N.

Granada, New, extensive country in S. America, denominated by the Spaniards the new kingdom of Granada. It now forms part of the republic of Colombia, and contains the departments of Boyacca, Cundinamarca, Cauca, and Magdalena. See Colombia.

New Granada was conquered by the Spaniards in 1536. It is so far elevated above the level of the sea, that though it approaches almost to the equator, the climate is remarkably temperate. The fertility of its valleys is not inferior to that of the richest districts in America; and its higher grounds yield gold and precious stones of various kinds. Its towns are populous and flourishing. The capital is Santa Fe de Bogota.

Granby, tp. of Bedford and Richelieu cities. L. C., on the river a la Tortue, 45 ms. ESE. from Montreal.

Granby, tp. Essex city. Ver. The village is on the head of Moose river, on the road from Guildhall to Brownington, 50 ms. NE. from Montpelier.

Granby, pst. Hampshire city. Mass., about 85 ms. W. of Boston. Pop. 1820, 1066.

Granby, pst. Hartford city. Conn.; joining Mass. in the N., and bounded in the W., by the Popponotuck mountain. The village is situated about 20 ms. NW. from Hartford. Pop. 1820, 3012.

Granby, pst. Oswego cty. N. Y., on Oswego river. Pop. 1820, 555.

Granby, village, Lexington district of S. C., on the right bank of Congaree river, about 2 ms. below Columbia. Granby is at the head of navigation; a bridge has been there erected over the Congaree.

Grand Anse, or *Jerimic*, seaport of Hayti, or Hispaniola, on the SW. peninsula. Lon. W. C. 2° 55' E. lat. 18° 15' N.

Grand Caillou, island on the coast of Lou., near the southern extremity of the Cape, between the Atchafalaya and Lafourche rivers.

Grand Cairo. See *Cairo*.

Grand Gosier, low and small island, a little W. of N. from the mouth of the Mississippi, lying between Breton island and the S. end of the Chandeleurs. Lat. 29° 31' N. lon. W. C. 12° 15' W.

Grand Isle, NW. cty. of Ver., formed by the peninsula of Alberg, and S. and N. Hero, with several smaller islands in Lake Champlain. Area about 90 sqms. Chief town North Hero. Pop. 1820, 3527. Ctl. lat. 34° 47' N. lon. W. C. 4° E.

Grand Isle, pstv. Grand Isle cty. Ver., 77 ms. NW. from Montpellier.

Grand Isle, island in Niagara river, and in Erie cty. N. Y., about 6 ms. long, and 5 ms. wide where broadest, and contains about 11,000 acres. Surface rising by a gentle acclivity, and soil generally good. Grand Island has become the property of a company of Jews. A new city to be called Ararat is projected on the E. side of the island, and is thus announced in the public prints, Sept. 1825. (*Nat. Int. Sept. 6th*, 1825.) "It is thus that the corner stone of the Hebrew city of Ararat will be laid, at Grand Isle, about the 15th or 18th inst. with masonic and military ceremonies. The city will be erected facing the mouth of the Grand Canal; a ferry being authorized by law from Tonewanto to Grand Island, will facilitate the intercourse." The corner stone of Ararat, was laid as announced.

Grand Lick, pstv. Campbell cty. Kent., 76 ms. NE. from Frankfort, and 20 SSE. from Cincinnati.

Grand Manan, island of Washington cty. Maine, opposite Passamaquoddy bay. Lon. W. C. 10° 17' E. lat. 44° 48' N.

Grand Para, Capitania General of Brasil, and as to extent, an empire in itself; extending from E. to W., from the mouth of the river Turisana lon. W. C. 31° 40' E., to the river Javari lon. W. C. 5° E., upwards of 1800 ms., and with a mean width of 700 ms.; area 1,260,000 sqms. Over these wide spread regions, lying between lat. 4° N. and 12° S., the Amazon and its numerous confluent, carry their vast volumes from the interior to the Atlantic ocean. The greatest part of Grand Para is yet in the hands of the native tribes, the European settlements being few, far separated and confined in either pop. or extent.

Grand Para, the capital of the capitania of the same name, is on the right bank of the Tocantinas. It is composed of two contiguous towns, Grand Para and Belem. Pop. 20,000. Lat. 1° 30' S.

Grand Prairie, pstv. Opelousas, Lou., about

20 ms. NW. from St. Landré, and 221 ms. NW. from New Orleans.

Grand-Pre, town of France in the department of Ardennes, and late province of Champagne, seated on the Ayre, 32 ms. E. of Rheims. Lon. 4° 55' E. lat. 49° 21' N.

Grand Pre, seigniory, St. Maurice cty. L. C., on Lake St. Peter, 18 ms. W. from Three rivers. It extends from the lake between the Seigniories of Riviere du Loup, and Grosbois or Machiche.

Grandon. See *Fairport*.

Grande, river of western Africa, not yet well explored, but as delineated by Arrow-smith, rises about 150 ms. eastward from Sierra Leone, N. lat. 8° Flowing thence NW. 300 ms., parallel to the opposite coast of the Atlantic Ocean, and also to the Gambia river, it turns W. 200 ms., enters the Atlantic at N. lat. 11° W. lon. 14°.

Grand River, of Ohio, rises in Trumbull cty. and flowing about 10 ms. nearly N., enters Ashtabula cty. and continuing N. about 20 ms., turns nearly at right angles and enters Geauga cty., in which it falls into Lake Erie at Fairport, after an entire comparative course of 50 ms. See *Painesville* and *Fairport*.

Grand River, or *Nipigon River*, U. C., falls into Lake Superior from the N., a little E., opposite Keweenaw point.

Grand River, or *Rio Grande de St. Pedro*. See *Rio Grande de St. Pedro*, of Banda Oriental.

Grand. See *Ottawa River*.

Grand Traverse, group of islands in Lake Michigan, opposite to the mouth of Green bay.

Grand View, NE. tp. Washington cty. Ohio, so called from an extensive view upon the Ohio river, 30 ms. above Marietta. Pop. 1820, 351.

Grandville, village Monongalia cty. Virg., on Duncard's creek, 12 ms. NW. from Morgantown.

Grand Rio, fine river of Brasil, in Minaes Geraes, flows NE. and falls into the Atlantic Ocean, in lat. 15° 25' S., after an entire comparative course of 350 ms.

Grange, La, cape of St. Domingo, on the N. side, NE. from the mouth of Yaqui de St. Jago river. Lon. W. C. 5° 25' E. lat. 19° 54' N.

Granger, cty. E. Ten. See *Grainger*.

Granger, tp. on Lake Erie, and on the W. side of Rocky river, in Cuyahoga cty. Ohio, 7 ms. W. from Cleveland. Pop. 1820, uncertain.

Granger, tp. Medina cty. Ohio, immediately E. from the tp. of Medina. Pop. 1820, 217.

Granic, or *Granicus*, small river of Natolia, which has its source in Mount Ida, near the ruins of ancient Troy, and falls into the sea of Marmora, to the E. of Lampfaco. It is now the Ousvola.

Granitza, town of European Turkey, near the Gulf of Corinth, between Livadia and Thebes.

Grant, cty. Kent., bounded by Owen S., Galatin W., Boone N., and Pendleton E.; length 20 ms., mean width 13; area 260 sqms. Surface hilly and soil of middling quality. Pop. 1820, 1805. Ctl. lat. 38° 40' N. lon. W. C. 7° 40' W.

Granson, town of Switzerland in the Pays de Vaud, capital of a bailiwick of the same name with a castle. Lon. 6° 30' E. lat. 46° 50'

Grantham, borough of Eng., in Lincolnshire, on the Witham, 20 ms. S. by W. of Lincoln, and 110 N. by W. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 56' W.$ lat. $52^{\circ} 59' N.$

Grantham, tp. Buckingham cty. L. C., on the left bank of St. Francis river, 25 ms. S. from Three Rivers.

Grantham, tp. in the cty. of Lincoln, U. C., lies W. of Newark, and fronting Lake Ontario.

Grantley's, psto. Culpepper cty. Virg., 59 ms. SW. from W. C.

Grantsick, psto. Campbell cty. Kent., 76 ms. NNE. from Frankfort.

Grantsville, pstv. Greene cty. Geo., 52 ms. NNE. from Milledgeville.

Granville, seaport of France, in the department of the Channel, and late province of Normandy, partly seated on a rock, and partly on a plain. It is 15 ms. S. by E. of Coutances, and 185 W. of Paris. Lon. $1^{\circ} 32' W.$ lat. $48^{\circ} 50' N.$

Granville, tp. Anapolis cty. Nova Scotia, near the mouth of Anapolis river.

Granville, seigniory Cornwallis cty. L. C., on the S. side of St. Lawrence, 80 ms. NE. from Quebec.

Granville, and *Lachenaye*, seigniory Cornwallis cty. L. C., on the S. side of St. Lawrence bay, 90 ms. below Quebec.

Granville, pst. Hamden cty. Mass., 14 ms. W. of Springfield. Pop. 1820, 1643.

Granville, pst. Washington cty. N. Y.; on the line which divides this state from Ver., and 60 ms. NNE. from Albany. Pop. 1820, 3727.

Granville, flourishing pst. Licking cty. Ohio, in the middle fork of Licking river, 32 ms. W. from Zanesville, 26 NE. from Lancaster, and 26 E. by N. from Columbus. Pop. 1820, 1472. Lon. $5^{\circ} 33' W.$ lat. $40^{\circ} 5' N.$

Granville, cty. N. C., bounded N. by Virg., E. by Warren and Franklin cties., S. by Wake, and W. by Orange and Person; length 30 ms., mean width 23; area 690 sqms. Surface hilly, though not very broken, soil generally pro-tive. Chief town Oxford. Pop. 1820, 18,216. Ctl. lat. See *Oxford*.

Granville, pstv. Monongahela cty. Virg., 329 ms. NW. from W. C.

Grasse, town of France, now in the department of Var, lately in the province of Provence, seated on an eminence, 15 ms. W. of Nice. Lon. $6^{\circ} 56' E.$ lat. $43^{\circ} 39' N.$

Grasse, town of France, in the department of Ande, and late province of Languedoc, seated on the river Othieu, at the foot of the mountains of Courbiere, 18 ms. SE. of Carcas-sonne.

Grasse, Baye de, on the N. shore of Lake Ontario, lies to the eastward of Point aux Chevaux.

Grasse, river St. Lawrence cty. N. Y., rises in the SE. part of the cty. and curving to the W., N. and NE., falls into St. Lawrence river, between St. Regis and Long Sant rapids, after a comparative course of about 100 ms. This stream and the Oswegatchie, are united by a natural canal, 15 ms. SE. from Ogdensburg.

Grassy Creek, psto. Pendleton cty. Kent., 38 ms. NW. from Frankfort.

Grasty's Store, psto. Pittsylvania cty. Virg., 177 ms. SW. from W. C.

Grateley, village of Eng., in Hampshire, on the SE. side of Quarley Hill, on the road from Andover to Salisbury.

Gratis, pstv. Prebble cty. Ohio, by pstrd. 53 ms. SW. by W. from Columbus.

Gratz, town of Germany, capital of Stiria, with a University. It is seated on the Muehr, 100 ms. SW. of Vienna. Lon. $15^{\circ} 50' E.$ lat. $47^{\circ} 4' N.$

Gratz, pstv. Dauphin cty. Penn.

Graudentz, town of Poland in the palatinate of Culm, on the Vistula, 30 ms. N. of Thorn, and 110 NW. of Warsaw. Lon. $18^{\circ} 52' E.$ lat. $53^{\circ} 36' N.$

Gravé, strong town of the kingdom of the Netherlands in Brabant, seated on the river Maese, 8 ms. S. of Nimcguen. Lon. $5^{\circ} 45' E.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 47' N.$

Grave Creek, pstv., Ohio cty. Virg. 12 ms. below Wheeling. This town derives its name from a large creek, which rises near the S. W. angle of Penn., and flowing W. falls into Ohio river. The town stands on an elevated alluvial bottom, remarkable for the number and magnitude of aboriginal antiquities.

Gravel Hill, psto. Sussex cty. N. J., by pstrd. 80 ms. N. from Trenton.

Gravelines, strong seaport of France, in the department of the N., lately in French Flan-ders. It was ceded to France, by the treaty of the Pyrenees, and is seated on the Aa, 12 ms. E. of Calais. Lon. $2^{\circ} 15' E.$ lat. $50^{\circ} 59' N.$

Gravel Point, on Lake Ontario, in Marys-burgh, lies between St. Peters Bay and Point Traverse, U. C.

Gravenac, town of Suabia, capital of a cty. of the same name, 33 ms. W. of Ulm. Lon. $9^{\circ} 28' E.$ lat. $48^{\circ} 22' N.$

Graven Machren, town of Luxemburg, on the Moselle.

Gravesande, town of Holland, 7 ms. W. of Deift.

Gravesend, town of Eng. in Kent, on the banks of the Thames, and is a place of great resort, being the common landing place for seamen and strangers in their passage to London. It is 22 ms. SE. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 27' E.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 25' N.$

Graves Island, in the SE. part of Lake Sim-coe, U. C.

Gravina, town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, 32 ms. SW. of Bari.

Gravois, Pointe au, is the W. point of the lit-tle Detroit, on the N. coast of Lake Superior.

Gravois Riviere au, in the Missassaga land, on the N. shore of Lake Ontario, runs into that lake between Burlington bay and the river Credit, U. C.

Graulhet, town of France, in the department of Tarn, 12 ms. NW. of Castres.

Gray, town of France, in the department of Upper Saone and late province of Franche Comte. It carries on a trade in iron; and is seated on the Saone, 25 ms. NE. of Dijon. Lon. $5^{\circ} 41' E.$ lat. $47^{\circ} 28' N.$

Gray, pstv. and tp. Cumberland cty. Maine. Pop. in 1820, 1479.

Grayson, cty. Virg., bounded S. W. by N. C., NW. by Washington and Wythe, NE. by Mont-gomery, and SE. by Patrick; length 70 ms., mean width 13; area about 900 sqms. Surface

broken and mountainous; soil generally sterile. Chief town, Greenville. Pop. 1820, 5598. Ctl. lat. 36° 40' lon. W. C. 3° 42' W.

Grayson, C. H. and psto. Grayson cty. Virg. See *Greenville*, Grayson cty. Virg.

Grayson, cty. Kent., between Green river and Rough creek, bounded S. by Warren, SW. by Butler, W. by Ohio cty., N. by Breckenridge, NE. by Hardin, and E. by Hart; length 36 ms., mean width 16½; area 600 sqms. Surface broken, and soil of middling quality. Chief town, Litchfield. Pop. 1820, 4055. N. lat. 37° and lon. W. C. 9° W. intersect in this cty.

Gray's Thurrock, town of Eng. in Essex, on the Thames, 24 ms. E. of London. Lon. 0° 24' E. lat. 51° 36' N.

Gray's Store, and psto. Randolph cty. N. C., by pstrd. 90 ms. W. from Raleigh.

Great Barrington, pst. Berkshire cty. Mass., about 23 ms. W. of Springfield on the river Connecticut. Pop. 1820, 1908.

Great Bay, extensive sheet of water, between Strafford and Rockingham cties. N. H., 5 ms. above Portsmouth. It unites with Piscataqua river, and receives Oyster, Lamprey and Exeter rivers.

Great Dismal, extensive morass in the state of N. C., containing upwards of 350,000 acres, in the middle of which is a small lake, about 40 ms. in circuit. From this lake a canal has been cut, communicating with Scuppernon river. See *Dismal Swamp*.

Great Bridge, psto. Norfolk cty. Virg., by pstrd. 124 ms. SE. from Richmond.

Great Britain, kingdom of Europe, comprising a group of islands lying in the Atlantic Ocean, N. from France and NW. from Germany. The term Great Britain is commonly applied in particular to the principal island, containing England and Scotland; but as a general name, it includes the entire group of islands, Great Britain proper and Ireland, with the small isles scattered around them. Great Britain thus extended lies between N. lat. 50° and 61', and between lon. from London, 2° E. and 10° 30' W.

Though the substance of the following tables is in part scattered over this treatise yet I have concluded to insert them in a condensed form under the general head, in order to place before the reader a connected view of the pop. of this very important empire.

Table of the Population throughout the last century in England and Wales.

In the Year	Population.	In the Year	Population.
1700	5,475,000	1770	7,428,000
1710	5,240,000	1780	7,953,000
1720	5,565,000	1790	8,675,000
1730	5,796,000	1801	9,168,000
1740	6,064,000	1811	10,150,615
1750	6,467,000	1821	11,978,875
1760	6,736,000		

Population of London.

In the Year	Population.	In the Year	Population.
1700	674,350	1811	1,050,000
1750	676,250	1821	1,274,600
1801	900,000		

The following statement of the pop. of the several cties. of Great Britain in the years 1801, 1811, and 1821, has been laid before the Imperial Parliament.

ENGLAND.

Counties.	1801.	1811.	1821.
Hedford - - -	63,393	70,213	83,716
Berks - - -	109,215	118,277	131,977
Buckingham -	107,444	117,650	134,068
Cambridge - -	89,346	101,109	121,909
Chester - - -	191,751	227,031	270,098
Cornwall - - -	188,269	216,667	257,447
Cumberland -	117,230	133,744	156,124
Derby - - -	161,142	185,487	213,333
Devon - - -	343,001	383,308	439,040
Dorset - - -	115,319	124,698	144,499
Durham - - -	160,361	177,625	207,673
Essex - - -	226,437	252,473	289,424
Gloucester - -	250,809	286,514	335,843
Hereford - - -	89,191	94,073	103,731
Hertford - - -	97,557	111,654	129,714
Huntingdon - -	37,568	42,208	48,771
Kent - - -	307,624	373,095	426,016
Lancaster - - -	672,781	828,309	1,052,859
Leicester - - -	131,081	150,419	174,371
Lincoln - - -	208,537	237,891	283,058
Middlesex - - -	818,129	953,276	1,144,531
Monmouth - - -	45,582	62,127	71,833
Norfolk - - -	273,371	291,999	344,368
Northampton -	131,757	141,353	163,433
Northumberland	157,101	172,161	198,965
Nottingham - -	140,350	162,000	186,873
Oxford - - -	109,620	119,191	134,327
Rutland - - -	16,356	16,380	18,487
Salop - - -	167,539	194,298	206,266
Somerset - - -	273,730	303,180	355,314
Southampton -	219,656	245,080	282,203
Stafford - - -	239,153	295,153	341,824
Suffolk - - -	210,431	234,211	270,542
Surrey - - -	269,043	323,851	398,658
Sussex - - -	159,311	190,083	232,927
Warwick - - -	208,100	228,735	274,392
Westmoreland -	41,617	45,922	51,359
Wils - - -	185,107	193,828	222,157
Worcester - - -	139,333	160,546	184,424
York E. R. - -	139,433	167,353	190,709
N. R. - - -	155,506	152,445	183,694
W. R. - - -	563,953	653,315	800,848
Totals - - -	8,331,434	9,558,827	11,260,555

WALES.

Anglesea - - -	33,806	37,054	45,063
Brecon - - -	31,633	37,735	43,613
Cardigan - - -	42,956	50,260	57,311
Carmarthen - -	67,317	77,217	90,239
Carnarvon - - -	41,521	49,336	57,958
Denbigh - - -	60,352	64,240	76,511
Flint - - -	39,622	46,518	53,784
Glamorgan - - -	71,525	85,067	101,737
Merioneth - - -	29,506	30,924	33,911
Montgomery - -	47,978	51,931	59,899
Pembroke - - -	56,280	60,615	74,009
Radnor - - -	19,050	20,900	23,073
Totals - - -	541,546	611,788	717,108

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeen - - -	123,082	135,075	155,141
Argyll - - -	71,859	85,505	96,165
Ayr - - -	84,306	103,954	127,299
Banff - - -	35,807	36,668	43,561
Berwick - - -	30,621	30,779	23,585
Bute - - -	11,791	12,033	13,797
Caithness - - -	22,609	25,419	30,258

Carried over . 380,075 427,433 489,936

<i>Brought forward</i>	380,075	427,433	489,586
Clackmanan -	10,858	12,010	13,263
Dumbarton -	20,710	24,189	27,317
Dumfries -	54,597	62,960	70,878
Edinburgh -	122,954	148,607	191,514
Elgin -	26,705	28,108	31,162
Fife -	93,743	101,272	114,556
Forfar -	99,127	107,264	113,430
Haddington -	29,986	31,164	35,127
Inverness -	74,292	78,336	90,157
Kincardine -	26,349	27,439	29,118
Kinross -	6,725	7,245	7,762
Kircudbright -	29,211	33,683	38,986
Lanark -	146,669	191,752	234,387
Linlithgow -	17,844	19,451	22,685
Nairn -	8,257	8,251	9,006
Orkney & Shetland	43,824	46,153	53,124
Peebles -	8,735	9,935	10,046
Perth -	126,366	135,093	139,050
Renfrew -	78,056	72,596	112,175
Ross & Cromarty	55,343	60,553	68,828
Roxburgh -	33,682	37,250	40,892
Selkirk -	5,070	5,889	6,637
Stirling -	50,825	58,174	65,331
Sutherland -	23,117	23,629	23,840
Wigtown -	22,918	26,891	33,240

Totals - 1,599,068 1,805,688 2,092,014

Population of Ireland, in 1821.

LEINSTER.			
Counties.			
Carlow -	-	-	81,287
Drogheda Town	-	-	18,118
Dublin County	-	-	160,274
Dublin City	-	-	186,276
Kildare -	-	-	101,715
Kilkenny County	-	-	157,096
Kilkenny City	-	-	23,230
King's County	-	-	132,519
Loughford -	-	-	107,702
Louth -	-	-	101,070
Meath -	-	-	174,716
Queen's County	-	-	129,391
Westmeath -	-	-	128,042
Wexford -	-	-	169,304
Wicklow -	-	-	115,162

Total - 1,785,702

MUNSTER.

Clare -	-	-	209,595
Cork County -	-	-	702,000
Cork City -	-	-	100,535
Kerry -	-	-	205,037
Limerick County	-	-	214,286
Limerick City	-	-	66,042
Tipperary -	-	-	353,402
Waterford County	-	-	127,679
Waterford City	-	-	26,787
Total	-	-	2,005,363

ULSTER.

Antrim -	-	-	261,601
Armagh -	-	-	196,577
Carrickfergus T.	-	-	8,255
Cavan -	-	-	194,330
Donegal -	-	-	249,483
Down -	-	-	329,548
Fermanagh -	-	-	130,399
Londonderry -	-	-	194,099
Monaghan -	-	-	178,183
Tyrone -	-	-	259,691
Total	-	-	2,001,966

CONNAUGHT.

Galway County -	-	-	268,921
Galway Town -	-	-	27,827
Leitrim -	-	-	105,976
Mayo -	-	-	297,558
Roscommon -	-	-	207,777
Sligo -	-	-	127,879

Total - 1,035,918

Summary.	Inhabitants.
Leinster -	1,785,702
Munster -	2,005,363
Ulster -	2,001,968
Connaught -	1,055,918

Total - 6,846,949

N. B. When the deficiencies in this table shall have been supplied by the final returns of the enumerators, as certified by the Magistrates, the total number of the inhabitants will, it is thought, amount to upwards of *seven millions*.

SUMMARY.

	1801.	1811.	1821.
England -	8,331,434	9,538,327	11,260,555
Wales -	541,546	611,788	717,103
Scotland -	1,599,068	1,805,688	2,092,014
Army & Navy	470,598	640,500	510,000
Ireland -	-	-	6,846,949
Isle of Man -	-	-	40,081
Guernsey, & de-	-	-	-
pendent isles -	-	-	20,827
Island of Jersey -	-	-	28,600
Scilly Isles -	-	-	2,614

Totals 10,942,446 12,596,303 21,318,743

Area of the British Islands in Sqms.

	Sqms.	Pop. to the Sqm. 1821.
England -	58,335	190 nearly.
Wales -	8,125	88
Scotland -	27,780	71
Ireland -	30,000	228
Smaller Isles -	1,000	92
Aggregate -	125,240	170

The increase from 1801, to 1821, as shown by these tables, arises from two causes; first an actual increase, and secondly, from greater accuracy at every subsequent enumeration. From the latter cause, the amount given for 1821, is entitled to more confidence, than that for 1801, or 1811.

The following is a schedule of the British navy in 1822, taken from official returns made up at the Admiralty office.

Ships of 120 guns, the		Ships of 98 guns -	
Britannia,	-	84 guns -	3
Caledonia,	-	82 guns -	1
Hibernia, Howe,	-	80 guns -	7
Nelson, St. Vin-	-	78 guns -	8
cent -	6	76 guns -	3
112 guns (Ville de	-	74 guns -	85
Paris) -	1	64 guns -	10
110 guns -	1	60 guns -	7
108 guns -	1	58 guns -	5
106 guns -	2	56 guns -	1
104 guns -	6	50 guns -	8

Ships of 48 guns - 2	Other vessels of 30,
46 guns - 44	28, 20, 18 guns,
44 guns - 4	&c. - - - 203
42 guns - 31	Yachts, schooners,
38 guns - 2	bombs, &c. - - 67
36 guns - 3	Ships building - 84
34 guns - 2	
32 guns - 8	Total - - - 609

The rates of those building are as follow:

Bombs, - - - 8	Of 74 guns, - - 1
Royal Yatch, - - 1	80 guns, - - 6
Of 10 guns, - - 12	84 guns, - - 4
16 guns, - - 1	86 guns, - - 1
18 guns, - - 4	110 guns, - - 2
28 guns, - - 10	120 guns, - - 4
46 guns, - - 26	
60 guns, - - 4	84

Of these ships, there are 4 building at Bombay, and those are ships that are on a grand scale; namely, the Asia, 84 guns, the Bombay, 84 guns, the Madagascar, 64 guns, and the Manilla, 64 guns. The other ships and vessels, are building in English dock yards, viz: Plymouth, Portsmouth, Woolwich, Chatham, Pembroke, Deptford, &c. *Nat. Int.*

Great Britain, Empire of. Under this general head, I have deemed it relevant to the nature and scope of this treatise, to give a synoptical view of the immense regions, directly under the government of the British nation.

Great Nat. Sect.	Territorial or Provincial Sections.	Area sqms.	Population.
Europe.	British Islands,	125,440	21,318,743
	Hanover,	14,600	1,300,000
Asia.	British India,	553,000	83,000,000
Africa.	Cape of Good Hope.	120,000	120,000
	British N. A. or Cabotia, only the inhabited parts,	240,000	750,000
America.	Brit. W. Indies,	9,000	722,000
	Guiana,	10,000	100,000
Total.	- - -	1,071,840	107,510,743

In the preceding table, the British settlements on the W. coast of Africa, nor the island of St. Helena, are included, as they add nothing to the power of Great Britain. In India, are included only the area, and population actually held and governed by the British: and in America, are excluded, the illimitable wilds yet uninhabited by civilized man. With all these deductions, enough remains to form the most efficient political power, that has ever been formed. With the abundance and variety of her mineral treasures, her labour saving machinery, and insular position of the original centre of empire, the British nation possesses more than the positive force of one half the human species. How far such a machine, composed of detached parts, and heterogeneous materials, is calculated to secure individual happiness, or capable of duration, time alone can determine. But, at the present, London is the pivot on which rests the mental, moral, and physical energies of mankind. The aggregate

pop. of this vast empire, amounts to 100 to the sqm. See *England*.

Any comment on this sublime monument of human genius and industry, would, or could answer no other purpose, than that of weakening the effect upon the mind of every liberal reader.

Great Cape, on the N. side, where Lake Superior descends into the narrows of the fall St. Mary.

Great Crossings, psto. Scott cy. Kent, on Great Elkhorn creek.

Great Cyclades, name of the New Hebrides, imposed by Bougainville.

Great Mills, psto. St. Mary's cy. Md., by pstrd. 90 ms. S. from Annapolis.

Great Salt Works, psto. Indiana cy. Penn.

Great Valley, psto. Cattaraugus cy. N. Y., 10 ms. NW. from Hamilton, on Alleghany river.

Grebna, town of European Turkey, in Thessaly, 50 ms. N. by E. from Ioania, in Epirus.

Greece, country of Europe, included in the empire of the Ottoman Turks. The boundaries of this truly interesting country, as well as the etymology of the name, are equally uncertain. The common opinion of the Greeks themselves, derive their national appellation from Graicus, son of Thessalus. Many sources have been sought for the origin of this people, probability is in favour of the supposition, that the mass of the people originated from Gothic, or Scythian colonies, but, that their civilization, arts, and sciences, were drawn from the cultivated nations of western Asia, and NE. Africa. The word *Παράγοι*, signifies a stork, or bird of passage, and is peculiarly applicable, to either a nomadic or commercial people, and given with the warm and happy felicity of Greek nomenclature. They prided themselves also, on the title of Autoclithones; children of the earth. Gradually civilized, and quitting the nomadic state, rather by tribes, than nationally, new provincial names arose, and in the lapse of successive ages, the primitive names were lost, in those of Hellenians, Ionians, Dorans, &c.

We understand commonly by the name of Greece, the country generally so known, and which forms the SW. part of European Turkey. Though I have already observed that this country was peopled by colonies, advancing from the N., I have only, in the present article, included under the name of Greece, divisions admitted by the ancients themselves; but the Greek nation, not only inhabited that part of Europe, they also extended colonies into the S. of Italy, to which they gave the name of Magna Græcia; into Sicily, in which they founded many large and populous cities; on the coast of Africa, W. from Egypt, and particularly into Asia Minor.

The following synopsis will suffice for Greece Proper, and for the principal towns of each section.

Greece was divided into three great portions, by the hand of nature; these sections were, peninsular Greece, or the Peloponnesus, now Morea; Continental Greece, and Insular Greece.

Peloponnesus was subdivided into the provinces of Argolis, in which were the rivers Inachus, and Erasinus, and the cities of Argos,

Mycena, and Epidauris. Laconia, with the Eurotas river, and cities of Sparta, Amyclæ, Gythium, and Taenarium. Messenia, with the Pamisus river, and the cities of Stenyclarus, and Colonides. Elis, with the Alpheus, Anigis, and Sellois, and the cities of Olympia, Pisa, and Elis. Achaia, watered by the Melas and Cræthus rivers, and having the cities of Dyme, Patrice and Aegium. Sicyonia, with the river Asopus, and the cities of Sicyon, and Phlius. Corinthus, with the cities of Corinth, Lechaicum, and Cenchrææ. The last subdivision of the Peloponnesus, was that of Arcadia in the centre, containing the Alpheus, Erymanthus, and Aorian rivers, and the cities of Megalapolis, Mantinea, Tegea, Orchomenus, and Phigalia.

Next followed Greece Proper, or Continental Greece, subdivided, advancing from S. to N.; into Attica, with the cities of Athens, Eleusis, and Marathon. Megaris, with the cities of Megara, and Nysæa. Boeotia, with the lake Copais, and river Asopus, and the cities of Thebes, Orchomenus, Chersonæa, Tanagra, Eleuterae, and Thespiæ. Phocis, with the river Cephissus, and the cities of Delphi, Elatia, Cræssa, and Anticyra. Doris, with the city of Cytinium. Locris Ozolæ, with the cities of Amphissa, and Naupactus. Locris Epineuriæ, with the city of Cnemides. Locri Opuntii, with the city of Opus. Aetolia, with the rivers Achelous and Evenus, and the cities of Thermui, Calydon, and Chalcis. Acarnania, with the cities of Arges, Amphiloichium, Stratus, and Actium. Thessalia, with the rivers Peneus, Onchestus, and Sperchius, and the cities of Larissa, Pharsalus, Phærae, and Demetrias. Epirus, with the rivers Acheron, and Avas, and the cities of Butthrotum, and Nicopolis. Illyria, with the cities of Epidamnus, and Apollonia. Macedonia, with the rivers Erigon, Axios, Strymon, and Haliacmon, and the cities of Pella, Edessa, Thessalonica, and Olynthus.

Insular Greece was subdivided into the East, South, and West sections. That of the East, contained the islands of Thera, Naxia, Paros, Delos, Myconus, Tenos, Andros, Ecos, Euboea, Scyros, Thasos, and some smaller groups. That of the South, contained Crete, and Cythera. In the West, were Coreyra, Leucadia, Cephalonia, Dulichium, and Zacynthus.

In this exposition of the states of Greece, Macedonia is included; but it may be observed that it was only after the reign of Philip II., and his son Alexander II., or Alexander the Great, that the Greeks commenced to regard Macedonia, as a part of Greece. Before that period, the people inhabiting the country called Grecia, and also Hellas, regarded the Macedonians, as well as the Thracians, as barbarians. Similar observations might indeed be extended to Thessaly, Etolia, Acarnania, Epirus, and Illyria. These countries were slowly, and with the advance of arts, science, and political power, admitted into the list of Grecian states. Taken in *extenso*, Greece was bounded S. by the Mediterranean sea; W. by the Ionian, and part of the Adriatic sea; N. by the mountains of Illyria, Macedonia, and Thrace, and E. by Thrace, and the Aegean sea. It extended from lat. 35° to 48° N., or about 560 English ms., and

from E. to W. 250 ms. wide where broadest. Its area about 40,000 sqms.

Greece is formed by a peninsula, bearing a strong resemblance to that of Italy, the Peloponnesus representing Sicily. Nearly parallel to the two opposite coasts, extends a range of mountains with lateral ridges, branching towards each sea. The main chain gradually declines in elevation from N. to S. In the northern part of Greece, the ridges of Pindus, and Parnassus, rise to from 7 to 8000 feet, whilst the mountains of Boeotia and Attica, do not exceed from 500 to 1000 feet. Parallel to the main chain, another rises near the head of the Gulf of Salonica, or the ancient Sinus Thermaicus, and by the local names of Ossa, and Pelion, and Oeta, and Othrys, extends through Thessaly to the ancient Gulf of Artimision, and is continued through the islands of Euboea, Andros, Tenos, Myconus, &c. The latter chain is in reality a ramification of the main central chain, which it leaves between the sources of the Haliacmon and Peneus rivers, and first stretching eastward toward the Thermaic gulf, thence turns SE. as already described.

Along the northern frontier of Macedonia, ranges Mount Orbelus, a part of the great chain of Mount Haemus. From Mount Orbelus, between the sources of the Axios and Strymon rivers, extends an humble but distinct ridge, of which Mount Athos in the Chalcidice, was the utmost southeastern termination. The countries of Acarnania, Etolia, and Epirus, are also extremely mountainous.

The Peloponnesus, now Morea, possesses its appropriate mountain ridges, of which, the principal are Mount Cyllene in the W. and Taygetus near the S. extremity. The whole peninsula is, however, excessively mountainous. The central table land of Arcadia, rising to an elevation which gives it a climate of considerable severity in winter, but a most salubrious and delicious atmosphere in spring, summer, and autumn. In brief, all Greece may be viewed as a region rough, but highly conducive to the full development of the human frame and mental faculties.

A country so indented, cannot be supposed abundant in rivers, but though comparatively small, and of limited length of course, many of the rivers of Greece are fine mountain streams, and some drain valleys rich with every gift of nature. Advancing from N. to S., we find in Macedonia, the three beautiful basins of Strymon, Axios, and Haliacmon. In Thessaly, spreads the basin of the Peneus, now Salympra, celebrated in all ages, as one of the most inviting spots on earth. The gorge through Mount Ossa, made by the Peneus in its escape to the Aegean sea, is the famous vale of Tempe. The Cephissus river of Boeotia, is remarkable as having no outlet to any sea.

Modern like ancient Greece, is naturally divided into peninsular, insular, and continental Greece.

Continental Greece extends 200 ms. from Cape Sunium, in the ancient Attica, to the mouth of the Gulf of Arta, or Ambracia, in a NW. and SE. direction. This country lies in form of a triangle, with a mean width of about 45 ms. and formerly contained the provinces of

Attica, Megara, Bœotia, Phocis, Locris, Etolia, and Acarnania. This was the most ancient division of Greece, but at a later period, Thessaly, Epirus, and Macedonia, were included under the general name of Greece. Epirus is now called Albania, and extends, in a direction of NW. and SE. from the Aphas river, to the borders of Illyria, 90 ms., with a mean width of 50 ms., from the Ionian sea to the Metzovo mountains. Area 4060 sqms. Thessaly extends from the promontory of Sepias in the SE., to the northern extremity of Mount Pindus, and sources of the Peneus, now the Salembria river, 116 ms., mean width 35 ms.; area 4060 sqms. Macedonia extends from N. to S. 175 ms., mean width E. and W. 140 ms.; area 24,360 sqms. The island of Negropont, ancient Eubœa, is about 100 ms. long, with a mean width of 12 ms.; area 1200 sqms.; forming, from its position, a part of continental Greece.

Insular Greece contains the islands of:

	ms.	by	sqms.
Andros	23	5	115
Tenos	15	5	75
Myconos	7	3	21
Rhenea	3	1	3
Delos	-	-	1
Naxos	15	10	150
Paros	7	2	28
Seyros	12	4	48
Ios	7	3	21
Thera	7	2	14
Pholegandus, now Santorini	14	2	28
Ceos	13	5	65
Cythus	14	3	42
Seriplus	6	4	24
Cymolus	8	3	24
Melos	18	6	108
Samos	7	3	21
Crete	156	20	3120
Total	-	-	3908

Summary.

	sqms.
Albania	4,060
Macedonia	24,360
Thessaly	4,060
Insular Greece	3,908
Morea, or Peninsular Greece	7,660
Total	44,040

Thus we find that this grand theatre of early history, does not equal in area, Pennsylvania.

Greece in all parts, even in the smallest islands, is mountainous, and one fourth may be deducted from its arable area, leaving only about 33,000 sqms. capable of sustaining dense pop.

A very interesting subject of discussion would be a comparison between ancient and modern Greece; but our knowledge of either, is too vague to enable us to draw satisfactory conclusions. From want of precision of ancient authors, we are at a loss to decide many important points in the history of this country, during its most prosperous periods. Statistical knowledge, so indispensable to political science, was almost entirely neglected by the historians of Greece

and Rome. The pop. of ancient states must be determined by comparative estimates. It is recently, and yet partially, that modern nations have adopted the simple means of enumeration to discover and measure their respective physical force. To enable us to approximate in some measure to a correct view of the pop. of ancient Greece, we have two military estimates, made at different periods; one by Herodotus, where he details the troops of Greece, at the battle of Platæa, Ante C. 479, and the second, when Philip II. king of Macedonia, was declared Generalissimo of all the armies of Greece.

In the 28th section of Caliope, Herodotus, gives the following table of the military force of Greece in the second Persian invasion.

Spartans, Lacedemonians, and Helotæ	79,500
Athenians	8,000
Tegealæ	1,500
Corinthians	5,000
Potidaæans	300
Arcadians	600
Sicyonians	3,000
Epidaurians, Lepreatæ, and Trozenians	2,000
Mycenians and Tirinthians	400
Phliasiens, Hermicorians, Eretrians, and Styreans	1,900
Chalcidians and Ampraciata	1,300
Leucadians and Anactorians	800
Cephalenians and Eginetæ	700
Megareans, and Plateans	3,600
Auxiliaries from a number of places not named	21,200
Total	129,800

This document, although it does not enable us to fix the proportion between the military and other parts of the pop., is, however, precious, as serving to determine the relative force of the states of southern Greece nearly 5 centuries before our era. Only 108,600 Greeks were actually embodied against the Persians at Platæa; as the northern Greeks joined the invaders. If we allow 108,600 to have been the two thirds of the military pop. at that period, then about 145,000 would represent the entire disposable force. Twenty to one, it is probable, as it is in modern times, was about the relative number of troops in the field, and the residue of the pop. This would yield an aggregate of 2,896,000, as the mass of inhabitants in Greece, 479 years before our era. If we assume 3 millions in round numbers, we find an aggregate of 70 to the sqm. In Greece, as in every other country, in every age, the increase and decrease of mankind depended more on moral, than physical causes. Great temperance, simplicity of manners and little use of animals, when superadded to personal freedom, were all favourable to pop. in the ancient states of Greece; but a powerful check was given to general prosperity by domestic slavery, which prevailed in every part, but particularly in Athens, and Lacedemon; we have seen, nevertheless, that the former, on a territory of about 500 sqms., had at one period upwards of 300,000 inhabitants, or 600 to the sqm. All Greece thus peopled would have contained a pop. of more than 26 millions, but the events of the Peloponnesian and Theban wars, would warrant the

conclusion that Greece never at any period contained as many as 5 millions of inhabitants.

In Ante C. 337, the assembled states of Greece at Corinth, named Philip II. king of Macedonia as generalissimo, and voted a force of 235,000 men. This army when united to the troops of Macedonia, would have formed a mass of about 300,000 men. Greece and Macedonia, were now at the very acme of their conjoint power, and yet three years afterwards, with all this pomp of numbers, Alexander was unable to quit Europe with 50,000 men, when he undertook the invasion of Persia. In fact the Grecian army at the battle of Platæa was the most numerous ever assembled by that nation, on any occasion whatever. When invaded by the Romans, their armies were generally small, and when the former were commanded by skilful generals, the latter ceded and fell a prey to the invaders. Fifteen centuries after the Roman conquest, the Turks obtained similar success with even less effective resistance. Since the late sanguinary contest with their Mahometan masters the number and component material of the pop. of Greece, have become problems of intense interest. Hobhouse gives to modern Attica, 25,200 inhabitants; but this estimate is made upon Attica restricted to within mount Cithæron, on about 350 sqms. The Greek revolted provinces are, the Morea, Attica, Bœotia, (*Livadia*), and a few of the Islands. The whole of this extent, may amount to the one third of all Greece and Macedonia, or to about 14,600 sqms. If Attica contains 25,200 inhabitants on 350 sqms., the aggregate is 72 to the sqm., and allowing such distributive pop. to all Greece, the amount would be 3,178,000, a number far above what any evidence we possess would warrant. To many it will appear revolting to be told that there has not yet been at any moment since their revolt, a pop. of one million opposed to the Turks; and yet, if such an estimate is erroneous, I am afraid that the error is in excess.

The moral material is again a far more important subject of inquiry, than mere numbers. Commencing in the N. with Albania, always less civilized than the more southern Greeks, is now inhabited by a race, not much above the savage state. "The countries composing Albania," says Hobhouse, "seem, in parts, to have been peopled by an almost uninterrupted succession of barbarians. Illyricum and Epirus are not often mentioned by historians, without a notice of the peculiar ferocity of their inhabitants." It was not until the reign of Tharytas, king of the Molossians and Thesprotians, from whom Pyrrhus was fourth in descent, that the Greek language and manners were introduced into the country; which, as it was divided into several petty principalities and republics, could, after all, never have been more than partially civilized. As to the Illyrians, Polybius calls them the enemies of all nations, and no more civilized than the Thracians, or the Getæ; and Livy accounts for the superior ferocity of one of the four Roman divisions of Macedonia, by the inclemency of their climate, the infertility of their soil, and the vicinity of the barbarians." This picture of the country and its inhabitants, is as faithful a representation of both

at the present epoch, as for ages prior and subsequent to the Roman conquest of Greece. When that conquest was consummated, and Macedonia lay in the direct route from the capital of the empire, to the more distant provinces of the east, a military road was opened, and called the Ignatian Way. This road led from Apollonia, Dyrrachium, and Aulor, over the mountains, through Lychnidas, Pylon, and Edessa, 250 m. to Thessalonica. Whilst this thoroughfare existed, some degree of mental improvement must have been superinduced; but the decline of Roman power, and subsequent revolution, closed to the still barbarous pop. of Epirus, every avenue of intelligence, and as early as the reign of Julian II. the decay of its cities was noticed. In 396, Alaric first laid waste the country, and then settled in it with his Goths. The Vandals, as destroyers, had preceded the Goths, but a still more effective revolution was the consequence of the invasion of the Scythian Sclavi. This fierce and rude people crossed the Danube about the middle of the sixth century, supplanted the ancient, and introduced a new and still more barbarous pop. In the process of a few succeeding centuries, these rude hordes were expanded, and established in Epirus, Macedonia, continental Greece, and the Morea. As the empire of the Romano Greeks declined, the Sclavi formed a powerful kingdom between the Danube and Mount Haemus, and in the west embracing Epirus. This kingdom was known by the name of Bulgaria. The Bulgarians invaded Panonia, in the beginning of the sixth century, defeated the imperial army, and were bribed to retire; an expedient which was, in effect, a security for their return. After many attempts and changes of fortune on both sides, the Sclavi were firmly established S. of the Danube, had given their new name to the Moesian provinces, Bulgaria, which now designates the country. As early as 665, the Bulgarians advanced towards Constantinople, and reached Varna, from where the impolitic expedient of tribute obtained their momentary retreat; but they were now a nation of southern Europe, and a most formidable scourge to the Romano Greeks. In 810, the emperor Nicephorus invaded Bulgaria, but was enveloped and destroyed with all his army. Three years afterwards, the Bulgarians rushed into the empire, and besieged Constantinople. Their extreme danger at length roused the Romano Greeks, who were still sufficiently powerful, when in any manner well directed, to repress these hordes, and they were driven from the empire. In time of peace their intercourse with the Greeks, brought the Bulgarians gradually into the pale of Christianity, which, however, produced but little moral change in their sanguinary and barbarous manners. The wealth and weakness of the Romano Greeks, incited constant hostility, and in 913, Simeon, king of Bulgaria, was before the walls of Constantinople. Through the greatest part of the 10th century, the Bulgarians maintained their ascendancy, but in 973, the Romano Greeks had the good fortune to be ruled by a hero, Basil II. This consummate general, though unable to prevent the Bulgarians from, in 994, taking Thessalonica, and rushing in a destructive tor-

rent into Boetia, Attica and Peloponnesus, yet as this invasion, by dispersing, weakened their force, in the face of their now formidable opponent, he in a few years so effectually crushed their power by reiterated defeats, that in 1017 they submitted to become his subjects.

These Slavonic bands had been now established S. of the Danube upwards of 500 years, and though composed of various tribes and nations, they imperceptibly melted into one mass, or rather into two; the eastern section known as Bulgarians, and the W. as Albanians. They had been independent tribes long enough to change the name of the provinces they inhabited, and as early as the 11th century, Rascia, Servia, Bosnia, Croatia, Bulgaria, and Albania, had commenced to supplant the ancient provincial names of this part of Europe; and what was of greatly more consequence, to spread barbarism over the remotest corners of Greece.

To complete its degradation, in 1204, the imperial capital fell into the hands of a French and Venetian force, and a French nobleman placed on the throne of Constantine. Centuries before its actual conquest, the Normans, Genoese, Venetians, Catalans, &c. under the general name of Franks, had made the continent and islands of Greece a thoroughfare in their approaches towards, and retreat from the Mahometan countries of Asia, and Africa. So deeply influential were those expeditions, and consequent commercial intercourse, as to give a new language to the eastern part of the Mediterranean, and the *lingua Franca*, became a lasting testimony how far the Latin nations had supplanted the Greeks, in the very centre of Greece. In 1303, the Catalans, under the sectional name of Amogavares, and admixed with robbers and murderers from Italy, were fixed in the Romano Greek empire, by Michael Paleologus. From the commencement of the 14th, to the middle of the 15th century, or for a period of 150 years, the Catalans or Amogavares, completed the physical and mental ruin began by the Bulgarians, Avars, and Albanians. Finally, the Mahometan Turks, already in Europe since 1353, totally subverted the empire by storming Constantinople. Forced by the Turks from Thrace, the Catalans settled in continental Greece, and that fine region became once more partitioned into barbarous principalities of small extent. For several centuries, Greece, in respect to civilization and political importance, was in a worse condition than it was during the heroic ages, twenty-five hundred years before. In the darkest period of the heroic ages, Greece had one language; but under the Christian age of desolation, her incomparable language was superseded by barbarous dialects, too rude to admit reduction to written rules. Of all the crowds from the north, east, and west, which trampled the soil of ancient science, the Venetians and Genoese alone contributed to arrest the progress of ignorance and barbarism; and even the Venetians and Genoese, being rivals in commerce, their mutual contests increased disorders at the very heart of the Romano Greek empire. In fine, from the age of Constantine to the late revolution, the real Greek, and the Greek language, were disappearing from the earth, and had not the catastrophe been pre-

vented by fanaticism on all sides, the Greeks, Turks, Albanians, and all other nations inhabiting the Ottoman empire, must have, in the lapse of five centuries, melted into one common mass, and have adopted the language of their conquerors. The Romans had already produced such an effect; but with the Romans, justice, liberty, and law, followed the sword: in Turkey all was mere brutal force.

From every evidence I have been able to collect, Albania, the Morea, continental Greece, Thessaly, Macedonia, and Thrace, are now inhabited by a hostile mixture of the descendants of Greeks, Romans, Goths, Vandals, Slavi, Spaniards, modern Italians, and Ottomans, with other races of less consequence. A difference of manners, customs, religion, and language, is met with in every petty district. The Scythian character, according to Hobhouse, prevails in the mountainous regions, as well as in the Morea, Attica, and Boetia. It must be obvious from what has been stated in this article, that to talk of Greeks in Greece, is little, if any less absurd, than to talk of Romans in Italy. A new national association may arise in Greece, but cannot be Greek. The real character of a subjugated people is always, infinitely better than their reputation; therefore what degrading accounts we read of the mixed inhabitants of Greece ought to be received with liberal allowance, for the disadvantages under which they labour. We must expect to find in the Morea and the islands, more remains of the ancient Greek manners and character, than in continental Greece; as foreign aggression and alloy, could reach the former with more difficulty than the latter section of this still very interesting country. This is the fact, as attested by Hobhouse, Poqueville, the Duke of Choiseul Goufier, Chateaubriand, and indeed by almost every traveller. Much of the ancient personal appearance, dress, and manners are retained, even in continental Greece, but the moral base is overturned. Amongst ancient nations, when books were made up in manuscript, and of course excessively dear, the great body of society must have remained ignorant. It was individual rather than national intelligence, which gave pre-eminence to ancient Greece; and when foreign domination crushed the germ of genius, the arts, sciences, and national grandeur disappeared. I will not say with Hobhouse, that Greece cannot in any case be independent, but must confess that I see but little to hope in their favour. With two great military empires on one side, and a greater commercial empire on the other, and both inimical to their actual emancipation, the Turks are left undisturbed to gain experience in the art of war, and must in the end succeed in resubjugating or exterminating that nation we call Greek. This sanguinary consummation may be averted by the Greeks becoming a dependant on Great Britain, or submitting to a Russian or Austrian Vayvode.

Though not very generally fertile, the soil of Greece is more productive than could be expected from a country so broken by mountains. It is more celebrated for fruits than grain. The plains and valleys of Greece, produce however, in sufficient abundance, wheat,

barley, rice, maize, millet and other cerealia. Its fruits are abundant and delicious; the principal species are figs, grapes, apples, &c.

In many places, extensive orchards of the white mulberry tree are cultivated, to feed the silk worm. The modern name of the Peloponnesus, the Morea, is derived from *Morus*, the Latin name of the Mulberry tree.

Honey is also amongst the most valuable productions of Greece. That of Attica, has been from time immemorial celebrated for its peculiar excellence. Cotton and tobacco, in modern times, have been introduced and are now generally cultivated.

In brief, Greece wants only freedom and release from the deteriorating and murdering despotism of the Turks, and national union, to again resume her rank amongst the most respectable nations of the world. Considerable advance has been made during the last 70 years, in rousing the Greeks to a recollection of what was once their ancestors, and an anticipation of what they may themselves be, if restored to self government. Literature has made, if we estimate the many impediments opposed to its advance, astonishing progress of late. Great attention is paid to the ancient and modern languages of Greece. The former distinguished by the title of Hellenic, and the latter, by that of Romaic, and differing about as much as Latin and Italian.

Increasing intelligence, and reading of their own classic authors, have led to a result which was inevitable, a resistance against their ancient and ferocious oppressors. That resistance is now in operation, and lost must that heart be, which is not with its every feeling, arrayed on the side of the Greeks; would to heaven we could accompany our sympathies in this case with rational hope, but alas! dark is the prospect.

Greece, pstv. Monroe cy. N. Y., W. from Genessee river, and 7 ms. NNW. from Rochester. *Greenville*, pstv. Loudon cy. Virg., 45 ms. W. from W. C.

Green, tp. Franklin cy. Penn., on both sides of the road from Shippensburg to Chambersburg. Pop. 1820, 2010.

Green, cy. of Ohio, bounded by Clinton and Warren S.; Montgomery W., Clark N., Madison NE., and Fayette E., length 24 ms. breadth 18; and area 400 sqms. Surface moderately hilly, and soil productive. Chief town Xenia. Pop. 1820, 10,529. Ctl. lat. 39° 42' N. lon. W. C. 6° 53' W.

Green, tp. Clark cy. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 658.

Green, tp. Clinton cy. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 917.

Green, tp. Columbiana cy. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 772.

Green, tp. Fayette cy. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 905.

Green, tp. of Gallia cy. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 700.

Green, tp. in Harrison cy. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 2978.

Green, tp. of Richland cy. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 621.

Green, tp. of Ross cy. Ohio, on the E. side of Sciota river. Pop. 1820, 1531.

Green tp. of Sciota cy. Ohio, on Ohio river. Pop. 1820, 582.

Green, village and tp. Stark cy. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 593.

Green, tp. Trumbull cy. Ohio, 18 ms. NE. from Warren. Pop. 1820, 125.

Green, tp. Wayne cy. Ohio, 6 ms. NE. from Wooster. Pop. 1820, 412.

Green Bank, S. from the island of Newfoundland, about 150 ms. long and 50 wide, lying in form of an ellipsis. Lon. W. C. from 20° 10' to 24° 40' E. lat. 45° 30' to 46° 50' N.

Green Bay, formerly *Bay Puan*, large bay of lake Michigan, or more correctly the estuary of Fox river. Its form is that of a triangle, extending about 90 ms. from lake Michigan, gradually narrowing, from 20 ms. to the confined stream of Fox river. The mouth of Green bay is closed by a group of islands. See *Grand-traverse*. Vessels of 200 tons can navigate this bay and enter some distance into Fox river.

Green Bay, settlement. This region was colonised by the French when in possession of Canada, about 1700. The majority of the present settlers are descendants of the original settlers. See *Brown county Michigan*.

Green-brier, river of Virg., which rises in Pendleton, cy. Virg., and flowing SW. by S. through Pendleton, Bath, Nicholas and Monroe counties, falls into the Great Kenhawa, after a comparative course of 100 ms.

Green-brier, cy. of Virg., bounded by Nicholas, E., Monroe SE., Kenhawa river or Giles SW., Kenhawa NW., and Randolph NE., length 50 ms., mean width 24; area 1200 sqms. Surface hilly and mountainous generally, with a soil mostly rocky or stony and barren. Chief town, Lewisburg. Pop. 1820, 7040. N. lat. 38° and lon. from W. C. 34° W. intersect in this cy.

Green-brier, C. H. See *Lewisburg*.

Greenburg, pstv. West Chester cy. N. Y., 20 ms. N. from the city of N. Y.

Green Bush, pstv. Windsor cy. Ver. 68 ms. S. from Montpelier.

Greenbush, pst. opposite the city of Albany, and in Rensselaire cy. N. Y. Pop. 1820, 2764.

Green Castle, pstv. Franklin cy. Penn., 11 ms. S. of Chambersburg, and the same distance N. of Hagerstown, Md. Pop. 1300.

Greencastle, village Fairfield cy. Ohio, 10 ms. NW. from New Lancaster, and 11 SE. from Columbus.

Green Castle, pstv. Putnam cy. Ind. 46 ms. W. from Indianapolis.

Greene, pst. Kennebec cy. Maine, 24 ms. SW. from Augusta. Pop. 1820, 1890.

Greene, cy. N. Y., bounded E. by Hudson river, S. by Ulster, W. by Delaware, NW. by Schoharie, and N. by Albany; length 32 ms., mean width 20; area 640 sqms. The surface of this cy. is in a peculiar manner diversified. Its central parts are occupied by the highest elevations of the Kaatsbergs, rising to near 4000 feet, and are the highest peaks of the Appalachian or Alleghany range SW. from Hudson river. Around these Alpine summits are many valleys of the first rate land, highly productive in grain, fruits and pastureage. It is indeed one of the most interesting countries in the U. S., for the richness and variety of its scenery and its mineral and vegetable productions. Chief town, Athens. Pop. 1820, 22,996. Ctl. Lat. 42° 18' N. lon. W. C. 3° E.

Greene, pstv. Chenango cy. N. Y., 12 ms. SW. from Norwich. Pop. 1820, 2590.

Greene, SW. cy. of Penn., bounded by Virg. S. and W., by Washington, Penn. N., and by the Monongahela river E. length 32 ms. breadth 12; area 600 sqms. Surface generally hilly, with a good soil on the streams and some part of the highlands. Chief town, Waynesboro. Pop. 1820, 15,554. Ctl. Lat. $39^{\circ} 50'$, lon. W. C. $3^{\circ} 15'$ W.

Greene, tp. Greene cy. Penn., on Whitely creek. Pop. 1820, 1801.

Greene, tp. of Beaver cy. Penn., on the S. side of Ohio river. Pop. 1820, 1194.

Greene, cy. N. C., bounded by Lenoir S., Wayne W., Edgecombe N., Pitt NE., and Craven SE., length 20 ms., mean width 14, area 280 sqms. Surface moderately hilly, and soil tolerably productive. Pop. 1820, 4533. Ctl. lat. $35^{\circ} 50'$ N. lon. W. C. $0^{\circ} 45'$ W.

Greene, cy. of Geor., bounded by Oconee river SW., Clarke and Oglethorpe N., Wilkes E., and Hancock SE., length 28 ms., mean width 15; area 420 sqms. Surface hilly and soil productive. Chief town, Greensborough. Pop. 1820, 1445. Ctl. lat. See *Greensborough*.

Greene, cy. Alabama, at the mouth of the Tuscaloosa, or Black Warrior river, bounded by the Tombigbee river W. Pickins and Tuscaloosa N., Perry E., and Dallas and Marengo S., length 35 ms., mean width 20, area 700 sqms. Surface in general hilly. Soil upon the streams highly fertile, but in the intermediate space sterile. Chief town, Erie. Pop. 1820, 4554. Ctl. lat. $32^{\circ} 48'$ N. lon. W. C. $10^{\circ} 40'$ W.

Greene, cy. of Kent., bounded by Adair cy. SE., Barren SW., Hart W., Hardin NW., and Washington N.; length 34 ms. mean width 12; area about 400 sqms. Surface generally rather level, and being drained by Green river and its numerous branches, possesses a great proportion of good land. Chief town, Greensburg. Pop. 1820, 11,943. Ctl. lat. see *Greensburg*, Greene cy. Kent.

Greene, cy. E. Ten., bounded by N. C. SE., Cocke cy. SW., Jefferson W., Hawkins N., and Washington E.; length 32 ms., mean width 22; area about 700 sqms. Surface greatly diversified by mountain, hill, and dale. The Nolichucky river winding through the central parts of the cy., affords much good land. Chief town, Greenville. Pop. 1820, 11,328. Ctl. lat. 36° N. and lon. W. C. 6° W. intersect in this cy.

Greene, cy. Miss., bounded by Al. E., by Jackson cy. S., Perry W., and Wayne N.; length 36 ms., mean width 30; area 1080 sqms. Surface uneven, rather than hilly. Soil, except in a few places along the streams, sterile, and timbered; with fine staple cotton. Pop. 1820, 1445. Ctl. lat. $31^{\circ} 15'$ N. lon. $11^{\circ} 32'$ W. from W. C.

Greenfield, pstv. Hillsborough cy. N. H., 46 ms. SW. from Concord.

Greenfield, pst. Franklin cy. Mass., on the W. bank of Connecticut river, 20 ms. above Northampton. The village is the seat of justice for the cy., and is a prosperous commercial depot. Pop. of tp. 1820, 1361.

Greenfield, pst. Saratago cy. N. Y., 10 ms. N. from Balston Spa. Pop. 1820, 3024.

Greenfield, northern tp. Bedford cy. Penn., principally on the head waters of the Franks-town branch of Juniata. Pop. 1820, 1141.

Greenfield, pstv. Erie cy. Pennsylvania.

Greenfield, pstv. Nelson ct. Virg., by pstrd. 114 ms. W. from Richmond.

Greenfield, tp. Fairfield cy. Ohio. Pop. 1820, uncertain.

Greenfield, western tp. of Gallia cy. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 326.

Greenfield, pst. on the eastern part of Highland cy., 22 ms. W. from Chillicothe.

Greenfield Hill, village, Fairfield cy. Conn., 6 ms. W. from Bridgeport.

Green Garden, pstso. Sumner cy. Tenn., 55 ms. N. from Murfreesborough.

Green Hill, pstv. Campbell cy. Virg., by pstrd. 120 ms. a little S. of W. from Richmond.

Greenland, general name by which are denoted the most easterly parts of America, stretching towards the N. pole, and likewise some islands to the northward of the continent of Europe, lying in very high latitudes. This country is divided into West and East Greenland. Greenland was for a long time considered as a part of the continent of West Greenland, but is now discovered to be an assemblage of islands lying between $76^{\circ} 46'$ and $80^{\circ} 30'$ of N. lat. and between 9° and 20° of E. lon. It was discovered by Sir Hugh Willoughby, in 1553, who called it Greenland, supposing it to be a part of the western continent. In 1595, it was again visited by William Barentz and John Cornelius, two Dutchmen, who pretended to be the original discoverers, and called the country Spitzbergen, or Sharp Mountains, from the many sharp-pointed and rocky mountains with which it abounds. The only quadrupeds of either W. or E. Greenland, are deer, white bears, and foxes. To its frozen seas, the English and other nations repair annually, in the proper season, to fish for whales. See *Spitzbergen*.

Greenland, hitherto considered as a part of the continent of America, has been determined by the researches of captain Parry, to be separated from that country by a strait, or rather an intricacy of straits and islands.

Greenland, pst. Rockingham cy. N. H., on the S. side of Great bay. Pop. 1820, 654.

Greenlaw, cy.-town of Berwickshire, Eng., on a river that joins the Tweed, before it reaches Berwick. It is 18 ms. W. by S. of that town. Lon. $2^{\circ} 10'$ W. lat. $55^{\circ} 43'$ N.

Green Mountains, ridge extending from the Highlands, in N. Y., through Conn., Mass., and Ver., into L. C. In Berkshire cy. Mass., a branch leaves the Green Mountains, and stretching S. through Conn., terminates at New Haven. The Green Mountains vary in height from 300 to 4000 feet, with some elevated, though highly fertile valleys. Vermont derives its name from this range, the word meaning literally Green Mountain.

Green Point, in the bay of Quinte, is the N. point in Sophiasburg, and lays opposite to John's island, U. C.

Greenock, considerable seaport of Stld., in Renfrewshire, at the mouth of the Clyde, which here expands into a basin, 4 ms. wide.

It is 20 ms. W. of Glasgow. Lon. $4^{\circ} 29'$ W. lat. $55^{\circ} 54'$ N.

Green River, psto. Columbia ct. N. Y., 30 ms. SE. from Albany.

Green River, river of Kent., rises in Lincoln ct., and flowing by a generally western course, through Casey, Adair, Green, Hart, Warren, Grayson, Butler, Ohio, Muhlenburg, Hopkins, Davis, and Henderson cties., falls into Ohio river, after a comparative length of 230 ms.

Greensborough, pst. Orleans ct. Ver., on the head of La Moelle river, 30 ms. NNE. from Montpelier.

Greensborough, pst. Garonne ct. Md., on a branch of Choptank river, 8 ms. N. of Denton, and 10 ms. E. of Centreville.

Greensborough, pstv. Mecklenburg ct. Virg., about 70 ms. SW. from Richmond.

Greensborough, pstv. Guilford ct. N. C., 89 ms. NW. from Raleigh.

Greensborough, pstv. and seat of justice, Green ct. Geo., 40 ms. N. from Milledgeville. Lat. $33^{\circ} 34'$ N. lon. W. C. $6^{\circ} 28'$ W.

Greensborough, pstv. Green ct. Al., 45 ms. NW. from Cahaba.

Greensburgh, tp. West Chester ct. N. Y., on Hudson river, 30 ms. above N. Y. Pop. 1820, 2064.

Greensburgh, pstv. and seat of justice, Westmoreland ct. Penn., 31 ms. E. by S. of Pittsburgh, and 264 W. of Philadelphia. Pop. 1820, 770.

Greensburgh, small pstv. Green ct. Penn., on Whiteley creek, 18 ms. S. from Brownsville.

Greensburgh, pstv. Green ct. Kent., on the N. side of Green river, about 56 ms. SW. of Springfield. Lat. $37^{\circ} 20'$ N. lon. W. C. $8^{\circ} 18'$ W.

Greensburgh, pstv. Decatur ct. Ind., 56 ms. SE. from Indianapolis.

Greensted, village of Eng., in Essex, 1 mile W. of Chipping Ongar.

Greenville, tp. York ct. L. C., on the N. side of Ottawa river, 50 ms. from Montreal.

Greenville, ct. U. C., bounded on the E. by the ct. of Dundas, on the S. by the river St. Lawrence, and on the W. by the tp. of Elizabeth Town, running N. 24° W. until it intersects the Ottawa or Grand river, thence it descends that river, until it meets the northwesternmost boundary of the ct. of Dundas. The ct. of Greenville comprehends all the islands near to it in the river St. Lawrence. It sends one representative to provincial parliament.

Greenville, pstv. Providence ct. R. I., 9 ms. from Providence.

Greenville, pst. Green ct. N. Y., on Catskill creek, 16 ms. above Catskill.

Greenville, pstv. Luzerne ct. Penn.

Greenville, pstv. Sussex ct. N. J., 79 ms. N. from Trenton.

Greenville, tp. Somerset ct. Penn. on the head branches of Castleman's river, branch of Youghiogany river. Pop. 1820, 394.

Greenville, ct. Virg., bounded by N. C. S., Brunswick W., Dinwiddie NW., Sussex NE., and Southampton E.; length 22, mean width 14 ms.; area about 300 sqms. Generally level, and soil of middling quality. Chief town, Hicksford. Pop. 1820, 6858.

Greenville, pstv. Augusta ct. Virg. 10 ms. SSW. from Stanton, and 136 ms. NW. by W. from Richmond.

Greenville, pstv. and seat of justice, Pitt ct. N. C., on the left branch of Tar river, 23 ms. above Washington. Lat. $35^{\circ} 35'$ N. lon. W. C. $0^{\circ} 25'$ W.

Greenville, district, S. C., bounded by N. C. NW., Spartansburg E., Laurens SE., and Pendleton SW.; length 47, mean width 15 ms.; area about 700 sqms. Surface mountainous or hilly, soil of the bottom lands fertile. Chief town Greenville. Pop. 1820, 14,530. Ctl. lat. $34^{\circ} 48'$ N. lon. W. C. $5^{\circ} 20'$ W.

Greenville, pst. Greenville district, S. C., on the W. side of the head of Reedy river, 100 ms. above Columbia.

Greenville, village, Darlington district, S. C., on Black river, 80 ms. NE. by E. from Columbia.

Greenville, pst. Green ct. Tenn., 60 ms. E. from Knoxville.

Greenville, pst. and seat of justice, Jefferson ct. Miss., on Coles creek, 21 ms. NE. from Natchez.

Greenville, pst. Muhlenburg ct. Kent., on the W. side of Green river, 14 ms. SW. of Hartford.

Greenville, pst. and seat of justice, Dark ct. Ohio. It contains 1154 inhabitants. It is noted as being the place where general Wayne made his treaty with the Indians, in 1795. It is 46 ms. W. from Urbana, 86 westerly from Columbus and 80 northwardly from Cincinnati. Lon. $7^{\circ} 30'$ W. lat. $44^{\circ} 2'$ N.

Greenville, pstv. Floyd ct. Ind., 13 ms. NW. from Louisville in Kent.

Greenville, pstv. Bond ct. Ill., 22 ms. W. from Vandalia.

Greenville, pstv. Butler ct. Al. about 70 ms. SE. from Cahaba.

Greenville, College and psto. Green ct. Ten., near the right bank of Nolichucky river, 75 ms. a little N. of E. from Knoxville.

Greenville, C. H. and psto. Greenville district, S. C., by pstrd. 110 ms. NW. from Columbia.

Greenville Creek, tributary of the SW. branch of Miami river, running E. past old fort Greenville. One mile above its mouth and 17 below Greenville, it has a perpendicular fall of 15 feet.

Greenup, NE. ct. Kent.; bounded N. by Ohio, E. by Big Sandy river, S. by Lawrence, W. by Fleming, and NW. by Lewis; length 43, mean width 14 ms.; area about 590 sqms. These limits include what is now Greenup ct., since 1820, the southern part has been erected into Lawrence ct., containing 720 sqms., of course when the last census was taken the former ct. extended over 1310 sqms. Surface hilly, broken and soil generally of indifferent quality. Chief town, Greenupsburg. Pop. 1820, 4311.

Greenupsburg, pstv. and seat of justice, Greenup ct. Kent., on Ohio, river, above the mouth of Little Sandy river, and 125 ms. NE. by E. from Lexington. Lat. $38^{\circ} 37'$ N. lon. W. C. $5^{\circ} 48'$ W.

Greenwich, town of Eng. in Kent. It is famous for a magnificent hospital for decayed seamen, and a royal observatory in a delightful park. The hospital is thought to be the finest structure of the kind in the world; the front to the Thames consists of two ranges of stone buildings. These buildings perfectly corres-

pond with each other, and have their tops crowned with a stone balustrade. The observatory was built by Charles II. on the summit of a hill, called Flamstead Hill, from the great astronomer of that name, who was here the first astronomer royal. The English compute the longitude from the meridian of this place. Greenwich is seated on the Thames, 5 ms. E. of London.

Greenwich, pst. Fairfield cty. Conn., on Long Island Sound, about half way between N. Y. and New Haven. Pop. of the tp. 1820, 3790.

Greenwich, pstv. Hampshire cty. Mass., 20 ms. from Northampton. Pop. 1820, 778.

Greenwich East, pstv. Kent cty. R. I. The village is the seat of justice for the cty., and seated on Nassanket bay, 14 ms. S. from Providence. It contains a respectable academy. Pop. 1820, 1519.

Greenwich, West, tp. Kent cty., R. I., on Pawtuxet river. Pop. 1820, 1927.

Greenwich, pst. Washington cty. N. Y. The village is on the Hudson at the mouth of Batterkill, 37 ms. above Albany. Pop. of the tp. 1820, 3197.

Greenwich Village, a suburb of the northern part of the city of N. Y.

Greenwich, pstv. Cumberland cty. N. J., on Cohansy creek, about 20 ms. SE. of Salem, and 10 SW. of Bridgetown. Pop. 1820, 890.

Greenwich, tp., Gloucester cty. N. J. Pop. 1820, 2699.

Greenwich, tp. Berks cty., Penn. on the E. side of Maiden creek, 8 ms. E. of Hamburg, and 18 NE. of Reading. Pop. 1820, 1337.

Greenwich, village, Charleston district, S. C.

Greenwood, tp. Oxford cty. Maine, 5 ms. NW. from Paris. Pop. 1820, 509.

Greenwood, tp. Mifflin cty. Penn., on the W. side of Susquehanna, and on the N. of Juniata; being an angle formed by the two rivers. Pop. 1820, 1800.

Greenwood, NE. tp. Perry cty. Penn., between the Susquehanna and Juniata. Pop. 1820, 1660.

Greenwood, pstv. Columbia cty. Penn.

Greenwood, tp. Columbia cty. Penn., between Madison and Sugar Loaf, 12 ms. NNE. from Danville. Pop. 1820, 1078.

Greensburg, pstv. Beaver cty. Penn., 15 ms. NW. from Beaver.

Gregory, Cape, of the U. S., on the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 43° 23' N.

Gregstown, village, Somerset cty. N. J., on Millstone river, 6 ms. NE. from Princeton.

Grenada, New. See *Colombia*, and *New Grenada*.

Grenada, island in the W. Indies, the last of the Windward Caribbees, and 30 leagues NW. of Tobago. It is 20 ms. long and 13 broad, finely wooded and the soil suited to produce sugar, tobacco, and indigo. Ctl. lat. 12° 10' N. Lon. W. C. 15° 20' E. St. George is the capital.

Grenada, city of Central America, in the province of Nicaragua. The inhabitants carry on a great trade by means of the lake Nicaragua, on which it is seated, 60 ms. SE. of Leon de Nicaragua. Lon. 86° 36' W. lat. 12° 5' N.

Grenade, town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, 17 ms. NW. of Toulouse.

Grenadillas, of *Grenadines*, group of small islands between Granada and St. Vincent.

Grenoble, city of France, capital of the department of Isere. The leather and gloves that are made here are highly esteemed. It is seated on the Isere, over which are two bridges to pass into that part called *Perriere*, a large street on the side of the river. It is 27 ms. S. of Chambery. Lon. 5° 44' E. lat. 45° 12' N.

Grenville, point of the U. S. on the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 47° 50' N.

Grenville's Canal, channel on the Pacific coast of S. America. Lat. 56° 30' N.

Greysville, pstv. Huntingdon cty. Penn.

Griensburg, Beaver cty. Penn. See *Greensburg*.

Griffenhagen, town of Pomerania, in the dutchy of Stetin, on the Oder opposite Gartz. Lon. 14° 42' E. lat. 53° 25' N.

Griffinsburg, pstv. Culpepper cty. Virg., 90 ms. SW. from W. C. and 100 a little W. of N. from Richmond.

Griffin's Store, psto. Anson cty. N. C. by pstrd. 180 ms. SW. from Raleigh.

Grimbergen, town the kingdom of the Netherlands in Brabant, 6 ms. N. of Brussels. Lon. 4° 27' E. lat. 50° 57' N.

Grimm, town in the electorate of Saxony, on the Muldaw, 10 ms. SE. of Leipsick. Lon. 12° 35' E. lat. 51° 15' N.

Grimmen, town of Pomerania, 5 ms. S. of Stralsund. Lon. 13° 27' E. lat. 54° 12' N.

Grimperg, town in the electorate of Treves, 17 ms. SE. of Treves. Lon. 6° 59' E. lat. 49° 35' N.

Grimby Great, seaport and borough of Eng. in Lincolnshire, 35 ms. NE. from Lincoln.

Grimby, tp. Lincoln cty. U. C., on Lake Ontario, W. from Niagara.

Grindstone Ford, village, Claiborne cty. Miss., on Bayou Pierre.

Grinstead East, borough of Eng. in Sussex, 20 ms. N. of Lewes and 29 S. of London. Lon. 0° 2' E. lat. 51° 12' N.

Gripswall, strong town of Pomerania, formerly imperial, with a good harbour and a university. It is seated near the Baltic Sea, 15 ms. SE. of Stralsund, and 55 NW. of Stetin. Lon. 13° 44' E. lat. 54° 4' N.

Grisons, people inhabiting the Alps, and in alliance with Switzerland. They are divided into three parts called the Leagues, which form one republic; namely, the Grey League; the League of the House of God; and that of the Ten Jurisdictions. Throughout the 3 leagues the Roman law prevails, modified by the municipal customs.

Griswell's, psto. Columbiana cty. Ohio, by pstrd. 176 ms. NE. from Columbus.

Griswold, tp. of N. London cty. Conn., on the Thames river, E. side, 8 ms. below Norwich. Pop. 1820, 1869.

Grodno, pretty large city of Lithuania, and capital of the government of Grodno, in Russian Poland, and next to Wilna, the best in that dutchy. It is situated on the river Niemien, partly on a plain, and partly on a mountain. Grodno is 125 ms. NE. of Warsaw. Lon. 24° 15' E. lat. 53° 28' N.

Gronduines, seigniory, Hampshire cty. L. C. on the left side of the St. Lawrence river, 45 ms. above Quebec.

Groll, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands in Guelderland, and in the city of Zutphen. It is seated on the Slinghe, 15 ms. SE. of Zutphen.

Groningen, populous city of the kingdom of the Netherlands, capital of a lordship of the same name, with a university. It is seated on the rivers Hunes and Aa; at 10 ms. distance from the sea, with which it has a communication by a canal. It is 85 ms. NE. of Amsterdam. Lon. $6^{\circ} 31'$ E. lat. $53^{\circ} 13'$ N.

Groningen, province of the kingdom of the Netherlands, bounded on the E. by E. Friesland, on the W. by Friesland, on the N. by the German Ocean, and on the S. by Overijssel. It is divided into two parts, of which the town of Groningen and its district are one, and the Ommerslands the other.

Grosbois, or *Yamachiche*, seigniory, St. Maurice city. L. C., on the N. side of Lake St. Peters, 14 ms. W. from Three Rivers.

Gros Isle, island of the territory of Michigan, in Detroit river, near its discharge into Lake Erie.

Grossa, island of Dalmatia, in the Gulf of Venice, near the coast of the county of Zara. It is 50 ms. in circumference, and belongs to the Venetians.

Grossetto, town of Tuscany, near the sea, 30 ms. SW. of Sienna. Lon. $11^{\circ} 1'$ E. lat. $42^{\circ} 40'$ N.

Groton, village and tp. Grafton city. N. H., 15 ms. NE. from Dartmouth college. Pop. 1820, 688.

Groton, tp. Caledonia city. Ver., 18 ms. E. from Montpelier. Pop. 500.

Groton, pst. Middlesex city. Mass., 35 ms. NW. of Boston. Pop. 1820, 1897.

Groton, pst. New London city. Conn., on the E. side of the river Thames, nearly opposite to New London. Pop. 1820, 4664.

Groton, pst. in the NE. angle of Tomkins city. N. Y. 15 ms. NE. from Ithaca.

Groton, tp. Huron city. Ohio. Pop. 1820, uncertain.

Grotzkaw, town of Silesia, capital of a province of the same name, 30 ms. NE. of Glatz. Lon. $17^{\circ} 25'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 37'$ N.

Grotzkaw, town of Servia, where the Turks defeated the Germans in 1739. Lon. $21^{\circ} 10'$ E. lat. $45^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Grovehill, pstv. Warren city. N. C. 75 ms. NNE. from Raleigh.

Groveland, pstv. Livingston city. N. Y., on Genessee river, 30 ms. SW. from Canandaigua. Pop. 1820, 1273.

Grovepoint, N. point, the discharge of Sassafras river into Chesapeake bay, Cecil city. Md.

Groynes, river of Spain, in Galicia, which enters the bay of Biscay, at Corunna.

Grubenhagen, town and castle of Lower Saxony, and the chief place of a principality of the same name, belonging to the house of Hanover. In the mountains near it are mines of silver, iron, copper, and lead. It is 45 ms. S. of Hanover. Lon. $10^{\circ} 3'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 31'$ N.

Gruckfeldt, town of Carinthia, with a castle on the river Save. Lon. $15^{\circ} 45'$ E. lat. $46^{\circ} 7'$ N.

Grunberg, town of Germany, in Upper Hesse. Here Charlemagne and the kings of the Merovingian race held their court.

Grunberg, town of Silesia in the principality of Glogau; it is surrounded with vineyards, and has a manufacture of cloth.

Grunde, town of Germany, in the Dutchy of Brunswick, and in the mountain of Hartz. Lon. $13^{\circ} 35'$ E. lat. $52^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Gruning, town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Halberstadt, on the river Felke. Lon. $11^{\circ} 41'$ E. lat. $52^{\circ} 4'$ N.

Gruningen, town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, capital of a bailiwick of the same name. Lon. $8^{\circ} 43'$ E. lat. $47^{\circ} 14'$ N.

Gruyeres, town of Switzerland in the canton of Friburg. It is famous for cheese, and is 15 ms. SW. of Friburg. Lon. $6^{\circ} 43'$ E. lat. $46^{\circ} 35'$ N.

Guacockingo, town of Mexico, 30 ms. SE. of Mexico. Lon. $99^{\circ} 45'$ W. lat. $19^{\circ} 36'$ N.

Guadalaviar, ancient *Durias*, river of Spain, rises in the province of Aragon, and flowing S. by comparative course 80 ms. turns SE. about 100 ms., and falls into the Mediterranean, below the city of Valencia.

Guadalaxara, town of Spain, in New Castile, seated on the Henares, 30 ms. NE. from Madrid. Lon. $2^{\circ} 47'$ W. lat. $40^{\circ} 36'$ N.

Guadalaxara, formerly an intendancy of New Spain, now the state of Jalisco, in the Mexican Republic. See *Jalisco*.

Guadalaxara, city of and capital of the state of Jalisco, in the Republic of Mexico; is situated on the left bank of the St. Jago, or Santiago river, 350 ms. NW. from the city of Mexico. Pop. 1825, 26,000. Lat. $21^{\circ} 1'$ N. Lon. W. C. $25^{\circ} 59'$ W.

Guadaxara, province of Spain, bounded SW. by Toledo, and SE. by Cuenca. It is drained by various branches of the Tagus.

Guadaloupe, handsome town of Spain, in Estramadura, on a rivulet of the same name, 34 ms. E. by N. of Truxillo. Lon. $4^{\circ} 45'$ W. lat. $39^{\circ} 12'$ N.

Guadaloupe, one of the Leeward Caribbee Islands in the W. Indies, between Antigua and Dominica, in lon. 62° W. and lat. $16^{\circ} 20'$ N. The island, which is of an irregular figure, may be about 80 leagues in circumference. It is divided into two parts by a small arm of the sea, which is not above two leagues, and from 15 to 40 fathoms broad. This canal, known by the name of the Salt River, is navigable, but will only carry vessels of 50 tons burden. The soil is exceedingly good, and well watered near the sea, by rivulets which fall from the mountains. The French settled in this island, in 1632, in whose possession it still remains. Basseterre is the capital.

Guadaloupe, river of the empire of Mexico, in Texas, falls into the Gulf of Mexico, after a course of about 200 ms. Its mouth 180 ms. W. from that of the Sabine.

Guadalquivir, river of Spain, which rises in the S. part of New Castile, flows through Andalusia, and falls into the bay of Cadiz; at the town of San Lucar, after a comparative course of 350 ms. It is the fifth in size, and the most navigable river of the Spanish peninsula. The basin of the Guadalquivir, is also the most fertile region in Spain. The cities of Audujar, Cordova and Seville are upon its banks.

Guadarama, town of Spain in Old Castile, re-

markable for its great trade in cheese. It is seated on the Guadaram, 25 ms. NW. of Madrid. Lon. $3^{\circ} 48'$ W. lat. $41^{\circ} 45'$ N.

Guadiana, river of Spain, which having its source in New Castile, crosses Estramadura into Portugal, and separating Algarva from Andalusia, falls into the bay of Cadiz between Ayamonte and Castro Mariu, 85 ms. NW. from Cadiz, after an entire comparative course of 400 ms.

Guadix, town of Spain, in Granada, with a bishop's see, 30 ms. E. of Granada. Lon. $2^{\circ} 47'$ W. lat. $37^{\circ} 4'$ N.

Guilas, or *Huilas*, province of Peru, N. from Caxatambo. Ctl. lat. 9° S. nearly due S. from W. C.

Guaria, *La*, city of Colombia, in Caracas. It is the port of the city of Caracas, is well fortified. The harbour is good and much frequented; 7 ms. N. from Caracas. Lon. W. C. $9^{\circ} 58'$ E. lat. $10^{\circ} 48'$ N.

Gualior, celebrated fortress of Hindoostan, in possession of the Mahrattas. See *Gualior*.

Gualaga, river of Peru, heads with the Caxamarca, flows a little E. of N. between the Caxamarca, and Grand Para, and falls into the Tunguragua, after a comparative course of 400 ms. from lat. $8^{\circ} 20'$ to $4^{\circ} 50'$ S.

Gualdo, town of Italy, in Ancona, 8 ms. NW. of Nocera. Lon. $12^{\circ} 43'$ E. lat. $43^{\circ} 6'$ N.

Guam, chief of the Ladrone Islands, in the N. Pacific Ocean, 100 ms. in circumference. It depends upon the Spaniards, who have a garrison here, but the inhabitants are almost all natives of the country, and reputed to be very skilful in building boats. It abounds with excellent fruit, and the air is wholesome; notwithstanding which the natives are subject to a kind of leprosy. Lon. $145^{\circ} 15'$ E. lat. $13^{\circ} 5'$ N.

Guamanga, town of Peru, capital of a province of the same name. It is remarkable for mines of gold, silver, loadstone and quicksilver. It is 200 ms. SE. from Lima. Lon. W. C. $2^{\circ} 45'$ E. lat. $13^{\circ} 20'$ S.

Guanhani, or *Cat Island*, one of the Bahama Islands, the first land of America discovered by Columbus, in 1492, and named by him St. Salvador. Lon. W. C. $1^{\circ} 50'$ E. lat. $24^{\circ} 20'$ N.

Guanapu, small river of the province of Grand Para, falls into the estuary of the Amazon from the S.

Guanare, town of Colombia, in Venezuela, near the borders of Varinas, on Guanare river. Lon. W. C. $7^{\circ} 50'$ E. lat. $8^{\circ} 25'$ N. It is 200 ms. SW. from Caracas, and 60 NE. from Truxillo.

Guanaxuato, state of the Republic of Mexico; bounded by Jalisco W., by Xacatecas and San Louis Potosi N., by Queretaro E., and by Mechocacan S.; length and breadth nearly equal, each about 80 ms.; 6255 sqms. of area. Pop. 1825, 813,150; lying between $20^{\circ} 30'$ and $21^{\circ} 10'$ N.

This fine though small and elevated state is entirely on the table land of Anahuac, and is the most populous region of Spanish America. The mountain of Llanitos in Guanaxuato rises to 9,235 feet above the level of the sea, and the whole state lies above, it is probable 5000 feet.

The mine of Valenciana, near the city of Guanaxuato, is the most productive ever yet discovered, exceeding those near Potosi. The products of the state are, however, considerable in objects of agricultural and manufacturing

industry. Guanaxuato, contains five cities; Guanaxuato, Salamanca, Celaya or Silao, Leon and San Miguel Grande.

Guanaxuato, capital of the preceding state, stands 170 ms. NW. from the city of Mexico. Lon. W. C. $23^{\circ} 50'$ W. lat. 21° N. This city was begun by the Spaniards in 1554; it was raised to the rank of Villa in 1719, and to that of Ciudad, in 1641. Pop. of the city and adjoining mines, 90,000. The principal mines are Marsil, Santa Anna, Santa Rosa, Valenciana, Rayas and Mellado. The ground on which Guanaxuato is built, is above the level of the sea 5836 feet; Valenciana at the mouth of the new pit, 7586 feet; and Rayas at the mouth of the main gallery, 7075 feet.

Guancavelica, city of Peru, remarkable for its abundant mines of quicksilver; 140 ms. SE. from Lima. Lon. W. C. $2^{\circ} 51'$ E. lat. $12^{\circ} 56'$ N.

Guanehuco, town of Peru on the Pacific Ocean. It is the port of Truxillo. Lon. W. C. $1^{\circ} 58'$ W. lat. $8^{\circ} 5'$ S.

Guanta, province of Peru, on the branches of the Apurimac, lying N. from Guamanga. Ctl. lat. 13° S.

Guardafui, cape of the extreme eastern angle of Africa. Lat. $11^{\circ} 46'$ N. lon. $51^{\circ} 15'$ E. 500 ms. E. from the straits of Babel-Mandel.

Guardsville, seigniory, Hampshire cty. I. C., on the N. side of St. Lawrence; 5 ms. above Quebec.

Guardia, or *Guarda*, town of Portugal, in Beira, 138 ms. E. of Lisbon. Lon. $6^{\circ} 37'$ W. lat. $40^{\circ} 22'$ N.

Guardia-Alferes, town of Naples, in the Molise, 7 ms. NW. of Larino. Lon. $14^{\circ} 56'$ E. lat. $41^{\circ} 39'$ N.

Guarico, cape of Cuba, on its NE. coast. Lon. W. C. $2^{\circ} 38'$ E. lat. $20^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Guarochari, town of Peru. Lon. W. C. $0^{\circ} 42'$ E. lat. $11^{\circ} 55'$ S. It stands 60 ms. NE. from Lima.

Guasco, or *Huasco*, town and seaport of Chili. Lon. W. C. $0^{\circ} 52'$ E. lat. $28^{\circ} 29'$ S.

Guarma, seaport of Peru, 120 ms. NW. from Lima. Lon. $77^{\circ} 49'$ W. lat. $10^{\circ} 10'$ S.

Guastalla, town of Italy, in the Mantuan, near the river Po, 15 ms. N. of Reggio. Lon. $10^{\circ} 38'$ E. lat. $44^{\circ} 56'$ N.

Guasto, or *Vasto*, town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore, on the Gulf of Venice, 15 ms. SE. of Lanciano. Lon. $15^{\circ} 6'$ E. lat. $42^{\circ} 14'$ N.

Guatemala, New, capital of Central America, and province of Guatemala, with a university. It is situated 25 ms. S. from the site of the former town of that name, which was destroyed, June 7th, 1773, by a dreadful earthquake, attended by an eruption from the neighbouring volcano. New Guatemala is 650 ms. SE. from Mexico. Lon. W. C. $14^{\circ} 10'$ W. lat. $14^{\circ} 28'$ N.

Guatemala, now Central America, bounded by the Pacific Ocean SW., Mexico NW., Yucatan, bay of Honduras and Caribbean sea NE., and by Veragua in Colombia SE. Length from NW. to SE. 1000 ms. The settled parts are chiefly along the Pacific Ocean, and average about 100 ms. in width. The whole of Central America, is subdivided into the provinces of Chiapa, Vera Paz, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica. The country is excessively mountainous, and Volcanoes are numerous.

ous; of which about 20 are active. The soil is in general exuberantly fertile. Staples, grain, wax, honey, cochineal, cotton, wool and particularly the finest indigo made in America. Pop. about 2,000,000.

Guatemala, NW. province of Central America, lies along the Pacific Ocean, extending from the intendency of Oaxaca in Mexico, to the province of Nicaragua, and having Chiapa and Vera Paz NE. It is about 400 ms. long and 50 mean width.

Guaquil, province of Colombia, in New Grenada, lying along the Pacific Ocean, on the Guaquil river and N. side of the Gulf of the same name. Pop. about 90,000. Staples, cacao, cotton, tobacco, salt, wax, rice, and honey.

Guaquil River, rises in the province of Quito, flows S. 150 ms., and falls into Guaquil bay, below the city of the same name. It is an uncommonly large stream for its length.

Guaquil, bay or gulf, extending from Cape St. Helena, to Ponta de Picos, upwards of 100 ms., and extending inland in form of a triangle, receiving at its head Guaquil river. The gulf is chequered by numerous islands, one of which, Puna, is of considerable size.

Guaquil, city of Colombia, and capital of the province of the same name, on the W. side of Guaquil river. It possesses an excellent port. Ship timber abounds in the vicinity, from which many vessels have been built. It is 150 ms. SSW. from Quito. Lon. W. C. 2° 50' W. lat. 2° 11' S.

Guara, town and seaport of Peru, province of Chancay. Lon. W. C. 1° W. lat. 11° 6' S.

Guasacualco, river of Mexico, is a short but important stream, falling into the Gulf of Mexico, at its extreme southern extension. It rises in Oaxaca, interlocking sources with those of the Chimalapa. This is one of the channels of communication mentioned by Humboldt, as suitable to unite the Atlantic and Pacific Ocean. From the mouths of these two rivers is a distance of about 120 ms.

Guatavi, river of Colombia, in Cundinamarca, rises in the Andes, and flowing SE. by E. 500 ms., falls into the Orinoco. Lon. W. C. 9° E. lat. 4° N.

Guaxaca. See *Oaxaca*.

Guayaquil. See *Guaquil*.

Guben, town of Germany, in Lower Lusatia, seated on the Neisse, 62 ms. NE. of Dresden. Lon. 14° 39' E. lat. 51° 58' N.

Gubbio, or *Eugubio*, town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, with a bishop's see, 82 ms. N. of Rome. Lon. 12° 38' E. lat. 43° 16' N.

Guelderland, province of the kingdom of the Netherlands, on both banks of the Lower Rhine; bounded by Germany SE., Dutchy of Cleves and Brabant S., Utecht W., Zuyder Zee NW., and Overysse NE. The Rhine in this province, branches into two streams, or rather three, if we include the Waal; it is therefore subject to violent inundations, which frequently carry ruin and desolation before them. The 52° N. lat. intersects it nearly in the middle. Chief towns Nimeguen, Doesburg, and Zutphen. The king of Prussia holds a part of eastern Gelderland.

Gueldres, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in the territory of the same name. It is

10 ms. NE. of Velno. Lon. 6° E. lat. 51° 26' N.

Guerrande, town of France, in the department of Lower Loire and late province of Bretagne. It carries on a considerable trade in white salt, and is 3 ms. from the Atlantic, and 250 W. of Paris. Lon. 2° 20' W. lat. 47° 10' N.

Guéret, town of France, in the department of Creuse and late province of Marche, seated on the Gartampe, 35 ms. NE. of Limoges, and 170 S. of Paris. Lon. 1° 56' E. lat. 46° 10' N.

Guernsey, island on the coast of Normandy, subject to Great Britain, but governed by its own laws. It is naturally strong, being surrounded by high rocks, and of a round form, 30 ms. in circumference. The natives speak French, it having been a part of Normandy. Lon. 2° 37' W. lat. 49° 32' N.

Guernsey, city of Ohio, bounded on the N. by Tuscarawas, E. by Belmont, S. by Morgan, and W. by Muskingum and Coshocton cities. It is nearly 26 miles square, and contains 470 sqms. The land is generally hilly, and of a moderately good quality; although there are several tracts of excellent land along Well's creek; which stream, and its branches, compose the principal waters. Chief town, Cambridge. Pop. 1820, 9292. Ctl. lat. 40° 5' N. lon. W. C. 4° 30' W.

Gueta, town of Spain, in New Castile, 60 ms. E. of Madrid. Lon. 1° 56' W. lat. 40° 22' N.

Guettelam, city of Guatemala. See *Socomusco*.

Guiana, large country of S. America, is bounded on the E. and N. by the Atlantic Ocean, on all other sides its limits are rather indefinite. The term is indeed used vulgarly for the country between Venezuela and Brazil. The British, Dutch, French, Spanish and Portuguese nations, all have settlements in Guiana. British Guiana, reaches from the Essequibo to the Corantyn river. Dutch Guiana, from the Corantyn to the Marouï. French Guiana, from the Marouï to the Aruary. Portuguese Guiana, from the Aruary to the Amazon. Spanish Guiana, is now included in Venezuela. The settlements of the civilized nations are confined to the coast, or to the banks of some of the larger rivers, at a very limited distance inland. Dutch Guiana, is more particularly known by the name of Surinam, and that appertaining to France as Cayenne. The principal British settlements, are, Essequibo and Demerara. The pop. of the European colonies, amounts to about 250,000; of which those of Spain have 50,000; British 100,000; Dutch 80,000; French 20,000. The body of the inhabitants are negro slaves, the whites in all the settlements, not being computed above 20,000. The sea coast of Guiana, is one vast plain of unequalled fertility. Staples, sugar, coffee, and cotton.

Guienne, ancient province of France, now parcelled out into the departments of Gironde, Lot and Garonne, Dordogne, Lot and Aveyron.

Guiaquil, commercial city of Peru, capital of a jurisdiction of the same name. It stands partly on the side and partly at the foot of a hill, which descends gently towards the river Guaquil, on which the town stands. It is large and populous, and is 140 ms. N. by E. of Paita. Lon. 81° 11' W. lat. 2° 11' S. See *Guaquil*.

Guira, seaport of Terra Firma, on the coast of Caracca. Lon. 66° 5' W. lat. 10° 35' N.

Guilderland, pst. Albany city. N. Y. WNW. from Albany. Pop. 1820, 2270.

Guilford, borough of Eng. and capital of Surrey, on the Wey. The Wey is navigable to the Thames, and much timber and corn are carried upon it. It is a well built town, 23 ms. WSW. of Croydon, and 30 SW. of London. Lon. 0° 29' W. lat. 51° 15' N.

Guildhall, pstv. and seat of justice, Essex city. Ver., on Connecticut river opposite Lancaster. Pop. 1820, 600.

Guilford, pst. Penobscott city. Maine, 145 ms. NE. from Portland.

Guilford, tp. Somerset city. Maine, 40 ms. NE. from Norridgewock. Pop. 1820, uncertain.

Guilford, pst. Strafford city. N. H. on Winnepesaukee river, 28 ms. N. from Concord.

Guilford, pst. Windham city. Ver., 50 ms. S. from Windsor. Pop. 2000.

Guilford, pst. New Haven city. Conn., 18 ms. E. by S. of New Haven, on Long Island Sound. Pop. 1820, 4131.

Guilford, pstv. between Unadilla, and Chenango rivers, Chenango city. N. Y. 10 ms. SSE. from Norwich.

Guilford, tp. Franklin city. Penn., including the borough of Chambersburg. Pop. 1820, 2439.

Guilford, city. N. C., bounded by Randolph S., Rowan and Stokes W., Rockingham N., and Orange E. Length 26 ms., width 25; area 650 sqms. Surface hilly and soil productive. Chief town, Martinsville. Pop. 1820, 14,511. Ctl. lat. 36° 5' N. lon. W. C. 3° 50' W.

Guilford, courthouse, and psto. Guilford city. N. C. 48 ms. NW. from Hillsborough; the scene of a hard fought battle between the Americans under gen. Greene, and the British under Lord Cornwallis, March 15th, 1781.

Guilford, tp. in the southern part of Medina city. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 72.

Guilford Village, pstv. Stafford city. N. H., 31 ms. a little E. of N. from Concord.

Guillaia, St. town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Hainault, seated in marshy land, on the river Haisne, 6 ms. W. of Mons. Lon. 3° 53' E. lat. 50° 27' N.

Guillaudiere, fief, Surry city. L. C., on the right bank of St. Lawrence, 16 ms. below Montreal.

Guillhaume, Bonhomme seigniory, Hampshire city. L. C., on Jacques Cartier river, and in the rear of Demaure, or St. Augustin, 12 ms. NW. from Quebec.

Guillestree, town and castle in the Alps, once belonging to Dauphiny, in France, 9 ms. NE. from Embrum. Lon. 6° 36' E. lat. 44° 41' N.

Guimaraens, considerable town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Douero-Minho. The public buildings are magnificent. It is 165 ms. NE. of Lisbon. Lon. 8° 21' W. lat. 41° 35' N.

Guinea, large region of Africa, of which little is known except the coast. It lies in the torrid zone, between 14° W. and 28° E. lon. and is divided into Upper and Lower Guinea. The first comprehends Sierra Leona, the Grain coast, the Tooth-coast, the Gold coast, the Slave coast (which includes Whidah, Dahomy, and Ardrah) Beniu, Biakara, Majombo, Gabon, and Anziko. Lower Guinea is commonly called Congo. It is very unhealthy for Europeans. There are many

little states, whose chiefs are often at war with each other, when the people taken, on both sides, are sold for slaves; and it is not uncommon for the nearest of kin to sell each other. The English, Dutch, Portuguese, Danes and French, have factories upon this coast.

Guinea, New, or *Papua*, island of the S. Pacific Ocean, to the N. of New Holland, from which it is separated by Endeavour strait. It is next in size to New Holland, extending SE. from the equator, to 12 S. lat. and from 131° to 153° E. lon., a length of more than 1200 ms. by a medial breadth of perhaps 300; but the coasts of the eastern part are far from being completely investigated. The northern part is said to have been discovered by the Spaniards, in 1528, who had sailed from Mexico, to explore the Spice Islands. The coasts are generally lofty, and in the interior, mountain rises above mountain; but the whole appears covered with luxuriance of wood and herbage. The cocoa, sago, bread-fruit, and plantain-tree, beside most of the trees, shrubs, and plants common to the islands in the S. Pacific Ocean, are found here in great perfection. This island is the chosen residence of the singular birds of Paradise, which breed here during the wet monsoon, and in the dry migrate in flocks westward, to the smaller islands, particularly Arroo. The inhabitants make much the same appearance as the New Hollanders.

Guinecamp, town of France, in the department of the North Coast, and late province of Bretagne, seated on the Trieu, 13 ms. S. of Treguier. Lon. 3° 8' W. lat. 48° 36' N.

Guipuscoa, NE. division of the province of Biscay, bounded on the N. by the bay of that name, on the E. by Navarre, on the W. by Biscay Proper, and on the S. by Alava. Tolosa is the capital.

Guise, small town of France, now in the department of Aisne, lately in the province of Picardy, 25 ms. E. of St. Quentin, and 95 NE. of Paris. Lon. 3° 42' E. lat. 49° 54' N.

Guito, town of Italy, in the Mantuan, seated on the river Mincio, between the lake of Mantua and that of Garda, 15 ms. NW. of Mantua. Lon. 10° 40' E. lat. 45° 16' N.

Gulf Mills, psto. Montgomery city. Penn.

Gulf Stream. See *Earth*.

Gull Islands, two small islands, at the eastern extremity of Long Island Sound, and between Plum and Fisher's islands. On Little Gull island there is a light house.

Gumbinnen, government of E. or Polish Prussia, E. from Koningsberg. Pop. 350,000.

Gumbinnen, town of E. Prussia, and capital of the government of Gumbinnen, 80 ms. E. from Koningsberg.

Gum Springs, village, Orange city. Virg., on the S. side of Rapid Ann river, 40 ms. above Fredericksburg.

Gumurginia, town of Romania, on the road from Salonica to Constantinople, and 200 ms. W. from the latter.

Gunpowder, river of Maryland, which rises in York city. Penn., and running in a SE. direction through Baltimore city. falls into Chesapeake bay, opposite Poole Island.

Guntoor, one of the Northern Circars, in the peninsula of Hindoostan. It is also called Mor-

tinazagur and Condavir, and occupies the space between Condapilly, the southmost of the four English Circars, and the N. part of the Carnatic; extending along the sea-coast of the bay of Bengal more than 30 ms. The maritime parts of this circar are flat and open, but the interior parts contain some very strong fortresses and posts. It was subject to the nizam of the Deccan, but has been ceded to the English.

Guntzberg, town of Suabia, in the margravate of Burgaw, with a castle, seated on the Danube, 16 ms. NE. of Ulm. Lon. $10^{\circ} 25'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 35'$ N.

Guntzenhausen, town of Franconia, 5 ms. from Weissenberg. It is seated on the Altmul, near a forest, and subject to the king of Prussia.

Gurk, town of Carinthia, on the river Gurk, 55 ms. E. of Salzburg. Lon. $14^{\circ} 18'$ E. lat. $47^{\circ} 12'$ N.

Gustavus, tp. Trumbull cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 371.

Gutrow, city of Germany, in the dutchly of Mecklenburg Schwerin, and capital of the circle of Wenden. The chief courts of judicature for the dutchly are held here. It is 35 ms. NE. of Schwerin. Lon. $12^{\circ} 13'$ E. lat. $53^{\circ} 57'$ N.

Gutta, town of Hungary, seated on the E. side of the Danube, opposite the island of Schut, 29 ms. E. by S. of Presburg. Lon. $17^{\circ} 47'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Gutekow, town, of Pomerania, capital of a cty. of the same name, on the Peene, 14 ms. W. of Wolgast. Lon. $13^{\circ} 39'$ E. lat. 54° N.

Guyandot, Big, river of Virg., rises in Giles and Tazewell cties., and flowing NW. between the branches of Big Sandy and Great Kenhawa, enters Cabell cty., turns N. and falls into Ohio river, after an entire comparative course of 100 miles.

Guyandot, Little, creek of Virg., between Big Guyandot and Great Kenhawa, forms part of the boundary between Cabell and Mason cties.

Guyandot, creek, Lawrence cty. Ohio, enters Ohio river nearly opposite to Big Guyandot.

Guyandot, psto. on Ohio river, Cabell cty. Virg., by pstrd. 375 ms. W. from Richmond, and 423 SW. by W. from W. C.

Guyandot Falls, psto. Cabell cty. Virg. by pstrd. 382 ms. W. from Richmond.

Guzlelizar, ancient Magnesia, town of Asiatic Turkey, on the Sarabat, ancient Hermus river,

about 70 ms. NE. from Smyrna. Lon. $27^{\circ} 50'$ E. lat. $37^{\circ} 45'$ N.

Guzerat, peninsula of Hindoostan Proper, about 200 ms. long, and 140 broad, formed by the Arabian Sea, and the Gulfs of Cambay and Cutch. The W. part is mountainous and woody, and inhabited by a wild hardy race, governed by rajahs of their own. But the largest, as well as the finest part, is subject to the Mahrattas. Amedabad is the capital.

Guzerat, province of Indostan, 320 ms. long, and 180 broad, lying between the parallels of 21° and 24° N.; bounded N. by Aljemere; on the S. by the sea, and the province of Arungabad; on the E. by Malwah and Kandeish; and on the W. by portions of Sind, Cutch, and the sea. Though traversed by the rivers Nerbudah, Tuptee, Mahy, Mehindry, and Sabermatty, a scarcity of fresh water is experienced in many parts of Guzerat. The peninsular section, as indeed the whole province, is in a remarkable manner broken by mountains, plains, and deserts; and the pop. presents as great variety of sects, castes, and customs. Surat and Amedabad are the principal cities. Most of this province is subject to the direct rule of the British.

Gwalior, ancient fortress of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Gohud, and on a branch of the Jumna. It stands on a vast rock, about four miles in length, but narrow and of unequal breadth, and nearly flat on the top. The sides are so steep as to appear almost perpendicular in every part; for where it was not naturally so, it has been scraped away; and the height from the plain below is from 200 to 300 feet. This place is considered as the Gibraltar of the E.; but, in 1780, Major Popham took it, by an unexpected nocturnal escalade. It is 80 ms. S. of Agra. Lon. $78^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $26^{\circ} 9'$ N.

Gwinnet, cty. of Geo., bounded SW. by the country of the Lower Creeks, W. by the Chatahoche river, N. by Chatahoche river, NE. by Hall and Walton cties., and SE. by Newton and Henry. Length 35 ms., mean width 28; area 980 sqms. Chief town, Lawrenceville. Pop. 1820, 4589. Ctl. lat. $33^{\circ} 45'$ lon. W. C. $7^{\circ} 45'$ W.

Gynedd, tp. Montgomery cty. Penn., on the heads of the Towamensing and Wissahiccon creeks, 18 ms. NNW. from Philadelphia. Pop. 1820, 1221.

H.

Haag, or *Hag*, town of Bavaria, seated on a hill, on the river Inn, 30 ms. E. of Munich. Lon. $12^{\circ} 15'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 18'$ N.

Habersham, NE. cty. of Geo., bounded by N. C. N., S. C. NE., Franklin and Jackson SE., Hall S., and Rabun W.; length 60 ms., mean width 20; area 1200 sqms. Surface generally hilly, and part mountainous. Pop. 1820, 3171. Lat. $34^{\circ} 40'$ N. and lon. W. C. 7° W. intersect in this cty.

Habolichetto, pstv. Hancock cty. Misp. about 70 ms. NE. from New Orleans.

Hacha, small river of Colombia, in Santa Marta.

Hacha, town of Colombia, in Santa Marta, on the Caribbean sea, at the mouth of Hacha river. Lon. W. C. $4^{\circ} 8'$ E. lat. $11^{\circ} 31'$ N.

Hacketstown, pst. Warren cty. N. J., 12 ms. E. from the river Delaware, and 22 W. from Morristown.

Hackinsack, pstv. and seat of justice, Bergen cty. N. J., and is distant from the city of New York about 15 ms. NW. Pop. 1820, 2076.

Hackinsack, river, N. J., which rises in Rock-

land cty. N. Y., and running a southern course, through Bergen cty., falls into Newark bay, near mid distance from Paulus Hook to Newark.

Hackney, populous village of Eng. to the NE. of London; the first that was accommodated with carriages for occasional passengers; from hence the hackney coaches of London derive their name.

Hadamar, town of Germany, in Weteravia, near the Elss, 22 ms. NW. of Mentz. Lon. 8° E. lat. 50° 23' N.

Haddam, pst. Middlesex cty. Conn. on the W. side of Connecticut river, 17 ms. NE. from New Haven, and 8 below Middletown. Pop. 1820, 2478.

Haddington, borough of Sstd., in a cty. of the same name, on the Tyne, 18 ms. E. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3° 39' W. lat. 55° 58' N.

Haddingtonshire, or *East Lothian*, cty. of Sstd., bounded on the N. and E. by the Frith of Forth, S. by Berwickshire, and W. by Edinburghshire. It is about 27 ms. long from E. to W., and about 17 from N. to S. Here are several convenient harbours, with the advantage of some fishing towns. This cty. may be reckoned as fruitful, rich, and pleasant as any in Sstd.; or indeed as most in Eng. The chief towns are, Dunbar, Haddington, and N. Berwick; and its principal river the Tyne, which receives several small streams. Pop. in 1801, 29,986; in 1811, 31,184; and in 1821, 35,127.

Haddonfield, pstv. Gloucester cty. N. J. 8 ms. SE. from Philadelphia, and 6 E. from Gloucester.

Hadenville, village, Goochland cty. Virg., 35 ms. NW. by W. from Richmond.

Hadersleben, maritime town of Denmark, in Sleswick, 25 ms. E. of Ripen. Lon. 9° 50' E. lat. 55° 18' N.

Hadley, corporate town of Eng., in Suffolk. Large quantities of yarn are spun here for the Norwich manufacture; and it had a considerable woollen manufacture, which is now decayed. It is seated on the Bret, 20 ms. SE. of Bury, and 64 NE. of London. Lon. 1° 6' E. lat. 52° 10' N.

Hadley, village of Eng., in Essex, 5 ms. SW. of Rochford.

Hadley, pst. Hampshire cty. Mass., on the left bank of Connecticut river, opposite Northampton and Hatfield. The town is situated along the river, and besides many other fine buildings, contains Hopkins' Academy, a respectable literary institution. Pop. of the tp. in 1820, 1461.

Hadley, tp. and pstv., Saratoga cty. N. Y., 17 ms. N. from Ballston Spa. Pop. in 1820, 798.

Hadramant, south-western part of Arabia, on the Indian Ocean.

Hadramant, a large maritime country of southern Arabia, bounded by the Indian Ocean S., Marah SE., Nedged N., and Yemen and Mocha W. Ctl. lat. 15 N., E. lon. 50°.

Hæmus Mountains, that vast chain, which, continuing the Illyrian Alps, extends through European Turkey to the Black Sea, separating the sources of the streams flowing N. into the Danube from those which are discharged SW. into the Adriatic, and S. into the Archipelago.

Concerning the Hæmus chain, Poqueville observes; "that Mount Orbelus (see *Orbelus*)

seems to be the kernel, the central point of the mountains of Macedonia; and that Scardus or Prissendi, Scornius or Desproto-Dag, Hæmus or Balkan, are but ramifications from it. This giant, however, which spreads around his arms to so great an extent, appears himself, to be but an irradiation from the great Alpine chain. It is from these elevated regions known under the name of the Norican Alps, that we must depart to follow the general system of the mountains; and in examining the summits through this great extent of country, we shall trace their connection with Orbelus.

"This mountain is covered with perpetual snow. Its centre is granite; as far as its middle region it is covered with vegetative soil. From its sides flow an infinite number of springs, which are the principles of the rivers that run into the Mediterranean. Besides the leading chains I have mentioned, the inferior branches of Orbelus enclose the valleys of Thrace, through which flows the Hebrus; they form the defiles of Macedonia, and surround the vast basin of Thessaly. Some slope by steep descents towards the sea; others slope gradually to the plains. Olympus, Ossa, the mountains of Attica, Parnassus, and Helicon, are all but secondary chains, or dependencies upon Orbelus. Pindus and the other mountains of Epirus, form a part of the system of Orbelus. Pindus will be found to communicate with the mountains of Dalmatia; its branches form the Sagovian mountains, as well as those of Tamaris, and the Acroceraunians, while the Little Pindus gives birth to the granito-calcareous mountains of Souli. The chain that coasts the Arothez, ascends to the neighbouring chain above the Achelöus. The arid mountains of Ætolia, those that border the Gulf of Corinth, or that bristle Acarnania, are ramifications of Pindus."

Haf, or estuary of the Oder, large bay of Denmark and Prussia, in Pomerania. It is closed towards the Baltic by the islands of Usedom and Wollin.

Haf, or *Frische Haf*, estuary of the Vistula and Pregal rivers. It is nearly enclosed towards the Baltic by a long, narrow, and sandy point, called *Frische Nehring*. The *Frische Haf* extends from Ebling to Koningsburg, 70 ms., with a mean breadth of 10 ms., and opens into the Baltic by a narrow strait, between Pillau and the NE. point of the *Frische Nehring*.

Haf, or *Curische Haf*, estuary of the Memel, in Polish or E. Prussia. It is in form of a triangle, extending from Labiau to Memel, 70 ms., and formed by a long, narrow, and low sandy point, extending from the province of Samland, and called the *Curische Nehring*. The opening from the *Curische Haf* into the Baltic is at Memel.

Hagan's Store, pstv. Preston cty. Virg., by pstv. 152 ms. a little N. of W. from W. C., and 262 NW. from Richmond.

Hagarstown, flourishing inland pstv. and seat of justice, Washington cty. Md., in the fertile and well cultivated valley of Conegocheague, near Antietam creek. It is a well built town, containing about 300 houses, constructed of brick and stone. Pop. about 1500. Distant 70 ms. NW. from Washington, and 79 WNW. from Baltimore.

Hague, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Holland, which may compare with the handsomest cities in Europe, in the beauty of its palaces, its streets, its agreeable walks, and its great trade. It is seated 2 ms. from the sea, and there is a pavement across the sand hills with trees on each side, which leads to Scheveling, near the sea-shore. It is 10 ms. NW. of Rotterdam, and 30 SW. of Amsterdam. Lon. 4° 23' E. lat. 52° 4' N.

Hague, pst. Warren cty. N. Y., on the W. side of Lake George. Pop. in 1820, 514.

Hague, tp. St. Lawrence cty. N. Y., on St. Lawrence river. Pop. 1820, 827.

Hague, pstv. Westmoreland cty. Virg. by pstrd. 80 ms. SE. from W. C.

Haguenau, town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine and late province of Alsace, on the Motter, which divides it into two parts, 12 ms. N. of Strassburg, and 252 E. of Paris. Lon. 7° 53' E. lat. 48° 47' N.

Hailbron, free imperial town of Suabia, in the kingdom of Wirtemberg, on the Neckar, over which is a stone bridge, 25 ms. NE. from Stuttgart. Lon. 9° 25' E. lat. 49° 19' N.

Haimburg, town of Lower Austria, on the Danube, 10 ms. W. of Presburg, and 25 E. of Vienna. Lon. 16° 58' E. lat. 48° 12' N.

Hain, town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia. It has a manufacture of cloth, and is seated on the Rhetlar, 12 ms. NW. of Dresden.

Hai nan, considerable island of the Chinese Sea, to the N. of the Gulf of Cochinchina, and to the S. of the province of Quang tong, from which it is 12 ms. distant. It is 400 ms. in circumference. The soil of the N. part is level; but in the S. and E. are mountains, among which are valleys that produce two crops of rice every year. There are mines of gold and lapis lazuli, which last is carried to Canton, to paint the porcelain. It produces the same fruits as China, beside sugar, tobacco, cotton and indigo.

Hainault, province of the kingdom of the Netherlands; bounded on the N. by Brabant, on the NW. by Flanders, on the W. by Artois, on the S. by Gambresia, Picardy, and Champagne, and on the E. by the territories of Liege and Namur.

Hainburg, town of Austria, on the Danube, 35 ms. E. of Vienna. Lon. 17° 18' E. lat. 48° 14' N.

Halberstadt, town of Lower Saxony, capital of a principality of the same name. It was formerly capital of the bishopric of Halberstadt now secularized. It is subject to the king of Prussia, and is seated on the Hothiem, 32 ms. SE. of Brunswick. Lon. 11° 24' E. lat. 52° 6' N.

Haldenstein, free and independent barony of the country of the Grisons. It consists of a semicircular plain, between the Rhine and the foot of Mount Calendar, about 5 ms. in length, and scarcely 1 in breadth.

Haldimand, cty. of U. C., on Lake Ontario.

Halen, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Brabant, on the river Geet, 24 ms. W. of Mæstricht. Lon. 5° 4' E. lat. 50° 53' N.

Halesford, pstv. Franklin cty. Virg., 150 ms. SW. by W. from Richmond.

Hales-Oreen, town of Eng., in Shropshire, enclosed by Worcestershire, 6 ms. E. of Stour-bridge. It is the birth place of Shenstone,

and near it is the celebrated seat of Leasowes.

Halesworth, town of Eng., in Suffolk. It has a trade in linen, yarn, and sailcloth, and about the town is raised a great deal of hemp. It is seated on a neck of land between two branches of the river Blyth, 28 ms. NE. of Ipswich, and 101 of London. Lon. 1° 40' E. lat. 52° 25' N.

Haleysbridge, pstv. Southampton cty. Virg., on the left bank of Meherin river, 40 ms. S. from Petersburg.

Halesburg, pstv. Lunenburg cty. Virg.

Halfmoon, pst. Centre cty. Penn., on Bald Eagle river, 18 ms. NW. from Bellefonte. Pop. in 1820, 713.

Half Moon, pstv. Saratoga cty. N. Y., on the Hudson above Waterford. Pop. in 1820, 4024.

Halfway House, pstv. York cty. Virg., 15 ms. SE. from Williamsburg, and 23 NW. from Norfolk.

Halibut, Island, island in the N. Pacific Ocean, so named by Captain Cook, on account of the number of fish of that name they caught here. It is 7 leagues in circumference, and except the head very low and barren. Lon. 164° 13' W. lat. 54° 48' N.

Halifax, town of Eng., in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, in a hilly country near a branch of the Calder. It is a very large parish, containing 12 chapels of ease, and upwards of 12,000 inhabitants, who are principally employed in the woollen manufacture.

Halifax, town and capital of Nova Scotia, begun to be built by the English planters in 1749. It is delightfully seated in Chebucto harbour, which is large enough to shelter a squadron of men of war, through the winter. It is 789 NE. from N. York. Lon. W. C. 13° 30' E. lat. 44° 45' N. Pop. about 9 or 10,000.

Halifax, town of Buckingham cty. L. C., on the waters of Nicolet and Becancour rivers, 45 SE. from Three Rivers.

Halifax, pst. Windham cty. Ver., situated between Guildford and Whittingham, 25 ms. E. from Bennington. Pop. about 2000.

Halifax, pst. Plymouth cty. Mass., 35 ms. SE. from Boston. Pop. 1820, 749.

Halifax, pstv. Dauphin cty. Penn.; standing on the E. side of the river Susquehanna, 19 ms. N. from Harrisburg.

Halifax, cty. of Virg.; bounded S. by N. C., W. by Pittsylvania, N. by Campbell or Roanoke river, NE. by Charlotte or Roanoke river, and E. by Mecklenburg; length 30, mean width 32, ms.; area 960 sqms. Surface moderately hilly and soil productive. Chief town, Banister. Pop. in 1820, 19,060. Ctl. lat. 36° 45' N. lon. W. C. 1° 45' W.

Halifax, C. H. and psto. Halifax cty. Virg., by pstrd. 139 SW. from Richmond.

Halifax, cty. of N. C.; bounded SE. by Martin, SW. by Edgecomb and Nash, NW. by Warren, N. and NE. by Roanoke river or Northampton, and E. by Roanoke river or Bertie. Length 42, mean width 16 ms.; area 672 sqms. Chief town, Halifax. Pop. 1820, 17,237. Ctl. lat. 36° 18' N. lon. W. C. 0° 40' W.

Halifax, pst. and seat of justice, Halifax cty. N. C., on the right bank of the Roanoke, 70 ms. by land, above the mouth of Roanoke river. Vessels of 45 tons can ascend to this place, and

when the intended canals and lock around the falls are completed, a batteaux navigation will be opened to the fine country on the Roanoke and Dan rivers, for upwards of 130 ms. above Halifax. Lon. W. C. $0^{\circ} 38'$ lat. $36^{\circ} 18'$ N.

Halitz, town of Poland, capital of a territory of the same name in Red Russia, with a castle. It is seated on the Dniester, 46 ms. S. of Lemburg. Long. $25^{\circ} 19'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 20'$ N.

Hall, city of Geo., bounded by Chattanooga river, or Rabun city. NW., Habersham NE., Jackson and Walton SE., and Gwinnett SW. Length 40, mean width 12 ms.; area 480 sqms. Chief town, Gainesville. Pop. 1820, 5086. Ctl. lat. $34^{\circ} 10'$ N. lon. W. C. $7^{\circ} 20'$ W.

Hallam, tp. York city. Penn., on the S. side of the river Susquehanna, and on the SE. side of Codorus creek. Pop. in 1820, 2062.

Halland, province of Sweden, on the W. coast of Gothland. It is 60 ms. along the coast, but not 12 in breadth. Halmstadt is the capital.

Hallaton, town of Eng., in Leicestershire, 12 ms. SE. of Leicester, and 90 ms. N. by E. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 59'$ E. lat. $52^{\circ} 32'$ N.

Halle, town of Hainault. It is seated on the Seine, 8 ms. SSW. of Brussels. Lon. $4^{\circ} 20'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 46'$ N.

Halle, considerable city of Upper Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, seated on the Sal, 40 ms. E. of Magdeburg. It is famous for its industry, and salt works. Lon. $12^{\circ} 8'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 36'$ N.

Halle, free imperial city of Suabia, famous for its salt pits. It is seated on the Kocher, among rocks and mountains, 37 ms. NE. of Stuttgart. Lon. $9^{\circ} 52'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 20'$ N.

Halle, town of Germany in Tirol, 6 ms. NE. of Inspruck. Lon. $11^{\circ} 35'$ E. lat. $47^{\circ} 12'$ N.

Hallein, town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Saltzburg; seated on the Saltza, among mountains that abound in mines of salt, which are the chief riches of the town and country. It is 7 ms. SE. of Saltzburg. Lon. $13^{\circ} 12'$ E. lat. $47^{\circ} 33'$ N.

Hallowell, tp. of Prince Edward city. U. C., on Lake Ontario.

Hallowell, pstv. Kennebec city. Maine, on the W. side of the river Kennebec, about 25 ms. above the junction of this river with the Androscoggin, and at the head of tide water. It is now the seat of government for the state, and a very prosperous town, containing 400 houses, and in the tp. about 3500 inhabitants. Kennebec river is navigable thus far, for vessels of 150 tons burthen. It contains, beside the necessary public buildings, a respectable academy. Lon. W. C. $7^{\circ} 5'$ E. lat. $44^{\circ} 16'$ N. Distant 44 ms. NE. from Portland.

Hallowell Cross Roads, pstv. Kennebec city. Maine, near the village of Hallowell, and 53 ms. NE. from Portland.

Hall's Cross Roads, pstv. Harford city. Md., 30 ms. NE. from Baltimore.

Hallsville, pstv. Montgomery city. N. Y., 73 ms. NW. from Albany.

Hallsville, pstv. Duplin city. N. C., about 100 ms. SE. from Raleigh.

Halmstadt, strong seaport of Sweden, capital of Halland, situated on a bay of the North Sea, 80 ms. SSE. of Gotheborg. Lon. $12^{\circ} 48'$ E. lat. $56^{\circ} 39'$ N.

Halstead, town of Eng., in Essex, on the declivity of a hill, at the foot of which runs the Coln, 16 ms. N. of Chelmsford and 47 NE. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 45'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 59'$ N.

Halteren, town of Germany, in the bishopric of Munster, seated on the Lippe, 25 ms. SW. of Munster. Lon. $7^{\circ} 27'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 40'$ N.

Halton, town of Eng., in Cheshire, near the Mersey, 13 ms. NE. of Chester, and 184 NNW. of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 47'$ W. lat. $53^{\circ} 23'$ N.

Halva, town of the kingdom of Fez, seated on the Cebu, 8 ms. S. of Fez. Lon. $5^{\circ} 5'$ W. lat. $33^{\circ} 32'$ N.

Ham, strong town of Westphalia, capital of the city of Marck, seated on the Lippe, 24 ms. S. of Munster. Lon. $7^{\circ} 50'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 36'$ N.

Ham, town of France, in the department of Somme, and late province of Picardy, with a strong castle. It is seated on the Somme, 48 ms. N. of Paris. Lon. $3^{\circ} 6'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 45'$ N.

Ham, village of Eng. in Surry, one mile from Kingston. Near it is Ham Walks, celebrated by Thomson and other poets.

Ham, West, village of Eng. in Essex, on the river Lea; 4 ms. E. by N. of London.

Ham, East, village of Eng. in Essex, adjoining to West Ham. In this parish is a spring called Miller's Well, the excellent water of which has never been known to freeze, or to vary in its height.

Ham, tp. Buckingham city. L. C., on both sides of the NE. branch of Nicolet river, 50 ms. SSE. from Three Rivers.

Hamadan, or *Amadan*, city of Persian Irak, probably the ancient Ecbatana, on the eastern slope of the Elwend, or Tag Aigha mountains, 340 ms. NE. by E. from Bagdad. Lon. 46° E. lat. $34^{\circ} 54'$ N.

Hamah, large town of Syria, seated among hills on the Ass river, ancient Orontes. It is supposed to be the ancient Emessa. The inhabitants have a trade for linen, of their own manufacture. It is 78 ms. SW. of Aleppo. Lon. $34^{\circ} 55'$ E. lat. $36^{\circ} 15'$ N.

Hamamet, town of Barbary, on a gulf of the same name, 45 ms. S. of Tunis. Lon. $10^{\circ} 15'$ E. lat. $36^{\circ} 35'$ N.

Hamar, town of Norway, in the government of Aggerhuys, 60 ms. NE. of Christiana. Lon. $11^{\circ} 5'$ E. lat. $60^{\circ} 33'$ N.

Hameledin Hill, of Eng., near Sturminster, in Dorsetshire.

Hambaugh's, pstv. Shenandoah city. Virg., 100 ms. W. from W. C.

Hamburg, free and imperial city of Germany, in Lower Saxony, consisting of the old and the new town, both nearly of an equal size. Most of the houses are built after the manner of the Dutch, and richly furnished within. The principal streets of the old town have long and broad canals, which are filled by the tide. It is seated on the rivers Elbe and Alsters, and the latter, before it enters the town by sluices, forms a fine basin. Here is a celebrated college, an arsenal, a bank, and a handsome exchange. The inhabitants were estimated till lately at 100,000. The religion is Lutheran, and none but the English have the liberty of performing divine service in a chapel of their own. Hamburg, from its situation, has all possible advantages for foreign and domestic trade, particularly

from its communication, by the Elbe, with some of the principal navigable rivers of Germany; and hence it is one of the most commercial places in the world. It is distinguished for its sugar-refinery, and it has manufactories of cotton stockings, gold thread, ribands and velvets. It is 55 ms. NE. of Bremen. Lon. $10^{\circ} 1' E$. lat. $53^{\circ} 33' N$.

Hamburg, territory of Germany, of which Hamburg is the capital. It consists of the city proper, and a circle in the vicinity, the town and bailiwick of Cuxhaven at the mouth of the Elbe, and some scattered villages in Holstein, the whole amounting to about 133 sqms., and 130,000 inhabitants. Hamburg, since the Congress of Vienna, has, in conjunction with Frankfort, Lubec, and Bremen, a vote in the Germanic diet. The character of this city is commercial, and though possessing an extensive library and many literary institutions, the attention of the inhabitants to objects of science, is much less marked than that of any other of the large cities of north Germany.

Hamburg, pst. Erie city. N. Y., on lake Erie, about 15 ms. SSE. from Buffalo. Pop. 1820, 2034.

Hamburg, pstv. Sussex city. N. J., on a branch of Walkill river, 50 ms. NE. from Easton in Penn.

Hamburg, thriving pstv. Berks city. Penn., immediately below the Schuylkill water gap, about 15 ms. N. from Reading, on the pstrd. to Northumberland. Pop. about 400.

Hamden, pstv. Delaware city. N. Y., by pstrd. 104 ms. SW. from Albany.

Hamelburgh, town of Franconia, in the territory of the abbey of Fulde, seated on the Saab, 28 ms. SE. of Fulde. Lon. $10^{\circ} 12' E$. lat. $50^{\circ} 16' N$.

Hamelin, strong town of Germany, in the dutchy of Calenberg, at the extremity of the dutchy of Berwick, of which it is the key. It is situated at the confluence of the Hamel and Weser, 25 ms. SW. of Hanover. Lon. $9^{\circ} 36' E$. lat. $52^{\circ} 6' N$.

Hamersheim, castle and village of Germany, belonging to the elector of Treves. The castle is seated on a lofty mountain, on the E. side of the Rhine, 2 ms. N. by W. of Andernach.

Ha-mi, country situated to the NW. from China. The country of Ha-mi, though surrounded by deserts, is accounted one of the most delightful in the world. The soil produces abundance of grain, fruits, leguminous plants, and pasture of every kind. The rice which grows here is particularly esteemed in China, and pomegranates, oranges, peaches, raisins, and prunes, have a most exquisite taste. It is a kingdom, tributary to that country, and its capital is of the same name.

Hamilton, town of Stld. in Lannerkshire, seated in a very agreeable plain. The town is situated on the Clyde, 10 ms. SE. of Glasgow. Lon. $5^{\circ} 16' W$. lat. $53^{\circ} 58' N$.

Hamilton, tp. Northumberland city. L. C., on lake Ontario.

Hamilton, tp. Caspe city. L. C.

Hamilton, pst. Essex city. Mass.; 10 ms. NW. of Salem. Pop. 1820, 802.

Hamilton, city of N. Y., bounded by Montgomery S., Herkimer SW. and W., St. Lawrence and Franklin N., and Essex, Warren, and Saratoga E.; length 60, mean width 28 ms.; area

1680 sqms. Surface extremely broken, and soil sterile in general. This city was formerly contained in the northern part of Montgomery. Pop. 1820, 1251. Ctl. lat. $43^{\circ} 40' N$. lon. W. C. $3^{\circ} 42' E$.

Hamilton, pstv. St. Lawrence city. N. Y., on St. Lawrence river, on a fine declivity rising from the stream. Pop. 300. Distant 20 ms. below Ogdensburgh.

Hamilton, pstv. Madison city. N. Y., on a branch of Chenango river. The village is on the main road from Cherry valley to Auburn, 28 ms. SW. from Utica, and 42 W. from Cherry Valley.

Hamilton, village of Cattaraugus city. N. Y., on the right bank of Alleghany river, at and below the mouth of Olean. It is laid out in seven streets running N. and S. and five running E. and W. The Alleghany river is there about 80 yards wide, and at seasons of high water navigable for vessels of 8 or 10 tons burthen. It is very favourably situated to become an extensive inland mart, and thoroughfare between the northeastern and southwestern states. Distant from Pittsburg by land 170, by water 260 ms., from Buffalo, 65, and from navigable water in Genesee river, near Angelica, 25 ms.

Hamilton, Albany city. N. Y. See. *Guilderland*.

Hamilton, College. See Clinton, in Oneida city. N. Y.

Hamilton, tp. Franklin city. Penn., between Back creek and the main E. branch of Conococheague, immediately opposite Chambersburg. Pop. 1820, 1688.

Hamilton-ban, tp. Adams city. Penn. between, Marsh creek and the W. limit of the city. commencing about 4 ms. W. from Gettysburg. Pop. 1820, 1053.

Hamilton, village, on the W. bank of the Schuylkill opposite Philadelphia in Blockley tp. It is in reality a suburb of Philadelphia, built upon a fine swelling acclivity rising from the river. The village extends principally along Darby, West Chester and Lancaster roads. It is well built, and forms the summer retreat of many of the wealthy citizens of Philadelphia. Resident pop. about 1000.

Hamilton, tp. Northampton city. Penn., W. of the Blue or Kittatinny Ridge, on M'Mickles and Cherry creeks, 20 ms. N. from Easton. Pop. 1820, 1320.

Hamilton, city. E. Ten., bounded by Tennessee river E., S. and SW., Marion W., and Bledsoe and Rhea N.; length 28 ms., mean width 18; area 470 sqms. Surface hilly in general, and in part mountainous. Pop. 1820, 821. Ctl. lat. $35^{\circ} 15' N$. lon. W. C. $8^{\circ} 18' W$.

Hamilton, C. H. and psto. Hamilton city. Tenn., 132 ms. SE. from Murfreesborough.

Hamilton, pstv. Martin city. N. C., by pstrd. 120 ms. E. from Raleigh.

Hamilton, SW. city. Ohio, bounded by Ohio river S., the state of Ind. W., Butler N., Warren NE., and Clermont E., length 30 ms., breadth 16; area 400 sqms., surface generally broken and hilly, soil excellent. Staples, grain, whiskey, fruit, and salted provisions. Mineral coal abounds near Cincinnati. Chief town, Cincinnati. Pop. 1820, 31,764. Ctl. lat. $39^{\circ} 10' N$. lon. W. C. $7^{\circ} 25' W$.

Hamilton, flourishing pstv. and seat of justice

for Butler cty. Ohio, with a printing office, a bank, 14 mercantile stores, and 100 dwelling houses. It is situated on the southeastern side of the Great Miami river, 25 ms. N. from Cincinnati, and 105 SW. from Columbus. Lon. W. C. $7^{\circ} 30'$ W. lat. $39^{\circ} 22'$ N.

Hamilton, tp. Warren cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 1069.

Hamilton, fertile tp. on the E. side of Scioto river, in Franklin cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 943, of whom 17 are free blacks.

Hamiltonville, village, Huntingdon cty. Penn., on the left bank of Juniata river, 15 ms. by land below Huntingdon.

Hammermith, large village of Eng. in Middlesex, seated on the Thames, four ms. W. of London.

Hamot, town of Germany, in the bishopric of Leige, 17 ms. W. of Ruremonde. Lon. $5^{\circ} 31'$ E. lat. $41^{\circ} 17'$ N.

Hampden, tp. Hancock cty. Maine. Pop. 1000. *Hampden*, Sydney College. See *Prince Edward cty.* Virg.

Hampshire, *Hantshire*, or *Hants*, cty. of Eng., bounded on the N. by Berks, on the E. by Surrey and Sussex, on the S. by the English Channel, and on the W. by Dorsetshire and Wilts. It extends, exclusive of the Isle of Wight, 42 ms. from N. to S., and 38 from E. to W. Pop. 1801, 219,656, in 1811, 245,080, and in 1821, 282,201. See *Southampton*.

Hampden, pst. Penobscot cty. Maine, 10 ms. SSW. from Bangor. Pop. 1820, 1442.

Hampden, cty. Mass. bounded S. by Conn., W. by Berkshire, N. by Hampshire, and E. by Worcester; length 45 ms., mean width 13; area 585 sqms. Surface very much variegated by hill, dale, and mountain scenery. Soil fertile and well cultivated. Chief town, Springfield. Pop. 1820, 28,021. Ctl. lat. $42^{\circ} 7'$ N. lon. $4^{\circ} 30'$ E.

Hampden, tp. Gauga cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 296.

Hampshire, cty. Mass., on both sides of Connecticut river, bounded by Hampden S., Berkshire W., Franklin N., and Worcester E., length 58 ms., mean width 14; area 532 sqms. Surface most highly diversified by hill, dale, and mountain. Soil generally productive, and well cultivated. Staples, grain, fruit, live stock, and salted provision. Chief town Northampton. Pop. 1820, 26,477. Ctl. lat. $42^{\circ} 20'$ N. lon. W. C. $4^{\circ} 30'$ E.

Hampshire, cty. L. C., extends along the N. side of St. Lawrence river, from about 2 ms. above St. Anne's river to 5 ms. above Quebec.

Hampshire, cty. Virg., bounded by Hardy SW., the Potomac river, or Alleghany cty. Md., NE. and N., and Berkeley and Frederick SE., length 40 ms., mean width 20; area 800 sqms. Surface extremely mountainous, though its river soil is highly productive. Chief town, Romney. Pop. 1820, including Morgan, 10,889. Ctl. lat. $39^{\circ} 18'$ lon. W. C. $1^{\circ} 45'$ W.

Hampstead, village of Eng. in Middlesex, 4 ms. NNW. of London, formerly famous for its medicinal waters. It is seated on the declivity of a hill, on the top of which is a fine heath that commands a delightful prospect.

Hampstead, tp. Queen's cty. New Brunswick, right bank of St. Johns river.

Hampstead, pst. Rockingham cty. N. H. 36 ms. W. by S. of Portsmouth. Pop. 1820, 1098.

Hampstead, tp. Rockland cty. N. Y., 35 ms. NNW. from N. Y. Pop. 1810, 2072. The extensive iron works called Ramapoo works, are in this tp.

Hampstead, pstv. King George cty. Virg., 67 ms. S. from W. C.

Hampton, village of Eng. in Middlesex, on the N. side of the Thames, 14 ms. SW. of London.

Hampton, of *Minching Hampton*, town of Eng. in Gloucestershire, on the Coteswold Hills, 14 ms. S. of Gloucester, and 90 W. of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 15'$ W. lat. $51^{\circ} 36'$ N.

Hampton, small maritime pst. Rockingham cty. N. H., about 6 ms. E. of Exeter, between Rye and Newtown. Pop. 1820, 1098.

Hampton, pst. Windham cty. Conn., on the E. side of Bigalow's river, 5 ms. N. of Windham, Pop. 1820, 1313.

Hampton, pst. Washington cty. N. Y., situated 70 ms. NNE. from Albany. Pop. 1820, 963.

Hampton, seaport and pstv. Elizabeth City cty. Virg., on Hampton road, about 20 ms. NW. of Cape Henry, and 10 ms. E. of York, on York river. Lat. 37° N. lon. $76^{\circ} 28'$ W.

Hampton Falls, pst. Rockingham cty. N. H., 10 ms. SW. from Portsmouth. Pop. 1820, 572.

Hamptonville, pst. Surry cty. N. C., 164 ms. NW. by W. from Raleigh.

Hanau, cty. of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, which belongs to its own prince. It is 45 ms. in length, but the breadth is small; bounded on the E. by the cty. of Rheinec and the territory of Fulde, on the W. by the cities of Weissemburg and Solms, and on the N. and S. by the territories of Mentz and Frankfurt.

Hanau, strong town of Germany, capital of a county of the same name. It is divided into two towns, the Old and the New, and is seated near the Maine, 18 ms. NE. of Darmstadt. Here is a university with several manufactures, and a very considerable traffic. Lon. $8^{\circ} 55'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 56'$ N.

Hancock, cty. of Maine, bounded by the Atlantic Ocean S., by Lincoln and Kennebec SW., by Penobscot NW. and N., and Washington E. Its form is very irregular, including the numerous islands and peninsulas SE. from the mouth of Penobscot river. This renders an estimate of its length difficult. From the Fox islands to Schoodic lake is upwards of 90 ms. The area may be estimated, including the islands, 3000 sqms. Chief town, Castine. Pop. 1820, 31,290. Lat. $44^{\circ} 30'$ N. and lon. $8^{\circ} 45'$ E. from W. C. intersect in this cty.

Hancock, pstv. Hillsborough cty. N. H., 13 ms. E. from Keene. Pop. 1820, 1178.

Hancock, pst. Addison cty. Ver., 30 ms. SW. from Montpelier. Pop. 350.

Hancock, pst. Berkshire, Mass., between Richmond and Lanesborough, on the N. Y. line. Pop. 1820, 1165.

Hancock, pst. Delaware cty. N. Y., 22 ms. SW. from Delhi. Pop. 1820, 525.

Hancock, pstv. Washington cty. Md. on the N. side of the river Potomac, 35 ms. W. of Hagerstown.

Hancock, cty. of Geor. bounded SE. by Washington, SW. by Baldwin, W. by Putnam, WN. by Green, and NE. by Warren; length 22 ms.; mean width 20, area 440 sqms. Surface

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rather waving than lilly. Soil fertile. Chief town Sparta. Pop. 1820, 12,734. Ctl. lat. 35° 17', lon. W. C. 6° 15' W.

Hancock, city, of Ohio, bounded W. by Putnam, N. by Wood, E. by Seneca and Crawford, and S. by Hardin. It is 24 ms. square; area 576 sqms. Surface level and soil fertile. It was formed out of the New purchase subsequent to the census of 1820.

Hancock, city, of Miss., bounded by lake Borgne S., by Pearl river or Lou. W., by Marion and Perry N., and by Jackson NE.; length 40 ms., mean width 25; area 900 sqms. Surface level in the S., and hilly in the centre and northern parts. Soil, with partial exceptions on the streams, sterile and clothed with pine. Chief town, Shieldsboro. Pop. 1820, 1594. Ctl. lat. 30° 40' N. lon. W. C. 12° 10' W.

Hancock's Bridge, psto. Salem city. N. J., by pstrd. 66 ms. SW. from Trenton.

Hancockville, pstv. Union district S. C., by pstrd. 110 ms. NNW. from Columbia.

Hanging Fork, psto. Lincoln city. Kent., between Danville and Stamford, 53 ms. SSE. from Frankfort.

Hanging Rock, psto. Hampshire city. Virg., by pstrd. 99 ms. WNW. from W. C.

Hang-Tcheou Fou, capital of the province of Tche-kiang, in China. It is 4 leagues in circumference, exclusive of its suburbs and contains more than a million of inhabitants. It is seated on a small lake, called Si-hou; has under its jurisdiction, 7 cities of the second and third class; and is 225 ms. SE. of Nanking. Lon. 120° 20' E. lat. 30° 21' N.

Hankinsonville, pstv. Claiborne city. Miss., about 40 ms. NE. from Natchez.

Hannibal, tp. Oswego city. N. Y., SW. from the mouth of Onondaga river. Pop. 1820, 935.

Hannibalville, pstv. in Hannibal tp. Oswego city. N. Y., 182 ms. NW. by W. from Albany.

Hanover, kingdom of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony. It contains Calenberg, Göttingen, Lüneburg, Hoya, Diepholz, Hildesheim, Osnaburg, Verden, Bremen the city, Bremen the dutchy, Bentheim, East Friesland, Lingen, Rheina and Meppen. Area 14,600 sqms., and 1,300,000 inhabitants.

Hanover is an aristocratical monarchy, if such terms are admissible. The crown is on the head of the king of England, but represented by a regent resident in Hanover. The taxes are laid, and municipal regulations made by and with consent of the states, consisting of the nobility, clergy and deputies of towns.

The country, with the exception of some spurs of the Hartz mountains, is a level and almost undeviating plain, in some places extremely fertile. Produce, iron and copper, and lead, from the Hartz; grain, timber, live stock, &c.

Hanover, fortified city of Germany, the capital of the kingdom of the same name. In its neighbourhood are the palace and elegant gardens of Herenhausen. Hanover is well built, contains upwards of 15,000 inhabitants, and has manufactures of lace, stuff, stockings, ribands, and leather. The French took it in 1757, but were soon after expelled. They took it again in 1803, but evacuated it in 1813. It is seated on both sides of the Leine, 38 ms. W. by N. of Brunswick. Lon. 9° 48' E. lat. 52° 22' N.

Hanover, pst. of N. H., Grafton city. on the E. bank of the Connecticut. Three ms. S. of the village and near the same river, stands Dartmouth college, one of the most respectable seminaries of education in the U. S. Hanover is 100 ms. NW. of Portsmouth. Pop. 1820, 2222. See *Dartmouth College*.

Hanover, pst. Plymouth city. Mass., 15 ms. NW. from Plymouth. Pop. 1820, 1211.

Hanover, village in Oneida city. N. Y., on Oriskany creek, 12 ms. SW. from Utica.

Hanover, pst. Chataque city. N. Y., on the NE. part of the city. Pop. in 1820, 2217.

Hanover, pst. Morris city. N. J. Pop. 1820, 3503. The village is near the S. branch of Passaic river, 11 ms. NW. by W. from Newark.

Hanover, tp. and village Burlington city. N. J., on Ancous creek, 29 ms. NE. by E. from Philadelphia, and 12 ms. E. from Mount Holly. Pop. 1820, 2642.

Hanover, New, tp. Montgomery city. Penn., on Swamp creek, branch of Perkiomen, 30 ms. NW. from Philadelphia. Pop. 1820, 1320.

Hanover Upper, NW. tp. Montgomery city. Penn., on Perkiomen creek, 35 ms. NW. from Philadelphia. Pop. 1820, 1273.

Hanover, pst. York city. Penn. Pop. 1820, 946. The village or borough is situated between the heads of the Codorus and Conewago creeks, 11 ms. SW. from York.

Hanover, tp. Luzerne city. Penn., extending from the Nes-copeck mountain, and Lehigh river to the Susquehanna river, including on the latter a part of old Wyoming. Pop. 1820, 879.

Hanover, East, tp. Lebanon city. Penn., on the right side of Swatara, 20 ms. NE. from Harrisburg. Pop. 1820, 1871.

Hanover, West, tp. Dauphin city. Penn., on the right side of Swatara, 10 ms. NE. from Harrisburg. Pop. 1800, 3015, including that part of East Hanover which lies in Dauphin city. as also Bethel and Rush.

Hanover, tp. Northampton city. Penn., in the great bend, and on the left side of Lehigh river, between Bethlehem and Allentown. Pop. 1820, 358.

Hanover, SW. tp. of Beaver city. Penn., on the heads of Raccoon creek. Pop. 1820, 1147.

Hanover, tp. Columbiana city. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 1486.

Hanover, village Harrison city. Ohio, 5 ms. S. from Cadiz.

Hanover, tp. Butler city. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 1512.

Hanover, pst. Licking city. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 594.

Hanover, city. Virg., bounded SW. by Henrico and Goochland, NW. by Louisa, NE. by North Anna and Pamunkey rivers, or the cities of Spotsylvania, Caroline, and King William, and SE. by New Kent. Length 40 ms.; mean width 16; area 640 sqms. Surface generally lilly, soil sandy in general, though along the streams much excellent alluvion is found. Staples grain, flour and tobacco. Chief town, Hanover. Pop. 1820, 15,267. Ctl. lat. 37° 45' N. lon. W. C. 0° 45' W.

Hanover town, pstv. Hanover city. Virg., 25 ms. NE. from Richmond. Washington academy is located near this town.

Hanse towns, or Hanseatic League. In the 13th century, a league was formed between some of the principal cities of Germany, Poland and the Netherlands, for the protection of trade. It yet subsists, though confined to Lübeck, Hamburg, and Bremen. This respectable confederacy laid the foundation for the flourishing state of manufactures and commerce in the N. of Europe, and had no trifling share in preparing the way to the present civilization of Europe.

Hanson, pstv. Plymouth cty. Mass., 38 ms. SSE. from Boston.

Hants, cty. Nova Scotia.

Hantye, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Brabant, 20 ms. SE. of Louvian. Lon. 5° 16' E. lat. 50° 41' N.

Han-yang-fou, populous and commercial city of China, in the province of Hou-quang. It has one city under its jurisdiction.

Hapae, name of 4 of the Friendly Islands in the South Pacific Ocean. The plantations are numerous and extensive, and some of them are enclosed in such a manner, that the fences, running parallel to each other, form spacious public roads, that would appear ornamental in countries where rural conveniences have been carried to the greatest perfection. These islands extend about 19 ms.

Hapsal, seaport of Livonia in Russia in the government of Revel, seated on the Baltic, 5 ms. SW. of Revel, opposite the island of Dago. Lon. 22° 47' E. lat. 57° 4' N.

Hapsburg, ancient castle, now in ruins, on a lofty eminence, near Schintznach, in Switzerland, famous for being the patrimony of Rodolph, Count of Hapsburg, who by his bravery and abilities raised himself to the imperial throne of Germany. The remains of it are inhabited by the family of a peasant.

Harborough, town of Eng., in Leicestershire, on the Welland, 14 ms. S. of Leicester and 83 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0° 62' W. lat. 53° 28' N.

Harburg, town of Lower Saxony, in the dutchy of Lunenburg, with a strong castle. It is seated on the Elbe, opposite Hamburg, equally well situated for trade as that city, and is 37 ms. NW. of Lunenburg.

Harcourt, town of France, now in the department of Calvados, lately in the province of Normandy. It is 12 ms. S. of Caen.

Hardeberg, town of Germany, 52 ms. S. of Vienna; it is situated in the dutchy of Stiria. Lon. 16° 12' E. lat. 47° 22' N.

Hardegsen, town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Calenberg, 10 ms. NW. of Göttingen. It has a considerable manufacture of leather.

Hardeman, new cty. of Ten., position and boundaries uncertain.

Hardeman, C. H. and psto. Hardeman cty. Tenn., by pstrd. 239 ms. westward from Murfreesborough.

Hardenberg, town of Westphalia, in the dutchy of Berg, it is 13 ms. ENE. of Dusseldorf. Lon. 6° 43' E. lat. 51° 19' N.

Hardenbrug, town of Overysse, situated on the Vecht, 10 ms. SW. of Covoerden.

Hardenburg, pstv. Breckenbridge cty. Kent. See *Hardinsburg*.

Hardenburg-mills, Delaware cty. N. Y.

Hardens Cove, village, Randolph cty. Virg., on the E. branch of Monongahela river, 65 ms. above Morgantown.

Hardensville, pstv. on Racing river Shelby cty. Kent. 9 ms. SW. from Frankfort.

Harderwich, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Guelderland, with a university. It is seated on the Zuider-Zee, 32 ms. E. of Amsterdam. Lon. 5° 40' E. lat. 52° 23' N.

Hardin, cty. of Kent., bounded by Ohio river NW., Bullitt, Nelson and Washington NE., Greene SE., and Hart, Grayson and Breckenridge SW. Length 55 ms., mean width 20, area 1100 sqms. Surface extremely hilly. Pop. 1820, 10,498. Ctl. lat. 37° 44' N. lon. W. C. 9° 0' W.

Hardin, cty. Ohio, bounded by Hancock N., Crawford and Marion E., Union and Logan S., and Allen W. It is 24 ms. square; area 576 sqms. This cty. was formed from the new purchase, and of course not included in the census of 1820. Ctl. lat. 40° 40' N. lon. W. C. 6° 43' W.

Hardin, pstv. Shelby cty. Ohio, on Loramie creek, 5 ms. SE. from fort Loramie, and by pstrd. 93 ms. NW. by W. from Columbus.

Hardin, cty. W. Ten., on both sides of Tennessee river, bounded by Al. SE., Miss. SW., Henderson cty. W. and N., Perry and Wayne E.; length 30 ms., mean width 22; area 660 sqms. Pop. 1820, 1462. Ctl. lat. 35° 14' N. lon. W. C. 11° 10' W.

Hardinsburg, pstv. Dearborne cty. Ind., by pstrd. 101 ms. SE. from Indianapolis.

Hardinsburg, pst. and seat of justice, Breckenridge cty. Kent., 45 ms. N. from Russelville, and 110 SW. by W. from Frankfort. Lat. 37° 47' N. lon. W. C. 9° 21' W.

Hardinsville, pstv. on the right bank of Tennessee river, Hardin cty. Ten., 140 ms. SW. by W. from Murfreesborough; and 50 NW. from Florence in Al.

Hardiston, tp. Sussex cty. N. J. Pop. 1820, 2160.

Hardwick, pstv. Caledonia cty. Ver., 21 ms. NE. from Montpelier. Pop. 1820, 750.

Hardwick, tp. Worcester cty. Mass., on the W. side of Ware river, 55 ms. W. from Boston. Pop. 1810, 1657, in 1820, 1836.

Hardwick, pst. Warren cty. N. J., on the Delaware river, 60 ms. above Easton in Penn. Pop. 1820, 3360.

Hardwick, village, Ryan cty. Geo., at the mouth of Ogechee river.

Hardwick, island in Johnson's strait on the Pacific coast of N. America. Lon. W. C. 48° 45' W. lat. 50° 26' N.

Hardy, cty. Virg., bounded by Md. NW., Hampshire cty. in Virg. NE., Shenandoah SE., Rockingham, Pendleton and Randolph SW.; length 42 ms., mean width 17; area about 700 sqms. The S. branch, and various other branches of the Potomac, cross this cty. from SW. to NE. The surface is excessively mountainous, and soil rocky, and generally barren. Chief town Moorfields. Pop. 1820, 5700. Ctl. lat. 39° N. lon. W. C. 2° W.

Hare, large bay, on the E. side of the northern peninsula of Newfoundland. Lon. W. C. 19° 20' E. lat. 51° 20' N.

Harfleur, town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late Province of Normandy. It stands at the mouth of the Seine, 36 ms. NW. of Rouen. Lon. $0^{\circ} 19'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Harford, pst. Susquehanna hwy. Penn., between Martins and Vanwinkles branches of Tuankhannock river, 12 ms. SE. from Montrose. Pop. 1820, 642.

Harford, city. Md., bounded N. by Penn., NE. by Susquehanna river, SE. by Chesapeake bay, SW. and W. by Baltimore city. in Md.; length 30 ms., mean width 16; area 480 sqms. Surface undulating rather than hilly. Soil productive in grain, pasturage and fruit. Chief town Bellair. Pop. 1820, 15,924. Ctl. lat. $39^{\circ} 33'$ N. $0^{\circ} 45'$ E.

Harford, pstv. Harford city. Md., at the head of Bush river bay, and of tide water, 25 ms. NE. from Baltimore.

Hargrove, psto. Pickens city. Al., by pstrd. 140 ms. NW. from Calhoun.

Harlan, one of the southeastern cities. Kent., bounded SE. by Virg., W. by Knox city. Kent., NW. and N. by Knox and Perry; length 55 ms., and breadth 12; area 660 sqms. It is drained by the higher sources of Cumberland river: N. lat. 37° , and lon. 6° W. from W. C. intersect in this city.

Harlan, C. H., and psto. Harlan city. Kent., on Cumberland river, 124 ms. NNE. from Knoxville in Ten.; and by pstrd. 154 ms. SE. from Frankfort. Pop. 1820, 1961. N. lat. $36^{\circ} 55'$ lon. W. C. $6^{\circ} 4'$ W.

Harlanburg, pstv. on Slippery Rock Creek, in the SE. angle of Mercer city. Penn., 50 ms. NNW. from Pittsburgh.

Harlebec, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, on the river Lis, 3 ms. NE. of Courtray. Lon. $5^{\circ} 29'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 52'$ N.

Harlech, town of Wales, in Merionethshire, on a rock on Cardigan Bay, and but a poor place, though the city. town, and governed by a mayor. It is 28 ms. SSE. of Carnarvon, and 213 NNW. of London. Lon. 4° W. lat. $54^{\circ} 57'$ N.

Harleville, pstv. Marion district, S. C., 120 ms. SE. by E. from Columbia, and 54 SW. from Fayetteville, N. C.

Harlem, populous city of the kingdom of the Netherlands. This place claims the invention of printing: the first attempts in the art, being attributed to Laurentius Costa, a magistrate of the city. It is situated 10 ms. W. of Amsterdam. Lon. $4^{\circ} 38'$ E. lat. $52^{\circ} 24'$ N.

Harlem, Mere, lake of Holland, near Harlem, 14 ms. long and the same broad. It lies between Leyden, Harlem, and Amsterdam, though it is navigable, it is subject to dangerous storms; on which account the canals from Leyden to Amsterdam were made, which are a safer passage.

Harlem, pstv. Kennebec city. Maine, 15 ms. NE. from Augusta.

Harlem, or *Haerlem*, pstv. New York city. on Harlem river, 7 ms. from the City Hall.

Harlem, tp. Delaware city. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 213.

Harleston, town of Eng. in Norfolk, on the Waveney, over which there is a bridge, 16 ms. S. of Norwich, and 100 NE. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 20'$ W. lat. $52^{\circ} 26'$ N.

Harley's Store, psto. Frederick city. Md. by pstrd. 57 ms. NNW. from W. C.

Harling, town of Eng. in Norfolk, on a rivulet between Thetford and Buckingham. It manufactures a little linen cloth, and is 24 ms. SW. of Norwich, and 88 NE. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 58'$ E. lat. $52^{\circ} 27'$ N.

Harlingen, seaport of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, in West Friesland. The manufactures are salt, bricks, tiles, and all sorts of linen cloth. It is 13 ms. W. of Lewarden. Lon. $5^{\circ} 14'$ E. lat. $53^{\circ} 9'$ N.

Harlingen, pstv. Somerset city. N. J., 12 ms. a little W. of S. from Somerville, and 23 ms. N. from Trenton.

Harlow, town of Eng. in Essex, 7 ms. NW. of Chipping Ongar. On a common, two ms. from the town, is a famous annual fair on the 9th of September, called Harlow Bush Fair, much frequented by the neighbouring gentry.

Harmons, creek of Penn. and Virg., rises in Washington city. in the former, and falls into the Ohio river in Brooke city. in the latter.

Harmony, pst. Somerset city. Maine, 25 ms. E. from Norridgewock. Pop. 1820, 584.

Harmony, pst. Chataque city. N. Y., S. from Chataque lake. Pop. 1820, 845.

Harmony, pstv. Sussex city. N. J., by pstrd. 70 ms. N. from Trenton.

Harmony, village, Butler city. Penn., on Conaquesness creek, 14 ms. SW. by W. from Butler, and 12 NE. by E. from Beaver.

Harmony, tp. Clark city. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 1412.

Harmony, pstv. and seat of justice, Posey city. Ind., on the left bank of the Wabash. It was settled by the sect called the Harmonists, after their removal from Harmony, in Butler city. Penn. This place has been sold by the Harmonists to Mr. Robert Owen, of Lanark, in Sld. who is now in possession. See *New Harmony*.

Though rather foreign to the nature of this treatise. I have concluded from the novelty, and fair promise of his plan, to annex the address of Mr. Owen, to the people of the U. S. on his arrival at the city of N. York, Oct. 1825. —*Nat. Intel. Nov. 12th, 1825.*

At Sea, New York Packet, Oct. 1825.

AMERICANS: I am again hastening to your shores, and I return with a fixed determination to exert all my powers for your benefit, and through you for that of the world at large.

In your industry, and mechanical knowledge, and general enterprise; in the quality and cheapness of your soil; in the extent and variety of your climate; in your liberation, in part, from the prejudices of the old world, but more particularly in the freedom of your government; you amply possess the means to secure immediately the most important private and national benefits, both to yourselves and to your posterity, and to give them to other nations still more in want of them.

It is true, you have derived many advantages from your European ancestors, but it is equally true that you have transplanted a very large portion of their errors and prejudices; you cannot, therefore, enjoy to their full extent the benefits to which I refer, until these errors of the old world shall have been removed.

The greatest and most lamentable of these

are the notions—that human nature has been so formed as to be able to believe or disbelieve, and to love and hate, at pleasure, and that there can be merit or demerit in believing or disbelieving, and in loving or hating.

These false notions are the origin of evil, and the real cause of sin and misery among mankind; yet they are received and continued, in direct opposition to every fact known to the human race.

Every one may easily ascertain for himself that they are errors of the imagination.

Let any one endeavor, by his own will alone, to compel himself to believe what he disbelieves, or has been taught to think he disbelieves. For instance, let any one who is a sincere Christian, endeavour, with all his power, to compel himself to believe that Mahomet was a true prophet; or a devout Jew, that Jesus was the true Messiah, and only son of God; or a conscientious Musselman that Mahomet was a cheat and an imposter. Or, again, let any one endeavour to dislike that which by his nature and education he has been made to like.

This experiment, if fairly and honestly made, will be sufficient to convince any one, that belief and disbelief, love and hatred, are not under the control of the will. It is, therefore, irrational in the extreme to maintain that man can be accountable for either, and most unjust and injurious to force any such absurdity into the infant mind.

Yet all religion and laws have been hitherto founded on this error. Hence, their want of success; hence the present irrational state of the human mind in every part of the world; and hence nearly all the evils, except those of climate, which afflict the inhabitants of the U. S.

When these errors shall have been removed, there will be no obstacle to great improvements in education, rapid advances in valuable knowledge of every kind, the creation of wealth, and the arrangement and government of society, for the well-being and happiness of the inhabitants of every state in the Union.

But this change cannot be effected until society shall be remodelled on principles in strict accordance with our nature, nor until men shall be taught the facts upon which these principles are founded, viz: that no infant ever formed any part of itself; that no two infants are alike; that infants from birth are gradually formed into the characters which they afterwards become, by the circumstances which exist around them acting upon the peculiar combination of faculties, qualities, and propensities, which has been given to each infant at birth.

A knowledge of these facts will develop the real nature of man, and show the importance and necessity of well directing the circumstances which shall form the characters of the next and future generations, and which may materially amend those of the present.

Having devoted many years to acquire a knowledge of the influence of the various circumstances by which men have hitherto been formed and governed, and in applying this knowledge to practice, I am induced to think that the experience thus obtained will enable me to explain to the world the science of the influence of circumstances, through a know-

ledge of which society may be in future so arranged and governed that it shall almost always produce happiness, and scarcely ever produce misery.

It cannot be expected that a subject so comprehensive in practice and so new in the world should be readily understood by a verbal or written explanation, except by a few superior minds. I have, therefore, had a model formed, explanatory of the proposed new arrangements, under the influence of which the character and condition of each individual and of society, cannot fail to be entirely changed and incalculably improved.

The model I bring as a present to the General Government of the U. S., that the individual government of each State may have an opportunity of obtaining a copy of it, and that all, if they choose, may be equally benefited, should the plan be found to comprise all the extraordinary advantages which long experience has taught one to think it possesses.

The model and all the knowledge which experience has imparted to me on the various subjects connected with it, I freely give, without the expectation of any return. You possess nothing which I desire to obtain, except your good will and kind feelings: and these you cannot avoid giving, if circumstances shall be created to produce them; and if not, you cannot bestow them. Your wealth, places, and honours, I could not, with my views, either value or accept. Your praises would be no praises to me: and the principles which I entertain lead me to estimate future fame less than an infant's rattle. I come to you with a fixed determination to make no pecuniary gain in your country—I come to you, therefore, with no sordid, nor with any interested motive, unless it be one, to desire to see so many of my fellow-creatures enjoy the happiness which I believe this change of your system will produce. If you do not make the change, I cannot, in the slightest degree, blame any of you; but I shall attribute the want of success of my views to the deficiency of power in myself to explain them in such a manner as to make it appear to be your interest to adopt them. All I ask is, that you will fully and honestly examine the subject.

Your friend,

ROBT. OWEN.

Harmony, pstv. York district S. C.

Harmony Grove, pstv. Jackson city. Geo. 80 ms. NNW. from Milledgeville.

Harper's Ferry pstv. Jefferson city. Virg., on the right bank of Potomac river, at the mouth of Shenandoah river, 63 ms. by land above Washington. The justly celebrated passage of the Potomac, through the Blue Ridge, is at this place. The U. S. has an armoury and manufactory of arms established here, in which about 260 men are annually employed.

Harpersfield, pst. Delaware city. N. Y. 55 ms. SW. from Albany, and on a creek of Charlotte river, branch of Susquehanna. Pop. 1820, 1884.

Harpersfield, pst. in the western part of Ash-tabula city. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 763.

Harpersville, pstv. Broome city. N. Y. 20 ms. NE. by E. from Chenango Point.

Harpeth, small river of Ten., rises in William-son, and flowing NW. enters Davidson city. and

falls into Cumberland river 35 ms. below Nashville, after a general comparative course of 60 miles.

Harpeth, pstv. Williamson cty. Ten.

Harpenely, town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, 152 ms. NNW. of Seringapatam, capital of a district of the same name, in the Mysore country. Lon. 75° 28' E. lat. 14° 40' N.

Harpwell, tp. Cumberland cty. Maine, 40 ms. E. from Portland. Pop. 1253.

Harria, or *Harelinland*, province of Livonia, lying on the NW. part of the Gulf of Finland. Revel is the only town.

Harrington, pst. Washington cty. Maine, 28 ms. W. from Machias. Pop. 1820, 723.

Harrington, tp. Bergen cty. N. J. Pop. 1820, 2296.

Harrisborough, village, Richmond cty. Geo., a little below Augusta.

Harrisburg, pstv. Lewis cty. N. Y., by pstrd. 152 ms. NW. from Albany.

Harrisburg, pstv. borough, seat of justice for Dauphin cty. and seat of government for Penn., is situated on the E. bank of Susquehannah river, 96 ms. from Philadelphia and 35 from Lancaster. The upper part of the site of Harrisburg, is a gently swelling hill or high bank between Susquehannah river and Paxton creek. The lower part extending on the level bottom or plain, above the mouth of Paxton. The town extends in three streets parallel to the river, and several cross streets. The middle, part, opposite the bridge, is tolerably well built. The bridge is a fine structure of its kind, resting on stone piers, with a roof. It is composed of two parts, extending over the two channels of the Susquehannah, on each side of an island opposite the town. The state capital is an elegant edifice, erected on the highest part of the hill, on which part of the town stands. From the cupola of the state house, is one of the finest inland landscapes in Penn., embracing a wide extent of cultivated country, swelling hills, the meanders of the river, and the adjacent mountains. Beside the state house or capital, Harrisburg contains a court house, market house, and a number of places of public worship. Pop. 1820, 2990.

Harrisburg, pstv. Lancaster district, S. C., by pstrd. 121 ms. NNE. from Columbia.

Harrisburg, pstv. Ocatahoola parish, Lou., 40, ms. a little N. of W. from Natchez.

Harrison, tp. Cumberland cty. Maine, 40 ms. NW. from Portland. Pop. 1820, 789.

Harrison, tp. Broome cty. N. Y. Pop. 1820, uncertain.

Harrison, pst. Courtland cty. N. Y., between the two main branches of the Tionoga river, 30 ms. SW. by W. from Norwich.

Harrison, tp. Westchester cty. N. Y., 30 ms. NE. from N. Y. Pop. 1820, 994.

Harrison, cty. Virg.: bounded by Lewis S., Wood W., Tyler NW., Monongahia NE., and Randolph SE.; length 50 ms., mean width 22; area about 1100 sqms. Surface excessively broken with high hills. Soil upon the streams in many places highly fertile, but in general rocky, or stony and part barren. Chief town, Clarksburg. Pop. 1820, 10,932. Ctl. 39° 20' N. lon. W. C. 3° 30' W.

Harrison, cty. Kent., bounded by Bourbon S.;

Scott and Owen W., Pendleton N., Bracken NE., and Nicholas E.; length 23 ms., mean width 15; area about 330 sqms. Chief town, Cynthia. Pop. 1820, 12,271. Ctl. lat. 38° 30' N. lon. W. C. 7° 5' W.

Harrison cty. Ohio, bounded by Stark and Columbiana N., Jefferson E., Belmont and Guernsey S., and Tuscarara W.; length 27 ms., width 24; area 450 sqms. It is an elevated and hilly region, with a tolerably fertile soil. Chief town, Cadiz. Pop. 1820, 14,345. Ctl. lat. 40° 24' N. lon. W. C. 4° 10' W.

Harrison, tp. Gallia cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 475.

Harrison, SE. tp. of Stark cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 518.

Harrison, tp. Franklin cty. Ohio, on Alum creek. Pop. 1820, 426.

Harrison, tp. on the E. side of Ross cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, uncertain.

Harrison, SW. tp. of Dark cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 907.

Harrison, tp. Muskingum cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, uncertain.

Harrison, tp. Pickaway cty. Ohio, E. from Sciota river. Pop. 1820, 534.

Harrison, tp. Licking cty. Ohio, on the S. fork of Licking river. Pop. 1820, 357.

Harrison, village and tp. Champaign cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 332.

Harrison, tp. Preble cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 815.

Harrison, pstv. Ohio and Ind. It is remarkable as standing on the line of demarcation between the two states, one part being in Hamilton cty. Ohio, and the other in Dearborn, Ind.

Harrison, village Knox cty. Ohio, 15 ms. SE. from Mount Vernon.

Harrison cty. Ind. bounded by Ohio river SE., S. and W., Big Blue river SW., Washington N., and Floyd NE. and E. Length 30 ms., mean width 14; area about 410 sqms. Surface hilly, but soil fertile. Chief town, Corydon. Pop. 1820, 7875. Ctl. lat. 38° 14' N. lon. W. C. 9° W.

Harrison, village, and tp. Harrison cty. Ind. Pop. 1200.

Harrison, tp. Franklin cty. Ind. 25 ms. NW. from Cincinnati. This tp. is remarkable for the number and magnitude of aboriginal remains found within its limits.

Harrison, pstv. Calloway cty. Misu., by pstrd. 100 ms. W. from St. Louis.

Harrisonburg, pstv. and seat of justice, Rockingham cty. Virg. on one of the branches of Shenandoah river, 25 ms. NNE. from Staunton, and 40 NNW. from Charlottesville. Lat. 38° 31' N. lon. W. C. 1° 41' W.

Harrison's Store, pstv. Brunswick cty. Virg.

Harrisonville, pstv. and seat of justice, Monroe cty. Ill., on the left bank of the Mississippi, opposite Herculaneum 30 ms. below St. Louis. Lat. 38° 13' N. lon. W. C. 13° 18' W.

Harrisonville, pstv. Butler cty. Penn.

Harrisonville, pstv. Brunswick cty. Virg., by pstrd. 57 ms. a little W. of S. from Richmond.

Harrisonville, village, Medina cty. Ohio, on the S. side of the cty. Pop. 1820, 231.

Harrisonville, pst. Harrison cty. Ohio, 9 ms. NE. from Cadiz.

Harrisonville Reserve, pstv. Medina cty. Ohio, by pstrd. 90 ms. N. from Columbus.

Harradsburg, pstv. Mercer cty. Kent., lying,

on the E. side of Salt River, 50 ms. S. from Frankfort, the capital of the state.

Harrogate, village of Eng., in the W. riding of Yorkshire, in the parish of Knaresborough, noted for medical springs; one of which is the strongest sulphur water in Great Britain. It is 206 ms. N. by W. of London.

Harrow, village of Eng. in Middlesex, on the highest hill in the city; on the summit of which is the church with a lofty spire. Here is a celebrated free-school, founded by Mr. John Lyons, in the reign of queen Elizabeth. It is 10 ms. WNW. of London.

Hart, city, Kent., on both sides of Green river; bounded by Barren S., Warren SW., Grayson W., Hardin N. and Green E. Length 30 ms., mean width 11; area 320 sqms. Chief town, Madisonville. Surface level, and on both sides of Green river, in great part occupied by that species of soil denominated barrens. Hart city. has been since 1810, formed out of part of Hardin and Barren cities, and is not included in the census of 1810. Pop. 1820, 4184. Ctl. lat. 37° 18' N. lon. 8° 33' W.

Hartford, or *Hertford*, the city, town of Hertfordshire, Eng., seated on the river Lea. The chief commodities of which are wheat, malt, and wool; and it sends 5000 quarters of malt to London weekly by the river Lea.

Hartford, pst. Oxford city, Maine, 12 ms. NE. from Paris. Pop. 1820, 1133.

Hartford, pst. Windsor city, Ver. 15 ms. above Windsor. Pop. 2000.

Hartford, city, Conn., on both sides of Connecticut river; bounded by the state of Mass. N., by Tolland E., New London SE., Middlesex and New Haven S., and Litchfield W. Length 32 ms., mean width 23; area about 740 sqms. Surface very diversified, being traversed by the Connecticut from N. to S., and on both sides of that stream, at a distance of 7 or 8 ms. by chains of not very elevated but very distinct mountains, and limited on its western border by a third ridge. The river valleys of the Connecticut and Farmington (see *Farmington*) are exuberantly fertile, and highly cultivated. Much of the high land is also productive, in grain and pasturage. The aspect of the city is indeed that of prosperous and active industry. Chief town, Hartford. Pop. 1820, 47,234. Ctl. lat. 41° 50' N. lon. W. C. 4° 15' E.

Hartford, city of, capital of Connecticut, and seat of justice, for Hartford city., is situated on the right bank of Connecticut river, about 50 ms. above its mouth, 14 ms. above Middletown by land, and 34 ms. from New Haven. The site of the town rises by rather a steep acclivity from the river to an extensive plain. The main sheet extends along the latter. A large creek rising in the Farmington hills, crosses the city nearly at right angles, and is traversed by a substantial bridge on the main street. Surrounded by a thickly populated and well cultivated country. Hartford is a very active and flourishing place; it is at the head of sloop navigation. The amount of shipping owned here, is between 9 and 10 thousand tons.

Public buildings, besides common schools and places of public worship, are; a state house, state arsenal, 2 banks, 2 insurance companies, 7 or 8 printing offices, an academy, museum,

and an assylum for the deaf and dumb. The Connecticut river is crossed opposite the city by a fine bridge, erected at an expense of upwards \$100,000. Lon. W. C. 4° 22' E. lat. 41° 46'. Pop. 1820, 47,26.

Hartford tp. Hartford city, Conn., including the city of the same name. Pop. 1820, exclusive of the city, 2175.

Hartford, pst. Washington city, N. Y., on a branch of Wood creek, 54 ms. N. from Albany. Pop. 1820, 2493.

Hartford, pstv. and seat of justice, Pulaski city, Geor., on the left bank of Ocmulgee river, 50 ms. SSW. from Milledgeville. Lat. 32° 18' N. lon. W. C. 6° 37' W.

Hartford, pstv. and seat of justice, Ohio city, Kent., on the left bank of Green river, 45 ms. N. from Russelville. Lat. 37° 25' N. lon. W. C. 9° 46' W.

Hartford, pst. Trumbull city, Ohio. Pop. 1820, 625.

Hartford, NW. tp. of Licking city, Ohio. Pop. 1820, 285.

Hartford, pst. Dearborn city, Ind., on Loughery creek, 7 ms. from Lawrenceburg, and 5 from Ohio river.

Hartland, town of Eng. in Devonshire, on the Bristol Channel, near a promontory called Hartland-point, 28 ms. W. of Barnstable, and 213 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4° 31' W. lat. 51° 12' N.

Hartland, pstv. Somerset city, Maine, by pstrd. 128 NNE. from Portland.

Hartland, pst. Windsor city, Ver., lying on the W. side of Connecticut river, about 9 ms. N. of Windsor. Pop. of the tp. 2400.

Hartland, NW. pst. Hartford city, Conn., on the E. branch of Farmington river. Pop. 1820, 1254.

Hartland, NE. pst. Niagara city, N. Y., on Lake Ontario. Pop. 1820, 1448.

Hartlepool, seaport of Eng. in the city of Durham. It is 16 ms. NE. of Durham, and 254 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1° 4' W., lat. 54° 47' N.

Hartleton, pstv. and NW. tp. Union city, Penn. Pop. 1820, 1239.

Hartley, town of Eng. in Northumberland, NW. of Tinnmouth, where lord Delaval has constructed a haven, whence coal is shipped to London. Here are large salt, copperas, and glass works; and a canal has been cut through a solid rock to the harbour.

Hart's Store, psto. Albermarle city, Virg., by pstrd. 149 ms. SW. from W. C.

Hartville, village on a branch of Wappingers creek, Dutchess city, N. Y. 12 ms. NE. by E. from Poughkeepsie.

Hartsville, pstv. Bucks city, Penn.

Hartsville, pstv. Sumner city, Tenn. 60 ms. N. from Murfreesborough.

Hartwick, pst. Otsego city, N. Y., 5 ms. SW. from Cooperstown. Pop. 1820, 2579.

Hartz, mountainous and forest district, principally in the S. of Hanover, in N. Germany. It is particularly remarkable for the quantity and excellence of its mineral treasures, especially iron, copper and lead. The annual tenth of the iron mines, produces a revenue, exceeding 115,000 pounds sterling, upwards of 510,000 dollars.

Hartgerode, town of Upper Saxony, situated

near the Hartz mountains in the principality of Anhalt Bernburg. Lon. $11^{\circ} 2' E.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 46' N.$

Harutch, or *Harodje*, a sandy and mountainous desert of Africa, between Fezzan, and Barca. The Harutch is in great part composed of black basaltic rocks, or calcareous stones admixed with marine petrifications. Ctl. lat. $28^{\circ} N.$ lon. $18^{\circ} E.$

Harvard, pst. Worcester city. Mass., 20 ms. NE. from Worcester. Pop. 1820, 1597.

Harvard College. See *Cambridge Middlesex city. Mass.*

Harvey, pstv. Green city. Penn.

Harvey's Island, island in the S. Sea. Lon. $151^{\circ} 48' W.$ lat. $19^{\circ} 17' S.$

Harvell's, psto. Dinwiddie city. Virg., about 35 ms. S. from Richmond.

Harwich, seaport and borough of Eng. in Essex. Here the packet boats are stationed that go to Germany and Holland. Harwich is 42 ms. E. by N. of Chelmsford, 72 ENE. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 25' E.$ lat. $52^{\circ} N.$

Harwich, tp. Kent city. U. C., extending between Lake Erie and the river Thams.

Harwich, pst. Barnstable city. Mass., on Barnstable Bay, 9 ms. from Chatham, and 8 from Yarmouth. Pop. in 1810, 1942, in 1820, 1980.

Harwinton, pstv. and tp. Litchfield city. Mass. 23 ms. W. from Hartford. Pop. 1820, 1500.

Hasbat, province of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Morocco.

Haselfelde, ancient town of Germany, in Lower Saxony.

Haslem, island of Denmark, in the Categate at the entrance of the Baltic, N. of Zealand. Lon. $11^{\circ} 51' E.$ lat. $56^{\circ} 21' N.$

Haslemere, borough of Eng. in Surry, 12 ms. SW. of Guildford, and 43 of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 38' W.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 6' N.$

Hastingden, town of Eng. in Lancashire, 16 ms. N. by W. of Manchester, and 196 NNW. of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 16' W.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 40' N.$

Hasveld, handsome town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Overijssel seated on the Vecht, 5 ms. N. of Zwoll.

Hasveld, town of Germany, in the territory of Liege, seated on the Demer, 20 ms. NW. of Maestricht.

Hasvi, small territory of Switzerland, in the city. of Bern.

Hastenbeck, town in the principality of Calenberg, in Lower Saxony, 5 ms. SE. of Hamelin.

Haste River Mills, Culpepper city. Virg.

Hastings, borough of Eng. in Sussex. It is one of the Cinque Ports, 24 ms. E. of Lewes, and 64 SE. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 46' E.$ lat. $50^{\circ} 52' N.$

Hastings, city. of U. C. opposite the bay of Quinte, and W. from Lenox city., extending from the bay of Quinte to Ottawa river.

Hatborough, pstv. Montgomery city. Penn., on on Penepack creek, 17 ms. N. from Philadelphia.

Hatcherville, pstv. Chesterfield city. Virg., 11 ms. southwardly from Richmond.

Hatches, pstv. Onslow city. N. C., by pstrd. 100 ms. NE. from Raleigh.

Hatchy, Big, river, Ten. and Miss., rises in the latter, and flowing NW. enters Henderson and Madison cities. in the former, gradually turns

to W., and enters Mississippi river, at lat. $35^{\circ} 30' N.$

Hatfield, pst. Hampshire city. Mass., 5 ms. above Northampton. Pop. 1820, 823.

Hatfield, tp. Montgomery city. Penn., on the line between that and Bucks city. 24 ms. NNW. from Philadelphia. Pop. 1820, 756.

Hatfield, town of Eng. in Herts, on the river Lea, 20 ms. NNW. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 10' W.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 48' N.$

Hatfield-Broad-Oak, or *Hatfield Regis*, town of Eng. in Essex, 30 ms. NNE. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 20' E.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 48' N.$

Hatherly, town of Eng. in Devonshire, on a branch of the river Towridge, 26 ms. NW. of Exeter, and 201 W. by S. of London. Lon. $4^{\circ} 9' W.$ lat. $50^{\circ} 52' N.$

Hatley, tp. of Richlieu and Buckingham cities. L. C., on Lakes Memphramagog, Scaswaninepus, and Tomefobi.

Hattem, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Guelderland, seated on the Yessel, 5 ms. SW. of Zwell.

Hattengen, town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, in the city. of Marck, seated on the Roer, 17 ms. ENE. of Dusseldorp. Lon. $7^{\circ} 14' E.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 17' N.$

Hatteras, cape, N. C. It is the salient point of a very long reef of sand, extending from Ocracock to New Inlet. The cape properly so called is at lon. W. C. $1^{\circ} 30' E.$ lat. $35^{\circ} 15' N.$

Havanna, city and seaport on the NW. part of Cuba, two ms. in circumference, and the capital of the island. The houses are elegant, built of stone, and the churches are rich and magnificent. The harbour is capable of containing upwards of 1000 vessels, and the entrance so narrow that only one ship can enter at a time, is defended by two strong forts, called the Moro and the Puntal; there are also many other forts and platforms, well furnished with artillery. Here all the ships that come from the Spanish settlements rendezvous on their return to Spain. This city was taken by the English in 1762, but restored to the Spaniards in 1763. It is seated on the W. side of the harbour, and watered by two branches of the river Lagida. Lon. W. C. $5^{\circ} 2' W.$ lat. $23^{\circ} 12' N.$

Havanna, province of the island of Cuba, comprising the sub-provinces of Matanzas, Trinidad, Santa Espirita, Remedios, and Villa Clara, Pop. 421,397; of whom 197,678 are whites, 58,506 free coloured persons, 14,000 troops, and 25,000 transient. Havanna, principal city.

Havanna, psto. Greene city. Al., 53 ms. SW. from Tuscaloosa.

Havant, town of Eng. in Hampshire, between Fareham and Chichester, 7 ms. NE. of Portsmouth, and 64 W. by S. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 58' E.$ lat. $50^{\circ} 52' N.$

Havel, river of Germany, in Prussia; rises on the southern borders of Mecklenburg, and contrary to most streams on the great slope of northern Germany, flows S. a little W. 70 ms. to Spandau, where it receives the Spree. The Havel is joined to the Oder by the canal of Finau, which leaving the former 20 ms. N. from Berlin, unites with the latter at Odersberg. It is 23 ms. long, falling 130 feet by 13 locks. It was begun in 1605, but was not completed until

1751. Below Spandau, the Havel flows nearly SW. about 12 ms. to Potsdam, where it abruptly turns to NW. 10, and thence again SW. 10 ms. to New Brandenburg. At the latter place, the canal of Plauen, from lake Plauen, branches nearly W. directly to the Elbe, which it joins below Magdeburg. This canal is in length 17 ms. and falls towards the Elbe 23 feet by three locks; width 23 feet. The engineer, Mahiste, under the direction of Frederick II. The canal of Plauen shortens the navigation from New Brandenburg to Magdeburg 76 ms., the distance being 93 ms. down the Havel and up the Elbe, but as we have seen only 17 ms. from river to river. Below New Brandenburg, the Havel turns to NW. by N. 30 ms. where it falls into the Elbe at Werben. Though only 130 ms. in length, the Havel is, from its position, one of the most important rivers in Germany, affording a direct and very commodious inland navigation from the Elbe to the Oder.

Havelberg, town of Germany, in the electorate of Brandenburg, with a secularized bishop's sec. It is seated on the Havel, 37 ms. NW. of Brandenburg. Lon. 12° 26' E. lat. 53° 5' N.

Havenstein, small village in Suabia, on the Rhine, 13 ms. NW. of Baden.

Haverford, tp. Delaware co. Penn. on the E. side of Darby creek, 6 ms. W. from Philadelphia. Pop. 750.

Haverfordwest, borough of Wales, in Pembroke, 15 ms. S. by E. of St. David's, and 329 W. by N. of London. Lon. 5° W. lat. 51° 50' N.

Haverhill, pst. Grafton co. N. H., on the E. side of Connecticut river, 35 ms. NW. by N. of Dartmouth College. Pop. 1820, 1609.

Haverhill, considerable pst. Essex co. Mass. lying on the NW. side of the river Merrimack, 15 ms. W. from Newburyport, and 32 N. from Boston; it carries on a brisk trade, foreign and domestic. Pop. 1820, 5070.

Haverhill, town of Eng. in Suffolk, 16 ms. SW. of Bury, and 59 NE. of London. Lon. 0° 28' E. lat. 52° 6' N.

Haverling Bower, village of Eng. in Essex, 3 ms. NE. of Rumbold.

Haverstraw, pst. Rockland co. N. Y., on the W. side of Hudson river, 33 ms. N. of New York, and 120 S. of Albany. Pop. 1700.

Havre-de-Grace, a considerable seaport of France, in the department of Lower Seine, and late province of Normandy, on the English channel, in a large plain at the mouth of the river Seine. It is a small fortified town, divided into two parts by the harbour, surrounded with a wall, and other works, and defended by a strong citadel, which, together with its foreign trade, makes it one of the most important places in France. It is 45 ms. W. of Rouen, and 112 NW. of Paris. Lon. 0° 11' E. lat. 42° 29' N.

Havre-de-Grace, pst. and seaport, on the right bank of Susquehanna river, at its mouth, Harford co. Md., 36 ms. NE. from Baltimore, Lat. 39° 35' N. lon. W. C. 0° 58' E.

Haute-rive, town of France in the department of Upper Garonne, and late province of Languedoc, seated on the Arriege. Lon. 1° 25' E. lat. 43° 26' N.

Hautvilliers, town of France, in the department of Marne and late province of Champagne,

where the best champagne is made. It is seated on the Marne, 20 ms. S. by E. of Rheims.

Hawe, river, N. C., which rises in Rockingham co. near the northern border of the state, and flowing SE. joins Deep river in Chatham, and forms the NE. branch of Cape Fear river.

Hawick, pleasantly situated town of Sstd. in Roxburghshire, seated on the Tiviot, amid woods, rocks, cataracts, and bridges, 15 ms. SW. of Kelso.

Haweke, tp. Rockingham co. N. H., 20 ms. SW. from Portsmouth. Pop. 1820, 421.

Hawekebury, river of New Holland, which rises in the mountains far inland, and flowing E falls into Broken bay.

Hawkesbury, tp. in the co. of Prescott, U. C., lies on the Ottawa river, adjoining to L. C.

Hawkins, co. of Ten., bounded by Virg. N., Sullivan co. Ten. E., Greene and Jefferson S., Grainger W., and Claiborne NW. Length 40, mean width 17 ms.; area 480 sqms. Surface very much broken by hills and mountains. Being traversed by the Holston river, in the entire length of the country, and drained by numerous minor branches, it contains much excellent alluvial soil. Chief town, Rogersville. Pop. 1820, 10,949. Ctl. lat. 36° 20' N. lon. W. C. 6° W.

Hawley, pst. Franklin co. Mass., 14 ms. SW. by W. from Greenfield. Pop. 1820, 1089.

Haw River, pst. Orange co. N. C., by pst. rd. 65 ms. W. from Raleigh.

Hawthhead, town of Eng. in Lancashire, situated in Fourness, 24 ms. NNW. of Lancaster, and 273 of London. Lon. 3° 6' W. lat. 54° 24' N.

Haw-water, lake of Eng. in Westmoreland, S. of Penrith, 3 ms. long, and half a mile over in some places. It is almost divided in the middle by a promontory of enclosures, so that it consists of two sheets of water.

Hawthornden, ancient building of Sstd. a few ms. to the SE. of Edinburg, famous for some artificial caves cut out of the solid rock; it was the seat of Drummond, the poet and historian.

Hay, town of Wales, in Brecknockshire, between the Wyll and Dulas, 15 ms. NE. of Brecknock, and 151 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3° 4' W. lat. 51° 59' N.

Hay Bay, in the tp. of Fredericksburgh, running southwesterly, into East Bay, makes the fork of the N. channel of the Bay of Quinte, U. C.

Haycock, tp. of Bucks co. Penn., on the N. side of Tokickon creek, 22 ms. NW. of Newton, Pop. 1810, 836, in 1820, 926.

Haye, town of France, now in the department of Indre and Loire, lately in the province of Touraine. It is memorable for being the birthplace of Des Cartes, and seated on the Creuse, 25 ms. S. of Tours, and 135 SW. of Paris. Lon. 0° 46' E. lat. 46° 56' N.

Haylaham, town of Eng. in the co. of Sussex, 12 ms. E. of Lewis, and 58 SE. of London. Lon. 0° 20' E. lat. 50° 55' N.

Haymarket, pst. Prince William co. Virg., at the distance of 38 ms. W. from Washington.

Haymarket, village, Muskingum co. Ohio, on the E. bank of Muskingum river, 9 ms. above Zanesville.

Haynes, SE. tp. of Centre co. Penn., in Penn's valley. Pop. 1820, 2350.

Hay's Mills, psto. Shenandoah cty., Virg., about 80 ms. W. from W. C.

Hayville, pstv. Franklin cty. N. C., by pstrd. 46 ms. NE. from Raleigh.

Haywood, western cty. of N. C., bounded by Geo. S., Ten. NW., and Buncombe E. It is nearly in the form of a right angled triangle, with the base 58 ms. on Geo., and the perpendicular on Buncombe, 50 ms. on Buncombe cty.; area 1450 sqms. The great body of the cty. is an elevated mountain valley, drained by different branches of Tennessee river. Soil in general rough, rocky, and barren, but with some remarkable exceptions near the streams. Pop. 1820, 4073. Ctl. lat. $35^{\circ} 2' N$. lon. W. C. $6^{\circ} 10' W$.

Haywood, C. H. and psto. Haywood cty. N. C., by pstrd. 293 ms. SW. by W. from Raleigh.

Haywood, cty. Ten., in the western part of the state.

Haywood, C. H. and psto. Haywood cty. Ten. *Haywoodsborough*, pstv. Chatham cty. N. C., in the forks of Cape Fear river, 46 ms. above Fayetteville.

Hazlegreen, psto. Madison cty. Alabama.

Hazlepatch, psto. Knox cty. Kent.

Hazleton's Ferry, Knox cty. Ind.

Headford, town of Ireland, in the cty. of Galway, and province of Connaught, 12 ms. N. of Galway. Lon. $0^{\circ} 3' W$. lat. $2^{\circ} 12' N$.

Head of Elk, Md. See *Elkton*.

Head of Chester, pstv. Kent cty. Md., about 50 ms. E. from Baltimore.

Head of Cove Neck, pstv., in the NE. angle of Queen's cty. N. Y., on Long Island, 24 ms. NE. by E. from the city of N. Y.

Head of Sansafas, pstv. Kent cty. Md., about 50 ms. NE. by E. from Baltimore.

Head of Severn, psto. Anne Arundel cty. Md., 10 ms. NW. from Annapolis, and 15 S. from Baltimore.

Health, Seat of, psto. Granville cty. N. C., by pstrd. 58 ms. NE. from Raleigh.

Heath, pst. Franklin cty. Mass. Pop. 1820, 1122.

Heath Point, SE. extremity of the island of Anticosti, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Hebrides, or *Western Islands*, numerous islands on the W. coast of Stld., the principal of which are Skye, St. Kilda, Lewis and Harris, Uist, Cannay, Staffa, Mull, Jura, and Islay. The situation of these islands in the great Atlantic Ocean, renders the air cold and moist in most of them.

Hebrides, *New*, a cluster of islands, lying in the S. Pacific Ocean, discovered by Quiros in 1606, and considered as part of a great southern continent, under the name of Tierra Australia del Espiritu Santo. They were next visited by Bougainville in 1768, who did no more than discover that the land was not connected, but composed of islands, which he called the Great Cyclades. Captain Cook, in 1774, ascertained the extent and situation of the whole group, and gave them the name they now bear. They lie between $14^{\circ} 25'$ and $20^{\circ} 4' S$. lat. and $166^{\circ} 41'$ and $170^{\circ} 21' E$. lon. extending 125 leagues.

Hebron, town of Palestine, seated at the foot of an eminence, on which are the remains of an ancient castle. The sepulchre of Abraham is shown here, which is visited by Christians

and Mahometans. It is 25 ms. SW. of Jerusalem.

Hebron, pst. Oxford cty. Maine, 9 ms. S. from Paris. Pop. in 1820, 1727.

Hebron, pst. Grafton cty. N. H., 35 ms. N. from Concord. Pop. in 1820, 572.

Hebron, pst. Tolland cty. Conn., 18 ms. SE. of Hartford. Pop. in 1820, 2094.

Hebron, pst. Washington cty. N. Y., 50 ms. NNE. from Albany. Pop. in 1820, 2754.

Heckla, mountain, and volcano of Iceland, rising to about 5000 feet, 40 ms. SE. from Skalholt.

Hector, pst. in SW. tp. Tompkins cty. N. Y., between Seneca and Cayuga Lakes. Pop. in 1820, 4012.

Hector, *North-west*, psto. Tomkins cty. N. Y., about 18 ms. a little N. of W. from Ithaca.

Heilja, province of Arabia, the holy land of the Mahometans, extending along the NE. shore of the Red Sea, and including Mecca and Medina. It has Yemen S., and the interminable Nedjed E. Hedjas lies generally between N. lat 20° and 23° , and is in great part mountainous and desert.

Hedamora, town of Dalecarlia, in Sweden, seated on the Lake Hafran, famous for the gunpowder made here; it is 35 ms. NW. of Upsal. Lon. $17^{\circ} 7' E$. lat. $60^{\circ} 14' N$.

Heideberg, tp. Berks cty. Penn., on the left side of Schuylkill river, commencing 6 ms. above Reading, at the mouth of Cacoosing creek. Pop. in 1820, 3605.

Heidelberg, pstv. Lebanon cty. Penn., 30 ms. E. from Harrisburg, and about the same distance N. from Lancaster. It is the chief town of Heidelberg; the NE. tp. of the cty. Pop. of the tp. in 1820, 2384.

Heidelberg, tp. in the western part of York cty. Penn. Pop. in 1820, 1313.

Heidelberg, city of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, with a celebrated university. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs, carpets, silk stockings, velvet and soap. It is seated on the Neckar, over which is a bridge, 12 ms. SE. of Mannheim, and 52 S. of Frankfort. Lon. $8^{\circ} 38' E$. lat. $49^{\circ} 21' N$.

Heidenheim, town of Suabia, and in the territory of Brentzhall, 22 ms. N. of Ulm. Lon. $10^{\circ} 9' E$. lat. $48^{\circ} 47' N$.

Heila, town of Western Prussia, in Poland, at the mouth of the Vistula, on the Baltic Sea, 12 ms. N. of Dantzic. Lon. $19^{\circ} 23' E$. lat. $54^{\circ} 53' N$.

Heiligen Have, seaport of Holstein, in Germany, seated on the Baltic, opposite the island of Femenen. Lon. $10^{\circ} 57' E$. lat. $54^{\circ} 30' N$.

Heligoland, island of the German Ocean, belonging to the king of Denmark; it is seated between the mouths of the Eider and the Elbe. Lon. $8^{\circ} 20' E$. lat. $54^{\circ} 21' N$.

Heiligenstadt, town of Germany, belonging to the elector of Mentz, capital of the territory of Etchset. It is seated at the confluence of the Geisland and Leina, 30 ms. NW. of Elnach. Lon. $10^{\circ} 14' E$. lat. $51^{\circ} 22' N$.

Helder, village of Holland, on Walden Point, N. Holland. It stands on the S. side of the entrance to the Texel, and 45 ms. N. from Amsterdam. A fine canal, admitting frigates, has been recently opened from the Helder to Amsterdam.

Helena, *St.* island in the Atlantic Ocean, 27 ms. in circuit, belonging to the Eng. East India Company. It lies between the continents of Africa and S. America, about 1200 ms. W. of the former, and 1800 E. of the latter; and was discovered by the Portuguese in 1502, on *St. Helena* day. Afterward, the Dutch were in possession of it till 1600, when they were expelled by the Eng. in 1673: the Dutch retook it by surprise; but it was soon after recovered. It has some high mountains, particularly one called *Diana Peak*, which is covered with wood to the very top. There are other hills also, which bear evident marks of a volcanic origin, and some have huge rocks of lava and a kind of half vitrified flags. The chief inconvenience to which the island is subject, is want of rain; however, it is far from being barren, the interior valleys, and little hills, being covered with verdure, and interspersed with gardens, orchards and various plantations. There are also many pastures, surrounded by enclosures of stone, and filled with a fine breed of small cattle, and with Eng. sheep; goats and poultry are likewise numerous. The inhabitants do not exceed 3000, including near 500 soldiers, and 1600 blacks, who are supplied with corn and manufactures by the Company's ships in return for refreshments. The town, called *Jamestown*, is small, situated at the bottom of a bay on the S. side of the island, between two steep dreary mountains. This island has now become classic ground in history by becoming the place of exile, and death of the emperor Napoleon, and containing the grave of this extraordinary man. He was landed on the island, October 5, 1815; died on the 16th, and was interred on the 9th of May, 1821, aged 51 years, 8 months, and 20 days. He was born at Ajaccio, in Corsica, August 15th, 1769.

Helena, pstv. Philips cy. Arkansas, by pstrd. 201 ms. from Little Rock.

Helena's, St., town of Eng., in E. Medina, in the isle of Wight. It has a large bay, and, in a war with France, is often the station of the royal navy.

Helicon, now *Sangara*, mountain of Greece, in Bœotia, near the Gulf of Corinth.

Helier, St. little island, near the town of the same name, in the bay of St. Aubin, on the S. side of the island of Jersey.

Helier, St., capital of the island of Jersey, in the English Channel, seated in the bay of St. Aubin, where it has a harbour and a stone pier. The inhabitants are computed to be 2000.

Heligoland, or *Helgoland*, island in the German Ocean, about 28 ms. distant from the mouth of the Weser, Elbe, and Eyder. This island has two good harbours, and about 2000 inhabitants. It has been in possession of the British since 1807. Lon. 7° 55' E. lat. 54° 11' N.

Hellam, tp. York cy. Penn., between Codorus and Grist creeks, and opposite to Marietta in Lancaster cy. Pop. 1820, 2062.

Hellerstown, pstv. Northampton cy. Penn., about the size of Stroudsburg, situated in Lower Saucon, near the extreme southern angle of the cy., and 4 ms. SE. from Bethlehem.

Heligate, strait of N. Y., between Long Island and West Chester cy. It unites Long Island Sound to the East river, 8 ms. from Y. N.

Hellespont, now *Dardanelles*, river or strait uniting the sea of Marmora with that of the Archipelago. It extends in a NE. and SW. direction. See *Dardanelles* and *Galipoli*.

Helmsdale, river of Eng., in Sutherlandshire, which descends from the mountains bordering on Caithness-shire, and empties itself into the German Ocean, where there is a good salmon fishery.

Helmont, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Brabant, in the low countries, with a strong castle, seated on the Aa, 17 ms. SE. of Bois-le-Duc, and 20 W. of Venio. Lon. 5° 37' E. lat. 51° 31' N.

Helmsley, or *Helmsley-Blackmore*, town of Eng., in the N. riding of Yorkshire, in Rhidale-vale, on the Rye, 20 ms. N. of York, and 220 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1° W. lat. 54° 19' N.

Helmsstadt, town of Brunswick and Lower Saxony in Germany, with a university, 20 ms. SE. of Brunswick. Lon. 11° 16' E. lat. 52° 16' N.

Helmsstadt, strong maritime town of Sweden, and capital of a province of Holland.

Helmsburg, or *Elmsburg*, seaport of Sweden, in the province of Gothland, and territory of Schonen, seated on the opposite side of the Sound, 7 ms. E. of Elsinore, and 37 S. of Halmstadt. Lon. 13° 2' E. lat. 56° 2' N.

Helmsfors, town of Swedish Finland, with a harbour reckoned almost the best in the kingdom. It is 150 ms. E. of Abo. Lon. 25° E. lat. 60° 20' N.

Helmsingia, province of Sweden, bounded on the N. by Jemterland and Madelpadia, on the E. by the Gulf of Bothnia, and on the S. and W. by Dalecarlia and Austria. It is full of mountains and forests, and the employment of the inhabitants is hunting and fishing.

Helston, town of Eng., in the cy. of Cornwall, on the Cober, near its influx into Mounts-bay. It is one of the towns appointed for the coinage of the tin, and the place of assembly for the W. division of the shire. It is seated on the river Low, and is 11 ms. SW. of Falmouth, and 274 W. by S. of London. Lon. 5° 15' E. lat. 50° 2' N.

Helvoetsluis, seaport of Holland, on the island of Voorn, where the English packet boat always goes. It is but a small place, consisting only of a handsome quay, and two or three little streets. Here some of the Dutch men of war are laid up in ordinary. It is 5 ms. S. of the Briel. Lon. 4° 23' E. lat. 51° 45' N.

Hemlock, lake of N. Y. Livingston cy., discharges into Genesee river by Honeyo cy. L. C.

Hemmingford, tp. of Huntingdon cy. L. C., 34 ms. S. from Montreal, and adjoining Clinton cy. N. Y.

Hempfield, tp. Lancaster cy. Penn., on the NE. side of Susquehannah. Pop. in 1810, 3431, in 1820, 3339. It is now divided into E. and W. Hempfield.

Hempfield, tp. of Westmoreland cy. Penn. Pop. in 1810, 3444, in 1820, 3885. It is situated on the N. side of Big Sewickly creek, about 25 ms. SE. of Pittsburg. The chief town, Greensburg.

Hempsted, or *Hemel Hempsted*, corporate town of Eng., in Herts, among the hills on a branch of the Coln, 18 ms. SW. of Hertford, and 25

NW. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 15' W.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 47' N.$

Hempstead, pstv., on Long Island, in Queen's city, N. Y., 23 ms. E. of the city. It is situated on the edge of an extensive plain, 16 ms. long, and varying in width from 1 to about 4 ms.

Hempstead, city, of Arkansas. Limits and relative position uncertain. Pop. in 1820, 2489.

Hempstead, C. H. and psto. *Hempstead* city, Ark., 120 ms. from Little Rock.

Hen and Chickens, group of small islands in the W. part of Lake Erie, and N. from the Bass Islands. By the decision of the commissioners appointed to settle the boundary between the U. S. and Canada, the line runs between the Bass Islands and Hen and Chickens.

Henbury, village of Eng., in Gloucestershire, near Bristol, 2 ms. from St. Vincent's Rock.

Henderson, pst. Jefferson city, N. Y., on Lake Ontario, between Chaumont Bay and the St. Lawrence river. Pop. in 1820, 1919.

Henderson, city, of Kentucky, bounded by Ohio river N., Davies city, Kentucky E., Hopkins S., and Union W.; length 36 ms., mean width, 16½ ms.; area 600 sqms. Surface hilly, and soil fertile. Chief town, Henderson. Pop. in 1820, 5714. Ctl. lat. $37^{\circ} 45'$ lon. W. C. $10^{\circ} 20' W.$

Henderson, pstv. and seat of justice, Henderson city, Kentucky, on the left bank of Ohio river, about 200 ms. by water below Louisville, and 44 above the mouth of Wabash river. Lat. $37^{\circ} 48' N.$ lon. $10^{\circ} 22' W.$

Henderson's Store, psto. Botetourt city, Virg., by pstrd. 206 ms. W. from Richmond.

Henderson, village, Montgomery city, N. C.

Henderson, city, Tenn., bounded by Hardin S., Madison W., Carroll N., and Perry E.; length 38 ms., mean breadth 36; area, 1368 sqms. It is drained by the sources of several branches flowing into Tenn. river, and by Forked Deer river. Ctl. lat. $35^{\circ} 37' N.$ lon. W. C. $11^{\circ} 20' W.$ Chief town Lexington.

Hendersonville, Nottaway city, Virg., on Little Nottaway river, 45 ms. SW. by W. from Petersburg.

Hendersonville, or *Henderson's Ferry*, village Newbury district, S. C., 30 ms. above Columbia.

Hendersonville, pstv. in Sumner city, Tenn., 20 ms. N. from Nashville.

Hendrick's Store, psto. Bedford city, Virg., by pstrd. 177 ms. W. from Richmond.

Hendricksville, pstv. Westmoreland city, Penn.

Heneago, or *Heneagas*, the two most northern islands of the group of the Bahamas.

Henley, corporate town of Eng. in Oxfordshire, on the Thames, over which is a handsome stone bridge, and sends malt, corn, wood, &c. to London, by barges. It is 24 ms. SE. from Oxford, and 35 W. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 46' W.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 35' N.$

Henley, town on the Alne, 10 ms. NW. of Warwick, and 202 NNW. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 50' W.$ lat. $52^{\circ} 23' N.$

Henley-House, station of the Hudson bay company, on Albany river. Lon. W. C. $8^{\circ} 5' W.$ lat. $52^{\circ} 14' N.$

Henlopen Cape, cape of Del. opposite to Cape May in N. J. at the entrance of Delaware bay. Lat. $38^{\circ} 55'$ lon. $75^{\circ} W.$

Henneberg, city, of Germany in the circle of

Franconia; it is bounded on the N. by Thuringia, on the W. by Hesse, on the S. by the bishopric of Wurtzburg, and on the E. by that of Bamberg. Mainungen is the capital.

Henneberg, town of Franconia, in a city, of the same name, with a castle, 34 ms. NW. of Bamberg. Lon. $10^{\circ} 38' E.$ lat. $50^{\circ} 40' N.$

Hennebon, town of France now in the department of Morbihan and lately in the province of Bretagne, seated on the river Blavet, 22 ms. NW. of Vannes and 260 ms. W. by S. of Paris. Lon. $3^{\circ} 4' W.$ lat. $47^{\circ} 50' N.$

Henniker, pstv. Merrimack city, N. H., 15 ms. W. from Concord.

Henrichmont, town of France, now in the department of Cher and late province of Berry. It was the capital of a district which Henry IV. gave to his minister the duke of Sully. It is seated on the Sandre, 15 ms. NNE. of Bourges.

Henrico, city, Virg.; bounded by James river or Chesterfield SW., Goochland NW., Hanover and New Kent NE., and Charles City SE. Length 30 ms., mean width 10; area 300 sqms. Surface moderately hilly. Soil generally of middling quality. Chief town, Richmond. Pop. 1820, exclusive of that of the city of Richmond, 11,600. Ctl. lat. see Richmond.

Henrietta, pst. Monroe city, N. Y., on Genesee river, 15 ms. S. from Rochester. Pop. in 1820, 2181.

Henry, city, Virg.; bounded by N. C. S., Patrick city, in Virg. W., Franklin N., and Pittsylvania E. It averages about 20 ms. square; area 400 sqms. Surface broken, and soil generally rather sterile. Chief town, Martinsville. Pop. 1820, 5624. Ctl. lat. $36^{\circ} 36' N.$ lon. W. C. $29^{\circ} 45' W.$

Henry, Cape, Virg., the S. point of the entrance into Chesapeake bay. Lon. W. C. $1^{\circ} E.$ lat. $36^{\circ} 58' N.$

Henry, city, Geo.; bounded by Gwinnet NW., by Newton NE., Jasper and Jones E., Fayette S., and Flint river W.; 36 ms. long, with a mean width of 22; area 792 sqms. Ctl. lat. $33^{\circ} 20' N.$ lon. W. C. $7^{\circ} 25' W.$

Henry, C. H. and psto. Henry city, Geo., by pstrd. 67 ms. N. W. by W. from Milledgeville.

Henry, city, of Kent.; bounded by Jefferson SW., Ohio river W., Gallatin N. and NE., Kentucky river, or Owen city, E., and Shelby S. Length 32 ms., mean width 12½; area 400 sqms. Surface hilly and broken, but soil productive. Chief town, New Castle. Pop. 1820, 10,816. Ctl. lat. $38^{\circ} 30' N.$ lon. W. C. $8^{\circ} W.$

Henry, city, of Ohio, in New Purchase; bounded N. by the territory of Michigan, by Wood city, E. by Putnam S., and Williams W.; length 31 ms. mean width 24; area about 450 sqms. This city is crossed by Maumec river, and contains a great extent of excellent land. Pop. 1820, uncertain. Ctl. lat. $41^{\circ} 21' N.$ lon. W. C. $7^{\circ} 05' W.$

Henry, SE. city, of Al.; bounded by Chatahochee river E., Florida S., Covington W., and Pike N. Length 50 ms., mean width 27; area 1350 sqms. Pop. 1820, 2638. Ctl. lat. $31^{\circ} 15'$ lon. W. C. $9^{\circ} 30' W.$

Henry, C. H. and psto. Henry city, Al.

Henry, Cross Roads, psto. Sevier city, Tenn., 200 ms. E. from Murfreesborough.

Henry Point, the E. point of Haldimand Cove.

U. C., which is formed by it and Point Frederick on the W.

Henshaw, tp. in the NW. part of Trumbull cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, uncertain.

Heppenheim, town in Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, with a castle and an abbey. Lon. $8^{\circ} 41'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 29'$ N.

Heraclaea, ancient seaport of Romania. It was very famous in ancient times; and there are still considerable remains of its former splendour. It is 50 ms. W. of Constantinople. Lon. $27^{\circ} 58'$ E. lat. $40^{\circ} 29'$ N.

Herat, town of Persia, in Korasan, 160 ms. SE. of Mesched. Lon. 61° E. lat. $34^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Herauld, one of the departments of France, so named from a river which falls into the Gulf of Lyons. It includes part of the late province of Languedoc; and the capital in Montpellier.

Herbemont, town of Austrian Luxemburg, with a castle on a mountain, near the river Semoy, 3 ms. NW. of Chiny.

Herborn, town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and territory of Nassau, with a famous university and woollen manufacture, 8 ms. SW. of Dillenburg. Lon. $8^{\circ} 20'$ E. lat. $0^{\circ} 40'$ N.

Herculaeneum, ancient city of Italy, 5 ms. E. by S. from Naples. It was overwhelmed by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, AD. 79.

Herculaeneum, pst. and seat of justice, Jefferson cty. Miss., 30 ms. below St. Louis, and 30 above St. Genevieve; and 36 from Mine à Burton, in the lead mine district. It is the chief emporium of the lead made at the various mines in the interior. Lat. $38^{\circ} 18'$ N. lon. W. C. $12^{\circ} 56'$ W.

Hereford, capital of Herefordshire Eng. It is 24 ms. WSW. of Worcester, and 130 WNW. of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 35'$ W. lat. $52^{\circ} 4'$ N.

Hereford, tp. Buckingham cty. L. C., on the head waters of Connecticut river, and bounded on Ver.

Hereford, NE. tp. Berks cty. Penn., on the head branches of Perkiomen creek. Pop. 1820, 1431.

Hereford, pstv. Baltimore cty. Md.

Herefordshire, cty. of Eng., nearly of a circular form, bounded on the E. by Worcester and Gloucester, on the S. by Monmouthshire, on the W. by Radnorshire, and Brecknockshire, and on the N. by Shropshire. Its length from N. to S. is 46 ms., its breadth from E. to W. 40, and its circumference 230. Pop. 1801, 97,537; in 1811, 111,654; and in 1821, 129,714.

Herenthals, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Brabant, seated on the Nethe, 20 ms. NE. of Louvain. Lon. $4^{\circ} 54'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 13'$ N.

Herford, or *Hervorden*, free imperial town of Westphalia, capital of the cty. of Ravensberg, with a famous nunnery belonging to the protestants of the confession of Augsburg, whose abbess is a princess of the empire. It is seated on the Aa, 17 ms. SW. of Minden. Lon. $8^{\circ} 47'$ E. lat. $52^{\circ} 9'$ N.

Herggründt, town of Upper Hungary, remarkable for its mines of vitriol, which are extremely rich. The miners, who are numerous have built a subterraneous town. It is 65 ms. N. of Buda. Lon. $18^{\circ} 15'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Heri, island in the Indian Ocean, two ms.

NNW. of Ternate. It is pretty high and not more than 2 ms. in circumference, and appears to be in a perfect state of cultivation, and well inhabited.

Herrisau, considerable commercial town of Switzerland, in the canton of Appenzel. It is famous for its manufactures of very fine linen and muslin. It is 7 ms. SW. of St. Gall.

Herk, town of Germany, in the bishopric of Leige, seated on a river of the same name, near its confluence with the Demer, 2 ms. W. of Maestricht. Lon. $5^{\circ} 58'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 52'$ N.

Herkimer, cty. of N. Y., bounded by Otsego S., by Oneida and Lewis W., St. Lawrence N., and Hamilton and Montgomery E., length 90 ms., mean width 18; area 1620 sqms. This is one of the most diversified cties. in the U. S., extending from lat. $42^{\circ} 50'$, to $44^{\circ} 7'$, and very much broken by mountainous or very high billy ridges: the climates of its two extremes are very different, deep snows frequently cover the ridges drained by the waters of Black river, when spring blooms in the valley of the Mohawk. The soil is also excessively varied; no land in the U. S. exceeds in fertility the alluvial bottoms of the Mohawk, and that of the two Canada creeks. The body of the pop. exists on the southern half of the cty. though even on the branches of Black river, much good land extends along the streams. Pop. 1820, 31,017. Ctl. lat. $43^{\circ} 30'$ N. lon. W. C. $2^{\circ} 10'$ E.

Herkimer, pstv. and seat of justice, Herkimer cty. N. Y., on the left side of the Mohawk, 78 ms. W. from Albany, and 14 below Utica. This town stands upon a most productive alluvial plain, about one mile above the mouth of West Canada creek. Pop. 1820, 3055, in the tp. Lat. $43^{\circ} 1'$ N. lon. W. C. $2^{\circ} 3'$ E.

Hermanstadt, ancient *Cibinium*, or *Hermanopolis*, large and strong town of, and until 1790, the capital of Transylvania. It is seated on the Ceben, 25 ms. E. of Weissenburg, and 205 SE. of Buda. Lon. $24^{\circ} 40'$ E. lat. $46^{\circ} 25'$ N.

Hermistad, pst. Prince Edward cty. Virg., by pstld. 105 ms. SW. from Richmond.

Herne, town in Kent, 6 ms. from Canterbury, with a commodious bay frequented by colliers.

Hernhut, famous place in Upper Lusatia, in the kingdom of Saxony, between Zittau and Leobau. Here in 1722, some persecuted Moravian brethren, settled in the fields of the village of Berthelsdorf, belonging to count Zinzendorf, and began to build another village.

Herron, tp. Penobscot cty. Maine, 7 ms. W. from Bangor. Pop. 1820, 266.

Herrndorville, pst. Scott cty. Kent., by pstld. 33 ms. NE. from Frankfort.

Hernosand, seaport of Sweden, on the W. coast of the Gulf of Bothnia. Lon. $17^{\circ} 58'$ E. lat. $62^{\circ} 38'$ N.

Heron, Pass of, inlet between Mobile bay and Pascagoula Sound, and between the main shore of Alabama and Dauphin island.

Herstal, town of Germany, in the bishopric of Leige, with an ancient castle, seated on the Maese, 3 ms. N. of Leige. Lon. $5^{\circ} 40'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 40'$ N.

Hertfordshire, cty. in Eng. deriving its name from Hartford, or Hertford, the county town, and is bounded on the N. by Cambridgeshire, on the E. by Essex, on the W. by Bedfordshire and

Buckinghamshire, and on the S. by Middlesex. It is 35 ms. in length, 27 in breadth, and about 190 in circumference. Pop. 1801, 97,557; in 1811, 111,654; and in 1821, 129,714.

Hertford, town of Eng. and capital of Hertfordshire. It is the seat of the East India college, 21 ms. N. from London.

Hertford, cty. L. C., on the right side of the St. Lawrence, opposite the island of Orleans, and bounded by Cornwallis NE., and by Dorchester SW.

Hertford, cty. N. C., bounded by Virg. N., by Chowan river NE. and E., Bartie S., and Northampton W., length 26 ms., mean width 14; area 364 sqms. Surface level, and soil rather sterile generally. Chief town, Winton. Pop. 1820, 7712. Ctl. lat. $36^{\circ} 20'$ N. on the meridian of W. C.

Hertford, pstv. and seat of justice, Perquimans cty. N. C., on Perquimans river, 18 ms. NE. from Edenton.

Hertzberg, considerable town of Germany in the electorate of Saxony, 35 ms. NW. of Dresden. Lon. $13^{\circ} 17'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 41'$ N.

Herzegovina, part of ancient Illyria, along the NE. side of the Adriatic sea. It extends from about lat. 43° to $44^{\circ} 20'$ N. and belongs mostly to the Turks.

Hesdin, strong town of France, now in the department of the straits of Calais, and lately in the cty. of Artois; it is a regular hexagon, and surrounded with morasses, seated on the Ganche, 25 ms. SSW. of St. Omer, and 165 N. of Paris. Lon. $2^{\circ} 6'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 24'$ N.

Hesse, country of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine; bounded on the N. by the bishopric of Paderborn and dutchy of Brunswick, on the E. by Thuringia, on the S. by the territory of Fulde and Wateravia, and on the W. by the cities of Nassau, Witgenstein, Hatzfeldt, and Waldeck. The house of Hesse is divided into four branches; namely, Hesse Cassel, Homberg, Darmstadt, and Rhinfield, each of which has the title of landgrave, and takes its name from one of the four principal towns.

The principal Hessian house is that of Cassel; area 4350 sqms., and 540,000 inhabitants. The title of the sovereign is elector of Hesse, and grand duke of Fulda; his power is that of a limited monarch. The dominions of the elector of Hesse Cassel are hilly and drained by the various sources of the Weser. Revenue about 380,000 pounds sterling.

Hesse Darmstadt, or *Grand Dutchy of Hesse*. This is the second great division of the family of Hesse. Area about 5000 sqms., and 620,000 inhabitants. The country is mountainous, though the soil is productive. The mountains yield ores of iron, copper, and lead. The country is drained by the sources of the Weser; by some final streams flowing westward into the Rhine, and by the lower northern branches of the Maine. The constitution is that of a limited monarchy. The grand duke is a member of the Germanic Diet, and in the smaller assembly has one vote and the ninth place, at the larger he has three votes. Revenue about 370,000 pounds sterling.

- *Hesse Homberg*, principality of Germany, S. of the Maine, and near Frankfort. It belongs, with the title of landgrave, to a branch of the Hesse family. Pop. 20,000.

Heukelum, or *Hoekelum*, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Holland, seated on the Linghe, 5 ms. NE. of Gorcum. Lon. $4^{\circ} 55'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 55'$ N.

Heusden, a strong town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Holland, seated on the Maese, 8 ms. NW. of Bois-le-Duc. Lon. $5^{\circ} 3'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 44'$ N.

Hexham, town of Eng., in Northumberland. It is seated on the river Tyne. Hexham has a manufacture of tanned leather, shoes, and gloves; and is 22 ms. W. of Newcastle, and 284 NNW. of London. Long. $2^{\circ} 1'$ W. lat. $55^{\circ} 3'$ N.

Heydon, borough of Eng., in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, on a river, which soon falls into the Humber; and was formerly a considerable town, but is now much decayed. It is 6 ms. W. of Hull, and 181 N. by W. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 5'$ W. lat. $53^{\circ} 45'$ N.

Heydelem, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Brabant, 14 ms. SE. of Louvain. Lon. $5^{\circ} 7'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 45'$ N.

Heytesbury, borough of Eng., in Wilts, 20 ms. NW. of Salisbury, and 93 W. by S. of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 8'$ W. lat. $51^{\circ} 12'$ N.

Hiaqui, river of Mexico, in Sonora y Sinaloa, falls into the Gulf of California, after a course of 400 ms. Mouth at lat. $27^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Hiatstown, village, Middlesex cty. N. J., on the head of Mill-stone river, 13 ms. NE. from Trenton.

Hhattstown, Montgomery cty. Md. See *Hhattstown*.

Hibernia, pstv. Calloway cty. Misu., about 100 ms. by land W. from St. Louis.

Hickman, SW. cty. of Kent, on Mississippi river; bounded N. by Graves, E. by Callaway and McCracken, and S. by the state of Ten. Length 45 ms., and mean breadth 15; area 675 sqms. Chief town, Columbia. Ctl. lat. $36^{\circ} 40'$ N. lon. W. C. $12^{\circ} 0'$ W.

Hickman, cty. of W. Ten.; bounded by Lawrence S., Perry W., Dickson N., and Murray E. Length 33, mean width 22 ms.; area 726 sqms. Surface hilly, and soil varied. Pop. in 1820, 6080. Ctl. lat. $35^{\circ} 40'$ lon. W. C. $12^{\circ} 0'$ W.

Hickory, or *Mount Pleasant*, pstv. Washington cty. Penn., 11 ms. NNW. from Washington, the seat of justice for the cty.

Hickory Creek, pstv., on a small stream of that name, flowing into Caney Fork, branch of Cumberland river, Warren cty. Ten., 35 ms. SE. by E. from Murfreesborough.

Hickory Grove, Abbeville district, S. C.

Hickory Grove, pstv. Henry cty. Geo., about 70 ms. NW. by W. from Milledgeville.

Hickory Grove, pstv. Montgomery cty. Misu., by pstl. 53 ms. W. from St. Louis.

Hickory Hill, Beaufort district, S. C.

Hicksford, pstv. Greenville cty. Virg., on the S. side of Meherin river, 69 ms. S. from Richmond.

Hieres, town of France, in the department of Var and late province of Provence, seated near the Mediterranean Sea; but its harbour being choked up, it is considerable only for its salt works. It is a pretty little town, situated in a beautiful country. This town is the birth place Massillon, the celebrated French preacher. It is 12 ms. E. of Toulon, and 350 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. $6^{\circ} 20'$ E. lat. $43^{\circ} 5'$ N.

Hieres, four islands of France, on the coast

of Provence, and opposite to the town of the same name. Their names are Porquerolles, Portoroux, Baguieu, and Titan, which last is the largest. Between these islands and the continent, is the road of Hieres, which is so capacious and excellent, that it has afforded shelter for the largest squadrons. It is defended by three forts.

Hiero. See *Ferro*.

Hiesmes, town of France, in the department of Orne and late province of Normandy, seated on a barren mountain, 10 ms. from Seez, and 90 W. from Paris.

Higham Ferrers, borough of Eng., in Northamptonshire. It is seated on an ascent, on the E. bank of the river Nen, 25 ms. ESE. of Coventry, and 66 NNW. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 40'$ W. lat. $52^{\circ} 19'$ N.

Highgate, village of Eng., in Middlesex, seated on a hill, E. of that of Hampstead, and four ms. N. by W. of London. On the side next London the fineness of the prospect occasioned several handsome edifices to be built. Here lord chief baron Cholmondely built a free school in 1562.

Highgate, pstv. Franklin ctv. Ver., on Mis-sisquoi Bay, 33 ms. N. from Burlington.

Highland, ctv. of Ohio, bounded S. by Adams and Brown, W. by a part of Brown, NW. by Clinton, N. by Fayette, NE. by Ross, and E. by Pike. Length 25, width 22 ms.; area 420 sqms. It is a hilly, broken and elevated ctv., occupying the height of land between the waters of Ohio river, Sciota and Miami rivers. Chief town, Hillsborough. Pop. in 1820, 12,308. For ctl. lat. see *Hillsborough*, Highland ctv. Ohio.

Highland, tp. Muskingum ctv. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 577.

High Rock, pstv. Rockingham ctv. N. C., 69 ms. NW. from Raleigh.

Lightstown, pstv. Middlesex ctv. N. J., on a branch of Mill River, by pstrd. 19 ms. NE. from Trenton, and 25 a little W. of S. from New Brunswick.

Highworth, town of Eng. in Wilts, on a hill, which stands in a rich plain, 36 ms. N. of Salisbury, and 77 W. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 40'$ W. lat. $51^{\circ} 36'$ N.

Hildburghausen, Saxe, dutchy of central Germany, enclosed between Saxe-Meiningen and Saxe-Cobourg. Pop. 30,000.

Hildburghausen, town of Franconia, and capital of a dutchy of the same name. It is seated on the river Werra, and is 22 ms. N. by W. of Cobourg. Lon. $11^{\circ} 5'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 53'$ N.

Hildesheim, free imperial city of Lower Saxony, in a bishopric of the same. It is now capital of the province of the same name, in the kingdom of Hanover. It is seated on the Irneste, 17 ms. SSE. of Hanover. Lon. $10^{\circ} 10'$ E. lat. $52^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Hildesheim, province of Hanover, adjoining Gottingen. Pop. 130,000.

Hillah, or *Hellah*, town of Asiatic Turkey, in Irak Arabia, and Pachelic of Bagdad, on the right bank of the Euphrates. It is a miserable place, supposed to be on the site of the ancient Babylon. Lon. $44^{\circ} 13'$ E. lat. $33^{\circ} 34'$ N.

Hilliardstown, pstv. Nash ctv. N. C., by pstrd. 70 ms. NE. from Raleigh.

Hillham, pstv. Overton ctv. Ten., by pstrd. 105 ms. NE. from Murfreesboro'.

Hillsborough, ctv. N. H., bounded by Mass. S., Cheshire W., Grafton N., Strafford NE., and Rockingham E. Length 46 ms., mean width 25; area 1150 sqms. Pop. 1820, 53,884. Ctl. lat. $43^{\circ} 5'$ N. lon. W. C. $5^{\circ} 12'$ E. Surface rocky, hilly, and in part mountainous; soil, however, on the streams, and in many other parts hilly, fertile, and productive in grain and pasturage. Chief town, Hillsborough. The preceding area includes that of Merrimack ctv. recently formed from part of Hillsboro'. See *Merrimack*.

Hillsboro', pstv. Washington ctv. Penn., on the U. S. turnpike road, almost exactly mid distance between Washington and Brownsville, 11 ms. from each. This village extends in a single street along the road, and contains about 80 inhabitants. According to Schriver's map, it is elevated 1750 feet above tide water, 917 above the Monongahela at Brownsville, and 1002 above the Ohio, at Wheeling. Lat. $40^{\circ} 6'$ lon. W. C. $3^{\circ} 2'$ W.

Hillsborough, pst. Hillsborough ctv. N. H., W. from Contacook river, and 20 ms. W. from Concord. Pop. 1820, 1982.

Hillsborough, tp. Somerset ctv. N. J., 15 ms. W. from Brunswick. Pop. 1820, 2885.

Hillsborough, pstv. Caroline ctv. Md., on the E. side of Tuckahoe river, 26 ms. SSW. from Chester.

Hillsborough, pstv. Loudon ctv. Virg., 40 ms. NW. from Washington.

Hillsborough, pstv. and seat of justice, Orange ctv. N. C. on Enos river, 45 ms. NW. from Raleigh. Lat. $36^{\circ} 2'$ N. lon. W. C. $2^{\circ} 8'$ W.

Hillsborough, pstv. Jasper ctv. Geo., by pstrd. 59 ms. NW. from Milledgeville.

Hillsborough, pstv. Franklin ctv. Ten., by pstrd. 60 ms. SSE. from Murfreesboro'.

Hillsborough, pstv. and seat of justice, Highland ctv. Ohio, on the rocky fork of Paint creek, 36 ms. W. by S. from Chillicothe. Lat. $39^{\circ} 14'$ N. lon. W. C. $6^{\circ} 36'$ W.

Hillsborough, pstv. Montgomery ctv. Ill. 25 ms. NW. from Unadilla.

Hillsbridge, pstv. Halifax ctv. N. C., by pstrd. 116 ms. NE. from Raleigh.

Hillsdale, pst. Columbia ctv. N. Y., 18 ms. SE. of the city of Hudson. Pop. 1820, 2511.

Hill's Store, pstv. Randolph ctv. N. C., about 60 ms. W. from Raleigh.

Hilton, village, Charles ctv. Md.

Hilton, considerable island on the coast of S. C., opposite Beaufort district. It is about 20 ms. in length, and 5 in breadth. Lon. $80^{\circ} 20'$ W. lat. $32^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Hiltown, pst. Bucks ctv. Penn. between New Britain and Rockhill tps., 17 ms. SW. of Newton. Pop. 1810, 1335, in 1820, 1501.

Himalah, chain of mountains in Asia, which extends from Cabul along the N. of Hindoostan, and is the general boundary of Thibet, through the whole extent from the Ganges to the river Testa. Himalah, Himaleh, from the Sanscrit *Hem*, snow, the original and present name of that stupendous chain of mountains, which separates Hindoostan from Thibet. The Himalah chain branches from the Hindoo Coosh, in the NW. part of India, and in Afghanistan, and inclining SE. rises between the sources of the Ganges and those of the Brahmapootra, to the highest peaks yet measured on earth. By the active and scientific operations of Crawford, Colebrook,

Webb; and other British officers, the great elevation of this chain has been determined. The following table exhibits the elevation of some of the principal peaks, and ghauts or passes.

	Feet.
Niti Ghaut, or pass, (see <i>Ghaut</i>), - - -	16814
Limit of perpetual snow on the side of Thibet, - - - - -	17000
Limit of perpetual snow on the side of Hindoostan, - - - - -	12000
Dhawalagiri peak, - - - - -	26862
Jamootri peak, - - - - -	25500
Dhaiboon, seen from Catmandoo, - - -	24768
Another peak seen from do. - - -	24625
Another peak seen from do. - - -	23562

The singular circumstance of the limit of perpetual snow in the Himalah chain, being higher on the southern than northern exposure, is accounted for by Malte Brun, from the high plateau of Thibet affording a reflective surface much nearer the summit, than does the more depressed plains of Nepaul and Indostan.

Hinchinbrook Island, one of the New Hebrides, in the South Pacific Ocean. Lon. 168° 33' E. lat. 17° 25' S.

Hinchinbrook, cape of America, on the Pacific Ocean, at the entrance of Prince William's Sound. Lon. W. C. 69° W. lat. 60° 16' N.

Hinebinbrook, island of America, in Prince William's Sound, on which the Russians have a factory.

Hinckley, town in Leicestershire. It has a large church with a lofty spire, and a considerable stocking manufacture. It is 12 ms. SW. of Leicester, and 91 NNW. of London. Lon. 1° 20' W. lat. 52° 34' N.

Hindeloopen, seaport of the United Provinces, in Friesland, seated on the Zuider-Zee, 20 ms. SW. of Lewarden. Lon. 5° 10' E. lat. 52° 58' N.

Hinesburg, pst. Chittenden cty. Ver., about 12 ms. SE. from Burlington.

Hindoostan, or *India*, celebrated country of Asia, which in its most extensive signification, comprehends the tract situated between the Thibetian and Tartarian mountains on the N., the Indian Ocean on the S., the Burrampooter, and the bay of Bengal on the E., and the Indian Ocean and Persia on the W. But this country must be considered under the three grand divisions of Hindoostan Proper, the Deccan, and the Peninsula. Hindoostan Proper includes all the countries on the N. of the river Nerbuddah, which bounds it on the S. as far as it goes; Bengal and Bahar compose the remainder of its southern boundary. It is divided into eleven soubahs, the names of which are Lahore, Moul-tan, (including Sindy,) Agimere, Delhi, Agra, Oude, Allahabad, Bahar, Bengal, Malwa, and Guzerat. A 12th soubah, named Cabul, was formed out of the countries contiguous to the W. sources of the Indus, and three new ones out of the conquests of the Deccan: Berar, Candeish, and Amednagur. The Deccan in its most extensive signification is applied to the whole region of Hindoostan Proper; in its more restricted sense, it means only the countries situate between Hindoostan Proper and the river Kistna; these are Candeish, Dowlatabad, Berar, Orissa, the Circars, the chief part of Golconda, Vissiapour, and Concan. The tracts S. of these, or the river Kistna, is generally called

the Peninsula; although its form does not authorize that appellation; it includes a small part of Golconda, Mysore, and the Carnatic, with Madura, and other smaller districts; the W. coast being called that of Malabar, and the E. that of Coromandel. The principal rivers of this extensive region are the Ganges, Burrampooter, Indus, Jumna, Pudda, Nerbuddah, Tapti, Godavery, Kistna, Pennar, and Cauvery. The chief mountains are those of Himmalech and the Gauts. To give an idea of the modern revolutions in the empire of Hindoostan, it is proper to observe, that from a pure Hindoo government, it became, at last, a Mahometan state, and continued to be so, under various dynasties, till the beginning of the 18th century.

The Mahometans entered India early in the 11th century, under Mahmood of Ghizni, and under various names, continued more or less powerful in that country until supplanted by Europeans, who reached that peninsula by sea. The advance of European power in south-eastern Asia, since 1497, when reached by the Portuguese, has eventuated in one of the most remarkable and influential revolutions which has ever changed the condition of nations. The following table shows the comparative extent and pop. of the British and the yet independent provinces of Indostan. The pop. is given for 1822, and extracted from Malte Brun.

	Sqms.	Population.
British Territory; Bengal Presidency,	328,000	57,500,000
British Territory; Madras Presidency,	154,000	15,000,000
British Territory; Bombay Presidency,	11,000	2,000,000
British Territory; in the Deccan, &c.	60,000	8,000,000
Total British Territory,	553,000	83,000,000
British Allies and Tributaries,	550,000	40,000,000
Total British Territories and their Allies,	1,103,000	123,000,000
To which now add Aracan, say	60,000	6,000,000
Total British Territory and that of their Allies, Independent States.—	1,163,000	129,000,000
These are in great part in the northern and northwestern parts of India; the chief are, the Rajahs of Nepal and Lahore, the Ameers of Sindh, and Schindia, with a small tract under the Afghans,	177,000	11,000,000
Total of Indostan,	1,340,000	140,000,000

The British policy in India, has been hitherto conducted with a jealous view to prevent the rise of a mixed nation in India, having European blood as its principle of vitality. No landed property can be held by a native of Europe,

therefore, though the ruling people, the British in respect to numerical force, compose only an atom in India. The real resident pop. is formed of two classes; the first, and greatly the most numerous, is indigenous Hindoos. The second, composed of Persians, Arabs, Tartars, Jews, Portuguese, Mongols, and Afghans, are scattered over the country, chiefly in the cities and along the maritime coasts, and are estimated at about 10,000,000. The genuine Hindoos, after every reasonable reduction, must exceed 100,000,000; but, subdivided by cast, by language, and by religion, this ancient and civilized race, has never been united under one sovereignty. The Mogul empire, founded early in the 16th, and subverted in the 18th century, was Mahometan, foreign, and ferocious in its administration. More just, because emanating from nations where respect to fixed laws is incorporated into human motives to action, the British power in India must produce beneficial effects.

The Hindoos, or Gentoos, are of a black complexion; their hair is long, their person straight and elegant, and their countenance open and pleasant. They differ materially from all other nations, by being divided into tribes or casts. The four principal tribes are the Bramins, Soldiers, Labourers, and Mechanics; and these are subdivided into a multiplicity of inferior distinctions. There are Bramins of various degrees of excellence, who have the care of religion allotted to them, and are held sacred by the rest; some of these acknowledge the errors that have crept into their religion, own one Supreme Being, and laugh at the idolatry of the multitude, but insist upon the necessity of working upon the weaknesses of the vulgar; yet the generality of them are as ignorant as the laity. Such as are not engaged in worldly pursuits are a very superstitious, innocent people, who promote charity as much as they can, both to man and beast; but those who engage in the world are generally the worst of all the Gentoos; for, persuaded that the waters of the Ganges will purify them from their sins, and being exempt from the utmost rigour of the courts of justice (under the Gento government) they run into much greater excesses. The Soldiers are commonly called Rajah-poots; that is, descended from the rajahs. They are much more robust than the rest, have a great share of courage, and a nice sense of military honour, which consists, among them, in fidelity to those they serve. Fighting is their profession; they readily enter into the service of any that will pay them, and will follow wherever he leads; but, should their leader fall in the battle their cause is at an end, and they run off the field, without any stain of their reputation. The English E. India company have many battalions of them in their service: they are called Sepoys, and are clothed and disciplined in the European manner. The Labourers include farmers, and all who cultivate the land. The Mechanics include merchants, bankers, and all who follow any trade: these again are subdivided into each profession. Beside these, are the Hallachores, who cannot be called a tribe, being rather the refuse of all the tribes. They are a set of unhappy wretches, who perform

all the vilest offices of life, bury the dead, and carry away every thing that is polluted. All the different tribes are kept distinct from each other by insurmountable barriers: they are forbidden to intermarry, to cohabit, to eat with each other, or even to drink out of the same vessel with one of another tribe. Every deviation from these points, subjects them to be rejected by their tribe, renders them polluted for ever, and obliges them, from that instant, to herd with the Hallachores. The members of each cast adhere invariably to the profession of their forefathers: from generation to generation the same families have followed, and still continue to follow, one uniform manner of life. To this may be ascribed that high degree of perfection conspicuous in many of the Indian manufactures; and also that striking peculiarity in the state of Hindoostan, the permanence of its institutions, and the immutability in the manners of the inhabitants. Hence it is, that the Hindoos admit no converts, nor are themselves ever converted, whatever the Roman missionaries may pretend. The Hallechors may be here excepted, who are glad to be admitted into any society where they are treated as fellow creatures. The Hindoos vie with the Chinese, in respect to the antiquity of their nation; and the doctrine of transmigration is one of their distinguishing tenets. Their institutions of religion form a complete system of superstition, upheld by every thing which can excite the reverence of the people. The temples consecrated to their deities are magnificent; their religious ceremonies splendid; and the absolute dominion which the Bramins have obtained over the minds of the people is supported by the command of the immense revenues, with which the liberality of princes, and the zeal of pilgrims and devotees have enriched their pagodas. The dominion of religion extends to a thousand particulars, which, in other countries, are governed by the civil laws, or by taste, custom and fashion. Their dress, their food, the common intercourses of life, their marriages, and professions, are all under the jurisdiction of religion. The food of the Hindoos is simple, consisting chiefly of rice, ghee (a kind of imperfect butter) milk, vegetables, and oriental spices. The warrior cast may eat of the flesh of goats, sheep and poultry. Other superior casts may eat poultry and fish; but the inferior casts are prohibited from eating flesh or fish of any kind. Their great luxury consists in the use of the richest spices and perfumes, of which the great people are very lavish. They esteem milk the purest of food, because they think it partakes of some of the properties of the nectar of their gods, and because they esteem the cow itself almost as a divinity. Their manners are gentle. Their happiness consists in the solaces of domestic life; and they are taught by their religion, that matrimony is an indispensable duty in every man, who does not entirely separate himself from the world, from a principle of devotion. Their religion permits them to have several wives, but they seldom have more than one; and their wives are distinguished by a decency of demeanor, a solicitude in their families, and a fidelity to their vows, which might do honour to human nature,

in the most civilized countries. The custom of women burning themselves in the fire with the corpse of their husbands is still practised in Hindoostan. The code of Gentoo laws, with their sacred books, the *Veidam* and the *Shastah*, are written in the Sanscrit language, which is very copious and nervous, although the style of their best authors is wonderfully concise. Hindoostan, toward the N. is pretty temperate, but hot toward the S.; and it rains almost constantly for three months in the year. Its products are diamonds and other precious stones, silks, spices, aromatics, drugs, maize, rice, and sugar; and the chief manufactures are muslins and calicoes. But these and various other particulars will be found under the different names of its provinces, cities, towns, mountains, and rivers, described in this work.

Politically, Hindoostan is now divided between the following powers. The Mahrattas are yet the most powerful native people of India, and retain either all, or part of Ajmeer, Agra, Allahabad, Gujerarat, Malwah, Berar, Orissa, Khandeish, Dowlatabad, Visiapore, and Concan. British India, contains Bengal, Behar, the Circars, and Canara, with part of Agra, Oude, Allahabad, Guzerat, Malwah, Berar, Orissa, and some extensive tracts in the Deccan, &c.

The Nizam, rules over Golconda, part of Berar, Visiapore, and Dowlatabad. Part of Oude continues subject to its Nabob.

The Seiks are, next to the Mahrattas, the most powerful native people of India, and retain very extensive territories; consisting of states in the Punjab and Moultan.

Some other regions continue subject to native rulers; the Afghans possess extensive territories in the NW. part of Hindoostan; Serinagar, under its own Rajah; Nepal, under the Ghoorkali, or Rajah; and Bootan Lama of Tibet; as independent sovereigns, the Rajahs of Assam, Odeypore, Jypore, and Joudpore, with many other petty chieftains.

Kandahor and Cashmere, are, though vaguely, considered as Hindoostanic regions. See *Cashmere* and *Kandahor*.

Hindostan, pstv. Martin ctv. Ind., by pstrd. 147 ms. from Indianapolis.

Hindsdale, formerly *Fort Dummer*, pst. Cheshire ctv. N. H. 75 ms. SW. from Concord. Pop. 1820, 890.

Hinesburg, pst. Chittenden ctv. Ver., by pstrd. 38 ms. a little N. of W. from Montpellier.

Hinerville, pstv. Patrick ctv. Virg. 280 ms. SW. by W. from Richmond.

Hingham, town of Eng. in Norfolk, 12 ms. SW. of Norwich, and 97 NE. of London. Lon. 1° 4' E. lat. 52° 43' N.

Hingham, pst. Plymouth ctv. Mass., 19 ms. SE. of Boston. Pop. of the tp. 2857, in 1820.

Hingham, village, Suffolk ctv. Mass., 14 ms. SE. from Boston.

Hinkley, pstv. Medina ctv. Ohio, about 100 ms. N. from Columbus.

Hinkson's, pstv. Boone ctv. Misu., by pstrd. 102 ms. W. from St. Charles.

Hinsdale. See *Hinsdale*.

Hinsdale, pstv. Berkshire ctv. Mass. Pop. 1820, 822.

Hinsdale, pstv. Cattaraugus ctv. N. Y., on

Olean creek, 10 ms. N. from Hamilton, on Alleghany river, and 25 SW. by W. from Angelica.

Hinzuun, *Joanna*, *St.*, one and the principal of the Comora islands in the Indian Ocean. This island is a proper place of refreshment for the E. India ships, whose crews, when ill of the scurvy, soon recover by the use of limes, lemons and oranges, and from the air of the land. The town where the king resides, is at the E. side of the island; and though it is three quarters of a mile in length, it does not contain above 200 houses. Their principal houses are built with stone, with a quadrangle in the middle, and are only one story high. All the other houses, or rather huts, are slightly composed of plastered reeds; and yet the mosques are tolerable structures, very neat and clean in the inside. Lon. 41° 15' E. lat. 12° 30' S.

Hio, town of Sweden, in W. Gothland, seated on the lake Wetter, 145 ms. SW. of Stockholm, and 25 E. of Falcping. Lon. 14° E. lat. 57° 53' N.

Hiram, pstv. Oxford ctv. Maine, 34 ms. SW. from Paris. Pop. 1820, 700.

Hiram, pstv. Portage ctv. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 296.

Hirsch Horn, town of Germany in the palatinate of the Rhipe, with a castle. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the Neckar, near Eberbach.

Hirschfeld, town of Germany in the circle of the Upper Rhine, capital of a principality of the same name, depending on the house of Hesse-Cassel. It is seated on the Fulde, 16 ms. NE. of the town of Fulde, and 32 SE. of Cassel. Lon. 9° 50' E. lat. 50° 56' N.

Hirberg, town of Silesia, famous for its mineral baths. It is the most trading place in all Silesia, next to Breslaw, there being in the town and suburbs considerable manufactures. It is seated on the Bosar, 44 ms. SW. of Breslaw.

Hirsova, *Hirsova*, or *Kerschowa*, town of European Turkey, on the Danube, 45 ms. below Silistria, and 64 above Ismail.

Hispaniola, or *Hayti*. See *Domingo*, *St.*

Hissar, town of Hindoostan proper, and capital of the sub-province of Hurriana. Lat. 28° 56' N. lon. 76° E.

Hitchin, large and populous town in Hertfordshire, 15 ms. NNW. of Hertford, and 34 NW. of London. Lon. 0° 10' W. lat. 51° 58' N.

Hithe, or *Hythe*, borough of Eng. in Kent. It is one of the Cinque Ports, and had formerly five parishes, but by the eoking up of the harbour it is now reduced to one. It is 10 ms. W. of Dover, and 68 SE. of London. Lon. 1° 10' E. lat. 51° 8' N.

Hivassce River, a branch of Tennessee, rises in the NW. part of Geo., and flowing NW. enters Ten., and falls into Tennessee river, after separating M'Minn and Khea cties. from the Cherokee lands.

Hix's Ferry, pstv. Lawrence ctv. Ark.

Hoi-nan-fou, city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan, seated in a marsh, and enclosed by a triple wall. This place is very populous, and every thing in it announces a brisk and active trade.

Hoang-Ho. See *Yellow River*.

Huang-tcheou fou, populous and commercial city of China, in the province of Houquang. Its district contains one city of the second, and eight of the third class.

Hoboken, ferry and psto. on the W. bank of Hudson river, opposite the city of New York, Bergen co. N. J.

Hobart town, a village and settlement formed in 1804, by the British, on Van Dieman's island, of which it is now the capital. See *Van Dieman's Island*.

Hochberg, marquise of Suabia, in Brisgaw, belonging to the prince of Baden Bourlach.

Hochstet, town of Suabia, on the Danube, 22 ms. NE. of Ulm. Lon. $10^{\circ} 33'$ E. lat. $38^{\circ} 48'$ N.

Hockerland, territory of Germany, and one of the circles of Prussia.

Hockhocking, Great, river, Ohio, which empties into the river Ohio, 200 ms. below Pittsburgh. It is one of the deepest and best boatable streams of any in the country, in proportion to its quantity of water; but is narrow, not exceeding 50 yards in breadth. Near its source, 7 ms. northwestwardly from Lancaster, is a very romantic cascade in the stream; the water falling over a stratum of rock, of about 40 feet perpendicular height. A flouring mill, five stories high, is erected on this fall; and 24 or 25 ms. below this, is another perpendicular fall of 7 feet. Excepting the interruption of the lower falls, and some mill dams latterly erected, this river is navigable about 70 ms. Among the branches of Hockhocking are Rush creek, Sunday, Monday, Margaret's, and Federal creeks.

Hocking, interior co. of Ohio, bounded on the N. by Fairfield and Perry, E. by Athens, S. by Jackson, and W. by Ross coes. It is 26 by 24 ms. in extent, and contains 432 sqms. The land is generally hilly and broken. It, however, contains considerable fertile and valuable land, particularly along the borders of Hockhocking river, which runs across the southeastern quarter of the co. from NW. to SE. The headwaters of Raccoon and Salt creeks, are also in this co. Chief town, Logan. Pop. 1820, 2130. Ctl. lat. $39^{\circ} 30'$ lon. W. C. $5^{\circ} 35'$ W.

Hocking, central tp. of Fairfield co. Ohio, in which is situated the town of Lancaster. Pop. in 1820, 2235.

Hoddesdon, town of Eng., in Herts, near the Lea, 3 ms. S. of Ware, and 17 N. by E. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 5'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 49'$ N.

Hoi-tcheou, the most southern city of the province of Kiang-nan, in China, famous for its teas, varnish, and engravings. It is one of the richest cities in the empire, and has six cities of the third class dependent on it.

Hoi-tcheou-fou, commercial city of China, in the province of Quang-tong. Its jurisdiction contains eleven cities of the second and third class.

Hockelun. See *Heukelum*.

Hoesht, town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, seated on the Maine, 3 ms. from Frankfort.

Hogansburg, pstv. Franklin co. N. Y., by pstrd. 267 ms. NNW. from Albany.

Hogan's Corner, psto. Ulster co. N. Y., by pstrd. 77 ms. from Albany.

Hogestown, pstv. Cumberland co. Penn.

Hog Island, below Peach Island, is situated

in the Strait of Detroit, where it opens into Lake St. Clair; the lower end of it is about 2 ms. from Detroit.

Hog Island, island of Lake Champlain, forming part of Franklin co.

Hogg's Store, psto. Newberry district, S. C., by pstrd. 46 ms. NW. from Columbia.

Hogue, Cape la, the NW. point of Normandy, in France. Lon. $1^{\circ} 52'$ W. lat. $49^{\circ} 45'$ N.

Hohenlinden, town of Bavaria, 22 ms. E. from Munich.

Hohenlohe, or *Holach*, principality of Franconia, W. of the margravate of Anspach, abounding in wine, corn, wood, and cattle. Since 1809, Hohenlohe forms part of the kingdom of Wirtemberg. The chief town is Obrigen.

Hohenmant, town of Bohemia, on the river Meyta, 13 ms. E. of Chrudim.

Hohenstein, ancient castle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, which gives name to a co. It is situated on a mountain, at the foot of which is the village of Nenstadt, 5 ms. NNE. of Nordhausen.

Hohentweil, fortress of Suabia, surrounded by the co. of Nellenburg, on a mountain, 9 ms. ENE. of Shaffhausen.

Hohenzollern, town of Suabia, in a principality of the same name, the seat of the ancient counts of Hohenzollern. It is seated on a branch of the Neckar, 16 ms. S. by W. of Tübingen. The principality is now divided into the two houses of Hechingen and Sigmaringen. Lon. $9^{\circ} 8'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 28'$ N.

Hohnstein, town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, on the river Mulda, 11 ms. NE. of Zwickau.

Hokeville, pstv. Lincoln co. N. C., by pstrd. 157 ms. SW. by W. from Raleigh.

Hokien, city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Pe-tcheli, situate between two rivers, 85 ms. S. of Peking. Lon. $116^{\circ} 23'$ E. lat. $38^{\circ} 40'$ N.

Hola, town of Iceland, at the mouth of a river, on the N. coast. Lon. $19^{\circ} 20'$ W. lat. $65^{\circ} 40'$ N.

Holbeach, town of Eng., in Lincolnshire, 12 ms. S. by E. of Boston, and 109 N. by E. of London.

Holbeck, seaport of Denmark, in the island of Zealand, with a good harbour, from which great quantities of corn are annually exported. It is 30 ms. W. of Copenhagen. Lon. $11^{\circ} 44'$ E. lat. $55^{\circ} 42'$ N.

Holden, pst. Worcester co. Mass., 6 ms. N. from Worcester. Pop. in 1820, 1402.

Holderness, pst. Grafton co. N. H., on the Merrimack, 35 ms. above Concord. Pop. in 1820, 1160.

Hole in the Wall, village, Talbot co. Md., 6 ms. S. from Easton.

Hole in the Wall, remarkable rock in the W. Indies, in the island of Abaco. Lon. W. C. 1° W. lat. $25^{\circ} 50'$ N.

Holladaysburg, village of Huntingdon co. Penn., 3 ms. SW. by W. from Frankstown.

Holland, province of the kingdom of the Netherlands, bounded by the German Ocean W., Zealand S., the Zuyder Zee and province of Utrecht E. Area 2100 sqms. Pop. 900,000.

In point of cleanliness no country surpasses, and few come up to it, especially in N. Holland, and that even in the villages. It has considerable linen and woollen manufactures, and nu-

merous docks for the building of ships. The established religion is Calvinism; but all religious sects are tolerated. Amsterdam is the capital.

Holland, New. See *New Holland and Oceanica*.

Holland, tp. Orleans cty. Ver., 56 ms. N. from Montpelier. Pop. 130.

Holland, pst. Hampden cty. Mass., 20 ms. E. from Springfield. Pop. in 1820, 453.

Holland, pst. Erie cty. N. Y., 20 ms. SE. from Buffalo. Pop. in 1820, 768.

Hollenbeck's, psto. Berkshire cty. Mass., 152 ms. W. from Boston.

Holles, pst. Hillsborough cty., N. H., on the W. side of Merrimack river, between Bunstable and Merrimack tps. Pop. in 1820, 1543.

Holley, pst. Genesee cty. N. Y., by pstrd. 211 ms. W. from Albany.

Holiday Cove, village, Brooke cty. Virg., 30 ms. W. from Washington Penn.

Holidaysburg, pstv. Huntingdon cty. Penn.

Hollis, pst. York cty. Maine, on Saco river, 42 ms. N. from York. Pop. 1820, 1762.

Hollingsworth's Farm, psto. Habersham cty. Geo., by pstrd. 137 ms. N. from Milledgeville.

Hollis, pst. between Nashua and Souhegan rivers. Hillsborough cty. N. H., 40 ms. a little W. of S. from Concord.

Holliston, pst. Middlesex cty. Mass., 27 ms. SW. from Boston. Pop. 1820, 1042.

Holm, town of Eng. in Cumberland. It is a place seated on an arm of the sea, 12 ms. N. of Cockermouth, and 310 NNW. of London. Lon. 3° 19' W. lat. 54° 53' N.

Holmesburg, pstv. Philadelphia cty. Penn., on the post and stage road to N. Y., 10 ms. NE. of Philadelphia.

Holmes' Hole, pst. Dukea cty. Mass., on Martha's Vineyard, 9 ms. from Falmouth. It contains about 70 houses, and 350 inhabitants.

Holmesville, pstv. Pike cty. Misu. 45 ms. NW. from St. Charles.

Holstein, duchy of Germany, bounded by the German Ocean on the W., the Baltic on the E., the duchy of Mecklenburg on the SE., that of Bremen, with the river Elbe on the SW., and Lauenburg, with the territory of Hamburg on the S. Its greatest length is about 80 ms., and its breadth 60. A great part of this country consists of rich marsh, which being much exposed to inundations both from the sea and rivers, dykes have been raised at a great expense to guard and defend them. Hamburg and Lubec supply the inhabitants with what they want from abroad; from whence and Altena they export some grain, malt, grots, starch, buck-wheat, peas, beans, rape-seed, butter, cheese, sheep, swine, horned cattle, horses and fish. The manufactures of the duchy are chiefly carried on at Altena, Kiel and Gluckstadt. Denmark now possesses the whole duchy; the imperial cities excepted. The king of Denmark, as Duke of Holstein, and Lauenburg, is a member of the Germanic diet, and entitled to three votes in the general assembly. Area 3250 sqms. Pop. 360,000

Holston, navigable river, Ten. state. It rises in Virg., and running in a SW. direction, passes by Knoxville, and falls into Tennessee, near the town of Maryville.

Holt, town of Eng. in Norfolk, twenty ms.

NNW. of Norwich, and 122 NE. of London. Lon. 1° 6' E. lat. 53° 5' N.

Holls Store, psto. McMin cty. Ten. 157 ms. by pstrd., SE. from Murfreesborough.

Holy Island, island of Eng. on the coast of Northumberland, 6 ms. SE. of Berwick. It is two ms. long, and one broad; the soil rocky and full of stones. It has a town and a commodious harbour defended by a blockhouse. On this island, which is likewise called Lindisfarne, are the ruins of a stately monastery, and here was anciently a bishop's see, removed with the body of St. Cuthbert, first to Chester le Street, and afterward to Durham.

Holyhead, seaport and cape of Eng. in the isle of Anglesea. It is the most usual place of embarkation for Dublin, there being packet-boats that sail for that city every day, except Tuesday, wind and weather permitting. Holyhead is 93 ms. WNW. of Chester and 276 NNW. of London. Lon. 4° 22' W. lat. 53° 19' N.

Holywell, town of Wales, in Flintshire. It takes its name from the famous well of St. Winifred, concerning which so many fables and superstitious notions have prevailed. It is a copious stream, bursting out of the ground with a considerable degree of impetuosity. Besides the cold bath, celebrated for wonderful cures, formed at the spring head, and covered with a beautiful Gothic shrine, it is now applied to the purpose of turning several mills for the working of copper, making brass wire, paper and snuff, and spinning cotton. It is 10 ms. E. of St. Asaph, and 212 NE. of London. Lon. 3° 21' W. lat. 54° 13' N.

Homburg, town of Germany, in the landgraviate of Hesse Cassel, 150 ms. N. of Frankfort. Lon. 9° 26' E. lat. 50° 45' N.

Homburg, town of Germany, in the duchy of Deux Points, between the Moselle and the Rhine, 50 ms. SE. of Treves. Lon. 7° 32' E. lat. 49° 16' N.

Homer, pst. and seat of justice, Cortlandt cty. N. Y., on the Tioughnioga creek, branch of Chenango river, 145 ms. W. from Albany. Pop. 1820, 5504. Lat. 42° 38' N. 0° 47' E.

Homochitto, river, Miss., rises in Hinds and Lawrence cties., flows SW. through Franklin and Amite, and between Wilkinson and Adams cties., falls into the Miss. 44 ms. below Natchez, after a comparative course of 70 ms.

Honan, province of China, bounded on the N. by the province of Petcheli and Chan-si, on the E. Kiangsi and Chantong, on the S. by Houquang, and on the W. by Chen-si. As every thing that can contribute to render a country delightful, is found in this province, the Chinese call it Tonghea; the middle Flower.

Honan-fou, city of China, in the province of Honan. It has under its jurisdiction one city of the second class, and 13 of the third. It is 500 ms. SW. of Peking.

Honduras, large province of Guatemala, bounded on the N. by the bay of Honduras, on the E. by the Mosquito Shore, on the S. by Nicaragua, and on the W. by Chiapa and Guatemala. This province, and the peninsula of Yucatan, on the other side of the bay of Honduras, derive much of their value from the great abundance of the logwood tree. But by a convention signed in 1786 the English were not only per-

mitted to cut logwood, but mahogany or any other kind of wood, and to carry away any other produce of the country; and also to occupy the small island called Casina. The capital of Honduras, is Valladolid.

Honduras, Bay, or Gulf of, is that part of the Caribbean, sea, lying between Honduras and Yucatan.

Honey Brook, pst. Chester city. Penn., on the heads of both branches of the Brandywine. Pop. 1820, 1322.

Honey Creek, Ohio, branch of Sandusky river.

Honey Creek, psto. Vigo city. Ind., near the left bank of Wabash river, about 60 ms. N. from Vincennes.

Honeycoy, creek, Ontario city. N. Y., outlet of a lake of the same name.

Honeyville, pstv. Shenandoah city. Virg., by pstrd. 142 ms. W. from W. C.

Honfleur, considerable seaport of France, in the department of Calvados and late province of Normandy, with a good harbour and a trade in lace. It is 8 ms. N. of Pont l'Evêque, and 110 NW. of Paris. Lon. 0° 15' E. lat. 49° 24' N.

Honiton, town of Eng. in Devonshire, on the Otter, 16 ms. E. of Exeter, and 156 W. by S. of London. Lon. 6° 12' W. lat. 50° 45' N.

Honolstein, town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves. Lon. 7° 5' E. lat. 49° 48' N.

Hood Island, one of the Marquesas in the Pacific Ocean, discovered and named by captain Cook, in 1774. Lon. 138° 47' W. lat. 9° 26' S.

Hoogly, small but ancient city of Hindoostan, in Bengal. It is now improving, though still in part in a state of ruin. In the beginning of this century, it was the great mart of the export trade of Bengal to Europe. It is seated on an arm of the Ganges, called Hoogly, 26 ms. N. of Calcutta. Lon. 88° 28' E. lat. 32° 30' N.

Hoogly River, arm of the Ganges formed by the union of its two westernmost branches, named the Cossimbuzar and Yellingby rivers. It is the port of Calcutta, and the only branch of the Ganges that is commonly navigated by ships. The Hoogly is the Achafalaya of the Ganges, and is about 300 ms. in length, following the stream.

Hoogstraten, town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, capital of a county of the same name, 10 ms. S. of Breda, and 15 NE. of Antwerp.

Hookertown, pstv. Green city. N. C., by pstrd. 102 ms. SE. from Raleigh.

Hooksett Falls, and pstv. Merrimack city. N. H. 3 ms. below Concord.

Hookstown, pstv. Beaver city. Penn.

Hookstown, village of Md., 6 ms. NW. from Baltimore, and on the road to Reisterstown.

Hookstown, Green city. N. C.

Hookstown, Talbot city. Md., 3 ms. N. from Easton.

Hooper's Cross Roads, psto. Bedford city. Ten., by the pstrd. 70 ms. southwardly from Murfreesborough.

Hoosack, one of the most elevated summits of the Green mountain range, in Williamstown, Berkshire city. Mass.

Hoosack River, rises in Bennington city. Ver., flows W. and falls into the Hudson, 8 ms. above Waterford.

Hoosack, tp. of Rensselaer city. N. Y., 30 ms. N. of Albany, on the E. side of Hudson river. Pop. 1820, 3373.

Hop Bottom, psto. Susquehanna city. Penn., by pstrd. 150 ms. NNE. from Harrisburg.

Hopfield, pstv. Phillips city. Ark., on Mississippi river opposite Chickasaw Bluff.

Hope, tp. Durham city. U. C., W. from Hamilton and fronting on lake Ontario.

Hope, pst. Lincoln city. Maine, 38 ms. NE. from Wiscasset. Pop. 1820, 1179.

Hope, pst. Warren city. N. J., a small Moravian settlement 22 ms. NE. of Easton in Penn.

Hopeton, pst. Yates city. N. Y., on the outlet of Crooked lake, near its influx into Seneca lake, 15 ms. S. from Geneva.

Hopewell, tp. of New Brunswick, in Westmoreland city, on a small river flowing into the Bay of Fundy.

Hopewell, pstv. Ontario city. N. Y., between Canandaigua and Geneva.

Hopewell, tp. Cumberland city. N. J. Pop. 1820, 1952.

Hopewell, tp. Hunterdon city. N. J., on the NE. side of the river Delaware, 14 ms. E. of Princeton, and 10 N. of Trenton. Pop. 1820, 2881.

Hopewell, tp. York city. Penn., joining to Md. Pop. 1810, 1587, in 1820, 1630.

Hopewell, tp. Washington city. Penn., about 14 ms. NW. by W. from Washington. Pop. 1820, 2186.

Hopewell, SW. tp. Cumberland city. Penn., between the Blue Mountain and Connedogwinnet creek. Pop. 1820, 820.

Hopewell, tp. Bedford city. Penn., on the NE. border of the city, and on both sides of Rays-town branch. Pop. 1820, 1327.

Hopewell, tp. Huntingdon city. Penn., on both sides of Raystown branch, 12 ms. SW. from Huntingdon. Pop. 1820, 1047.

Hopewell Methodist Meeting House, Montgomery city. Md. 17 ms. N. from W. C.

Hopewell, village Fauquier city. Virg.

Hopewell, pstv. York district, S. C., about 70 ms. a little W. of N. from Columbia.

Hopewell, tp. Perry city. Ohio, 7 ms. N. from Somerset. Pop. 1820, 1037.

Hopewell, tp. Licking city. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 657.

Hopewell, tp. on the western border of Muskingum city. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 1259.

Hopkins, city. Kent., bounded by Christian S., Caldwell SW., Union W., Henderson NW., Green river or Davies N., and Muhlenberg E. Length 35 ms., mean width 21; area 750 sqms. Chief town Madisonville. Pop. 1820, 5322. Cl. lat. 37° 42' N. lon. W. C. 10° 18' W.

Hopkinsville, tp. of Caledonia city. Ver. 36 ms. NE. from Montpelier.

Hopkinsville, village, Powhattan city. Virg., 20 ms. W. from Richmond.

Hopkinsville, pstv. Warren city. Ohio, by pstrd. 85 ms. SW. from Columbia.

Hopkinsville, pst. and seat of justice, Christian city. Kent., on Little river, a branch of Cumberland river, 36 ms. W. from Russellville.

Hopkinton, pst. and tp. Merrimack city. N. H., on Contacook river, 8 ms. W. from Concord. Pop. 1820, 2437.

Hopkinton, pst. Washington city. R. I. Pop. 1810, 1774, in 1820, 1821. It is situated between Wood and Ashewague rivers, and joins Conn.

Hopkinton, pstv. St. Lawrence city. N. Y., on

a branch of St. Regis river, 40 ms. E. from Ogdensburgh. Pop. 1820, 581.

Hopkinton, pst. Middlesex cty. Mass., 30 ms. SW. from Boston. Pop. 1820, 1655.

Horeb, mountain in Arabia Petrea, in Asia.

Horn, considerable town of the United Provinces, in N. Holland, with a good harbour on the Zuider Zee, 13 ms. NE. of Amsterdam. Lon. $4^{\circ} 59' E.$ lat. $52^{\circ} 38' N.$

Horn, town of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, in the bishopric of Liege. Lon. $5^{\circ} 55' E.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 12' N.$

Hornbach, town in Germany, in the dutchy of Deux-Ponts. Lon. $7^{\circ} 36' E.$ lat. $10^{\circ} 49' N.$

Hornberg, ancient town of Germany, in the Black Forest, in the dutchy of Wirtemberg, with a fortress on a mountain. It is seated on the Gutlash, 21 ms. NE. of Friburg. Lon. $8^{\circ} 27' E.$ lat. $48^{\circ} 12' N.$

Hornby, town of Lancashire, in Eng., on a branch of the Lune, with a handsome church. Lon. $2^{\circ} 20' W.$ lat. $54^{\circ} 6' N.$

Horn, Cape, the most southern part of Tierra-del-Fuego, in S. America. It is now the common route from the Atlantic into the Pacific Ocean. Lon. W. C. $9^{\circ} 14' E.$ lat. $56^{\circ} S.$

Horncastle, large town of Eng. in Lincolnshire, on the river Bane. It is 20 ms. E. of Lincoln, and 136 N. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 2' W.$ lat. $53^{\circ} 14' N.$

Hornchurch, village in Essex, 2 ms. E. by S. of Rumford, of which it is the mother church. A large pair of horns is affixed to the E. end of the church, for which tradition assigns a reason too idle to be repeated.

Hornodon, town of Eng. in Essex. It is seated on a hill, which commands a beautiful prospect, 16 ms. S. by W. of Chelmsford, and 19 E. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 35' E.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 32' N.$

Horn Island, long narrow bank of sand off the coast of Mississippi, between Petitebois and Dog Island. It is about 17 ms. long, with a mean width of half a mile.

Hornellville, pstv. Steuben cty. N. Y., near the sources of Canisteo river, about 20 ms. E. from Angelica.

Hornsey, town of Eng. in Yorkshire, 188 ms. from London. It is almost surrounded by a small arm of the sea, and the church having a high steeple, is a noted sea-mark. Not many years ago there was a street here called Hornsey beck, which was washed away by the sea, except a house or two. Lon. $0^{\circ} 6' E.$ lat. $54^{\circ} N.$

Hornsey, town of Eng. in Middlesex, 5 ms. N. of London. It is a long straggling place, in a low valley, but extremely pleasant, having the new river winding through it.

Hornsville, pstv. Culpepper cty. Virg., by pstld. 86 ms. SW. from W. C.

Hornstown, pstv. on the Eastern Shore of Virg., Accomac cty., about 150 ms. N. by E. from Richmond.

Horry, eastern district of S. C., bounded by N. C. NE. the Atlantic Ocean SE., Georgetown S., and Little Red river or Marion W. Length 35 ms., mean width 28; area 1100 sqms. Surface level, and soil generally sandy or marshy, and sterile. Chief town, Conwaysborough. Pop. 1820, 5025. Ctl. lat. $34^{\circ} N.$ and lon. W. C. $2^{\circ} W.$ intersect in this cty.

Horsehead, pst. Prince George's cty. Md., 35 ms. from W. C.

Horseneck, cape of Long Island, extending into Long Island Sound, NW. from Huntingdon bay.

Horseneck, village, Essex cty. N. J., on the S. side of Passaic river, 4 ms. SW. from Patterson.

Horsens, seaport of Denmark, in Jutland, seated on the bottom of a bay that opens into the Categate, near the island of Hiarnoe, 125 ms. W. by N. of Copenhagen. Lon. $9^{\circ} 40' E.$ lat. $55^{\circ} 57' N.$

Horse Shoe Bottom, pst. Wayne cty. Kent., by pstld. 1.6 ms. S. from Frankfort.

Horsham, borough of Eng. in Sussex, 36 ms. S. by W. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 12' W.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 8' N.$

Horsham, tp. Montgomery cty. Penn., on the S. branch of Neshaminy creek, joining Bucks cty. Pop. 1820, 1081.

Hosick, river of Ver., Mass., and N. Y., rises in Bennington cty. Ver. and Berkshire cty. Mass., falls into Hudson river at the point of separation between Renssallaer and Washington cties. N. Y.

Hosick, pst. Renssallaer cty. N. Y., on Hosick river, 31 ms. N. from Albany.

Hosick Falls, pstv. in the NE. angle of Renssallaer cty. N. Y., 28 ms. NE. from Albany.

Hot Springs, pst. between Cow Pasture and Jackson's rivers, Bath cty. Virg., 40 ms. SW. from Stanton, and 183 SW. by W. from Richmond. N. lat. $37^{\circ} 56' lon.$ W. C. $2^{\circ} 37' W.$

Hottentots, Country of the, large region in the S. extremity of Africa, extending N. by W. from the Cape of Good Hope, beyond the mouth of Orange river, and from that Cape, in an ENE. direction, to the mouth of the Great Fish river, which parts it from Caffraria. It lies between the tropic of Capricorn and $35^{\circ} S.$ lat. and is bounded on the W., S., and E. by the Atlantic, Southern, and Indian Oceans, and on the N. by regions very little, if at all, explored. The Hottentots are as tall as most Europeans, but are more slender; and the characteristic mark of this nation is, the smallness of their hands and feet, compared with the other parts of their body. Their skin is of a yellowish brown hue, resembling that of an European who has the jaundice in a high degree. There are no such thick lips among the Hottentots as among their neighbours the Negroes, the Caffres, and the Mozambiques: and their mouth is of the middling size, with the finest set of teeth imaginable. Their heads are covered with hair, more woolly, if possible, than that of the Negroes. That part of the Hottentot country possessed by the Dutch or British is considerable; extending from the Cape of Good Hope, N. to lat. 30° , and E. to the Great Fish river, about 550 ms. in length, and 230 in breadth. The most part is naturally barren and mountainous. See *Cape Town*.

Houat, island of France, near the coast of Bretagne. It is 10 ms. in circumference.

Houdan, town of France, now in the department of Eure and Loire and lately in the province of Beauce, with a manufacture of woollen stockings. It is seated on the Vegre, 10 ms. from Dreux, and 32 SW. of Paris. Lon. $1^{\circ} 41' E.$ lat. $48^{\circ} 47' N.$

Houghton, tp. of Norfolk cty. U. C., on Lake Erie, W. from Walsingham.

Hounsfield, tp. of Jefferson cty. N. Y., on Lake Ontario, including the village of Sackett's Harbour. Pop. in 1820, 3429.

Housatonic, river of Connecticut. It rises in Mass., and runs through Litchfield cty., nearly due S., till it passes N. Milford; thence it flows SE. till it joins the Stratford, and the united stream falls into Long Island Sound near the town of Stratford.

Hounslow, town of Eng., in Middlesex, on a heath of the same name, on which are some powder-mills, on a branch of the river Coln. Here is a charity school and a chapel. Hounslow is 10 ms. W. by S. of London.

Houssa, country of central Africa, on the Niger. It is too little known to admit specific description.

Hou quang, province of China, which occupies nearly the centre of the empire. Yangtse-kiang river traverses it from E. to W., and divides it into two parts.

Houston's, psto. Rowan cty. N. C., by pstrd. 138 W. ms. from Raleigh.

Houstonville, pstv. Iredell cty. N. C., by pstrd. 172 ms. W. from Raleigh.

Houstonville, pstv. Pendleton distriet, S. C., by pstrd. 184 ms. NW. from Columbia.

Hou-tcheou-fou, city of China, in the province of Tche-kiang. It is 160 ms. NE. of Nanking. Lon. $119^{\circ} 45'$ E. lat. $30^{\circ} 35'$ N.

Howard, pst. Steuben cty. N. Y., on Canister river, 18 ms. W. from Bath.

Howard, tp. Centre cty. Penn.; on Beach creek, in the northern angle of the cty. Pop. in 1820, 1055.

Howard, NW. cty. of Missouri, lying N. from Missouri river. This cty. occupies an extent of 11,450 sqms., and must consequently be soon subdivided, it would be therefore useless to give its existing boundaries. Chief town, Franklin. For ctl. lat. see *Franklin*.

Howden, town of Eng., in the E. Riding of Yorkshire. It gives name to a small district, called Howdenshire, and has a large church, hide a cathedral. It is seated on the N. side of the Ouse, 15 ms. SE. of York, and 179 N. by W. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 51'$ W. lat. $53^{\circ} 46'$ N.

Howell, tp. of Monmouth cty. N. J. Pop. 1820, 354.

Howland, tp. of Trumbull cty. Ohio, E. from Warren. Pop. in 1820, 625.

Haxter, town of Westphalia, seated on the Weser, 8 ms. NW. of Corwey, 27 ms. NE. of Paderborn. Lon. $9^{\circ} 39'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 50'$ N.

Hoy, one of the Orkney Islands, situated between the island of Pomona and the N. coast of Caithness-shire. It is 10 ms. long. Lon. $3^{\circ} 20'$ W. lat. $58^{\circ} 36'$ N.

Hoya, province of Hanover, with a capital of the same name, on the Allor, 23 ms. SE. from Bremen.

Hoye, town of Westphalia, capital of a cty. of the same name, subject to the elector of Hanover, seated on the Weser, 13 ms. NW. of Zell. Lon. $9^{\circ} 6'$ E. lat. $52^{\circ} 57'$ N.

Hoylerville, pstv. Loudon cty. N. C. by pstrd., 200 ms. SW. by W. from Raleigh.

Hua, or *Kahua*, large town of Asia, capital of Cochin-China, with a royal palace. It is

seated in a beautiful plain, and divided into two parts by a large river. Lon. $105^{\circ} 5'$ E. lat. $17^{\circ} 40'$ N.

Huahine, one of the Society Islands, in the S. Pacific Ocean, 30 leagues from Otaheite. It is 21 ms. in compass, and has a commodious harbour. Lon. $151^{\circ} 1'$ W. lat. $16^{\circ} 44'$ S.

Hubbard, tp. of Trumbull cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 843.

Hubbardtown, pst. Worcester cty. Mass. Pop. in 1810, 1127, in 1820, 1367. It is situated on a branch of the river Ware, 45 ms. W. from Boston.

Hubbardtown, pst. Rutland cty. Ver., 40 ms. NW. from Windsor. Pop. in 1820, 734.

Hubert, seigniory, Quebec cty. L. C.

Hubert, St., town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg, 20 ms. SE. of Rochefort. Lon. $5^{\circ} 12'$ E. lat. 50° N.

Huddersfield, town of Eng., in the W. Riding of Yorkshire. It is the mart for narrow cloths, called plains. It is 42 ms. SW. of York, and 189 NNW. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 40'$ W. lat. $53^{\circ} 40'$ N.

Hudson Bay, bay of N. America, lying between 51 and 69 N. latitude, discovered in 1610 by Captain Henry Hudson. This intrepid mariner, in searching after a NW. passage to the Pacific Ocean, discovered three straits, through which he hoped to find out a new way to Asia. This bay communicates on the N. by two straits, with Bassin Bay, on the E. side it is bordered by Labrador, on the SW. by New S. Wales, and on the W. by New N. Wales. These countries, included under the name of New Britain, abound with animals whose skins and furs are far superior in quality to those found in less northerly regions. The natives are called Esquimaux, and northern Indians; and are materially different from all the southern tribes. In 1670, a charter was granted to a company for the exclusive trade to this bay. This company possess three forts, on the S. coast of James Bay, by which name the S. part of Hudson Bay is distinguished; these factories are called Rupert, Moose, and Albany, but the former has been abandoned. On the W. side of Hudson Bay, up Hayes river, is a factory called Flam-borough; and to the N. of this is York Fort and Prince of Wales Fort. In December 1770, Mr. Hearne, in the service of the Hudson Bay Company, set out from Prince of Wales Fort to explore a river, that the Esquimaux, who came to the Company's factories to trade, had brought to their knowledge; and which, on account of much copper being found near it, had obtained the name of Copper-mine river. Under the convoy of these Indians, he arrived at this river in 1771, and traced it till he came in sight of the Pacific Ocean, finding it incumbered with shoals and falls to its mouth, which is in lat. 72 N. By late observations the position of Heame's river, is found much more to the W. than laid down by that traveller.

Hudson, river of N. Y. The basin of the Hudson, if we include Rariton bay and river, the bay of Newark, with its two small confluent rivers, Hackinsack and Passaic, and the contiguous part of Long Island Sound, in the Hudson basin, we have before us a very curious connexion between inland and maritime navigation.

Taken with this extension, the Hudson basin reaches from Sandy Hook, N. lat. $40^{\circ} 30'$ to the extreme source of the Hudson, in N. lat. $44^{\circ} 5'$, or above 250 ms. in length, with a mean width of 40 ms., exclusive of the western part of the valley of Mohawk, above the mouth of Schoharie river. This latter section includes a parallelogram of 60 ms. long, and 35 wide. The whole basin spreading over an area of 14,600 sqms. The Hudson river is navigable for large ships to Hudson, and for sloops to Albany. The tide flows to Troy, to which small sloops ascend. When the two great canals of N. Y. are completed, the Hudson will have a water communication with lakes Champlain and Erie.

Hudson, one of the most flourishing cities in the state of N. Y., situate on the E. bank of Hudson river, in Columbia city., 115 ms. N. of the city of N. Y., and 30 S. of Albany, in the lat. of $42^{\circ} 15' N$. The foundation of the first house was laid in 1783, and in 1800 it contained 4048 inhabitants, and by the census of 1820, 5310. It is considered the third town in the state in manufactures, and the fourth in commerce. The site rises by a gentle acclivity from Hudson river, and the main street following the ascent, extends above a mile from the water.

The manufactures of the city of Hudson, in 1822 stood as follows:

	Persons employed.	Yearly consumption of wool.	Yearly amount of cloth manufactured.
Scott,	100	93,600	156,000
Dickson,	20	10,400	15,600
Surfleits,	40	20,800	31,200
Barber,	52	28,000	41,600
R. Reed & Co.	50	54,000	110,000
Patterson & Co.	200	130,000	200,000
Underhill,	20	15,500	146,800
Knight,	20	12,000	10,000

and 1,200 yards of Diaper.

At *Columbiaville*, (See *Columbiaville*) there are three cotton mills, two on the N. side of the creek, and one on the S. side, which is a new one. The two on the N. side manufacture weekly 10,800 yards of cotton shirting, which in a year, (allowing 50 working weeks,) amounts to 540,000 yards, which valued at 13 cents per yard, amounts to 70,200 dollars.

The new mill, on the S. side; is calculated to produce 360,000 yards per year, of a fine fabric, which valued at 24 cents per yard, amounts to 86,400 dollars.

These three mills give employment to about 250 persons, and yield support to 37 families.—*Nat. Int. June 18th, 1825.*

Hudson, pstv. Caswell city. N. C., by pstdr. 86 ms. NNW. from Raleigh.

Hudson, pst. Portage city. Ohio, 12 ms. NW. from Ravenna. Pop. 1820, 491.

Hudson's House, factory of Hudson Bay Company, on Saskashawin river. Lon. W. C. $29^{\circ} 27' W$. lat. $53^{\circ} N$.

Hudson's Strait, unites the Atlantic Ocean to Hudson's Bay.

Huena, island of the Baltic, 3 ms. from the coast of Sweden, and subject to the Swedes, to whom it was ceded by the Danes, in 1658. In this island was the observatory of the celebrated Tycho Brahe. It is 6 ms. in circumference; 9 ms. S. by E. of Elsinore, and 14 N. by E. of Copenhagen. Lon. $12^{\circ} 38' E$. lat. $55^{\circ} 54' N$.

Huesca, ancient town of Spain, in Aragon, with a bishop's see, and a university. It is seated on the Issuela, 35 ms. NE. of Saragossa. Lon. $0^{\circ} 2' W$. lat. $42^{\circ} 18' N$.

Huescar, town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, with a castle, 60 ms. NE. of Granada. Lon. $2^{\circ} 20' W$. lat. $37^{\circ} 45' N$.

Huessen, town of Dutch Guelderland, seated on the Rhine, 3 ms. S. of Arnheim.

Huetta, old and small town of Spain, in New Castile, 67 ms. E. of Madrid. Lon. $1^{\circ} 55' W$. lat. $40^{\circ} 22' N$.

Hughville, village, Patrick city. Virg., about 75 ms. SW. by S. from Fincastle.

Hulingsburg, pstv. Armstrong city. Penn.

Hull, or *Kingston upon Hull*, borough and seaport in the E. riding of Yorkshire. It was built by Edward I., who called it Kingston, and it is seated on the river Hull, on the N. side of the Humber. The harbour is artificial, and here are docks for building and repairing ships. Among the public buildings are the Trinity House, for the relief of seamen and their widows; a custom house, an exchange, and a town hall. The stone bridge over the river to Holderness, was rebuilt in 1787, and consists of 14 arches. Hull sends two members to parliament, and is 36 ms. SE. of York, and 173 N. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 14' W$. lat. $53^{\circ} 45' N$.

Hull, tp. Plymouth city. Mass., on the S. side of Boston harbour, 9 ms. E. from Boston. Pop. 1820, 172.

Hull's store, pstv. Pendleton city. Virg.

Hulmsville, pst. Bucks city. Penn.

Hulpen, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, 9 ms. SE. of Brussels. Lon. $4^{\circ} 37' E$. lat. $51^{\circ} 44' N$.

Hulst, strong town of Dutch Flanders, seated on a plain which may be overflowed. It has a very fine town-house, 15 ms. NW. of Antwerp, and 17 NE. of Ghent. Lon. $4^{\circ} 6' E$. lat. $51^{\circ} 18' N$.

Humber, river of Eng., formed by the Trent, Ouse, Derwent, and several other streams. It divides Yorkshire from Lincolnshire, and falls into the German Ocean, at Holderness.

Humber, river of Newfoundland, flows W. into the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Humber, small river of U. C., in York city., falls into lake Ontario, a short distance W. of York.

Humburstone, tp. of U. C., in Lincoln city. on lake Erie, between Bertie and Wainfleet.

Hommelstown, town of Dauphin city. Penn., situated on the the E. side of Swatara creek, 9 ms. E. from Harrisburg, and 27 NW. from Lancaster. Pop. 1820, 448.

Hummock, island of Asia, in the Indian Ocean, about 6 ms. long. The rajah is supported in his authority by the Dutch East India Company. It lies five leagues S. of Mindanao. Lon. $125^{\circ} 12' E$. lat. $5^{\circ} 27' N$.

Humphries, city. Tenn.; bounded by Perry S., Tennessee river, or Caroline W., Stewart N., and Dickson E. Length 30, mean width 25 ms.; area 750 sqms. Surface rather varying than billy. Chief town, Reynoldsburg. Pop. 1820, 4067. For Ctl. lat. see Reynoldsburg.

Humphreysville, pstv. New Haven city. Conn., on the W. side of Naugatuck, 4 ms. above its junction with the Housatonic. This village

was named from General Humphries, who first introduced Merino Sheep into the U. S. at this place. It is now the seat of an extensive woolen manufacture.

Humphreysville, pstv. Chester cy. Penn.

Humphreysville, village, Union district, S. C.

Hungary, kingdom of Europe, bounded on the N. by Poland and Silesia, W. by Moravia, Austria, Stiria, S. by Slavonia and Servia, and E. by Walachia and Transylvania. It is divided into Upper and Lower Hungary; and to these may be added the Bannat of Temeswaer, incorporated into the kingdom of Hungary, in 1778. Hungary formerly included Transylvania, Slavonia, Dalmatia, Servia, and Walachia. The principal rivers are, the Danube, Save, Drave, Tresse, Maros, Raab, and Waag. The air is unhealthy, occasioned by the lakes and bogs; but it abounds in all the necessities of life, and the wine, especially that called Tockay, is excellent. There are mines of gold, silver, copper, and iron; and also of opal, at Czerweniza, which gem is peculiar to this country. There is such plenty of game, that hunting is allowed to all. The inhabitants are well shaped, generous, and brave, but haughty and revengeful, and are estimated at 7,000,000. The trade principally consists of cattle, hogs, sheep, flour, wheat, rye, wool, and wine, and these are almost wholly sent to the Austrian provinces. The kingdom of Hungary can easily raise an army of 100,000 men. The horsemen are called Hussars, and the foot Heydukes. Almost all the towns of Hungary have two names, the one German and the other Hungarian, and the language is a dialect of the Slavonian. The government is hereditary in the house of Austria. No country in the world is better supplied with mineral waters and baths; and those of Buda, when the Turks were in possession of it, were reckoned the finest in Europe. Buda is the capital of Lower Hungary, and Presburg of the Upper. Pop. of Hungary, in 1822, including Transylvania, and the Bannat of Temeswaer, comprised:

Roman Catholics, - - - -	5,500,000
Greek Church, - - - -	3,400,000
Calvinists, - - - -	1,500,000
Lutherans, - - - -	1,000,000
Jews, - - - -	100,000

Total, - - - - - 11,000,000

Hungerford, town of Eng. in Berkshire; it is 64 ms. W. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 26'$ W. lat. $51^{\circ} 26'$ N.

Hungerford, tp. U. C. in Hastings cy.

Hungry Bay, N. York, Jefferson cy. See *Sackett's Harbour*.

Hunmanby, town of Eng. in the E. riding of Yorkshire, 34 ms. NE. of York, and 209 N. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 12'$ W. lat. $54^{\circ} 12'$ N.

Hunninguen, fortified town of France, now in the department of Upper Rhine and lately in the province of Alsace, seated on the Rhine, 5 ms. N. of Basle. Lon. $11^{\circ} 40'$ E. lat. $47^{\circ} 40'$ N.

Hunterdon, cy. N. J., bounded by Delaware river SW., Sussex cy. NW., Morris NE., Somerset E., and Middlesex and Burlington SE. Length 32 ms., mean width 17; area about 540 sqms. Surface hilly; but with a soil generally productive in grain, fruits, and pasturage. Chief

town, Trenton. Pop. 1820, 28,604. Ctl. lat. $40^{\circ} 30'$ N. lon. W. C. $2^{\circ} 5'$ E.

Hunter, pst. Green cy. N. Y. Pop. 1820, 1025.

Hunterstown, tp. St. Maurice cy. L. C., 28 ms. NW. from Three Rivers.

Hunterstown, village, York cy. Penn. 25 ms. W. from York.

Huntersville, pstv. Pocahontas cy. Virg.

Huntersville, pstv. Lincoln cy. N. C., by pstrd. 185 ms. SW. by W. from Raleigh.

Huntingdonshire, cy. of Eng. 25 ms. in length, and 20 in its broadest part; bounded on the N. and NW. by Northamptonshire, on the E. by Cambridgeshire, and on the SW. by Bedfordshire. Pop. 1801, 37,568 in 1811, 42,208, and in 1821, 48,771.

Huntingdon, county town of Huntingdonshire Eng., pleasantly seated on a rising ground, on the river Ouse, over which is a stone bridge to Godmanchester.

Huntingdon, pst. Chittenden cy. Ver., on the S. side of Onion river, 10 ms. northward of Bristol, and 16 SE. of Burlington. Pop. 1820, 514.

Huntingdon, pst. Fairfield cy. Conn., on the S. side of Housatonic river, about 16 ms. N. of Fairfield. Pop. 1820, 2805.

Huntingdon, tp. Suffolk cy. N. Y. See *Huntington*, Suffolk cy. N. Y.

Huntingdon, cy. L. C., between the N. boundary of N. Y., and Richelieu and St. Lawrence rivers.

Huntingdon, tp. Hastings cy. U. C., N. from Thurlow.

Huntingdon, cy. Penn., bounded SW. by Bedford, NW. by Cambria, N. by Centre, E. by Mifflin, and SE. by Franklin; length 48 ms., mean width 30; and area 1185 sqms. This is a very mountainous cy., watered by the Juniata, and its various branches. Though generally rocky and barren, much very excellent soil skirts the streams. Chief town, Huntingdon. Pop. 1820, 20,142. For ctl. lat. See *Huntingdon borough*.

Huntingdon, borough, pst. and seat of justice, Huntingdon cy. Penn., on the left bank of Raystown, branch of Juniata, 45 ms. NE. from Bedford. Pop. 1820, 841. Lat. $40^{\circ} 31'$ N. lon. W. C. $1^{\circ} 12'$ W.

Huntingdon, tp. Adams cy. Penn., on Bermudian creek, 12 ms. NNE. from Gettysburg. Pop. 1820, 1198.

Huntingdon, pst. Luzerne cy. Penn. 12 ms., SW. by W. from Wilkesbarre, on Fishing creek. Pop. 1820, 1274.

Huntingdon, East, tp. Westmoreland cy. Penn., between Jacob's creek, and Big Sewickly, 10 ms., E. from Greensburg. Pop. 1820, 1383.

Huntingdon, North, tp. Westmoreland cy. Penn., along Yough river, and between Big Sewickley and Brush creeks. Pop. 1820, 2217.

Huntingdon, South, tp. Westmoreland cy. Penn., along Yough river, between Big Sewickly and Jacob's creek. Pop. 1820, 2004.

Huntingdon, pstv. Carroll cy. Ten. by pstrd. 150 ms. W. from Murfreesborough.

Hunting Sound, channel N. C., Carteret cy., uniting Core Sound to the Main Ocean.

Huntington, pst. in the NW. angle of Suffolk T t

cty. Long Island, N. Y. The village is built upon a bay of Long Island Sound, and contains an academy, 30 ms. NE. from NY. Pop. 1820, 4935.

Huntington, pstr. Laurens district, S. C., 64 ms. NW. from Columbia.

Huntington, tp. Gallia cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 474.

Huntington, tp. Ross cty. Ohio, W. off Sciota river. Pop. 1820, 981.

Huntington, tp. Brown cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 2350.

Huntingtown, pstr. Calvert cty. Md., on Hunting creek, 40 ms. from Annapolis.

Huntsburg, village, Franklin cty. Ver., near the line that divides this state from L. C., at the distance of about 12 ms. E. of Lake Champlain.

Huntsburg, pstr. Geauga cty. Ohio, by pstrd. 250 ms. NE. from Columbus.

Hunts-mills, psto. Hunterdon cty. N. J.

Huntspil, small town of Eng. in Somersetshire, at the mouth of the river Parret, 5 ms. N. of Bridgewater, and 143 W. by N. of London. Lon. $3^{\circ} 12'$ W. lat. $31^{\circ} 11'$ N.

Huntville, pstr. Otsego cty. N. Y.

Huntville, small pstr. Surry cty. N. C., 15 ms. SW. of Berthania, the Moravian town.

Huntville, pstr. Laurens district, S. C., 70 ms. from Columbia.

Huntsville, pstr. and seat of justice, Madison cty. AL, 113 ms. S. from Nashville in Ten. This is a new but very flourishing village, about 12 ms. N. from Tennessee river. Pop. 1820,

White Males, over 21	- - - - -	308
do. do., under 21	- - - - -	188
White Females, over 21	- - - - -	157
do. do., under 21	- - - - -	180
Black Males, - - - - -	- - - - -	220
do. Females, - - - - -	- - - - -	228
Free Males of colour, - - - - -	- - - - -	22
do. Females do., - - - - -	- - - - -	13

Total - - - - - 1,306

Huntsville, pstr. Robertson cty. Ten. Lat. $34^{\circ} 45'$ N. lon. W. C. $10^{\circ} 1'$ W.

Hurdwar, town of the province of Delhi, where the Ganges first enters the plains of Hindoostan. It is 117 ms. N. by E. of Delhi. Lon. $78^{\circ} 15'$ E. lat. $29^{\circ} 35'$ N. Hurdwar is taken from the Sanscrit *Dwar*, door, or opening. The town is situated at the lower falls of the Ganges, where that great river passes from the mountains, into the hilly, or plain countries of Hindoostan. Below Hurdwar the Ganges, has a constant, and uninterrupted navigation to the bay of Bengal. See *Ganges*.

Huron, one of the five great lakes, commonly called the lakes of Canada. It is in the form of a triangle; the SW. and NE. sides of which are about 200 ms., that of the SE. 110 ms. Following the indentings of the shores, lake Huron exceeds 1000 ms. in circumference. It is almost separated into two lakes by a chain of islands, extending from its NW. to SE. side. This chain retains its Indian name of Manitoulin, or *Islands of the Evil Spirit*. Lake Huron receives the discharge of Lake Superior, by St. Mary's strait; that of Lake Michigan, by the straits of Michilimackinack; that of Nipissing by the river du

Francois, and discharges the accumulated mass into the river St. Clair.

Huron, river of Mich. territory, rises in the interior of the peninsula, and flowing E. enters lake St. Clair.

Huron another river of Mich. territory, rises with the preceding, and flowing SE. falls into lake Erie, immediately S. of the mouth of Detroit river.

Huron, river of Ohio, rises in Richland and Crawford cties., and flowing N. enters Huron cty., which it traverses, and falls into Lake Erie, 10 ms. SE. from the mouth of Sandusky bay.

Huron, lake, cty. Ohio, bounded on the N. by Lake Erie, E. by Cuyahoga and Medina cties., S. by Richland, and W. by Seneca and Sandusky cties. in the lately acquired Indian territory. It is 35 by 40 ms. in extent, and contains about 900 sqms. It includes all the tract designated by the appellation of Fire lands; besides several tps. N. of Medina cty. and W. of Black river. Sandusky bay, and Lake Erie skirt the whole northern boundary. Surface rather level, and soil fertile. Chief town, Norwalk. Pop. 1820, 6676. Lat. $41^{\circ} 20'$ N. lon. W. C. $5^{\circ} 40'$ W.

Huron, post township, Huron cty. Ohio, on the lake shore; distance 47 ms. westerly from Cleveland, and 110 N. by E. from Columbus. Lat. $41^{\circ} 25'$ N. lon. $5^{\circ} 36'$ W. Pop. 1820, 651.

Hurriana, western part of the province of Dellii, Hindoostan Proper. Chief town, Hissar. This province passed under British authority in 1809. Cl. lat. 29° N.

Hurricane Shoals, psto. Jackson cty. Geo., by pstrd. 91 ms. NNW. from Milledgeville.

Hurst Castle, castle of Eng. in Hampshire, near Lymington. It is seated on the extreme point of a neck of land, which shoots into the sea toward the Isle of Wight, from which it is distant two ms.

Hussingabad, town in Hindoostan, in the province of Malwa, the eastern division of the Malratta empire. It is 140 ms. NW. of Nagpour. Lon. $77^{\circ} 54'$ E. lat. $22^{\circ} 42'$ N.

Husum, town of Denmark, in the dutchy of Sleswick, with a strong citadel, and a very handsome church. It is seated near the river Ow, on the German Ocean, 20 ms. W. of Sleswick. Lon. 9° E. lat. $54^{\circ} 45'$ N.

Huttonsville, pstr. Randolph cty. Virg., on Roaring creek, and on the road from Clarksburg to Beverly, 35 ms. SSE. from the former.

Huy, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in the bishopric of Liege; the Dutch, in 1718, demolished the fortifications, and surrendered it to the bishop of Liege. It is seated on the Maese, 12 ms. WSW. of Liege. Lon. $5^{\circ} 22'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 32'$ N.

Hyannia, bay of Mass., Barnstable cty., sets up from the Atlantic Ocean between the tps. of Yarmouth and Barnstable.

Hyannis, pstr. on Hyannis bay, Barnstable cty. Mass., by pstrd. 97 ms. SE. from Boston.

Hyattstown, pstr. Montgomery cty. Md., on the road from Fredericktown to W. C., 33 ms. NW. from the latter, and 15 SSE. from the former. It is a small village, of a single street of about 30 houses, along the main road. Pop. about 150.

Hyde, cty. N. C., bounded SE. and S. by Pamlico Sound, W. by Beauford, and N. by Wash-

ington and Tyrrel. Length 45 ms., mean width 18; area 810 sqms. Surface level, soil marshy, sandy, generally sterile. Chief town, German-town. Pop. 4967. Ctl. lat. $35^{\circ} 28' N.$ lon. $0^{\circ} 35' E.$

Hyde Park, pst. Dutchess cty. N.Y., on Hudson river, 8 ms. above Poughkeepsie.

Hyde Park, pstv. Halifax cty. N. C., by pstrd. 79 ms. NE. from Raleigh.

Hydra, island of Greece, the ancient Aristeia. It is a rocky mass, about 3 ms. from Cape Skylla, in the Morea, about 3 ms. by one, and containing a harbour and commercial town. The latter rose from the favourable position of the place for commerce. Previous to the late revolution, the Hydriots had 80 ships of an average of 300 tons. In 1810, they purchased from the Turkish government the right of electing their own magistrates, but joined the other Greeks against their common oppressors, and by their naval skill did most effectual service. This brought upon the Hydriots, in 1824, the vengeance of their enemies, who attacked and took the island, massacring such of the inhabitants as fell into

their hands. In a few days, however, it was retaken, and a most sanguinary retaliation inflicted upon the Turkish garrison.

Hydra, or *Idra*, island of the Grecian Archipelago.

Hydrabad, capital of Golconda, in the Deccan of Hindoostan, seated on a river that falls into the Kistan, 352 ms. N. by E. of Madrass. Lon. $78^{\circ} 51' E.$ lat. $17^{\circ} 12' N.$

Hydrabad, fort of Hindoostan. Proper, in the province of Sindy. It is the residence of a Mahometan prince, who is tributary to the king of Candahar. It is situated on the Indus, not far above the head of the Delta, and in the neighbourhood of Nusserrapour. Lon. $69^{\circ} 30' E.$ lat. $25^{\circ} 29' N.$

Hymettus. See *Trelo Vouni*.

Hypolite, St., town of France, now in the department of Gard, lately in the province of Languedoc. This town has a good fort, and is seated on the Vidourle, near its source, 12 ms. SW. of Alais. Lon. $0^{\circ} 4' E.$ lat. $43^{\circ} 55' N.$

Hythe. See *Bithe*.

I.

Ibarra, town of Columbia, in Quito, 42 ms NE. from Quito.

Iberi, lake of S. America, between the Parana and Uruguay rivers. It is rather an overflowed country than a real lake.

Iberville, upper mouth of the Mississippi river, on the left side. It is a small outlet, leaving the Mississippi 14 ms. below Baton Rouge. Water only enters this channel at high flood. After flowing about 20 ms. and receiving from both sides the drain of the adjacent lowlands, Iberville joins the Amite. Schooners drawing 5 feet water ascend the Amite to the mouth of Iberville, and those of 2 or 3 feet draft are navigated up the latter to the mouth of the Spanish bayou, 5 or 6 ms.

Iberville, parish, Lou., bounded by the bayou Iberville, Mississippi river, and bayou Plaquemine, N. and NW., Atchafalaya river SW., parish of Ascension SE. and E., and Amite river NE. Length 35 ms., mean width 10; area 350 sqms. Surface dead level, and soil exuberantly fertile; but except along the streams not arable, on account of being subject to annual overflow. Staple cotton: Chief town, St. Gabriel. Pop. 1820, 4414. Ctl. lat. $30^{\circ} 16' N.$ lon. $14^{\circ} 10' W.$

Iberville, or *St. Gabriel*, pstv. on the left bank of the Mississippi, in the parish of Iberville, Lou., 18 ms. by water, and 6 by land, below the outlet of bayou Iberville.

Iborg, or *Iberg*, town of Germany in the circle of Westphalia, and in the bishopric of Osnaburg, 10 ms. SW. of Osnaburg, and 30 NE. of Munster. Lon. $8^{\circ} 20' E.$ lat. $52^{\circ} 14' N.$

Ica, province of Peru, bordering on the Pacific Ocean.

Ica, capital of the province of Ica, 140 ms. ESE. from Lima. Lon. W. C. $1^{\circ} 30' E.$ lat. $13^{\circ} 50' S.$

Iceland, large island to the W. of Norway,

300 ms. in length, and 150 in breadth, lying between 64° and $66^{\circ} N.$ lat. For two months together the sun never sets; and in the winter it never rises for the same space, at least not entirely. The middle of this island is mountainous, stony, and barren; but in some places there are excellent pastures, and the grass has a fine smell. The ice which gets loose from the more northern country in May, brings with it a large quantity of wood, and several animals, such as foxes, wolves, and bears. Mount Hecla is the most noted mountain, and is a volcano, which sometimes throws out sulphureous torrents. The inhabitants believe that some of the souls of the damned go to this mountain, and that others are confined to the ice near this island. Their houses are at a distance from each other, and many of them deep in the ground; but they are all miserable huts, covered with skins. Many of the inhabitants profess Christianity; but those that live at a distance are pagans. They are mostly clothed with the skins of beasts. The Danes trade with the natives for hides, tallow, train oil, whalebone, and seahorse's teeth, which are as good as ivory. Iceland, which was considered by the ancients as the Ultima Thule, or the extremity of the world, and by us as scarcely habitable, once abounded in learning and science, at a time when great part of Europe was involved in darkness. Their language was the old Gothic or Teutonic, the vernacular language of the Swedes, Danes, and Norwegians, before it branched into the several dialects since spoken by the natives of these three kingdoms.

Ichwell, village of Eng. in Bedfordshire.

Ickleton, village of Eng. in Cambridgeshire.

Ickworth, town of Eng. in Suffolk, 23 ms. NW. of Ipswich, and 74 NNE. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} E.$ lat. $52^{\circ} 22' N.$

Icolmkill, formerly Iona, a small island of Sld., and one of the Hebrides, about 1 mile from the SW. point of the island of Mull. It is 3 ms. long and 1 wide. Icolmkill now contains only about 80 families, of poor and ignorant people, amounting in all to about 400; but this neglected spot, during the dark ages, was one of those sacred asylums, which even the ferocity of almost savage warriors was taught to respect. This salutary operation of superstition contributed to preserve in the remote Icolmkill, some fragments of science amid general barbarism. It was this little islet that was made the refuge of St. Columba, and from which the Christian religion shed its benign rays over Sld. and its islands.

Iconium, town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania; it is now called Konia, and is situated in a valley of the Lycaonian mountains, upon or near a small lake without an outlet. E. lon. 32° 40', N. lat. 38° 30', about 300 ms. SE. from Constantinople.

Ida, *Mount*, lofty and pointed mountain, in the middle of the island of Candia, famous in ancient times. All the cattle that are bred on it are a few paltry horses, some sheep, and half starved goats.

Ida, mountain of Turkey in Asia, in Natolia Proper, famous in ancient fable, for the judgment of Paris, and for being the resort of the gods during the Trojan war.

Idanha-la-Nueva, town of Portugal, in Beira, 5 ms SW. of Idanha-la-Vella.

Idanha-la-Vella, town of Portugal, in Beira, on the river Ponsul, 25 ms. NE. of Castel-Branco, and 25 NW. of Alcantara. Lon. 6° 14' W. lat. 39° 39' N.

Idria, town of Austria, in Illyria, in the circle of Adesberg, remarkable for its mines of quick-silver. Lon. 14° 8' E. lat. 46° N.

Idstein, town of Germany, in Wetteravia, which is the residence of a branch of the house of Nassau, to whom it belongs. It is 12 ms. NE. of Mentz. Lon. 8° 23' E. lat. 50° 2' N.

If, island of France, the most eastern of the three before the harbour of Marseilles. It is well fortified, and its port is one of the best in the Mediterranean.

Igis, town of the country of the Grisons, in Cadoa, with a magnificent castle, in which is a cabinet of curiosities, and a library. It is 23 ms. SW. of Coire, and 23 S. of Glarus. Lon. 9° E. lat. 46° 33' N.

Iglaw, considerable and populous town of Moravia, where they have a manufacture of good cloth, and excellent beer. It is seated on the Iglaw, 40 ms. W. of Brinn, and 62 SE. of Prague. Lon. 15° 42' E. lat. 49° 8' N.

Iglesias, town in the S. part of the island of Sardinia, with a bishop's see, 37 ms. WSW. of Cagliari. Lon. 8° 39' E. lat. 39° 18' N.

Ignatius, Point, on the N. side of the strait of Michilimacinau, 8 ms. W. from Mackinau island.

Ihor. See *Johore*.

Ilay. See *Islay*.

Iiak, or *Jalak*, town of Nubia, on the Nile, supposed by some to be the ancient Meroe. Lon. 36° 30' E. lat. 18° 48' N.

Iants, town in the country of the Grisons, capital of the Grey League. It is partly surrounded by walls. Here the general diet of

the Three Leagues assembles every third year. It is seated on the Rhine, 17 ms. SW. of Coire.

Ilchester, town of Eng. in Somersetshire, on the Ivel, 16 ms. S. of Wells, and 123 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2° 37' W. lat. 50° 56' N.

Ildefonso, St., village of Spain, in New Castile, 5 ms. N. of Uzeda, on the river Cogolludo. Here is a magnificent palace, built by Philip. V. It is a superb structure; with water-works and gardens.

Ildefonso de los Zapotacos, St. town of New Spain, seated on a mountain, 50 ms. NE. of Antequiera. Lon. 27° 30' W. lat. 17° 5' N.

Ilderton, village of Eng. in Northumberland, 4 ms. S. of Wooler.

Ilfracombe, seaport and corporate town of Eng. in Devonshire. It is seated almost opposite Swansea, in Glamorganshire, 49 ms. NNW. of Exeter, and 181 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4° 5' W. lat. 51° 14' N.

Ilheos, seaport of Brasil, in Bahia, at the mouth of a river, and on a bay of the same name. Lon. W. C. 37° 18' E. lat. 14° 34' S.

Ilheos, seaport of Brasil, in South America, capital of Rio-Ios-Ilheos, it is seated in a fertile country, and is 150 ms. SSW. of St. Salvador. Lon. 41° 25' W. lat. 15° 5' S.

Ilheos, or *Rio los Ilheos*, province of South America, subject to Portugal.

Ilkuch, town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, remarkable for its silver mines, mixed with lead. It is seated in a barren country, at the foot of several mountains 15 ms. NW. of Cracow. Lon. 19° 40' E. lat. 50° 20' N.

Ill, river of Germany, which rises near Basle, and falls into the Rhine.

Ille, town of France, now in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees, and lately in the province of Rousillon, 10 ms. SE. of Perpignan. Lon. 3° 5' E. lat. 42° 35' N.

Iller, river of Germany, which rises in Tirol, runs N. through Suabia, passing by Kempten, Memmingen, and Kirchberg, and falls into the Danube, at Ulm.

Illesugaguen, strong town of Africa in the kingdom of Morocco.

Ille, river of Central Asia, lost in an interior lake without an outlet, called Palcati Nor. Lon. E. 80° lat. 45° N.

Illinois, river, rises near the S. end of Lake Michigan, and taking a SW. course, falls into the Mississippi, 18 ms. above the Missouri. See *Illinois, state of*.

Illinois, state of the United States, between lake Michigan, the Wabash, Ohio, and Mississippi rivers.

Illinois has a boundary on N. lat. 42° 30',	Miles. 210
Along Michigan lake and Indiana to Wabash river,	216
Down Wabash to the junction with Ohio,	150
Down the Ohio to its junction with Mississippi,	130
Thence up the Mississippi to the north-west angle of the state,	500

Having an outline of 1206

Area 58,900 sqms. = 35,696,000 acres.

Extreme South. North lat. 37°.

Extreme North. North lat. 42° 30'.

Greatest length from the junction of Ohio

and Mississippi, to N. lat. 42°, 380 ms. Mean width, 150 ms.

Illinois is the fourth state of the U. S. in respect to extent of territory, and the first in point of fertility of soil. Excepting Georgia, it is also the state whose climate and seasons differ most at the N. and S. extremities. Extending through 5° of lat., Illinois embraces the greatest extent N. and S., of any section of the U. S. New York only reaching through four and a half, and Georgia about an equal distance. The latter is indebted to the greater inequality of its surface, for the superior variety of its climate.

Illinois is a country of very little inequality of surface compared with its great extent. The lower or southern part is rolling rather than hilly, and not one eminence in the state, it is probable, would reach 600 feet above the common level.

In point of soil Ill. admits a similar classification with Ohio and Indiana; though in proportion to extent, the former has less wet ir reclaimable land, and more rich prairie than the two latter. The state may be considered as rolling in its southern and western, and level in its eastern and north-eastern sections.

In its central parts the prairies almost vie in extent with those of Lou., Ark., and Miss. Their margins are generally composed of rich soil, which as elsewhere, deteriorates in receding from the woods. Extensive, however, as are the prairies, the much greater proportion of the state is covered with forest timber of growth suitable to the soil and climate.

The Illinois river is an object, however, that though its entire course is within the state of the same name, from some peculiar circumstances in its natural history, becomes rather a subject of general than local interest.

In examining the rivers of the Ohio valley flowing from its right slope, we find their currents slow near their sources, and gaining accelerated rapidity in their progress towards their common recipient. The cause of this increased velocity of current has been discussed and explained. This common characteristic distinguishes the Muskingum, Sciota Great Miami, and Wabash, but does not extend to the Illinois. The latter has many traits peculiar to itself; the most remarkable of which are the immensity of its bed, and the uniformity of its current. What may in strictness be designated the bed of Illinois is from 2 to 5 ms. wide, and in some places even more. This space would seem to indicate an ancient quantity of water far greater than now flows down that river. In fact the present appearance of the stream much more resembles a strait than river, in the simple acceptance of the latter term. The water flows gently, and in a great measure uniform in all its length. Rapids there exist none worth notice in Illinois, and except at very low water, but very little local acceleration is any where perceptible.

The country around the southern extremity of Michigan lake is mostly composed of level swamp intersected by interlocking streams, or rather lagoons. This is more particularly the case between the lake and the heads of the Plie branch of Illinois. Here the face of the

globe so nearly approaches to a perfect level, as to produce almost stagnation in the waters, and leave them nearly balanced on this table-land.

Lake Erie is elevated 565 feet above tide water in the Hudson at Albany. The distance from Lake Erie to Lake St. Clair, is 28 ms., from Lake St. Clair to Lake Huron 35 ms., and through the straits of Michilimackinac 10 ms., or the entire length of current between lakes Erie and Michigan is 73 ms. Of this distance the current is every where gentle except the efflux of St. Clair river from Lake Huron at Fort Gratiot, where a strong current, rather than rapid continues about 2 ms. An allowance of 6 inches per mile is too high an estimate; but in this instance we will assume that rate; and consequently allow an elevation of 36½ feet for the surface of Lake Michigan over that of Erie, and give to the former 601½, or in round numbers 600 feet above tide water in the Hudson, and about 500 above the surface of the Gulf of Mexico. The existence of the Gulf stream demonstrates, that the surface of the Gulf of Mexico is elevated at least 100 feet above that of the Atlantic Ocean between the Chesapeake and New York bays inclusive. The point of confluence of the Monongahela and Alleghany rivers, at the city of Pittsburgh, is above the surface of Chesapeake bay, within a trifle of 800 feet. All these estimates are formed, on mathematical operations, or on the result of analogical induction, almost equally certain; and the singular facts are developed, that if channels were open from Pittsburg into Erie and Michigan, the Ohio would flow into the latter with a descent of 200 feet in about 400 ms., and into the former 235 feet in little more than 100 ms.

If we allow 361 feet, as the difference of level, between the water at the mouth of Ohio, and the surface of the Gulf of Mexico; it is about 230 ms. by water between the mouths of Illinois and Ohio, a fall of 6 inches per mile would amount to 115 feet, which, added to 361, yields 476 feet as the height of the mouth of Illinois above the surface of the Gulf of Mexico.

We have already determined that of lake Michigan to be 600 feet, therefore differing only 36 feet from the Mississippi at its junction with the Illinois.

It has been determined by repeated experiments, that loaded boats of considerable size can pass from the Mississippi through Illinois, into the Canadian sea, and *vice versa*. Very little current is found in the small, and very short streams, which interlock with the sources of the Illinois, and flow into the southern extremity of Michigan; therefore the sources of Illinois cannot be much above the surface of lake Michigan. Fifteen or 20 feet is as much as the data before us will justify; of course the whole volume of Illinois, from a point opposite the head of Chicago river, in a distance following the windings of upwards of 400 ms., does not fall 60 feet.

The face of the globe may in vain be examined, to find any other spot, except the sources of Orinoco, and the Rio Negro, in S. America, where natural facility to internal communication

by water, is equal to that we have this moment surveyed. If we glance an eye over the immense regions thus connected; if we regard the fertility of soil, the multiplicity of product which characterize those regions; and if we combine those advantages afforded by nature, with the moral energy of the free and active people which are spreading their increasing millions over its surface, what a vista through the darkness of future time opens. The view is indeed almost too much for the faculties of man. We see arts, science, industry, virtue, and social happiness, already increasing in those countries beyond what the most inflated fancy would have dared to have hoped, thirty or forty years ago.

Civil and political subdivisions of Illinois, with the result of the census of 1820, annexed.

Counties.	Inhabitants.	Sqm.	To sqm.
Alexander,	626	410	1½
Bond,	2,931	600	5 nearly.
Clark,	931	500	2 nearly.
Crawford,	3,022	500	6
Edgar,			
Edwards,	3,444	970	3½
Fayette,			
Franklin,	1,763	864	2
Fulton,			
Gallatin,	3,155	900	3½
Green,			
Hamilton,			
Jackson,	1,542	720	2
Jefferson,	691	970	¾
Johnson,	843	486	1½
Lawrence,			
Madison,	13,550	600	22
Marion,			
Monroe,	1,537	524	5 nearly.
Montgomery,			
Morgan,			
Pike,			
Pope,	2,610	611	4
Randolph,	3,492	860	4
St. Clair,	5,253	720	7
Sangamon,			
Union,	2,362	430	5
Washington,	1,517	900	1½
Wayne,	1,114	800	1½
White,	4,828	830	6 nearly.
	55,211	13,495	4

The foregoing estimate is confined to the southern and settled parts of Illinois. The whole state is calculated to embrace 58,900 sqms.; it is obvious, therefore, that comparatively a small part of this state is yet inhabited by civilized settlers. Taken as a whole, it is, however, from the tenor of the best information, the most fertile continuous tract of land in the U. S., and in a peculiar manner accessible to navigation.

By the census of 1820, there were found in Illinois, whites, 55,788; free coloured persons, 506; and slaves, 917; the whole amounting to 55,211, thus classed:

Foreigners not naturalized	-	598
Persons engaged in Agriculture	-	12,395
do. do. in Manufactures	-	1,007
do. do. in Commerce	-	233

Illinois was admitted into the confederacy as an independent state, in December, 1818.

The progressive pop. of Illinois since 1810, has advanced with considerable, though unequal celerity with that of Ohio and Indiana, but nevertheless with constant and considerable rapidity. In 1810, the number of inhabitants was 12,282, in 1820, 55,211, and in 1825, by the state census, 72,817.

Illock, strong town of Slavonia, seated on the Danube, 15 ms. from Peterwaradin, and 55 NW. of Belgrade. Lon. 20° 6' E. lat. 45° 36' N.

Ilm, or *Stadt Ilm*, town of Upper Saxony, in the city of Schwartzburg-Rodolstadt, 14 ms. S. of Erfurt.

Imene, lake of Russia, in the government of Novogorod, which has a communication with the lake Ladoga, by the river Volkhof. Lon. 30° E. lat. 50° N.

Ilminster, town of Eng., in Somersetshire, in a dirty bottom, among the hills, 137 ms. W. by S. of London. Lon. 2° 54' W. lat. 50° 55' N.

Illyria, vague name for the regions NE. from the Gulf of Venice. It has in no age been clearly defined. Since 1816, the title of *kingdom of Illyria*, has been given to that part of the Austrian empire, included in Carinthia, Carniola, Friule, Cividale, Istria, and Croatia. It is again subdivided into the governments of Laybach, and Trieste. Area 15,500 sqms. Pop. 1,060,000.

Ilse, river of Germany, rising in the mountains of Bohemia, and running S. falls into the Danube at Illstadt.

Ilsey, East, town of Eng., in Berkshire, on a pleasant valley, between two hills, and excellent downs for feeding sheep. It is 53 ms. W. of London. Lon. 1° 22' W. lat. 51° 32' N.

Ilt, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Friesland, on the Weymer, 12 ms. S. of Leewarden. Lon. 5° 24' E. lat. 53° 1' N.

Ilstadt, town of Germany, in Bavaria, seated at the confluence of the Danube and Ills, opposite Passau. Lon. 13° 37' E. lat. 48° 27' N.

Ilstrop, town of Sweden, in West Gothland. Lon. 11° 51' E. lat. 57° 23' N.

Ilten, town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Lunenburg.

Ilzhofer, town of Suabia, in the territory of Halte.

Imenstadt, town of Suabia, 20 ms. E. of Lindau. Lon. 10° 20' E. lat. 47° 35' N.

Imbro, woody and mountainous island in the Grecian archipelago. It abounds with game, and is about 20 ms. in circumference.

Imeritia, country of Asia, between the Black sea and the Caspian, bounded on the S. by Turkey, on the W. by Mingrelia, on the N. by Ossetia, and on the E. by Georgia, of which it is properly speaking, a part. The Imeritians are of the Greek religion. Their patriarch, who is generally of the royal family, can seldom read or write, and the inferior clergy are not better instructed. Their churches are wretched buildings, scarcely to be distinguished from common cottages, but from a paper cross over the principal door, and some paintings of the virgin and the saints. Cutais is the capital. Imeritia, is now, politically subject to Russia, but in its own municipal concerns independant.

Immenhausen, town of Hesse-Cassel, in Germany.

Immenstadt, town of the *cty.* of Konegsegg, in Suabia. It is situated on a small river 14 ms. SE. of Isny.

Inola, populous town of Italy, in Romagna, with a bishop's see; seated on the Santerno, 45 ms. N. by E. of Florence. Lon. $11^{\circ} 45' E.$ lat. $44^{\circ} 28' N.$

Imperial, pleasant town of S. America, in Chili, seated on a craggy rock, in a charming country. Lon. $72^{\circ} 35' W.$ lat. $38^{\circ} 40' S.$

Inchcolm, island in the frith of Forth, near the coast of Fife, but within the *cty.* of Edinburgh.

Inchkeith, desolate little island of Stld. in Edinburghshire, in the frith of Forth, lying midway between the ports of Leith and Kinghorn. Here is a ruinous fort.

Inchmarnock, beautiful little island of Stld. SW. of the isle of Bute. It is one mile long, and on the W. side are vast strata of coral and shells. It derives its name of Inchmarnock from a chapel dedicated to St. Marnock, the ruins of which are still to be seen.

Indapour, seaport of the island of Sumatra. Lon. $100^{\circ} 50' E.$ lat. $41^{\circ} 50' N.$

Independence, tp. Sussex *cty.* N. J. Pop. 1820, 1850.

Independence, pst. in the SE. part of Alleghany *cty.* N. Y., 20 ms. SE. from Angelica.

Independence, tp. Cuyahoga *cty.* Ohio. Pop. 1820, 354.

Independence, pstv. and seat of justice, Bond *cty.* Ill., on Kaskaskia river, 65 ms. a little N. of E. from St. Louis. Lat. $38^{\circ} 47' N.$ lon. W. C. $12^{\circ} 11' W.$

Inachus, small river of Greece, in the Morea, rising in the mountains S. from Corinth, and flowing S. passes Argos and is finally lost in the Gulf of Napoli, near Napoli di Romania.

India, extensive region in Asia, which lies between 66° and $93^{\circ} E.$ lon. and 7° and $35^{\circ} N.$ lat. Under this name, the Europeans have erroneously included all the countries which lie S. of Tartary, and extend from the eastern frontiers of Persia to the eastern coast of China. But the name of India can be applied, with propriety to that country only, which is distinguished both in Asia and Europe, by the name of Hindoostan. The countries to the E. of the river Burampooter, namely, Aracan, Assam, Ava, Burmah, Cambodia, Cochín-China, Laos, Malacca, Pegu, Siam and Tonquin, which geographers have hitherto distinguished by the name of the Peninsula of India beyond the Ganges, are no more to be considered as belonging to India, than the bordering countries of Persia, Tartary and Thibet. See *Hindoostan*, *Chin India* and *Oceanica*.

Indiana, *cty.* of Penn.; bounded by Westmoreland SW., Armstrong W., Jefferson N., Clearfield NE., and Cambria SE. Length 33 ms. breadth 23; area 770 sqms. Surface hilly, broken and soil generally rocky and except near the streams barren. It is separated from Westmoreland by the Connaugh river, and mostly drained by the creeks of that name and others flowing into the Alleghany, but on its extreme eastern border, the W. branch of Susquehanna has its source. Chief town, Ind. Pop. 1820, 8882. Ctl. lat. $40^{\circ} 42' N.$ lon. W. C. $2^{\circ} 5' W.$

Indiana, pstv. and seat of justice, Ind. *cty.*, Penn., 26 ms. SE. from Kittanning, and $35^{\circ} NE.$ from Greensburg. Lat. $40^{\circ} 38' N.$ lon. W. C. $2^{\circ} 8' W.$

Indiana, tp. Alleghany *cty.* Penn.

Indiana, state of the U. S.; bounded by Ohio, river S., the state of Ill. W., Lake Michigan NW., Michigan territory N., and state of Ohio E.

Indiana has an interior boundary on Ohio river opposite Kent., from the mouth of Great Mamee, to Wabash of - 336 ms.

Up Wabash river to a meridian line	
extending from N. lat. $39^{\circ} 23'$	150
Along meridian line to lake Michigan	160
Along Lake Michigan, to N. lat. $41^{\circ} 45'$	32
E. along parallel of N. lat. $41^{\circ} 45'$ to the NE. angle of the state	110
Due S. to the mouth of Great Mamee	185

Having an outline of - 973

Area 34,000 sqms.; 21,760,000 acres.

The longest line that can be drawn in Indiana, is from its SW. to its NE. angle, 325 ms.

Its mean breadth between Ohio and Ill., 150 miles.

Extreme S. at the mouth of Wabash, $37^{\circ} 49'.$

Extreme N. along the territory of Michigan, $41^{\circ} 45'.$

The position of this state lying lengthwise, N. and S., exposes it to considerable vicissitude of seasons and difference of temperature. It is, still less than Ohio, marked by bold and prominent scenery. Advancing towards the lowest depression of the Mississippi basin, its surface is in most places monotonous, and in the central and northern parts level and marshy. In every general attribute, the two states of Ohio and Indiana, have, however, so much resemblance, that the same terms of description apply to both. They are in fact naturally, one undivided part of the right slope of the Ohio valley; and as such might be connected in geographical description.

The prairies which we have found commencing in Ohio, expand in entering Indiana. The central flat or table land, is also wider in the latter than in the former. The sources of the Ill., Wabash, St. Joseph, and Maumee, are all on this table land. The Maumee is a very remarkable stream. Its two superior branches, the St. Joseph and St. Mary's, unite in Indiana. The St. Mary's river rises in Allan and Mercer *cty.* in Ohio, and pursues a NW. course of 65 ms. to Fort Wayne. The St. Joseph river rises in Michigan, within less than 20 ms. of the mouth of Maumee, flows 80 ms. SW. to Fort Wayne, unites with the St. Mary's river at that place, and forms the Maumee. The latter, literally turns upon its constituents, flows NE. 60 ms., and falls into the SW. angle of Lake Erie.

From the junction of the St. Mary's and St. Joseph's rivers, at Fort Wayne, to the navigable sources of Wabash is not 10 ms.

The country before us, is one widely extended flat, interspersed with small lakes, low, long ridges of arable land, and much swamp. Prairies extend themselves between the streams. The waters are sluggish in their descent. The country round the extreme S. bay of Lake Michigan, has the appearance of the sea marshes

of Louisiana. Low flooded praries intersected by lakes and interlocking creeks. No eminences are seen; one unbroken horizon encircles the eye. It is the same, timber excepted, at the mouth of the Maumee. I sailed in a very clear morning into the bay at its mouth, and very carefully swept my eye repeatedly around the limit of vision, but none, not the smallest swell in the landscape met my view. The resemblance to many a scene I had previously examined in Louisiana was indeed striking. The resemblance is, however, still more strong at the bottom of Michigan, at the NW. part of Indiana.

In proportion to extent, Indiana does not possess as much arable land as does Ohio. That part of both states, lying within 100 ms. of Ohio river, is, as I have already observed, a continuation of one natural section, and of course similar in common physiognomy. This tract would be found to enter Indiana, near where its western meridian leaves the Wabash, and winding through the state, between the sources of White and Wabash rivers, would enter Ohio in Mercer cty.; and following in the latter state the general course of Ohio river, would merge into Lake Erie, between black and Huron rivers in Huron cty.

This fine margin includes all the hilly, and most of the rolling tracts of both states; leaving to the NW., the level plains we have already noticed. It will at once be seen by a glance on a map of both states, that the level region of Indiana is much more comparatively extensive than that of Ohio.

By an act of Congress, passed May 26th, 1824, Indiana is authorized to open a canal from the Wabash to Maumee, through the lands of the U. S. This canal is to be open by 1839, or the act of Congress to become null and void.

The civil and political subdivisions of Indiana are the following, with the result of the census of 1820, subjoined.

Counties.	Inhabitants.	Sqms.	To Sqms.
Bartholomew			
Clarke -	8,709	256	34
Crawford -	2,583	250	10
Davies -	3,432	378	9
Dearborn -	11,468	410	23
Decatur -	3,677	5,400	$\frac{1}{2}$
Dubois -	1,168	378	3
Payette -	5,950	400	15 nearly
Floyd -	2,776	360	8
Franklin -	10,763	576	18
Gibson -	3,876	430	9
Greene			
Hamilton			
Harrison -	7,875	410	19
Henry			
Jackson -	4,010	470	8
Jefferson -	8,038	560	22
Jennings -	2,000	300	6 2-3
Johnson			
Knox -	5,437	410	13
Lawrence -	4,116	400	10
Madison			
Marion			
Martin -	1,032	910	1
Montgomery			
Carried over	87,910	12,098	

Brought over	87,910	12,098	
Monroe -	2,672	324	8
Morgan			
Orange -	5,368	360	15
Owen -	838	520	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Parke			
Perry -	2,330	400	5
Pike -	1,472	410	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Posey -	4,061	430	9
Putnam			
Randolph -	1,808	540	3 1-3
Ripley -	1,822	432	4
Rush			
Scott -	2,334	270	$8\frac{1}{2}$
Shelby			
Spencer -	1,882	324	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Sullivan -	3,498	630	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Switzerland -	3,934	324	12
Union			
Vermillion			
Vanderburgh	1,798	240	$7\frac{1}{2}$
Vigo, -	3,390	720	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Wabash -	147	8,000	0
Warrick, -	1,749	410	4
Washington,	9,039	470	19
Wayne, -	12,119	470	26
Totals	147,178	27,373	5

Those cities, without an annexed pop. have been formed since 1820, or for some other reason, not named in the census of that year.

In a review, however, of the settled parts of Indiana, the cities of Wabash and Delaware with the adjacent Indian country ought to be excluded, as their extent is beyond every reasonable proportion to their pop.; and more, these cities are mere momentary divisions of convenience, occupying the central and otherwise unappropriated parts of the state. Rejecting therefore the area of these three sections, amounting together to 20,022 sqms., the actually inhabited section of Indiana, will be restricted to 13,972, say 14,000 sqms. Deducting 3824, the number of persons given by the census, as inhabitants of Delaware and Wabash, from 147,178, will yield a balance of 143,354, as the compact mass of pop. in Indiana, on 14,000 sqms., or a little more than 10 to the sqm.

The progressive pop. of this state has been exceedingly rapid since 1800, at which epoch it stood at 5640. In 1810, the inhabitants amounted to 24,520. The next period of ten years swelled the pop., as we have seen, to 147,178.

This increasing body is composed of whites, 143,758; free persons of colour, 1230, and 190 slaves. The pop. of this state in 1825, was estimated at 250,000.

They are classed by the census thus:

Foreigners not naturalized	833
Engaged in agriculture	61,315
do. manufactures	3229
do. commerce	429

Indiana was admitted into the union as a state, December, 1816.

Indian Old Town, island and tp. Penobscot cty. Maine, in Penobscot river just above the great falls. Pop. about 500 Indians.

Indianapolis, pstv. and seat of government for Indiana, is situated in Marion cty. of that

state, on the left bank of White river, below the mouth of Fall creek; distant 120 ms. NW. from Cincinnati, and 130 a little W. of N. from Louisville. Indianopolis stands very near the centre of the state, in a very productive tract of country. N. lat. $39^{\circ} 47'$, lon. W. C. $9^{\circ} 3' W.$

The rapid increase of this new town, is described in the following words, extracted from the first newspaper published there, in 1822.

"The improvement of this town, since the sale of lots in October last, has surpassed the expectations of those who entertained the greatest hope of its future prosperity. There have been erected forty dwelling houses and several work-shops, since that period, and many other buildings are now in contemplation. One grist and two saw-mills are now in operation, within one mile of the centre of the town, and several others are nearly ready to be put in operation equally as near. Business is comparatively lively at this time. We have already mechanics and professional men of the following description and number, to wit: 13 carpenters and joiners, 4 cabinet-makers, 8 blacksmiths, 4 boat and shoe-makers, 2 tailors, 1 hatter, 2 tanners, 1 saddler, 1 cooper, 4 bricklayers, 2 merchants, 7 houses of entertainment, 5 groceries, 1 school-master, 4 physicians, 1 minister of the gospel, and 3 counsellors at law."

Indian Rivers. There are several small streams so called in the U. S. One Washington city, Maine, between Addison and Jonesborough; another N. H., one of the sources of the Connecticut; one in N. Y., the western branch of the Oswegatchie, a stream of Sussex city, Del., heading with the Nantikoke river, and flowing E. enters Rehoboth a bay of the Atlantic Ocean, 12 ms. S. from Henlopen; a sound of Florida on the Atlantic coast, N. lat. 27° ; and a river of Lou., a branch of New river.

Indian-river, hundred of Sussex city, Del., on Indian river. Pop. 1820, 1837.

Indian-town, village, Dorchester city, Md., on the left side of the Choptank river, 3 ms. SW. from New Market.

Indian-town, pstv. Currituck city, N. C., 59 ms. ENE. from Edenton.

Indian-town, pstv. Williamsburg district, S. C., on Cedar creek, 80 ms. NNE. from Charleston.

Indian-Wheeling, creek of Belmont city, Ohio, falls into Ohio river, opposite Wheeling in Virg.

Indies, East. See *Oceania*.

Indies, West. This misnomer of that elongated insular group between the two sections of America, was imposed by Columbus, on his discovery of America, from supposing himself approaching the continent of Asia. The name has been continued by the mere force of habit. In gratitude, and an act of justice due to the illustrious and injured Columbus, these islands has received in the most respectable geographical works, the appropriate name of "The Columbian Archipelago." The English mariners designate them as the Windward, and Leeward islands; and the French by a term equally vague, as "The Greater and Lesser Antilles." It is probable, however, that the great American Archipelago will remain to be designated in the U. S. as West Indies. It is

very difficult to change an established general term.

Glancing our eye on a Map of the whole of America, with the West Indies, we at once perceive that the latter is a prolongation of the mountains of Cumana. La Margarita, the Grenadines, Barbadoes, Martinico, Dominica, Guadalupe, Grande Terre, Marie Galante, St. Christophers, St. Eustatius, and the Virgin islands, extend from Cumana in a northerly direction, from lat. 11° to $18^{\circ} 30' N.$ These small islands, known as the Windward and Leeward islands, and from the aboriginal pop. the Caribbean islands, separate the Atlantic Ocean from the Caribbean sea. The straits intervening between them, are inlets of the tropic current, or Gulf stream, from the Atlantic Ocean, in its passage into the Caribbean sea. With the Virgin islands, the West Indies turn to NW. and SE., and what is very remarkable, almost exactly parallel to the opposing coast of S. Asia, lying in a direction nearly E. and W.; Porto Rico, St. Domingo, and Jamaica, stretch from $11^{\circ} 35' E$ from W. C. to $1^{\circ} 40' W.$ of that meridian; but Cuba and the Bahamas, opening like forceps, enclose the southern point of Florida, leaving a deep and wide channel, through which the tropic flood escapes from the Mexican Gulf into the northern Atlantic. The islands of the West Indies, are almost uniformly mountainous in the interior, with a sloping border more or less alluvial. Madrepore or coral rocks line many of their shores, exhibiting a strong analogy with the groups of Australasia and Polynesia. Lying in great part within, or very near the northern tropic, the climate of the W. Indies varies but little in the different islands, except from difference of level. The mean temperature of the sea coasts, is about 78° of Fahrenheit. There are but two seasons in this archipelago; these are the wet and dry. These seasons have no very definite points of separation; but in general the dry season continues from the beginning of May, to the end of September. The rainy season sets in with October, and continues to the latter part of April. The climate of the whole region is destructive to northern constitutions, and happily, to armies in particular. The higher parts of St. Domingo, Jamaica, and Cuba, are exceptions, but tracts above 1400 feet are few, and confined in extent. In a treatise so brief as this, it cannot be expected that we can insert the various vegetable products of the West Indies; we can only observe that the numerous islands, from the variety of soil, and elevation are capable of sustaining an unexampled variety of trees, plants and herbs. The most important vegetables, cultivated by the inhabitants, are, sugar-cane, coffee, pimento or allspice, cotton, one species, but many varieties, ignames, potato, maize, and manioc.

The Spanish pop. yet retain the most valuable portion of the West Indies. That nation holds Cuba, and Puerto Rico, with some neighbouring islets. The British have procured the next most important portion; they possess Jamaica, the Lucayes, or Bahamas, Anguilla, Barbuda, Antigua, St. Christophers, Nevis, Montserrat, Dominico, St. Lucia, St. Vincents, the Grenadines, Barbadoes, Tobago, and Trinidad

Appertaining to the kingdom of the Netherlands, are, St. Eustatius, St. Saba, Curacao, Bonair, and Aruba. Denmark holds Santa Cruz, and St. Thomas. France possesses Guadeloupe, Marie Galante, Grande Terre, and Martinico.

The second island of the West Indies, St. Domingo, or more correctly Hayti, is in possession of the descendants of Africans, though many Spaniards and some French, remain on the island, subjects of the Haytien government. It is difficult to fix the pop. of this diversified Archipelago, but it cannot fall much, if any, short of 3,000,000; of which full four-fifths are blacks, directly from Africa, or the descendants of African nations. See the different islands under their respective heads.

Indigirka, large river of Russia, in northern Asia, rises in the Yablonoy mountains, about 170 ms. from the sea of Ochotsk, and flowing a little E. of N. by comparative courses 700 ms., falls into the Northern Ocean, 350 ms. E. from the mouth of the Lena.

Indore, or *Endore*, modern city of Hindoostan Proper, capital of a territory in the province of Malwa, subject to one of the Poonah Maharratta chiefs; 30 ms. S. of Ougein. Lon. $76^{\circ} 3' E.$ lat. $24^{\circ} 51' N.$

Indoetan. See *Hindoostan*.

Indrapore, Dutch settlement on the W. coast of Sumatra, in the E. Indies, 160 ms. NW. of Bencoolen.

Indre, department of France, including the lake province of Berry. It has its name from a river which rises in this department, and passing into that of Indre and Loire, falls into the Soire, between Chinon and Saumur. Chateauroux is the capital.

Indre and Loire, department of France, which include the lake province of Touraine. Tours is the capital.

Industry, pst. and tp. Somerset cty. Maine, 13 ms. W. from Norridgewock. Pop. in 1820, 796.

Indus, great river of Hindoostan Proper, called by the natives Sinde or Sindeh; formed of about ten principal streams, which descend from the Persian and Tartarian mountains. From the city of Attock to Moulton, or to the conflux of the Chunaub, it is commonly named the river of Attock. Below the city of Moulton, proceeding in a SW. direction, through the province of that name, and that of Sindhy, it enters the Arabian Sea, by several mouths, NW. from the gulf of Cutch.

Ingatestone, town of Eng. in Essex, 23 ms. NE. of London.

Ingersoll's Store, NW. part of Tomkins cty. N. Y. about 10 ms. from Ithaca.

Inglerville, pst. Montgomery cty. Virg., 105 ms. SW. from Lexington, and 235 NE. from Knoxville.

Inglesheim, town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, remarkable for having been the residence of the emperors; seated on the river Salva, on an eminence, from whence there is a charming prospect, 5 ms. SW. of Mentz. Lon. $8^{\circ} 15' E.$ lat. $49^{\circ} 48' N.$

Ingleton, town of Eng. in the W. riding of Yorkshire.

Ingung, town of France, in the department of Moselle.

Ingolstadt, handsome town of Germany, and the strongest in Bavaria, with a famous university, and a fine church. It is seated on the Danube, 5 ms. NNE. of Neuburg, and 45 N. by W. of Munich. Lon. $11^{\circ} 10' E.$ lat. $48^{\circ} 46' N.$

Ingria, province of the Russian empire, which now forms the government of St. Petersburg. It is 130 ms. long, and 50 broad; bounded on the N. by the river Neva and the Gulf of Finland, on the E. and S. by the government of Novogorod, and on the W. by that of Livonia.

Inhambania, kingdom of Africa, lying under the equator. Tonqua is the capital.

Inman's Cross Roads, psto. Wayne cty. N. Y., by pstrd. 193 ms. NW. from Albany.

Inn, river of Germany, which has its source in the country of the Grisons, at the foot of the mountain Septimerberg. It runs NE. through Tirol, by Inspruc, and continuing its course NE. through Bavaria, passes by Kufstein, Vasseburg, Braunaw, and other towns, and falls into the Danube, between Passau and Instadt.

Innacondia, fortress of the Deccan of Hindoostan, in the Guntoor Circar, situated on a hill, 46 ms. NW. of Ongole, and subject to the nizam of the Deccan.

Innerkeithing. See *Inverkeithing*.

Innicher, town of Germany, in the Tirol, situated on the Drave. Lon. $12^{\circ} 17' E.$ lat. $46^{\circ} 43' N.$

Innislochran, or the *Sandy Island*, island in the river Shannon, where there was a monastery.

Innisfail, one of the ancient names of Ireland.

Innisfallen, island in the lake of Killarney, in the cty. of Kerry, and province of Munster.

Innishannon, town in the cty. of Cork, and province of Munster, situated on the river Bandon, 134 ms. from Dublin, and 6 from Kinsale.

Innishirkan, island between Cape Clear Island and Baltimore bay, in the cty. of Cork.

Inniskeilling, town of Ireland, in the cty. of Fermanagh, with a strong fort, it being a pass of the greatest importance from the N. to the S. of Ireland. It is seated in the middle of Lough Earne, where that great lake is contracted, for about 6 ms. to the breadth of an ordinary river. It is 20 ms. E. of Ballyshannon. Lon. $6^{\circ} 50' W.$ lat. $54^{\circ} 25' N.$

Innthal, district of Germany, in the Tirol, watered by the river Inn. Inspruc is the capital.

Innviertel, extensive district of the Austrian empire, between the Danube, Inn, and Sabza.

Inowsladziow, strong and considerable town of Poland, and capital of Cujavia, with a fort and palace, where the bishop of Cujavia resides. It is 37 ms. NE. of Gnesnia, and 70 W. of Warsaw. Lon. $18^{\circ} 50' E.$ lat. $52^{\circ} 58' N.$

Inspruc, populous town of Germany, in the Tirol, capital of the district of Innthal, with a strong castle, formerly the residence of the archdukes of Austria. It is seated in a pleasant valley, on the river Inn, 27 ms. NW. of Brixen, and 60 S. of Munich. Lon. $11^{\circ} 37' E.$ lat. $27^{\circ} 10' N.$

Instadt. See *Passau*.

Interburg, city of Lithuania, in Prussia, where the inhabitants, who are in number about 3000, trade principally in beer and grain. Lon. $21^{\circ} 40' E.$ lat. $54^{\circ} 40' N.$

Interlachen, town of Switzerland, 32 ms. SE. of Bern.

Inverary, royal borough in Argyshire, seated on the NW. side of Loch Eyne. It is 75 ms. NW. of Edinburgh, and 45 of Glasgow. Lon. 5° W. lat. 56° 16' N.

Inverary, small borough in Aberdeenshire, situated on the beautiful and fertile banks of the Don, just above its confluence with the river called Urie Water. It is 15 ms. NW. of Aberdeen.

Inverbervie. See *Bervie*.

Inveresk, village in Edinburghshire, situated on the E. side of the mouth of the river Esk, on the Frith of Forth. In 1783, the subterraneous remains of a Roman hypocaust, or hot bath, were discovered here.

Inverkeithing, royal borough in Fifeshire, situated on the Frith of Forth. It has a beautiful bay with a good harbour, and considerable trade in coal and other articles; and is 18 ms. NW. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3° 25' W. 57° N.

Inverlochy, ancient castle in the neighbourhood of Fort William, in Inverness-shire.

Inverness, royal borough of Sld., capital of a city of the same name, situated on the S. bank of the river Ness, and overlooking the frith of Murray. It has a safe and convenient harbour. To the W. of this town is the remarkable vitrified fort called Craig Phadrick; the stones composing its walls, appear to have been partly melted by fire. Inverness is 50 ms. NE. of Fort William, and 106 N. of Edinburgh. Lon. 4° 10' W. lat. 57° 34' N.

Inverness-shire, includes the subdivisions of Badenoch, Lochaber, Inverness-shire, Skie, and Harris, with a small part of Ross-shire, and Murray-shire. It is bounded on the N. by Ross-shire, on the E. by Nairn-shire, Murray-shire, and Aberdeen-shire, on the S. by Perth-shire, and Argyshire, and on the W. by the Western sea. It is, exclusive of the isles, about 80 ms. long from E. to W., and 50 broad from N. to S. It abounds with iron ore, and produces plenty of oak and fir; it abounds with pastures, but little corn, and is reckoned one of the most barren counties in Sld. Pop. 1801, 74,292, in 1811, 78,336, and in 1821, 90,157.

Inverness, tp. Buckingham co. L. C., on the waters of Becancour river, 50 ms. SSW. from Quebec.

Ioannina, city of European Turkey, in Albania, on a lake, 40 ms a little W. of N. from Arta, at N. lat. 39° 26'. It is situated about 30 ms. inland, and in a direction nearly due E. from the island of Corfu.

"The very existence of such a city, as Ioannina," says Mr. Hobhouse, "seems until very lately, to be almost unknown, and yet, I should suppose it, after Salonica and Adrianople, (he should have added Constantinople, certainly) to be the most considerable place in European Turkey.

"This city stands upon the western banks of the lake, at about 2 ms. from its northern extremity. In its utmost length it may be perhaps 2 ms. and a half, and in breadth, though in many places much narrower, nearly a mile. Immediately near the lake it stands on a flat, but rising and uneven ground. A triangular peninsula juts into the lake, and contains the residence of the Pasha. The houses are many of

them large and well built, but from their latticed small windows and large folding doors, have a gloomy and inhospitable appearance from without; being furnished with open galleries, and connected with good gardens in the rear, many that belong to the higher classes, have, however, a lively and pleasant appearance within. Ioannina is a place of much trade for a Turkish city; exports, oil, wool, corn, and tobacco, for the ports of the Adriatic and Naples; and for inland circulation through Albania and Roumelia, spun cottons from the plains of Tricala, stocks of guns, and pistols mounted in chased silver, both plain and gilt, and also embroidered velvets, stuffs, and cloths, which are here better wrought than in any other part of Turkey in Europe. Pop. perhaps 40,000, of which one-tenth are Mahometans, the residue Christians, with a few Jews. This city occupies part of a mountain valley; the lake is in some places bordered by plains, but to the E., NE., and N., at a short distance, rise mountains of great mass and extent. The vale of Ioannina is about 25 ms. long, and from 1 to 4 wide, and terminated on the SE., S., SW., and W. by a hilly broken country. It is situated in a mountainous, but fertile and romantic region, and has been recently rendered remarkable as being the scene of the power, wealth, tragic adventures, and final catastrophe of Ali Pacha. Since the death of this ferocious chief, the city has been restored to the Ottoman empire.

Ionis, pstv. Onondago co. N. Y., NW. from Salina, and by pstrd. 137 ms. NW. from Albany.

Ionian, or *Republic of the Seven Islands*. This recently established nominal republic, is composed of the islands along the SW. coast of Greece, from 36° to 40°. The seven principal islands, which give name to the state, are Corfu, ancient Corcyra, Cephalonia, Zante, Santa Maura, Ithaca, Cyriogo, and Paxo. Entire area, about 1500 sqms., and peopled by 200,000 inhabitants. Since the Congress of Vienna, in 1815, the Ionian republic has been abandoned to the British government.

Iowa, river of the NW. territory of the U. S., rises with the Des Moines river, and flowing parallel, falls into the right side of the Mississippi, at N. lat. 41°.

Ipsala, *Cypsala*, or *Skipsilar*, town of European Turkey, on the Maritza, 20 ms. above its mouth, and 45 ms. below Adrianople.

Ipsala, town of Turkey in Europe, on the Larissa, 20 ms. SW. of Trajanopoli, and 118 W. of Constantinople. Lon. 26° 10' E. lat. 40° 57' N.

Ipsara, ancient *Peyra*, small island of the Grecian Archipelago, 12 ms. NW. from Scio. Pop. about 16,000.

Ipswich, borough and seaport of Eng., in Suffolk, noted as being the birth-place of cardinal Wolsey, and is seated on the Orwell, 26 ms. SE. of Bury, St. Edmunds, and 69 NE. of London. Lon. 1° 16' E. lat. 52° 8' N.

Ipswich, seaport, and pst. Essex co. Mass., on the river Ipswich, 12 ms. S. of Newburyport, and 10 NW. of Beverly, in the lat. of 42° 43' N. and lon. of 71° W. Pop. 1920, 2553.

Ira, pst. Rutland co. Ver., about 20 ms. E.

from White Hall, and 96 SSW. from Montpellier.

Ira, pst. Cayuga cty. N. Y., N. from Seneca river, and about 20 ms. a little E. of N. from Auburn.

Irac, in Asia, divided into *Irac Arabia*, and *Irac Agemi*. *Irac Arabia*, or *Babylonian Irac*, is watered by the Euphrates and Tigris, and is almost all under the dominion of the Turks, and forms the Pachalic of Bagdad. Bagdad is the capital.

Irac Agemi, or *Persian Irac*, province of Persia; bounded on the W. by *Irac Arabia* and *Kusistan*, on the N. by *Aderbeistan* and *Ghilan*, on the E. by *Khuzistan*, and on the S. by *Farsistan*. *Isphahan* is the capital.

Irasburg, pstv. and tp. Orleans cty. Ver., 40 ms. NNE. from Montpellier. Pop. 400.

Irbitskaia, town of Russia, in Peru, on the Irbit river, 140 ms. NE. from Ekaterinenberg. Lon. 62° 50' E. lat. 57° 35' N.

Ireby, town of Eng. in Cumberland; it is 10 ms. NE. of Cockermouth, and 299 NNW. of London. Lon. 3° 18' W. lat. 54° 50' N.

Iredell, cty. of N. C.; bounded by Mecklenburg S., Lincoln SW., Burke W., Wilkes NW., Surry N. and Rowan E.; length 40, width 20 ms.; area 800 sqms. Surface hilly, and in part mountainous. Soil fertile. Chieftown, Statesville. Pop. 1820, 13,071. lat. 36°, and lon. W. C. 4° W. intersect in the N. part of this cty.

Irekin, *Jerkin*, or *Farkan*, rich and populous town of Tartary, the capital of Bocharia, with a castle. It is the staple town of all the trade carried on between India and the N. part of Asia. The Kalmucks are masters of it, and never disturb any one on account of their religion. It is 8 ms. N. of Cashgur. Lon. 73° 25' E. lat. 41° 40' N.

Ireland, large island of Europe, lying to the W. of that of Great Britain. It is 280 ms. in length, and 160 in breadth; bounded on the E. by St. George's channel and the Irish sea, which separate it from England and Wales; on the NE. by a channel, called the N. Channel, 34 ms. broad, which separates it from Scotland; and on every other side by the ocean. It contains about 19,436,000 acres. Ireland is divided into four provinces; namely, Ulster to the N., Leinster to the E., Munster to the S., and Connaught to the W.; and these are subdivided into 32 cties. Ulster contains the cties. of Down, Armagh, Monaghan, Cavan, Antrim, Londonderry, Tyrone, Fermanagh, and Donegal; Leinster has those of Dublin, Louth, Wicklow, Wexford, Longford, East Meath, West Meath, King's county, Queen's county, Kilkenny, Kildair, and Carlow; Munster includes, Clair, Cork, Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary, and Waterford; and Connaught has Leitrim, Roscommon, Mayo, Sligo, and Galway. The climate of Ireland is mild and temperate, but more humid than in England. In general it is a level country, well watered with lakes and rivers; and the soil, in most parts, is very good and fertile; even in those places where the bogs and morasses have been drained, there is good meadow ground. It produces corn, hemp, and flax, in great plenty; and there are so many cattle, that beef and butter are exported to foreign parts; and not only the English, but other ships, frequent-

ly come to be victualled here. The other commodities are hides, wool, tallow, wood, salt, honey, and wax. The principal manufacture, is fine linen cloth, which is brought to great perfection, and the trade in it is very great. This country is well situated for foreign trade on account of its many secure and commodious bays and harbours. Its principal rivers are the Shannon, Foyle, Liffe, Boye, Sure, Barrow, Blackwater and Lee. The laws of Ireland differ but little from those of England, and the established religion is the same, but the majority of the people are Roman Catholics, and yet retain their nominal bishops and dignitaries; the ecclesiastical districts are four archbishoprics and eighteen bishoprics; the former are Armagh, Dublin, Cashel, and Tuam; the latter are Down, Drogheda, Connor, Londonderry, Raphoe, Clogher, Kilmore, and Ardagh, Meath, Kildare, Ferns and Leighlin, Ossory, Waterford, and Lismore, Cloyne, Cork, and Ross, Limerick, Ardfer, and Aghadoe, Killaloe, and Kilfenora, Clonfert, Kilmacduagh, Elpin, and Killala, and Achornoy.

Formerly this kingdom had a parliament, which was subordinate to that of Great Britain; but, in 1800, it was deemed expedient for the welfare of Ireland that it should be united to Great Britain. The two parliaments passed acts for that purpose, and the two kingdoms, at the commencement of 1801, were styled the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and 32 peers (four of them bishops) and 100 commoners of Ireland, are elected to represent that country in the Imperial Parliament, assembled in England. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, as well as the council, are appointed, from time to time by the king. The country people in Ireland uncorrupted by commerce, are remarkably hospitable, and very warm in all their affections. The stranger who has dwelt in a commercial city, and been long inured to that general neglect of the pious offices of humanity, which the incessant pursuit of gain produces, on passing through their country, is surprised at the earnestness they manifest in serving him, or in helping him on his way: he is also astonished on observing how these simple people reckon upon a similar disposition, as a thing of course, in the country about: "I am sorry I cannot go with you now, but when you get to the house beyond, why Mr. Such-a-one will send a boy with you, till you are after crossing the bog, and then you will soon be at the village; and why, if you cannot stay all night with them, they will some of them go with you." Such are the unaffected replies the traveller meets with in this hospitable land; and even in the towns, formality and etiquette, are often so lost in hearty salutations, and a familiar manner of address, that the stranger soon feels himself at home, and imagines the people about him all relations. It is a most grievous circumstance, that this amiable people should sometimes be provoked to rise upon those who are over them, when, unhappily giving a loose to their revenge, they sometimes commit such violent acts, as to induce those who do not know their provocations, to think they are wantonly barbarous, instead of barbarously avenged. The condi-

tion of the common people has been always very wretched: they were so poor, and it was so hard for them to get a livelihood, that they frequently went into other countries to seek their fortunes; and, particularly, great numbers went over to the plantations in America. The diet consists chiefly of coarse bread, potatoes, and butter-milk; the favourite liquor is usquebaugh, an ardent distillation from corn; and the rural cottage is a wretched hovel of mud. The manners of the superior classes differ little from those of the same rank in England; but the gentry are more addicted to hunting and other robust exercises, than to literature and the arts. That part of the inhabitants, called the Wild Irish, were formerly as savage as the native Americans; and like them, lived in huts, making a fire in the middle of them, but it is to be hoped, that all the rude and barbarous customs, as well as every other trace of wretchedness and degradation, will vanish in time, and such measures be taken as shall remove all restrictions on their trade and commerce, and admit them to an equal share of all the advantages enjoyed by the empire of which they make a part. Dublin is the capital.

The following notice of the progressive pop. of Ireland was arranged from the first No. of the Dublin Philosophical Journal, and Scientific Review, and republished in the Nat. Int., May 11th, 1825.

In the returns made pursuant to an act of Parliament, the pop. of Ireland in 1821, is said to be 6,801,829, viz. males 3,341,926, females 3,459,901.

The density of this pop. is 363 persons to an Irish sqm., being three times as populous as Sld., one and a half as populous as France, and twice as populous as Germany.—The pop. of Ireland to that of Eng., is as 223 to 207, the latter however, are not diffused over the country, but congregated in cities and manufacturing districts.

Ireland, in every point of view, is interesting to the Statesman and Political Economist, but in none, more than in the increase and decrease of her pop.; at the commencement of the 17th century, (Morrison's estimate,) 700,000, is supposed not to be under the truth; at the commencement of the war of 1641, the pop. consisted of 1,400,000, and in 1671, 1,100,000. This diminution may be accounted for; there were, during the interval, in the country, at the same time, five hostile armies, arranged under the banners of five different parties, "any two of which, had they met, would have contended with the most deadly rancour." In 1695, Capt. South makes the pop. 1,034,102. About this period, the Irish began to be an object of ridicule to the London populace, by their fondness for the *bane of Cobbett, the mealy potato*—and the increase of pop. is thenceforward astonishing. In 126 years the pop. of the Cty. of Armagh has increased *eight fold*; Louth, *six fold*; and the kingdom at large, *seven fold*; but the Cty. of Meath not quite four fold; it is, however, a *wheat producing soil*. See *Great Britain*, for the tabular pop. of Ireland in 1821.

Ireland, tp. Buckingham cty. I. C., on Pitt lake, 50 ms. S. from Quebec.

Ireland, New. See *Britain New*.

Ireland, pstv. Hampden cty. Mass., 98 ms. W. from Boston.

Irish Sea, that wide strait of the Atlantic Ocean, between Great Britain and Ireland.

Irishtown. See *Kilkenny*.

Irtab, town of the country of Cabul, seated near a western branch of the Indus, 110 ms. SSW. of Cabul. Lon. 68° 23' E. lat. 33° 20' N.

Irken, or *Irkien*. See *Yarkan*.

Irkoutsk, city of Asiatic Russia, on the Angara river. It is the capital of the vast government of the same name. Lon. 103° 30' E. lat. 52° 16' N.

Irkutsk, largest and least populous government of the Russian empire, comprising all the E. part of Siberia, from the Northern Ocean to the frontiers of Chinese Tartary, and from the boundaries of the government of Tobolsk to the Eastern Ocean. This large territory was gradually conquered and appropriated by the Russians in their desultory excursions from Tobolsk. It is divided into the four provinces of Irkutsk, Nerzhinsk, Yakutsk, and Okotsk.

Irois, Cape, western, extremity of Hispaniola, or St. Domingo.

Iron-acton, village of Eng. in Gloucestershire, at the conflux, of the Staure and Laden, which form the river Frome, 10 ms. NE. of Bristol. Much iron has formerly been dug up, and many iron works, and great heaps of cinders are to be seen here.

Irondequot, bay of lake Ontario, Monroe cty. N. Y.

Irondequot, creek Monroe cty. N. Y., discharges its waters into the bay of the same name. The Grand Western Canal of N. Y. crosses this creek, by very expensive and massive works.

Iron Mountains, local term for that ridge of the Appalachian chain, which separates N. C. from Ten.

Iroquois, *Pointe Aux*, St. Lawrence cty. N. Y., on the river St. Lawrence, 6 or 7 ms. above the Rapid plat, it is advantageously situated for commanding the passage up and down the St. Lawrence.

Irrawaddy, or *Iravati*, principal river of the Birman empire. It rises in the mountains of Tibet, and flowing nearly S. falls into the bay of Bengal at about lat. 16° N. forming, like the Ganges, a large delta. The geography of the Irrawaddy is yet very imperfect; nor has the learned and sagacious Malte Brun, been able to determine its source.

Iromungo, considerable Island, and one of the New Hebrides, in the South Sea. Lon. 169° 20' E. lat. 18° 48' S.

Irronam, one of the Hebrides, in the South Sea, near Tanna. Lon. 170° 26' E. lat. 19° 31' S.

Irtysk, large river of Asia, in Siberia, which rises in the country of the Kalmucs, and running from the S. to W. falls into the Oby. The Irtysk, rises upon the table land of Asia, first flows into, and again issues from the lake of Saisau-Nor. After a course of about 250 ms., it passes the Altaian mountains, and enters Asiatic Russia. Below its passage through the Altai the Irtysk flows to the NW. by comparative courses, about 1000 ms. to Samarov where it unites with the Oby. The Irtysk, augmented

by many large tributaries, is in fact the main stream, though the united waters take the name of Oby.

Irvile, pstv. in the western part of Muskingum cty. Ohio, 12 ms. NW. from Zanesville.

Irvine, or *Irwin*, river of Sld., in Ayrshire, which descending from the mountains on the E., passes by Dervall, Newmills, Galston and Riccarton, and falls into the frith of Clyde, close by the town of Irvine.

Irvine, or *Irwin*, royal borough and seaport of Sld., in Ayrshire, seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, on the frith of Clyde, 15 ms. E. of the isle of Arran, and 60 W. by S. of Edinburgh. Its chief trade is the exporting of coal to Ireland. Lon. 2° 41' W. lat. 55° 32' N.

Irwell, river of Eng. in Lancashire, which rises above Bolton, flows thence to Manchester, and falls into the Mersey, below, Flixton.

Irvine, cty. Geo., bounded by Flor. S., by Early W., Doolen N., Telfair NE., and Appling E.; length 70 ms., breadth 48; area 3360 sqms. The Ock-lockonne, Suwauny and Little St. Illa rivers rise in this cty.; the general surface is level. Pop. 1820, 411. Ocl. lat. 31° 10' N. lon. W. C. 6° 30' W.

Isabella, ancient town of St. Domingo, founded by Columbus, about 90 ms. E. by N. from Cape Francois.

Isabella, St. island of the South Sea, discovered by the Spaniards in 1568. It lies off the intendency of Guadalaxara. Lat. 21° 50' N.

Isbellsville, pstv. Todd cty. Kent., by pstrd. 218 ms. SW. from Frankfort.

Ischia, island of Naples; ancient *Ænaria*, or *Pitheculia*, 15 ms. in circuit, lying 3 ms. off the coast of Terra di Lavoro. It is full of agreeable valleys, which produce excellent fruits; mountains, on which grow vines of an exquisite kind, rivers, and fine gardens.

Ischia, city of Naples, capital of an island of the same name. Lon. 14° 2' E. lat. 40° 41' N.

Iselstein, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands in Utrecht on the Issel, 4 ms. SW. of Utrecht.

Ienarts, or *Eisenarts*, town of Germany, in Stiria, famous for iron mines, 30 ms. NW. of Gratz. Lon. 15° 4' E. lat. 47° 25' N.

Ienach, town of Germany, in the circuit of Upper Saxony, from whence a Saxon prince takes the title of duke. Lon. 9° 17' E. lat. 51° N.

Ienburg, large town of Germany, capital of a cty. of the same, in the electorate of Treves, with a castle, seated on a river, 8 ms. N. by E. of Coblenz. Lon. 7° 34' E. lat. 50° 32' N.

Ienberg, principality of Germany divided between the houses of Hesse-Cassel and Hesse-Darmstadt.

Ienghein, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, with the title of principality, seated on the river Manderla. Lon. 3° 18' E. 50° 44' N.

Ieer, river of Germany, which rises on the confines of Tirol and Bavaria, and passing by Munich and Landschut, falls into the Danube, between Straubing and Passau.

Iesre, department of France, including part of the late province of Dauphiny. It is so named from a river which rises on the confines of Savoy, and falls into the Rhone, above Valence. Grenoble is the capital.

Iserthon, or *Lohn*, town of Germany in the cir-

cle of Westphalia, 32 ms. from Cologne, where they manufacture ribands, &c.

Iernia, town of Naples, in Molise, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of the Appenines, 12 ms. W. of Molise, and 46 N. of Naples. Lon. 14° 24' E. lat. 41° 36' N.

Iaigni, seaport of France, in the department of Calvados, and late province of Normandy, noted for its salt works, cider and its butter. It is 15 ms. W. by N. of Bayeux. Lon. 0° 59' W. lat. 48° 20' N.

Iais. See *Thames*.

Islands, Bay of, of New Zealand, at the N. extremity of the most northerly of the two islands that go under that name.

Island creek, tp. Jefferson cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 1617.

Islands of Guyandotte, psto. In the list of post offices published at Washington, 1825, this office is placed in Logan cty. Virg., whilst under the head of cties., there is no Logan cty. named for Virg.

Islay, or *Ila*, island of Sld., one of the Hebrides, to the SW. of Jura. Its greatest length is 25 ms.; its breadth 18. The principal village is Bowmore, which has a convenient harbour. The face of the country is hilly. Pop. about 12,000; Area 154,000 acres.

Ile, aux *Petite Bois*, small island, Al., between the Gulf of Mexico and Pascagoula sound.

Ile aux Cruelles, island and seigniority, Northumberland cty. L. C., in St. Lawrence river.

Ile aux Noix, island, L. C., in Sorrel river, about 11 ms. below its efflux, from Lake Champlain.

Ile-Adam, town of France, now in the department of Seine and Oise, lately in the province of the Isle of France, with a castle seated on the Oise, 20 ms. N. by W. of Paris. Lon. 2° 13' E. lat. 49° 7' N.

Isleborough, tp. Hancock cty. Maine. Pop. 1820, 639.

Ile of Beeves, island N. America, in the bay of Campeachy, 17 ms. long, and 8 broad. It is fertile, and abounds in cattle and fruits.

Ile-Dieu, small island of France, 14 ms. from the coast of Poitou. It was taken by the English in 1795, but soon after evacuated. Lon. 2° 15' W. lat. 46° 55' N.

Ile-de-France. See *France*, *Ile of*.

Ile Jesus, island and seigniority, Effingham cty. L. C. It is situated NE. from the island of Montreal with an intervening channel of St. Lawrence river.

Ile-Jourdain, town of France, now in the department of Gers and lately in the province of Armagnac. It is seated in an island of the river Save, 8 ms. N. of Lombez. Lon. 1° 2' E. lat. 43° 40' N.

Ile of Orleans, island, cty. and seigniority, L. C., in St. Lawrence river, commencing 4 ms. below Quebec.

Ile-Rousse, town of Corsica, on the seacoast, 35 ms. SW. of Bastia.

Ile and Vilaine, department of France, containing part of the late province of Bretagne. Rennes is the capital.

Iseben. See *Eisleben*.

Ile of Wight, cty. Virg., bounded by Nansemond SE., by Blackwater river or Southampton SW., Surry NW., and James river NE.

Length 30 ms., mean width 15; area 450 sqms. Surface level, and soil of midling quality. Chief town, Smithfield. Pop. 1820, 10,139. Ctl. lat. $36^{\circ} 48' N.$ lon. $0^{\circ} 20' E.$

Isle of Wight, C. H. and psto. Isle of Wight city. Virg., 30 ms. W. from Norfolk, and 89 S.E. from Richmond. Lat. $36^{\circ} 50' N.$ lon. W. C. $28' E.$

Isle Royal, long island of Lake Superior, 100 ms. in length and 40 wide in some places.

Isleworth, village of Eng. in Middlesex, seated on the Thames, 9 ms. W. of London.

Isle Verte, seigniory, Cornwallis city. L. C., on the S.E. side of St. Lawrence, 104 ms. below Quebec.

Isleborough, tp. Hancock city. Maine, 1 mile W. from Castine. Pop. 1820, 630.

Isles of Shoals, 7 small islands, about 9 ms. SSE. from Portsmouth, in N. H. They form a part of Rockingham city., and Staten Island, the last forms the tp. of Gosport.

Isle de St. John, seigniory, Devon city. L. C., on the S.E. side of the St. Lawrence, 45 ms. below Quebec.

Isle du Portage, seigniory, Cornwallis city. L. C., on the S.E. side of St. Lawrence, 85 ms. below Quebec.

Islington, village of Eng. in the city of Middlesex, on the N. side of London, to which it is almost contiguous, appears to be of Saxon Origin, and in the conqueror's time, was written Isledon, or Isendon.

Islip, town of Eng. in Oxfordshire, 4 ms. N. of Oxford. Islip was given by Edward the Confessor to Westminster Abbey, to which it still belongs. By the late inland navigation it has a communication with the river Thames, Humber, and a great many others, and its navigation extends about 500 ms. through different counties.

Islip, pst. on Long Island, in Suffolk city. N. Y. Pop. 1820, 1156, 50 ms. E. from N. Y.

Ismaïl, strong town of Turkey in Europe, in Bessarabia, on the N. side of the Danube, 140 ms. S. by W. of Bender. Lon. $29^{\circ} 47' E.$ lat. $45^{\circ} 11' N.$

Ismid, town of Turkey in Asia, capital of Bythinia, situated on the sea of Marmora. Lon. $29^{\circ} 47' E.$ lat. $40^{\circ} 37' N.$ It is the Nicomedia of the ancients.

Isny, imperial town of Suabia, seated on the Isney, 14 ms. NE. of Lindau, and 62 SW. of Augsburg. Lon. $10^{\circ} 3' E.$ lat. $47^{\circ} 42' N.$

Isnie, town of Turkey, in Asia, in Natolia. It is the ancient Nice, famous for the first general council here in 325. Nothing remains of its ancient splendour, but an aqueduct. The Jews inhabit the greater part of it: and it is seated in a country fertile in corn and excellent wine, 75 ms. SE. of Constantinople. Lon. $30^{\circ} 9' E.$ lat. $40^{\circ} 13' N.$

Isola, seaport town of Italy in Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, 18 ms. SE. of St. Severino. Lon. $17^{\circ} 26' E.$ lat. $39^{\circ} 2' N.$

Isosa, town of Spain in Catalonia, seated near a mountain at the foot of a rivulet.

Ispahan, celebrated city, capital of Persia, in the province of Irac-Agemi, and thought by some to be the finest city in the E. It stands in the middle of a plain, surrounded on all sides by mountains at 8 ms. distance, and on a small river, called Sanderut, which supplies almost

all the houses with water. It is 20 ms. in circumference, with well built houses and flat roofs, on which they walk, eat, and lie, in summer, for the sake of the cool air. The inhabitants were computed at about 1,000,000; but this kingdom having been distracted by civil wars, the principal towns are greatly depopulated. Ispahan has 3 large suburbs, called Juiss, Hasenbath, and Kebrabath. Though at a distance from the sea, it carries on a great trade, people of several nations resorting there for the sake of traffic. It is 265 ms. NE. of Bussarah, and 1400 SE. of Constantinople. Lon. $52^{\circ} 55' E.$ lat. $32^{\circ} 25' N.$

Issel, or *Yssel*, river of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, which branches off from the Rhine, below Huessen; and running by Doesburg, Zutphen, Deventer and Campen, falls into the Zuider Zee.

Issel, or *Yssel*, Little, river of the Kingdom of the Netherlands which waters Ysselstein, Montfort, and Gouda; and falls into the Merwe, above Rotterdam.

Issel or *Yssel*, Old, river which rises in the dutchy of Cleves, and enters the Issel at Doesburg.

Issouabo, flourishing settlement of the Dutch in Guiana, on a river of the same name, and contiguous to that of Demarara.

Issoire, ancient town of France, now in the department of Puy de Dome, and lately in the province of Auvergne. At Vernet, near this town, are found amethysts, of colour as beautiful as those of the East, but not so hard. Issoire is seated on the Couz, near the Allier, 13 ms. S. of Clermont. Lon. $3^{\circ} 25' E.$ lat. $45^{\circ} 34' N.$

Issoudun, town of France, now in the department of Indre, and lately in the province of Berry, withja castle; its trade is in wood, cattle, cloth, hats, and stockings, and is seated partly on an eminence and partly on a plain; 17 ms. SW. of Bourges, and 135 S. of Paris. Lon. $2^{\circ} 6' E.$ lat. $46^{\circ} 57' N.$

Issur-Tille, town of France, now in the department of Cote d'Or and lately in the province of Burgundy, seated on the Ignon, near the Tille, 12 ms. N. of Dijon.

Istria, kind of peninsula of Illyria, lying on the NE. part of the Gulf of Venice. It is bounded by Carniola on the NE., and on all other sides by the sea. The air is unwholesome, especially near the coast; but the soil produces plenty of wine, oil and pasture: there are also quarries of fine marble. Istria now forms a part of the Austrian kingdom of Illyria. Capo d'Istria is the capital.

Italy, one of the finest and most celebrated countries in Europe; bounded on the NNW. and NE. by France, Switzerland, the country of the Grisons, and Germany; on the E. by the Gulf of Venice, and on the S. and W. by the Mediterranean; its figure bearing some resemblance to that of a boot. Its length from Aosta, at the foot of the Alps, in Mount Blanc, Savoy, to the utmost verge of Calabria, in Naples, is about 600 ms.; but its breadth is very unequal, in some places near 400 ms., in others not above 25 or 30. It was formerly the seat of the Roman empire, and afterwards of that more astonishing usurpation the dominion of the pope. In the middle ages the kingdom of Lombardy and

that of Naples held the two extremes, and the Ecclesiastical and Tuscan states occupied the centre. In more modern times the northern part became divided into a great number of states; and previous to the alterations made by the late French government, the whole country was divided in the following manner. Between the confines of France and Switzerland, on the W. and N. were the continental dominions of the king of Sardinia, namely, Savoy, Nice, Piedmont, part of the Milanese and Oneglia. To the NE. are the territories of Venice, which are enumerated under that article. S. of these, were the dominions of the emperor of Germany, namely, part of the Milanese and Mantuan; and S. of the latter is the Modenese, which belonged to the duke of Modena. W. of the Modenese is the duchy of Parma, to the SW. of which lies the republic of Genoa, and SE. of Genoa, that of Lucca. Hence extends, along the coast of the Mediterranean, the grand duchy of Tuscany. The pope's territories lie NE. and E. of Tuscany, between the Gulf of Venice and the Mediterranean; and all S. of this is the kingdom of Naples. By the treaty of Campo Formio, in 1797, the Venetian territories to the E. and N. of the river Adige were ceded to Austria; and the remainder of the Venetian states, with the duchies of Modena, Milan and Mantua, the principality of Massa, and the three legations of Ferrara, Bologna, and Romagna in the pope's dominions, were erected into a government by the French, and called the Cisalpine Republic. This republic was overturned in 1799, but restored after the battle of Marengo, in 1800, and in 1802, it received a new constitution, under the name of the Italian Republic, and Bonaparte, then first consul of France, was elected president. In 1806, the Italian republic was erected into a kingdom, and the emperor of France assumed the title of King of Italy. In December following, the Austrian part of the Venetian states were added to its territories, by the treaty of Presburg. The kingdom was divided into departments, and the city of Milan was the capital. But the important changes that have lately taken place in Europe, have again deranged the political situation of this country. The kingdom of Italy has been overturned; and although a part of its territories has been restored to its former possessors, yet the greater part was first provisionally taken possession of by Austria, and by the Congress of Vienna, finally incorporated into the Lombardo Venetian kingdom. The air of Italy is very different according to the different situation of the countries it contains: in those on the NE. side of the Appennines, it is more temperate; but, on the SW. it is very warm, in Campagno di Roma, and the Ferrarese, it is said to be unwholesome, from the lands not being duly cultivated, nor the marshes drained; but in the other parts it is generally pure, dry and healthy. The principal rivers are the Po, Tiber, Arno, Adige, and Yar; and there are several fine lakes, as the Maggiore, Lugano, Como, Garda, Perugia, Bracciano, and Celano. The soil, in general, is very fertile. It produces a great variety of wines, and the best oil in Europe; excellent silk in abundance; corn

of all sorts, but not in such plenty as in some other countries; oranges, lemons, citrons, pomegranates, almonds, raisins, sugar, figs, peaches, apricots, pears, apples, filberts, chestnuts, &c. Most of these fruits were at first imported by the Romans from Asia, Asia Minor, Greece, Africa and Syria, and were not the natural products of the soil.

This country also yields good pasture, and abounds with cattle, sheep, goats, buffaloes; wild boars, mules, and horses. The forests are well stored with game; and the mountains have not only mines of iron, lead, alum, sulphur, marble of all sorts, alabaster, jasper, porphyry, &c., but also gold and silver, with a great variety of aromatic herbs, trees, shrubs, and evergreens. Wine, oil, perfumes, fruits and silks, are the principal articles of exportation; and great sums of money are expended by travellers in the purchase of pictures, curiosities, relics, antiquities, &c. There are forty-one archbishoprics in Italy, but the bishoprics are too indefinite and arbitrary to be depended on; the pope creating or suppressing them as he pleases. The established religion is the Roman Catholic; but all sects live unmolested, provided no gross insult is offered to their worship. Their language, a corruption of the Latin, is remarkable for its smoothness, and is said to be spoken in its greatest purity at Florence. Further particulars of this country will be found under the names of its particular divisions, as Naples, &c.

Italy is now subdivided into the kingdom of the two Sicilies; states of the Church; Grand Duchy of Tuscany; Austrian Italy; Sardinia; Parma; Modena; Lucca; and San Marina. Area 117,000 sqms. Pop. about 20,000,000.

Italy, S.W. pst. Yates cty. N. Y., 20 ms. S. from Canandaigua. Pop. in 1820, 728.

Itamarica, island of Brasil, in Pernambuco, about 10 ms. long and 2 broad.

Itchen, river of Eng., in Hants, which rising in the centre of the cty., passes by Winchester, and enters the Bay of Southampton, at the town of that name.

Ithaca, now *Thiaki*, island of the Mediterranean Sea, seated between Cefalonia and Santa Maura. Lon. 21° E. lat. 38° 36' N. It now forms one of the Ionian islands.

Ithaca, pstv. and seat of justice, Tompkins cty. N. Y., at the head of Cayuga Lake, about 40 ms. above Cayuga bridge. Pop. about 150. A steam boat now plies between Ithaca and the lower part of the Cayuga Lake.

Itzehoe, town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, on the Stoeer, 15 ms. NE. of Gluckstadt, and 30 NW. of Hamburg. Lon. 9° 30' E. lat. 53° 58' N.

Iverdun. See *Iverdum*.

Ives, St. seaport and borough of Eng., in Cornwall. It is 8 ms. NE. of Penzance, and 277 W. by S. of London. Lon. 5° 30' W. lat. 50° 18' N.

Ives, St. town of Eng., in Huntingdonshire. It is seated on the river Ouse, over which is a stone bridge, 6 ms. NE. of Huntingdon, and 50 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0° 20' W. lat. 52° 20' N.

Ivica, island of the Mediterranean, one of the Balearic, or Pithycusae group, 56 ms. SW. of Majorca. It is about 60 ms. in circumfe-

rence, is mountainous, but fertile in corn, wine, and fruits; and is remarkable for the great quantity of salt made there. The capital, of the same name, has a good harbour. Lon. $1^{\circ} 25'$ E. lat. $38^{\circ} 52'$ N.

Ivingho, village of Eng. in Buckinghamshire, 6 ms. SW. of Dunstable, and 32 NW. of London. Lon. $32'$ W. lat. $51^{\circ} 54'$ N.

Ivrea, ancient town of Piedmont, capital of Canavez, on the Doria, between two hills, 20 ms. N. of Turin, and 32 E. by N. of Susa. Lon. $7^{\circ} 48'$ E. lat. $45^{\circ} 22'$ N.

Ivry, town of France, in the department of

Eure, and late province of Normandy. It is seated on the Eure, 10 ms. N. by W. of Dreux. Lon. $1^{\circ} 28'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 54'$ N.

Ivy Bridge, village of Eng., in Devonshire, 11 ms. NE. of Plymouth, remarkable for its rural and picturesque scenery; the river Arme runs through the village.

Ivy Mills, psto. Delaware co. Penn.

Ixworth, village of Eng., in Suffolk. It is 7 ms. NE. of Bury St. Edmunds, and 79 NNE. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 51'$ E. lat. $52^{\circ} 20'$ N.

Ixworth, town of Cornwallis co. L. C., 70 ms. below Quebec.

J.

Juar, river rising near Tongress, in the bishopric of Liege, and after a NE. course falls into the Mæse at Maestricht.

Jablunka, town of Silesia, in the territory of Teschen, 35 ms. SE. of Troppaw. Lon. $18^{\circ} 10'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 41'$ N.

Jacca, ancient town of Spain, in Arragon, on a river of the same name, among the mountains of Jacca, in a very pleasant and fruitful plain, which are a part of the Pyrenees, 22 ms. N. of Huesca. Lon. $0^{\circ} 19'$ W. lat. $42^{\circ} 36'$ N.

Jaci-d'-Aguila, seaport town on the eastern coast of Sicily, 10 ms. N. by E. of Catania. Lon. $15^{\circ} 26'$ E. lat. $37^{\circ} 27'$ N.

Jackson, or *Hitchcock*, tp. Hancock co. Maine, 25 ms. NW. from Castine. Pop. in 1820, 385.

Jackson, tp. Lebanon co. Penn. on both sides of Tulpehocken creek, 6 ms. E. from Lebanon, and on the dividing line between Lebanon and Berks co. Pop. in 1820, 1748.

Jackson, pst. Washington co. N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 2004.

Jackson, pstv. Louisa co. Virg.

Jackson, co. of Geo.; bounded by Clark SE., Walton SW., Hall and Habbersham NW., and Franklin and Madison NE. Length 25, mean width 20 ms.; area 500 sqms. Chief town, Jefferson. Pop. in 1820, 8355. Ctl. lat. $34^{\circ} 5'$ N. lon. W. C. $6^{\circ} 55'$ W.

Jackson, co. of Ohio, around the Sciota salt works, erected into a co. in 1816; and bounded by Lawrence S., Sciota SW., Pike W., Ross NW., Hocking N., Athens NE., and Gallia SE. Length 30, width 20 ms.; area 490 sqms. Surface generally hilly and broken. Mineral productions stone coal and salt, or perhaps more correctly salt water. Chief town, Jackson. Pop. in 1820, 3746. Ctl. lat. $39^{\circ} 6'$ N. lon. W. C. $32^{\circ} 36'$ W.

Jackson, pstv. and seat of justice, Jackson co. Ohio, 28 ms. SE. from Chillicothe, and 73 in the same direction from Columbus.

Jackson, tp. Jackson co. Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 334.

Jackson, tp. in the southern part of Franklin co. Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 310.

Jackson, tp. Wayne co. Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 236.

Jackson, tp. of Pickaway co. Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 975.

Jackson, NE. tp. Pike co. Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 853.

Jackson, tp. Knox co. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 1128.

Jackson, tp. Champaign co. Ohio, containing in 1820, 600 inhabitants.

Jackson, tp. in the southern limits of Monroe co. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 574.

Jackson, tp. Stark co. Ohio. Pop. 1820 521.

Jackson, tp. Perry co. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 860.

Jackson, tp. in the western borders of Montgomery co. and adjoining the co. of Preble, Ohio. Pop. 1820, 1099.

Jackson, tp. Preble co. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 615.

Jackson, the northwesternmost tp. of Muskingum co. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 330.

Jackson, co. Ind., on White river, bounded SE. by Scott, S. by Washington, W. by Lawrence, NW. by Monroe, N. by Delaware, and E. by Jennings co.; length 30 ms., mean width 19, area 570 sqms. Chief town, Brownstown. Pop. 1820, 4010. Ctl. lat. $38^{\circ} 55'$ N. lon. W. C. 9° W.

Jackson, pstv. Jackson co. Ind., 84 ms. southward from Indianapolis.

Jackson, co. Ill., bounded by the Mississippi river SW., by Randolph NW. and N., Franklin E., and Union co. S.; length 30 ms., mean width 24; area 720 sqms. Chief town, Brownsville. Pop. 1820, 1542. Ctl. lat. $37^{\circ} 47'$ N. lon. W. C. $12^{\circ} 22'$ W.

Jackson, pstv. and seat of justice, Cape Girardeau co. Misu., 12 ms. NW. from Cape Girardeau, and about 10 in a direct line from the Mississippi river. Lat. $37^{\circ} 26'$, lon. W. C. $12^{\circ} 20'$ W.

Jackson, co. W. Ten., bounded S. by White, W. by Smith, N. by Monroe co. in Kent., and E. by Overton. Length 28 ms. mean width 18; area 500 sqms. Cumberland river crosses this co. in an oblique direction from NE. to SW. The surface is rather waving than hilly. Chief town, Williamsburg. Pop. 1820, 7593. Ctl. lat. $36^{\circ} 25'$, lon. W. C. $9^{\circ} 33'$ W.

Jackson, pstv. and seat of justice, Madison co. Ten., on the S. branch of Forked Deer river. N. lat. $55^{\circ} 58'$, lon. W. C. $11^{\circ} 50'$ W. and 198 ms. by pstrd. a little S. of W. from Murfreesborough.

Jackson, pstv. on the left bank of Tombigbee

X x

river, Clarke cty. Al., 12 ms. below, and SE. from St. Stephens.

Jackson, NE. cty. of Al., N. of Tennessee river, bounded by Tennessee river SE., by Decatur cty. SW., and by Franklin and Marion cties. N. It is nearly in form of a triangle; 30 ms. by a direct line along Tennessee river, an equal distance on Decatur cty., and an equal distance along the S. boundary of Tennessee; area 375 sqms. Soil on the streams, and intervals, fertile. Staples, cotton and grain. Pop. 1820, 8751. Ctl. lat. $34^{\circ} 50'$ N. lon. W. C. $9^{\circ} 25'$ W.

Jackson, cty. Miss., bounded by Mobile cty. Al. E., by the Gulf of Mexico S., Hancock S. W., and by Perry and Greene cties. in Miss. N. Length 42 ms., mean width 30; area 1250 sqms. Surface flat in the S., and hilly in the middle and northern parts. Soil generally sterile, and covered with pine timber. Some good land, however, lies along the Pascagoula and its branches, which intersect this cty., flowing from the NW., N., and NE. Pop. 1820, 1682.

Jackson, pstv. on Pearl river near its source, Hinds cty. Mississippi, about 100 ms. NE. from Natchez. N. lat. $32^{\circ} 18'$, lon. W. C. $12^{\circ} 57'$ W.

Jackson, pstv. parish of Feliciana, Lou., by pstrd. 163 ms. NW. from New Orleans.

Jackson-borough, pstv. Colleton district S. C. on the right bank of Edisto river, 34 ms. W. from Charleston.

Jackson-borough, pstv. Scriven cty. Geo., on the point between Briar Creek, and Beaverdam Creek, about 70 ms. NW. from Savannah.

Jackson-borough, pstv. and seat of justice, Campbell cty. in E. Ten., 50 ms. NNW. from Knoxville. Lat. $36^{\circ} 31'$ N. lon. W. C. $7^{\circ} 12'$ W.

Jacksonburg, pstv. Wayne tp. Butler cty. Ohio, 8 ms. N. from Hamilton.

Jackson, C. H. and psto. Jackson cty. Ohio, 28 ms. NE. from Chillicothe.

Jackson's river, rises in the S. angle of Pendleton cty. Virg., and flowing SSW. enters Bath cty., through which it meanders by comparative courses about 50 ms., and turning abruptly to NE. joins Cowpasture river, and together forms James river.

Jacksonville, pstv. Tomkins cty. N. Y., W. from Ithaca, and by pstrd. 209 ms. W. from Albany.

Jacksonville, pstv. Lehigh cty. Penn., 74 ms. NE. by E. from Harrisburg.

Jacksonville, pstv. Wood cty. Virg. by pstrd. 459 ms. NW. by W. from Richmond.

Jacksonville, pstv. and seat of justice, Telfair cty. Geo., near the left bank of Oakmulgee river, 94 ms. a little E. of S. from Milledgeville. Lat. $31^{\circ} 52'$ N. lon. W. C. $6^{\circ} 12'$ W.

Jacksonville, pstv. Duvall cty. E. Flor., on the left bank of St. John's river, 45 ms. NNW. from St. Augustine.

Jacksonville, settlement or town, in Violet tp. Fairfield cty. Ohio, 18 ms. from Lancaster, on the road from that town to Delaware.

Jacksonville, tp. Adams cty. Ohio, 20 ms. E. from West Union. Pop. 1820, uncertain.

Jacobsburg, pst. Belmont cty. Ohio, 21 ms. from Wheeling.

Jacobstown, pstv. Burlington cty. N. J., 16 ms. S. from Trenton.

Jacques Cartier, river, L. C., rises in the in-

termediate space between the river St. Anne and Jaeneu, and flowing SW. falls into the NE. side of St. Lawrence river, in the SE. angle of the Barony of Portneuf.

Jacques Cartier, seigniory, Hampshire cty. L. C., extending from the N. bank of St. Lawrence river, between the seigniory of D'Auteuil, and the Barony of Portneuf, crossing the rivers Jacques Cartier, Savonnais, and St. Anne.

Jaen, town of Spain, in Andalusia. It is seated in a country producing excellent fruits, and very fine silk, at the foot of a mountain, 15 ms. SW. of Bueza. Lon. $3^{\circ} 22'$ W. lat. $37^{\circ} 38'$ N.

Jaen, province of Spain, in the E. part of Andalusia, bounded W. by Cordova, S. by Granada, E. by Murcia, and Granada, and N. by La Mancha. Area 4730 sqms. Pop. about 210,000. Jaen is the capital. Staples, wine, oil, silk, and corn.

Jaen de Bracamoros, province of Colombia in Quito, bounded N. by Loja and Quixos, E. by Mainas, and S. and W. by Peru. Pop. 13,000. See Colombia.

Jaen, city of Colombia, in the province of Jaen, about 300 ms. S. from Quito. Lon. W. C. $1^{\circ} 30'$ W. lat. $5^{\circ} 25'$ S.

Jaffa, town of Palestine, formerly called Joppa, and entirely fallen from its ancient grandeur. It is 50 ms. NW. of Jerusalem. Lon. 35° E. lat. $32^{\circ} 16'$ N.

Jafnapatam, seaport of Ceylon, whence are exported great quantities of tobacco, and some elephants, which are accounted the most docile of any in the world. The Dutch took it from the Portuguese in 1658; and it was taken by the English in 1795. It stands at the N. end of the island, 100 ms. N. of Candy. Lon. $80^{\circ} 10'$ E. lat. $9^{\circ} 45'$ N.

Jaffrey, pst. Cheshire cty. N. H., lying near the boundary line between this state and Mass., about 70 ms. SW. of Portsmouth, and 25 eastward of Connecticut river. Pop. 1820, 1339. Great Monadnock mountain is in this tp.

Jagarnaut, town of Hindoostan, in the province of Orissa. Here is a famous pagoda, one of the first objects of Hindoo veneration, and an excellent seaport. It stands on the bay of Bengal, 48 ms. S. of Cattack. Lon. $86^{\circ} 6'$ E. lat. $19^{\circ} 50'$ N.

Jagerndorf, town and castle of Silesia, capital of a province of the same name; seated on the Oppa, 13 ms. NW. of Trappan. Lon. $17^{\circ} 44'$ E. lat. 50° N.

Jaghire, district of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, subject to the English East India Company. It extends 101 ms. along the coast, from Alemparve on the S., to Lake Pulicat on the N., and is 47 ms. inland in the widest part. Madras is the chief place.

Jago, St. largest and most fertile of the Cape Verd Islands, 10 ms. long and 5 broad. It abounds with high barren mountains; and the air, in the rainy season, is unwholesome to strangers. The animals are beeves, horses, asses, mules, deer, goats, hogs, civet-cats, and monkeys. Here are fowls and birds of almost all sorts; and maize, plantains, bananas, pom-pions, oranges, lemons, tamarinds, pine-apples, cocoa-nuts, guavas, tar, apples and sugar-canes. It has also some cedar-trees, and plenty of cot-

ton. Ribeira Grande is the capital, but the governor resides at Porto Praya.

Jago, St. capital of Chili, and a bishop's see, with a good harbour, and a royal audience. Beside the Cathedral, there are three parish churches, and eight monasteries. The inhabitants, about 40,000, are native Americans and Spaniards. Here are several canals, and a dyke, by means of which they water the gardens and cool the streets. It is seated in a beautiful plain, at the foot of the Andes, on the river Mapocho. Lon. $71^{\circ} 45'$ W. lat. $34^{\circ} 10'$ S.

Jago-de-Cuba, St. formerly capital of the island of Cuba. Lon. W. C. $1^{\circ} 28'$ E. lat. $20^{\circ} 15'$ N.

Jalisco, state of the Republic of Mexico, formerly, the Intendency of Guadalajara; bounded W. by the Pacific Ocean, N. by the states of Sonora y Sinaloa and Durango, NE. by Xacatexas, E. by Guanajuato, and SE. and S. by Mechoacan. Length from N. to S. 320 ms., and breadth E. and W. 250; with an area of 74,280 sqms. Pop. 1825, 944,867. Lying between N. lat. 19° and 24° .

The state of Jalisco, is crossed from SE. to NW., by the Rio de Santiago, a considerable stream, which communicates with lake Chapala, and will, no doubt, in the advance of population, wealth and civilization, become an important channel of inland commerce from Salamanca, and Zelaya, to San Blas.

All the eastern part of this state is the table land, and western declivity of the Cordilleras of Anahuac. The maritime regions, especially those which stretch towards the great bay of Bayona, are covered with forests, and abound in excellent wood for ship building. But in this latter country, the air is excessively heated, and unhealthy. The high interior, and eastern part is temperate and salubrious. The difference in elevation from the Pacific coast to the confines of Guanajuato, and Valladolid exceeds 6000 feet. The Volcano of Colima, rises in an isolated ridge to upwards of 10,000 feet. It is only however, occasionally covered with snow. Colima, is the most western active Volcano known in America. Lon. W. C. 26° W. lat. $18^{\circ} 5'$ N.

The staples of this state are maize, wheat, cotton, cochineal, and the precious metals. In 1802, the value of its agricultural produce amounted to 2,599,000 dollars, and that of its manufactures to 3,302,200 dollars. The state contains 2 cities, 6 large and 322 small villages. The principal mines, are, those of Bolanos, Asientes de Ibars, Hostotipaquiillo, Copala and Guichichilla. See *Guadalajara*.

Jamaica, island of the W. Indies, discovered by Columbus, in 1494. It lies 30 leagues W. of St. Domingo, nearly the same distance S. of Cuba, and is of an oval figure, 170 ms. long and 60 broad, containing 4,080,000 acres. A ridge of hills runs lengthwise from E. to W., whence numerous rivers take their rise on both sides; and though none of them are navigable, even for barges, yet the sugars are carried upon many of them in canoes, from the remote plantations to the seaside; some of them run under ground for a considerable space, particularly the Cobre and Pedra. The year is distinguished into two seasons, the wet and dry; but the rains are not so frequent as

formerly, which is supposed to be owing to the cutting down of the woods. About 9 in the morning it is so intolerably hot, that it would be difficult to live, if the easterly breeze did not arise to cool the air. Sometimes the nights are pretty cool, and there are great dews, which are deemed unwholesome, especially to new comers. The months of July, August and September, are called the hurricane months, because then they are the most frequent; and there is lightning almost every night. The central mountains of Jamaica rise in some of their peaks to 7850 feet above the level of the Ocean. The seasons partake of the variety of elevation. The southern slope of the island spreads into immense plains, generally covered with sugar cane. The whole cultivated surface of the island, amounts to about 1,000,000 of acres. The government of Jamaica is a true British colonial establishment, vested in a governor, appointed and only amenable to the crown; a council composed of 12 members, whose powers emanate from the same source with those of the governor; and a house of assembly composed of 43 members who are elected by, and represent the freeholders.

The general producé of this island is sugar, rum, molasses, ginger, cotton, indigo, pimento, cocoa, coffee, several kinds of woods, and medicinal drugs. It has some tobacco, but not good, and used only by the negroes, who can scarcely live without it; also maize, Guinea corn, and peas of various kinds, with variety of roots. Fruits are in great plenty, such as oranges, lemons, shaddock, citrons, pomegranates, pine-apples, prickley pears, melons, pumpions, guavas and many other sorts. The principal town is Kingston; but St. Jago de la Vega, or Spanish town, is the seat of government.

Progressive pop. of Jamaica.

1746.

Whites,	- - - - -	10,000
Slaves,	- - - - -	112,428
Total,	- - - - -	122,426

1787.

Colonists (whites),	- - - - -	23,000
Free coloured,	- - - - -	4,093
Slaves,	- - - - -	250,000
Total,	- - - - -	277,093

1805.

Whites,	- - - - -	28,000
Free coloured,	- - - - -	9,000
Slaves,	- - - - -	280,000
Total,	- - - - -	317,000

1815.

Whites,	- - - - -	30,000
Free coloured,	- - - - -	15,000
Slaves,	- - - - -	315,000
Total,	- - - - -	360,000

In 1815, this island exported 119,000 hogsheads of sugar, and 53,000 puncheons of rum.

The actual area of Jamaica in sqms., is about 4500, consequently, though the cultivated mar-

gin is more densely inhabited, the aggregate pop. is only about 80 to the sqm.

Jamaica, pst. Windham cty. Ver., 35 ms. SW. from Windsor. Pop. about 1000.

Jamaica, pstv. Queens cty. Long Island, N. Y., 13 ms. E. from New York. Pop. of the tp. about 2500. The village contains an academy, and 3 or 4 places of public worship.

Jamana, capital of a principality in Arabia Felix, seated on the river Astan, 150 ms. W. of Eleatif.

Jamba, city of the Hither India, and the capital of a province of the same name. Lon. $81^{\circ} 55' E.$ lat. $31^{\circ} 21' N.$

Jamboli, territory of Turkey, in Europe lying on the Archipelago.

Jambi, or *Jambia*, seaport and small kingdom on the E. coast of the island of Sumatra. The Dutch have a fort here, and export pepper hence, with the best sort of canes. It is 160 ms. N. of Bencoolen. Lon. $102^{\circ} 35' E.$ lat. $0^{\circ} 59' N.$

James Bay, the southern extension of the sea of Hudson, or Hudson's bay. It abounds with islands of various extent, and reaches as far south as lat. $52^{\circ} N.$, receiving a number of rivers, some of which are of great length and magnitude, the principal are Albany, Moose, Hurricane, and East Maine.

James, island on the coast of S. C. between Stono river, and Charleston harbour.

James City, cty. Virg., between York and James river, and bounded by Warwick SE., James river and Chickahominy river SW., New Kent, NW., and York river and York cty. NE. Length 23 ms., mean width about 8; area 184 sqms. Surface rather waving than lilly. Soil generally sterile. Chief town, Williamsburg. Pop. 1820, 3161. Ctl. lat. $37^{\circ} 15' N.$ lon. W. C. $0^{\circ} 15' E.$

James Island, island of Africa, 30 ms. up the river Gambia, and 3 ms. from its nearest shore. Here the English have a fort and factory. Lon. $16^{\circ} W.$ lat. $13^{\circ} 15' N.$

James river, river of Virg., is formed from two branches, Jackson's river and Cowpasture river, both rising in Bath and Pendleton cties., and uniting in the northern angle of Botetourt cty. It thence flows, by comparative courses, SSE. 35 ms. to Patonsburg, where it turns to ENE. 20 ms., to the foot of the Blue ridge, in Rockbridge cty., and receiving from the N. a large accession of water, by the great Calispature river, turns to SE. and pierces the mountain, at lat. $37^{\circ} 35'$ and lon. W. C. $2^{\circ} 30' W.$ From its passage through the Blue Ridge, this noble stream, with many partial windings, but a general comparative course of a little S. of E. 270 ms., unites with Chesapeake bay, between Old Point Comfort and Lynhaven bay. Its mouth between Hampton and the mouths of Elizabeth and Nansemond rivers, is known by the name of Hampton Roads.

The tide flows up James river to the first falls at Richmond. Ships of the line of the largest class can enter its mouth. Vessels of 40 guns can be navigated to James town, and those of 250 to Warwick, smaller vessels of 125 or 130 tons ascend to Rockets, about one mile below Richmond. A canal cut round the falls or rapids, opens a boat navigation 230 ms. still higher.

The Board of Public Works in Virg., have

given many statements of the utility, and suggested the practicability of a canal connexion between James and Ohio rivers. In order to enable the reader to form his own opinion on this interesting subject, from correct data, the following geographical notice and table are subjoined. It will be perceived from the table, that to connect James and Kenhawa rivers, two routes are proposed; one by Jacksons and Greenbriar rivers; and another by Craig's creek branch of James river, and by Sinking creek branch of Kenhawa.

Mr. Briggs, in a communication to the board of works, through Mr. Peyton, its secretary, has given the general levels of the sources of Craig's creek, that branch of James river which interlocks with Sinking creek branch of Kenhawa, in the great valley SW. of the Blue Ridge. These elements are of the utmost consequence in forming a correct idea of the country over which canals are designed to be drawn, to unite James and Kenhawa rivers. The following short geographical description will serve to inform the reader of the locality of the two creeks so particularly noticed in the annexed table.

Craig's creek is formed by two branches, John's creek, and Craig's creek proper, both rising in Giles cty., in Virg., at N. lat. $37^{\circ} 20'$, and $3^{\circ} 30' W.$ lon. from W. C. Both branches flow NE. into Botetourt cty., in which they unite, and fall into James river, about 15 ms. below the junction of Jackson's and Cowpastures rivers, after a comparative course of 40 ms.

Sinking creek rises between Pond and Walker's mountains, and between John's and Craig's creeks, in Giles cty., flows SW. 25 ms., and falls into Great Kenhawa, at N. lat. $37^{\circ} 17'$, and W. lon. $3^{\circ} 42'$ from W. C.

	Ms.	Perechs.	Above tide, feet.
James river at the mouth of Craig's creek, - - -			925
To the mouth of John's creek, following the bends of the water course, - - -	48	300	270
Highest spring tributary to Craig's creek, - - -	8	266	2398
To the lowest point on the dividing ridge, - - -	0	116	2531
To the nearest stream tributary to sinking creek, - - -	0	98	2509
To the mouth of Sinking creek, - - -	34	51	1583
Following James river up to the mouth of Jackson's river, and thence to the mouth of Bishop's creek, dividing Bath from Botetourt cty., the point of junction between Jackson's river and Dunlap's creek was found to be, - - -			1238
Thence to the lowest point on the dividing ridge, - - -	16	69	2478
To the mouth of Howard's creek into Greenbriar river, near Lewisburg, in Greenbriar cty. - - -	12	00	1640
From the mouth of Sinking creek to that of Greenbriar river, is 55 ms., and from the mouth of Howard's creek to that of Greenbriar river, 50			

ms.	Elevation of mouth of	Ms.	Per.	Ex.
Greenbriar, -	-	-	-	1333
To Bowyer's Ferry, -	-	46	130	930
Kenhawa at the foot of the Great Falls, -	-	20	240	589
Ohio river at the mouth of Kenhawa, -	-	94	000	481

The reader, from a comparison of the relative elevations, of any given route hitherto rendered navigable by canals, can easily determine the probability of effecting such an object, by either of the above routes, through the Appalachian ridges.

Jamestown, pst. Chataque cty. N. Y., on the outlet of Chataque lake. Pop. 1820 uncertain.

James Town, ancient town in James City cty. Virg., planted as early as 1607, and made the seat of colonial government; it is situated on the N. bank of James river, in lat. $37^{\circ} 9' N.$ and lon. $74^{\circ} 10' W.$ at the distance of 8 ms. S. from Williamsburg, and 32 SE. from Richmond. It is now in ruins.

Jamestown, borough of Ireland, in the cty. of Leitrim, seated on the Shannon, 5 ms. S. by E. of Carrick, and 73 NW. of Dublin. Lon. $8^{\circ} 29' W.$ lat. $53^{\circ} 51' N.$

Jamestown, pstv. Guilford cty. N. C., by pstrd. 147 ms. NW. from Raleigh.

Jamestown, pstv. Green cty. Ohio, by pstrd. 58 ms. SW. by W. from Columbus.

Jamestown, pstv. St. Louis cty. Misu., by pstrd. 18 ms. from St. Charles.

Jamestown, tp. Newport cty. R. I., embracing and commensurate with Conanicut island. Beaver tail light house is at the S. end of this island. Pop. 1820, 448.

Jamestown, pstv. Prince Edward cty. Virg.

Jamestown, town of Barbadoes, in the W. side of the island.

Jamerville, pstv. Manlius tp. Onondago cty. N. Y., 4 ms. E. from Onondago Hollow.

Jamsville, pstv. Sumpter district, S. C., 59 ms. eastward from Columbia.

Jasper, pstv. and seat of justice, Marion cty. Tenn., on Sequachee river, 80 ms. SE. from Murfreesboro'. Lat. $35^{\circ} 17' N.$ lon. $W. C. 8^{\circ} 28' W.$

Jamtland, province of Sweden, bordering on Norway, nearly of a circular form, about 70 ms. in length, and 60 in breadth, annexed to the crown of Sweden by the treaty of Roschild, in 1658. It is in general mountainous. The eastern part is a champaign country, watered with several lakes and rivers, which abound with fish. The country produces excellent oats, and abounds in good turnips. It contains alum quarries, sandstone, slate, the lapis ollarius, fine rock crystals, lead ore, two new built copper works, and a place where salt-petre is refined. The inhabitants subsist by agriculture, grazing, hunting, and fishing. They also carry on a considerable trade with the Norwegians.

Janeiro, province of Brasil, bounded by the Atlantic Ocean E., SE., and S., St. Paul's SW., and Minas Geraes NW. Length 380 ms., mean width 100; area 380,000 sqms. The tropical latitude and exposure to the Atlantic Ocean, renders this fine province capable of producing most of the vegetable staples of the highest value. Sugar is its chief production. Janeiro is its capital city.

Janeiro, *Rio De*, city of Brasil, and capital of the province of the same name, stands at the head of a large bay or basin, surrounded by lofty mountains. The opening of the harbour to the Ocean is about one mile wide, and is defended by fort Santa Cruz, built upon an immense mass of granitic rocks. The city rises like the steps or sea's in an amphitheatre, and the houses built of stone along straight and well paved streets, produces a fine effect from the water. It is the mart of an immense and increasing inland trade. Population above 100,000. Lon. $W. C. 35^{\circ} E.$ Lat. $22^{\circ} 56' S.$

Janissary, *Cape of*, ancient Sigeum promontory, the point on the Asiatic side of the mouth of the Hellespont. The village of Giaur-Keni occupies, it is supposed, the site of the ancient Sigeum. Giaur-Keni is sometimes called Yenicher.

Janna, province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N. by Macedonia, on the S. by Livadia, on the W. by Albania, and on the E. by Archipelago. It is the Thessaly of the ancients. Capital, Larissa.

Janna, town of Turkey in Europe, in a province of the same name. It is 62 ms. W. of Larissa. Lon. $21^{\circ} 36' E.$ lon. $39^{\circ} 48' N.$

Janikale, *Janikaleh*, or *Jenikale*, town, seaport, and fortress of Russia, in Taurida, and in the straits of Taman. It commands the passage from the Euxine, or Black Sea, into the Sea of Asoph. Lon. $36^{\circ} 25' E.$ lat. $45^{\circ} 21' N.$

Janowitz, town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaushim, famous for a battle between the Swedes and Imperialists in 1645, when the latter were defeated. It is 48 ms. SE. of Prague. Lon. $15^{\circ} 38' E.$ lat. $49^{\circ} 45' N.$

Jao-tcheou-fou, city of China, in the province of Kiang-si, seated on the river Po, which at a small distance, enters the lake Po-yang.

Japan Islands, of Asia, between 30° and $40^{\circ} N.$ lat. and between 130° and $144^{\circ} E.$ lon.; the largest of which is called Japan, and sometimes Nippon, and gives its name to all the rest, being 600 ms. in length, and from 100 to 150 in breadth. Its capital is Jeddo. The second island in magnitude is called Saeock, or more correctly Sikokf, and separated from the former only by a very narrow channel. It is about 500 ms. in circuit, and its capital is called Bougo. The third in magnitude is called Kiusu, and these are surrounded by a great number of smaller. The whole group averages about 90,000 sqms., and is peopled by at least 30,000,000 of inhabitants. It is the most exclusive and detached of all the civilized nations of the world. Much has been said, and it is probable, little correctly understood, in Europe, respecting the government, religion, internal policy, and manners of this great nation. A secular and hierarchical emperor have been named, presenting a striking resemblance to Europe during the middle ages, and to Mahometan Asia, during the decline of the Califate, and affording a similar intricacy to bewilder and perplex foreigners, and to fill their observations with fable and absurdity.

According to Galownin, the latest European authority, the Japanese are remarkable for order, intelligence, and temperance, and the country for its culture and neat appearance. A prudent jealousy of Europeans has saved Japan

from the fate of Hindoostan, and mortifications of China. The country produces in itself nearly all the luxuries, and all the necessities of human life.

Japan has been, within this century, visited by several Europeans, who have published their observations. The Russians, Kruzenstern and Galownin, and an Englishman, Dr. Ainslie, are the most conspicuous; but it is probable, that neither have added much to what Kaempfer had published long before. Dr. Ainslie, and indeed most European authors who have spoken of the Japanese, represent this people as approaching rather to the European, than to the Asiatic standard of character. Nothing, says the doctor, so much offends a Japanese, as to be compared to a Chinese. The doctor might have found, in the feelings of his own countrymen towards the French, a very remarkable parallel to Japanese national antipathy. Dr. Ainslie also compliments the Japanese on their propensity to foreign intercourse. This is a most precious sample of description of a foreign people, and ought to afford us a standard of value to estimate similar documents. The Japanese, with a most prudent and praiseworthy caution, have persevered in exactly a contrary course of politics to that of encouraging European intercourse. There is, really, every reason to believe, that China and Japan might be opened to the commerce of Europe, with no more restriction than is imposed by European nations amongst themselves, if the Asiatic nations could be assured of the honesty or humanity of Europeans. As long as that insatiable thirst of conquest, and the more absurd and equally insatiable rage of religious proselytism, mark the conduct of Europeans, so long must their introduction into either China or Japan depend on force, and force alone. The example of India is too deeply engraven to be neglected.

Japara, seaport, on the N. coast of the island of Java, with a good harbour. It was the capital of a considerable kingdom, till the Dutch made themselves masters of it; and now they have a colony here, and a considerable trade. It is 253 ms. E. by S. of Batavia. Lon. $110^{\circ} 43'$ E. lat. $6^{\circ} 20'$ S.

Jaquemel, town of St. Domingo, on a bay of its name, on the S. coast, 32 ms. SSW. of Port au Prince. See *Jacquemel*.

Jaques, river of the U. S., falls into Missouri from the N. about lat. 43 N.

Jargeau, town of France, in the department of Loiret, near the Loire, 10 ms. ESE. of Orleans.

Jaraberg, town of Norway, capital of a district abounding in mines, in the diocese of Aggerhuys, 5 ms. N. of Tonsberg.

Jarnac, town of France, in the department of Charente, on the Charente, 20 ms. W. of Angoulesme.

Jaromitz, town of Bohemia, seated on the Elbe, 9 ms. N. of Koniggratz.

Jaron, town of Persia, in Farsistan, celebrated for abundance of palm-trees, and their excellent fruit. It is 95 ms. S. by E. of Shiras. Lon. $53^{\circ} 10'$ E. lat. $28^{\circ} 15'$ N.

Jaroslaw, town of Poland, in Red Russia, with a strong citadel. It is included in the kingdom of Galicia, and seated on the Seine, 55 ms. W. of Lemberg. Lon. $22^{\circ} 43'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 4'$ N.

Jaroslaw, government of Russia, formerly a province of the government of Moscow. It is 160 ms. in length, and from 30 to 110 in breadth. The capital is of the same name, and a large commercial place, with numerous manufactures; seated on the Volga, 145 ms. NNE. of Moscow. Lon. $39^{\circ} 50'$ E. lat. $57^{\circ} 35'$ N.

Jaenitz, town of Hither Pomerania, seated on the Oder, 8 ms. N. of Stettin.

Jasper, city. Geo., bounded by Jones S., Henry and Newton W., Walton N., Morgan NE., and Putnam E. Length 25, mean width 18, and area 450. This city lies along the E. side of the Oakmulgee river, and was justly named in honour of sergeant Jasper, who replaced the U. S. flag on the parapet of fort Moultrie at Charleston, when shot off by a British cannon, in the attack made by Sir Peter Parker. Pop. 1820, 13,614. Lat. $33^{\circ} 22'$ N. lon. W. C. $7^{\circ} W$.

Jaque, town of Persia, in the province of Meccan, which gives name to a cape in the gulf of Ormus. Lon. $57^{\circ} 4'$ E. lat. $25^{\circ} 40'$ N.

Jassy, city of European Turkey, capital of Moldavia, on the Pruth, 170 ms. NNE. of Bucharest. Lon. $27^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $47^{\circ} 8'$ N.

Java, island of the E. Indies, lying to the S. of Borneo, and separated at its W. end from Sumatra, by the strait of Sunda. It is sometimes called Great Java, to distinguish it from Bali, by some named Little Java; and is 420 ms. in length, and of various breadth, extending from 105° to 118° E. lon., and 6° to 8° S. lat. After sundry revolutions, Batavia, and parts adjacent in Java, have returned to the possession of the king of the Netherlands. The land is low, and in some places marshy, near the shore, which renders the air unhealthful; but it rises in a gradual slope toward the interior of the country, admitting in its ascent every variety of situation and verdure. The N. coast has a great many commodious creeks, bays, harbours, and towns, with many little islands near the shore. This island has very high mountains, particularly the Pepper mountain on the S. side; it has likewise impassable forests and wildernesses, but to the N., between Batavia and Bantam, is a very populous country, full of rice fields, and plenty of salt and pepper, beside most sorts of fruits proper to the climate. The serene season is from May till November; and then the rains begin, which lay the low grounds under water, kill the insects, and continue till May. In March they begin to sow, and in July the sugar and rice begin to ripen; but September and October are the best months for all sorts of fruits. Java has always been considered in a high degree unhealthy, but this observation applies correctly only to the sea coasts. The interior is in many places, high, airy, temperate, and healthful. The fruits, grains, and other vegetables of nearly all climates, are found on this island, but their culture depends upon suitable elevation.

Java-head, W. end of Java, towards the straits of Sunda.

Java Sea, lies between Java and Borneo.

Jay, pst. Oxford city. Maine, 20 ms. NE. from Paris. Pop. 1820, 1614.

Jay, tp. Orleans city. Ver., about 50 ms. N. from Montpellier.

Jay, pstv. Essex cty. N. Y., on Saranac river, 40 ms. SW. from Plattsburg.

Jayme, San, town of Colombia Varinas, on the Aspuri river, 200 ms. SW. from Caraccas. Lon. W. C. 9° E. lat. 7° 50' N.

Jay Point, village, Oxford cty. Maine.

Jean, St. town of France, now in the department of Moselle, formerly in the province of Lorraine. It is seated on the Sare, 12 ms. W. of Deux-Ponts. Lon. 7° 12' E. lat. 49° 16' N.

Jean-d'Angely, town of France, now in the department of Lower Charente, lately in the province Saintonge. It is famous for its brandy, and is seated on the Boutonne, 15 ms. NE. of Saintes, and 32 SE. of Rochelle. Lon. 0° 20' W. lat. 45° 59' N.

Jean-de-Laune, St. town of France, now in the department of Cote d'Or, lately in the province of Burgundy. It is seated on the Saone, 15 ms. SE. of Dijon, and 155 SE. of Paris. Lon. 5° 19' E. lat. 47° 8' N.

Jean-de-Luz, St. town of France, now in the department of the Lower Pyrenees, lately in the province of Basques. It is the last next Spain, with a harbour, and owes its opulence to the cod and whale fishery. It is seated on a small river, near the bay of Biscay, 10 ms. NE. of Fontarabia, and 12 SW. of Bayonne. Lon. 40° E. lat. 43° 23' N.

Jean-de-Maurienne, town of Italy, in Savoy, capital of a county of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is seated in a valley, on the river Arc, 15 ms. S. by W. of Montier, and 25 NE. of Grenoble. Lon. 20° E. lat. 45° 17' N.

Jean-Pied-de-Port, St. town of France, now in the department of the Lower Pyrenees, late province of Lower Navarre. It is seated on the river Nive, at the entrance of those passages, or defiles, in the Pyrenees, which in this country are called Ports, and defended by a citadel upon an eminence. It is 20 ms. SE. of Bayonne, and 30 NE. of Pampeluna. Lon. 1° 33' E. lat. 43° 12' N.

Jean Rabel, town of St. Domingo, on the sea coast, 12 ms. NE. from St. Nicholas le Mole. Lon. W. C. 3° 53' E. lat. 19° 55' N.

Jebbel Aurais. See *Jibbel Aurais*.

Jed, river of Sstd. in Roxburghshire, which joins the Teviot, a little below Jedburgh.

Jedburgh, borough of Sstd. in Roxburghshire, on the Jed, near its confluence with the Teviot. It is 36 ms. SE. of Edinburgh. Jedburgh is the principal town of Roxburghshire, and is stated under the head of Jedburgh, in Brewster's Encyclopedia, to be the oldest parish in Scotland, and the seat of a monastery, built by David I. in 1138. It is still a very flourishing place, in part, no doubt, owing to its favourable position near the great route from London to Edinburgh. It is the seat of very valuable and extensive manufactures. Pop. 5000. Lon. 2° 25' W. lat. 55° 33' N.

Jeddo, capital of all Japan, a city situated on the NE. coast of the island of Nippon. Pop. 1,000,000. Lon. 140° E. lat. 36° 30' N.

Jefferson, pst. Lincoln cty. Maine. Pop. 1820, 1577.

Jefferson, pst. Coos cty. N. H. Pop. in 1820, 252.

Jefferson, cty. N. Y., bounded by Lake Ontario W., St. Lawrence river NW., St. Law-

rence cty. NE. Lewis cty. SE., and Oswego S. Length 47 ms., mean width 25; area about 1170 sqms. Surface broken in the interior, but level towards Lake Ontario and St. Lawrence river. The substratum generally a shell limestone, which in many places, particularly near Black river, and around Sacket's Harbour, approaches near the surface. Soil much diversified, but generally well calculated for the production of grain and pasturage. Chief town, Sacket's Harbour. Pop. 1820, 32,952. Ctl. lat. 44° 30' N. lon. W. C. 2° E.

Jefferson, pst. Schoharie cty. N. Y., on the most elevated ground between the Susquehanna and Mohawk rivers, 50 ms. SW. from Albany. Pop. 1820, 1573.

Jefferson, tp. Morris cty. N. J. Pop. in 1820, 1231.

Jefferson, cty. Penn., bounded by Armstrong and Venango W., Warren N., McKean NE., Clearfield SE., and Indiana S.; length 46 ms., mean width 26; and area 1200 sqms. This cty. is watered by Sandy Leek creek; Tobys creek, and other branches of Alleghany river; the surface is hilly and broken, and soil generally rocky, or much broken. Some highly fertile soil skirts the streams, but is mostly of a middling quality. Pop. 1820, 561. Ctl. lat. 41° 15' N. lon. W. C. 2° W.

Jefferson, pst. Greene cty. Penn., on Monongahela river, above and along Ten Mile creek, 22 ms. SE. from Washington. Pop. 1820, 1158.

Jefferson, cty. Virg., bounded by the Potomac river NE., by the Blue Ridge or Loudon cty. SE., Frederick SW., and Berkley W. and NW.; length 20 ms., mean width 15; area 300 sqms. This cty. limited on the NW. by the Opequan river; on the NE. by the Potomac; and traversed towards the Blue Ridge by the Shenandoah, and lying in the Great Limestone valley, is one of the most productive grain and fruit cties. of Virg. Its surface is pleasantly variegated by hill and dale, and well watered. Pop. 1820, 13,087. Lat. 39° 28' N. lon. 1° 5' W.

Jefferson, pstv. Powhatan cty. Virg., 32 ms. westerly from Richmond.

Jefferson, pstv. Ashe cty. N. C., by pstvd. 238 ms. a little S. of W. from Raleigh, and 30 ms. SE. from Abingdon in Virg.

Jefferson, cty. Geo., bounded by Emanuel S., Washington W., Warren NW., Columbia N., Richmond NE., and Burke E.; length 33 ms., mean width 20; area 660 sqms. It is traversed by the main stream, and drained by several branches of Ogechee river. Surface undulating, and soil sandy. Chief town Louisville. Pop. 1820, 7058. Ctl. lat. 33° 5' N. lon. W. C. 5° 42' W.

Jefferson, pstv. Camden cty. Geo., on the right bank of the Great St. Illa, 50 ms. SW. from Darien, and 25 NW. from St. Marys.

Jefferson, pstv. and seat of justice, Jackson cty. Geo., on one of the head branches of Oconee river; 80 ms. N. from Milledgeville, and 20 NW. from Athens. Lat. 34° 8' N. lon. W. C. 6° 52' W.

Jefferson, cty. Al., bounded S. by Tuscaloosa, SW. by Pickens, NW. by Marion, N. by Blount, NE. by St. Clair, and SE. by Shelby; length 46 ms., mean width 30; area 1380

sqms. It is traversed by the main stream of the Tuscaloosa. Chief town Elyton. This city is not embraced by the census of 1820. Ctl. lat. $33^{\circ} 38'$ N. lon. W. C. $10^{\circ} 22'$ W.

Jefferson, eastern county, Ohio, bounded N. by Columbiana city., E. by the Ohio river, S. by Belmont, and W. by Harrison. It is 27 ms. long from N. to S., and 20 broad from the Ohio river westwardly, and contains about 500 sqms. The principal waters are Yellow creek, Cross creek, and Short creek, beside Ohio river. The soil is generally very fertile, and the climate healthy. Chief town Steubenville. Pop. 1820, 18,531. Ctl. lat. $40^{\circ} 25'$ N. lon. W. C. $5^{\circ} 48'$ W.

Jefferson, pst. and seat of justice Ashtabula city. Ohio. It contains a brick court house of 40 by 50 feet area, and a school house. It is situated on Mill's creek, about 10 ms. from the shore of Lake Erie, 35 ms. N. from Warren. The village is at lat. $41^{\circ} 45'$ N. Pop. of the tp. 1820, 150.

Jefferson, tp. Guernsey city. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 349.

Jefferson, tp. in the northern border of Muskingum city. Ohio, on the right side of Muskingum river. Pop. 1820, 829.

Jefferson, eastern tp. Franklin city. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 559.

Jefferson, SE. tp. Ross city. Ohio, on Sciota river. Pop. 1820, 1417.

Jefferson, or *Jefferson* on *Pickaway Plains*, pst. Pickaway city. Ohio, in Pickaway Plains on Sciota river, 28 ms. below Columbus, 3 below Circleville, and 16 above Chillicothe.

Jefferson, eastern tp. Madison city. Ohio, on Little Darby creek. Pop. 1820, 345.

Jefferson, tp. Logan city. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 1169.

Jefferson, NW. tp. Fayette city. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 892.

Jefferson, northern tp. Sciota city. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 469.

Jefferson, tp. Adams city. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 916.

Jefferson, NW. tp. Preble city. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 876.

Jefferson, one of the central tps. Montgomery city. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 1339.

Jefferson, city. Ind., bounded by Ohio river SE., Clarke SW., Scott W., Jennings NW., Ripley N., and Switzerland NE.; length 25 ms., mean width 15; area about 360 sqms. Surface hilly, and soil fertile. Chief town Madison. Pop. 1820, 8038. Ctl. lat. $38^{\circ} 43'$ N. lon. W. C. $8^{\circ} 28'$ W.

Jefferson, city. Ill., bounded by Franklin S., Randolph SW., Washington W., Bond NW., Crawford N., Wayne E., and White SE.; length 35 ms., breadth 34; and area 970 sqms. Surface rather level. Pop. 1820, 691. Ctl. lat. $38^{\circ} 22'$ N. lon. W. C. $11^{\circ} 50'$ W.

Jefferson, city. Misu., bounded by the Mississippi river E., St. Genevieve and Washington cities, S., Franklin W. and NW., and Merrimac river or St. Louis city. N.; length 30 ms., width 25; area about 650 sqms. Surface considerably broken, and soil, except partially, rather sterile. Chief town Herculaneum. Pop. 1820, 1835. Ctl. lat. $38^{\circ} 20'$ N. lon. W. C. $13^{\circ} 10'$ W.

Jefferson River, NW. branch of Missouri, joins Madison river at lat. 45° N. lon. W. C.

$30^{\circ} 45'$ W., and forms the Missouri. A short distance below their junction, Gallatins river enters the united stream from the SE.

Jefferson, town, Pike city. Misu. on the left bank of Missouri river, about 20 ms. above the mouth of the Osage river.

Jefferson, pstv. Rutherford city. Ten.

Jefferson, city. Kent., bounded by Ohio river W. and NW., Henry NE., Shelby E., and Bullitt S., length 28 ms., mean width 18½; and area about 520 sqms. This city is remarkable from lying opposite to the Ohio rapids. The surface is waving, though not hilly. Soil highly productive. Chief town Louisville. Pop. 1820, 20,768. Ctl. lat. $38^{\circ} 30'$ N. lon. W. C. $8^{\circ} 20'$ W.

Jefferson, city. of E. Ten., bounded by Sevier SW., Holston river NW., Grainger city. N., Hawkins NE., Greene E., and Cocke SE. Length 30, mean width 12 ms.; area 360 sqms. This city is traversed by Nolachucky, and bounded by Holston river, and contains much good soil. Chief town, Dandridge. Pop. in 1820, 8953. Ctl. $36^{\circ} 5'$ N. lon. W. C. $6^{\circ} 35'$ W.

Jefferson, city. of Missi., on the Mississippi river, bounded by that stream NW., by Claiborne N., uncertain on the E., by Franklin S., and Adams SW.; length 50, breadth 18 ms.; area 540 sqms. Besides the Mississippi river, this city is watered principally by Fairchilds and Coles creeks, in the centre, and by the sources of Homochitto river, and Bayou Pierre, towards its eastern extremity. It is bounded along the Mississippi by a selvedge of low and perfectly level land. This flat is followed at a distance of from 1 to 4 or 5 ms. by what is known as the Mississippi bluffs. With the bluffs commences a surface generally moderately hilly, and covered by a very dense forest, which continues to the utmost eastern limits of the city. The soil of the Mississippi below the bluffs a deep and highly fertile loam, but mostly subject to annual inundation. The soil of the bluffs, and generally on the waters of Coles and Fairchilds creeks, is highly productive, but gradually deteriorates towards the branches of Homochitto and Bayou Pierre, and terminates in open pine woods, with a sterile soil. Staple, cotton. Chief town, Greenville. Pop. 1820, 6822. Ctl. lat. $31^{\circ} 45'$ N. lon. W. C. 14° W.

Jefferson City, pstv. Cole city. Misu., on the right bank of Missouri river, 15 ms. above the mouth of Osage river. Lat. $38^{\circ} 33'$ N. lon. W. C. $14^{\circ} 40'$ W.

Jefferson, pstv. Culpepper city. Virg., on the S. side of Hedgemans river, 50 ms. SW. by W. from Washington.

Jefferson, Ashe city. N. C. See *Jefferson*, Ashe city. N. C.

Jefferson, pst. Jefferson city. Kent., on a branch of Salt river, 15 ms. SE. by E. from Louisville.

Jeffersonville, pst. Clarke city. Ind., at the heads of the rapids, and nearly opposite Louisville, Kent. As at Louisville, pilots reside, who skilfully convey boats through the rapids. When necessary, carts or wagons can be also procured to transport goods by land. A good road extends from Jeffersonville to New Albany. Pop. 600.

Jeffrie's Store, psto. Nottaway cty. Virg., by pstrd. 73 ms. SW. from Richmond.

Jehud, or *Joad*, mountainous district in the NW. part of Hindoostan Proper, extending from Attock, eastward to Bember. It is inhabited by mountaineers, called Gickers, Gehkers, or Kakares.

Jekul Armak, ancient *Iris*, river of Asia Minor, falling into the Black Sea at Samsoun.

Jekyl, small island of Geo., S. of the island of St. Simons.

Jemappe, psto. Caroline cty. Virg., 70 ms. SSW. from W. C. and 77 NNE. from Richmond.

Jemterland, province of Sweden, bounded on the N. by Angermania, on the E. by Medelpadia, on the S. by Helsingia, and on the W. by Norway. It is full of mountains.

Jena, strong town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a university. It is seated on the Sala, 10 ms. SE. of Weimar, and 25 SE. of Erfurt. Lon. 12° 4' E. lat. 51° 2' N.

Jenda, great lake of Russia, in Finland. It discharges its waters into the Gulf of Finland.

Jenikaleh. See *Janicale*.

Jenitza, ancient *Pella*, town of European Turkey, in Macedonia. It is often written and pronounced *Jenidsehe Vardar*. It stands on a lake 12 ms. from the head of the Gulf of Salonica, about 24 ms. WNW. from the city of Salonica. Lon. 22° 30' E. lat. 40° 48' N.

Jenitz, town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt Dessau, situated on the Muldau, 2 ms. NE. of Dessau.

Jenkinton, pst. Montgomery cty. Penn., 10 ms. N. of Philadelphia, on the pstrd. to Bethlehem.

Jenner, tp. of Somerset cty. Penn., on the Quemahoning creek, on the road from Bedford to Greensburg. Pop. in 1820, 1129.

Jennerville, pstv. of Somerset cty. Penn., on the road from Bedford to Greensburg, 8 ms. W. from Stoystown.

Jennersville, pstv. Chester cty. Penn.

Jennings, cty. of Ind., bounded by Jefferson NE., Scott and Jackson SW., Delaware NW., and Ripley E. Length 24, breadth 18 ms.; area 300 sqms. Surface undulating. Soil productive. Chief town, Mount Vernon. Pop. in 1820, 2000. Lat. 39° N. lon. W. C. 8° 30' W.

Jenning's Ordinary, psto. Nottaway cty. Virg., 69 ms. SW. from Richmond.

Jeno, town of Upper Hungary, 20 ms. S. of Great Waradin, and 48 NE. of Segedin. Lon. 21° 5' E. lat. 46° 40' N.

Jeremie, town and cape on the N. side of the southern peninsula of the island of St. Domingo. The town is situate on an eminence, in a fertile soil, particularly excellent for the culture of coffee, 5 ms. W. of St. Domingo. Lon. W. C. 3° 5' E. lat. 18° 42' N.

Jericho, town of Syria, in Palestine, once a famous city. It is now called Herubi by the Arabs, and contains only a few wretched huts, where some beggarly Arabs reside. It is 5 ms. W. of the river Jordan, and 20 E. by N. of Jerusalem.

Jericho, town of Lower Saxony, in the dutchy of Magdeburg, situate on the Elbe, 32 ms. NNE. of Magdeburg.

Jericho, pst. Chittenden cty. Ver., on Onion river, 12 ms. S. from Burlington.

Jericho, pst. Oyster Bay tp., Queens cty. N. Y., 30 ms. E. from the city of N. Y.

Jericho. See *Bainbridge*, *Chenango* cty. N. Y.

Jermah, town of the kingdom of Fezzan, distinguished by the numerous herds of sheep and goats that feed around it, and by many majestic ruins, that exhibit to the inhabitants of its clay-built cottages vestiges of greatness to which they are perfectly indifferent. It is 60 ms. SE. of Mourzook.

Jeromestoron, trifling Indian settlement so called in Wayne cty. Ohio, adjoining its western limit; on the road from Wooster to Mansfield.

Jeromesville, pstv., on Jerome's creek, 1 mile from the above described settlement, and 15 W. from Wooster.

Jersey, island in the English Channel, 18 ms. from the coast of Normandy, in France, and 84 S. of Portland, in Dorsetshire. It is subject to the English; but is still governed by the ancient Norman laws. It is 30 ms. in circumference, and difficult of access, on account of the rocks, sands, and forts erected for its defence. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 20,000, of whom 3000 bear arms.

Jersey, pstv. Steuben cty. N. Y., by pstrd. 240 ms. SW. by W. from Albany.

Jersey-City, or *Paulus Hook*, pstv. Bergen cty. N. J., on Hudson river, opposite N. Y.

Jersey, *New*, one of the U. S. of America. See *New Jersey*.

Jersey-Shore, pstv. Lycoming cty. Penn., 12 ms. above Williamsport, on the W. branch of Susquehannah river.

Jersey-town, pstv. Columbia cty., Penn., on Susquehannah river, above Sunbury.

Jersey, tp. in the western borders of Licking cty. Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 256.

Jerusalem, ancient and famous town of Asia, formerly capital of Judea, after David had conquered the Jebusites. It was taken by Nebuchadnezzar in the reign of Zedekiah, and the Jews were led captives to Babylon. It was afterward taken by the Romans, and ruined, together with the Temple, 70 years after the birth of Christ, after sustaining one of the most remarkable sieges in history. The emperor Adrian built a new city near its ruins. It was taken by the Persians in 614, and by the Saracens in 636. In 1099, it was retaken by the Crusaders, who founded a new kingdom which lasted 88 years, under nine kings. Saladin, king of Egypt and Syria, got possession of it in 1187. The Turks, who drove away the Saracens in 1217, have kept possession of it ever since, and call it *Heleoda*, that is, the Holy City. It is now inhabited by Turks, Arabs, Jews, and Christians. It stands on a high rock, with steep ascents on every side except to the N. It is almost surrounded with valleys encompassed with mountains, so that it seems to stand in the middle of an amphitheatre. It is about 3 ms. in circumference, and includes Mount Calvary, which was formerly without the walls. On this hill is erected a large structure, with a round nave, which has no light but what comes through the top, like the pantheon at Rome. This is called the church of the holy sepulchre: at the entrance, on the right hand, is the place where the body of our Saviour was laid. The

table on which he was said to have been laid at first, is two feet and a half high from the pavement, and is now covered with white marble, because its visitors were for all carrying away a small bit. The chapel is cut out of the rock, and lamps are kept constantly burning in it. The whole is covered with white marble, both within and without; and on the outside there are 10 fine columns of the same. It is covered with a platform, the middle of which is exactly above the three holes, and forms a small dome, six feet in height, covered with lead, and supported by 12 columns of porphyry, placed by pairs on the platform, and forming six arches, which have three lamps under each. Before the gate of the sepulchre is a silver lamp, so large, that two men cannot fathom it. On Good Friday, all the parts of our Saviour's passion are solemnized in this church. The Christian pilgrims flock here from various parts, and the inhabitants accommodate them with lodging and provisions, which is their chief business; and a bashaw, with a guard of janissaries always resides here to protect them from the insults of the Arabs. Jerusalem was taken by the French under Bonaparte, in Feb. 1799. It is 112 ms. SW. from Damascus, and 45 from the Mediterranean sea. Lon. $35^{\circ} 26'$ E. lat. $31^{\circ} 50'$ N.

Jerusalem, pstv. Ontario cty. N. Y., on the W. side of Seneca lake, and 38 ms. NE. of Bath. This was the seat of Jemima Wilkinson, the foundress of a religious sect. Pop. 1820, 1610.

Jerusalem, pstv. on Long Island, N. Y., in Queen's cty. 30 ms. ESE. from N. Y.

Jerusalem, pstv. Southampton cty. Virg., on the N. side of the river Nottaway, 63 ms. SW. of Norfolk.

Jesi, town of Italy, in Ancona, on a mountain, near the river Jesi, 17 ms. SW. of Ancona, and 112 NE. of Rome. Lon. $13^{\circ} 16'$ E. lat. $43^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Jeso, group of islands on the E. coast of Asia lying between those of Japan and the Kuriles. The southernmost, called Matmai, lies N. of Naiphon. It is governed, by a tributary prince, dependent on the empire of Japan, and fortified on the side toward the continent. It is full of woods; and the inhabitants, who live by fishing and hunting, are strong, robust, savage, and slovenly when compared to the Japanese. The two islands to the NE. of Matmai, Kunachir and Zellany, and likewise the three still further to the NE., called the three Sisters, are perfectly independent. The Japanese give the name of Jeso to the whole chain of islands between Japan and Ramschatka. See *Kuriles*.

Jessamine, cty. Kent., bounded SE., S., and SW. by Kentucky river, NW. by Woodford, and NE. by Fayette; length 14 ms., breadth 12; area 170 sqms. The surface of this cty. may be considered level, and soil generally first rate quality. Nicholasville, its chief town, stands nearly in the centre, about 85 ms. almost due S. from Cincinnati. Pop. 1820, 9297. Ctl. lat. $37^{\circ} 50'$ N. lon. W. C. $7^{\circ} 18'$ W.

Jesselmere, town of Asia, in Hindoostan, in the dominions of the Great Mogul. Lon. $72^{\circ} 40'$ E. lat. $26^{\circ} 40'$ N.

Jessup, village in the eastern part of Huron cty. Ohio.

Jever, town of Germany, Westphalia, and capital of Jeverland, with a citadel. It is 17

ms. NE. of Aurick, and 30 NE. of Embden. Lon. $7^{\circ} 41'$ E. lat. $53^{\circ} 33'$ N.

Jeverlund, territory of Germany, in Westphalia, belonging to the house of Anhalt-Zerbst.

Jewitt's City, pstv. Conn., New London cty. 6 ms. NE. from Norwich.

Jezdkast. See *Yezdigast*.

Jibbel Aures, mountainous, well watered and fertile district of Africa, in the province of Constantia, Regency of Algiers. Jibbel Auras, becomes very interesting as containing a remnant descended from the Vandals. In Arrow-smith's map of Africa, the Gebel Auras, are laid down at N. lat. 35° E. lon. $6^{\circ} 30'$ E. about 200 ms. SE. from Algiers. This is the *Aurasi-us Mons* of *Nunidia*, and the quarter where Geleiner king of the Vandals fled after his defeat by Belisarius.

"Mr. Bruce describes a very savage and independent tribe called Nardie (perhaps the same whom Abbe Poiret terms Nades, and of whom he gives a similar description,) residing near Jebbel Aurez, and dwelling in huts of mud and straw. They occupy a very rugged and inaccessible tract of country; and the great hazard of attacking them was expressed by one of their Marabouts by the strong figure of, "eating fire." They have a fair complexion, red hair, and blue eyes. They have the figure of a Greek cross, marked with antimony on their foreheads; and affirm that their ancestors were Christians. They seemed to rejoice more in that relation, than in any connexion with the Moors, and Mr. Bruce conceived them to be a remnant of the Vandals." *Brewster's Encyclopædia*, Art. *Barbary*.

Jibbel Iskel, ancient mount Cerna, a mountain of Tunis, about 15 ms. SW. from Bizerta.

Jidda, *Judda*, or *Diadda*, seaport of Arabia Felix, on the Red Sea, in the shérifate of Mecca. A very considerable trade is carried on here, this city being a mart between Egypt and India. The ships from Suez seldom proceed further than this port, and those from India are not suffered to advance to Suez. The English are particularly favoured in the trade of this place, as they pay only eight per cent. dues of custom, while all others, even the subjects of the sultan, pay ten; and they are suffered to discharge this in goods, while all others must produce money. Jidda has no fresh water, and is situated in a barren sandy district, 34 ms. SW. of Mecca, of which it is the port. Lon. $39^{\circ} 22'$ E. lat. $21^{\circ} 29'$ N.

Jigitonhonha, river of Brasil, in Mianas Geraes. It is celebrated for the diamonds found in its bed.

Jihon, or *Gihon*, ancient Oxus, river of Asia, rising in the same mountains with the Indus and Sihon, or Jaxartes. Its SE. scurces interlock also with those of the Hindmend, ancient Etymander, flowing into the sea of Durrah. The course of the Jihon is generally to the NW.; comparative course about 900 ms. This noble stream had formerly a communication with the Caspian, which is now impeded by sand. Before the destructive influence of the Tartars, the country on the Jihon was flourishing and well cultivated. The regions it drains, are amongst the finest of central Asia.

Joachim, village, Jefferson cty. Misu.

Joachimsthal, town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, noted for its mines and a manufacture of lace, 15 ms. N. by E. of Elbogen.

Joachimsthal, town of Brandenburg, in the Ucker mark, 31 ms. NNE. of Berlin.

Joanna. See *Hinzuan*.

Joannez, one of the islands in the mouth or Delta of the Amazon, it is about 150 ms. long, and 100 ms. broad, and is extremely fertile.

Joannina. See *Ioannina*.

Joanpour, city of Hindoostan Proper, capital of a circar of the same name, in Benares. It is seated on the Goomty; and not far from the confluence of that river with the Ganges; the fort of Jionpour is a building of considerable extent, on a high bank commanding the bridge over the Goomty. It is now chiefly in ruins, although, formerly, it commanded the country, from the Ganges to Lucknow. The stone bridge over the Goomty consists of 16 pointed arches; and on the top of it are many little shops on both sides. It was built in 1567, upon such sound principles, as to have withstood, for such a length of time, the force of the stream, which, in the time of the rains, is very great. The inundations have been known to rise frequently over the bridge, insomuch that in 1774, a brigade of the British army passed over it in boats. Joanpour is 49 ms. NW. of Benares. Lon. $84^{\circ} 7'$ E. lat. $25^{\circ} 45'$ N.

Jobstown, pstv. Burlington cty. N. J., 17 ms. from Trenton.

Jocatra, kingdom of the island of Java, containing the city of Batavia.

Jackgrim, town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, situate on an eminence near the Rhine, 9 ms. SE. of Landau.

Johangeorgenstadt, town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, celebrated for its mines and a considerable manufacture of lace, 18 ms. SSE. of Zwickau.

Johannesburg, town of East Prussia, with a citadel, seated on the Pych, near the lake Spirding, 95 ms. SE. of Koningsberg. Lon. $22^{\circ} 39'$ E. lat. $53^{\circ} 16'$ N.

Johnquera, very ancient town of Spain in Catalonia, seated at the foot of the Pyrenees, 20 ms. S. of Perpignan.

Johnsburg, pstv. Warren cty. N. Y., on a branch of Hudson's river, about 40 ms. NW. from Glenn's Falls, and by pstrd. 81 ms. NNW. from Albany.

John, tp. Franklin cty. Misu.

John's Island, one of those islands on the coast of S. C., formed by the inlets or diverging currents of the rivers. John's island is formed by Stono river, and north Edisto inlet. The western part is called Wadmalaui. Staple, cotton.

Johnson, pst. Franklin cty. Ver., on Lamoil river, 30 ms. NE. from Burlington.

Johnson, cty. N. C., bounded by Sampson S., Cumberland SW., Wake NW., Nash NE., and Wayne E. and SE.; length 32, mean width 20 ms.; area 640 sqms. Surface undulating. It is intersected by Neuse river from NW. to SE. Chief town, Smithfield. Pop. 1820, 9607. For Ctl. lat. see *Smithfield*, Johnson cty. N. C.

Johnson, cty. Ill., bounded by Ohio river S., by Alexander and Union W., Franklin N., and Pope E.; length 30, breadth 18 ms.; area 486

sqms. Surface hilly towards Ohio river, but becoming more level in the interior. Soil fertile. Chief town, Wilkinsonville. Pop., 1820, 843. Ctl. lat. $37^{\circ} 30'$ N. lon. W. C. $11^{\circ} 48'$ W.

Johnsonburg, pstv. Warren cty. N. J., 30 ms. NE. from Easton, in Penn., and 74 N. from Trenton.

Johnson's Creek, pstv. Niagara cty. N. Y.

Johnson's Mills, pstv. Dallas cty. Al., 9 ms. from Cahaba.

Johnson's Springs, pstv. Goochland cty. Virg., 25 ms. NW. by W. from Richmond.

Johnston, tp. Providence cty. R. I., 5 ms. N. from Providence. Pop. 1820, 1542.

Johnston, tp. Trumbull cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 327.

Johnston, Fort, N. C., on the right bank of Cape Fear river, at its mouth.

Johnston's Straits, between the continent of N. America and the island of Quadra, and Vancouver, it unites Queen Charlotte's Sound to the Gulf of Guinea. Lon. W. C. 46° W. lat. $50^{\circ} 35'$ N.

Johnstown, in the tp. of Edwardsburgh, U. C., is situated upon the river St. Lawrence, above the uppermost rapids in ascending to lake Ontario, and is a mile square. From this town vessels may be navigated with safety to Queens-town, and to the ports of lake Ontario. It is nearly opposite Ogdensburg in N. Y.

Johnstown, pst. and seat of justice, Montgomery cty. N. Y. The village is situated about 4 ms. N. from the Mohawk, on the outer road from Schenectady to Herkimer, 25 ms. NW. by W. from the former. Lat. 45° N. lon. W. C. $2^{\circ} 19'$ E.

Johnstown, pstv. in the SW. angle of Cambria cty. Penn., 40 ms. NW. from Bedford, and 60 E. from Pittsburg.

Johnstown, small town in the northwestern quarter of Licking cty. Ohio, on the Middle or Raccoon fork of Licking creek, and 17 ms. NW. from Newark, on the road leading to Delaware.

Johnstown Mills, pstv. Cambria cty. Penn., on the left bank of Little Conemaugh, above the mouth of Stony creek, and 18 ms. N. from Stoystown.

Johore, town of Malacca, in Asia. Lon. $93^{\circ} 55'$ E. lat. $1^{\circ} 15'$ N.

Joigny, town of France, now in the department of Yonne, and lately in the province of Burgundy. Its red wines, though not of the first quality, have a great demand. It is handsomely seated on the Yonne, 17 ms. SSE. of Sens. Lon. $3^{\circ} 36'$ E. lat. 48° N.

Joinville, ancient and considerable town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, and lately in the province of Champagne. It is seated on the Marne, 24 ms. SW. of Bar-le-duc, and 125 SE. of Paris. Lon. $5^{\circ} 20'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 20'$ N.

Joliet, seigniory, Dorchester cty. L. C., on the Chaudiere, and Echemin rivers, about 24 ms. S. from Quebec.

Jonasville, village, Alleghany cty. Md.

Jones, cty. N. C. on Trent river, bounded by Carteret SE., by Onslow and Duplin SW., Lenoir NW., and Craven NE. and E.; length 30, mean width 10 ms.; area 300 sqms. Surface level, and soil generally either marshy or sandy.

Chief town, Trenton, 22 ms. W. from Newbern. Pop. 1820, 5216. Ctl. lat. 35° N. lon. W. C. 0° 30' W.

Jones, *cty.* Geo., bounded by Wilkinson and Twigg's SE., Oakmulgee river or Fayette SW., Jasper NW., Putnam N., and Baldwin E.; length 21, width 20 ms.; area 420 sqms. Clinton, seat of justice, about 22 ms. SW. by W. from Milledgeville. Pop. 1820, 17,411. For geographic position, see *Milledgeville*.

Jonesborough, *psrv.* and seat of justice, Washington *cty.* E. Tenn., on Limestone creek, branch of French broad river, about 110 ms. E. from Knoxville. Lat. 36° 12' N. lon. W. C. 5° 18' W.

Jonesborough, *psrv.* Jefferson *cty.* Al., on Tuscaloosa river, 25 ms. N. from Tuscaloosa village.

Jonesburg, *psrv.* Camden *cty.* N. C., by *psrv.* 225 ms. NE. by E. from Raleigh.

Jonesburg, *psrv.* and seat of justice, Union *cty.* Ill., 22 ms. NW. from Wilkinsonville, on the Ohio river.

Jones-Mills, Cambria *cty.* Penn.

Jones-store, *psrv.* Halifax *cty.* N. C., 83 ms. NE. by E. from Raleigh.

Jonestown, *psrv.* Lebanon *cty.* Penn., on the point above the junction of the two main branches of Swatara creek, 23 ms. nearly E. from Harrisburg.

Jonesville, village, Lee *cty.* Virg., near the N. shore of Powell's river, about 65 ms. W. from Abingdon.

Jonesville, *psrv.* Surry *cty.* N. C., by *psrv.* 178 ms. NW. by W. from Raleigh.

Jonkioping, town of Sweden, capital of the province of Smoland, and seat of the parliament, or superior court of justice for Gothland. It is seated on the S. side of lake Wetter, with a strong citadel, 50 ms. NW. of Calmar. Lon. 14° 46' E. lat. 57° 12' N.

Jonquieres, town of France, now in the department of Var, and lately in the province of Provence, 1 mile SW. of Aix, and 10 NW. of Marsill. Lon. 5° 10' E. lat. 43° 20' N.

Joppa. See *Jaffa*.

Joppa Cross Roads, *psrv.* Harford *cty.* Md., 17 ms. NE. from Baltimore.

Joppa, village, Harford *cty.* Md., on the left bank of Gunpowder river, 16 ms. NE. from Baltimore.

Jordan, river of Turkey in Asia, in Palestine, which rises in Mount Libanus, and running from N. to S., forms two lakes, the one formerly called the Sea of Galilee, or the Lake of Tiberias, and the other the Dead Sea.

Jordanville, *psrv.* Mecklenburg *cty.* NC. by *psrv.* 172 ms. southwestward from Raleigh.

Jorden, *psrv.* Onondago *cty.* NY. on the Western Canal, where passed by the outlet of Skeneateles Lake, about 10 ms. N. from the village of Skeneateles.

Josselin, town of France, now in the department of Morbihan, and lately in the province of Bretagne, 25 ms. NE. of Vannes. Lon. 2° 23' W. lat. 48° N.

Jouare, town of France, now in the department of Seine and Marne, and lately in the province of the Isle of France, 10 ms. SE. of Meaux, and 35 E. of Paris.

Joud. See *Jehud*.

Joux, Valley and Lake of. See *Jura Mount*. *Joy*, *psrv.*, Kennebec *cty.* Maine, by *psrv.* 110 ms. N. from Portland. Though placed in Kennebec *cty.* by the P. O. department, Joy is in Oxford by Tabner's map.

Joyeux, town of France, now in the department of Ardeche and lately in the province of Dauphiny, seated on the Baune.

Juan de la Frontera, *St.* a town of Chili, in S. America, in the province of Chiquito, near the Lake Guanacho. The territory of this town is inhabited by 20,000 native Americans, who are tributary to Spain. It contains mines of gold, and a kind of Almonds that are very delicate. It is seated at the foot of the Andes, 98 ms. NE. of St. Jago. Lon. 65° 55' W. lat. 33° 25' N.

Juan de Puerto Rico, *St.* island of the W. Indies, 50 ms. E. of Hispaniola, and usually called Porto Rico. It is 100 ms. long and 50 broad, and belongs to the Spaniards. It is full of very high mountains, and extremely fertile valleys, interspersed with woods and well watered by springs and rivulets. It produces sugar, rum, ginger, corn, and fruits, partly proper to the climate, and partly introduced from Spain; and there are so many cattle, that they often are killed for the sake of the skins alone. Here are a great number of uncommon trees, and there is a little gold in the N. part of the island. It is commonly said, that the air is healthy, and yet, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the earl of Cumberland, when he had taken this island, lost most of his men by sickness, and, on that account, was forced to abandon it. It is subject to storms and hurricanes, like the rest of these islands. The capital is of the same name. Lon. 67° 4' W. lat. 18° 17' N.

Juan de Puerto Rico, *St.* capital of an island of the same name, with a good harbour, defended by several forts. It is a bishop's see, and seated on the N. coast of the island. Lon. 69° 1' W. lat. 18° 29' N.

Juan de Uloa. See *St. Juan de Uloa*.

Juan Fernandez, island in the S. Pacific Ocean, lying in 83° W. lon. and 33° S. lat. 300 ms. W. of Chili. It is uninhabited, but is found extremely convenient to touch at and water. There are instances of two men living alone at different times on this island for several years; the one a Musquito Indian, the other Alexander Selkirk, a Scotchman, who having been left on shore, in this solitary place, by his captain, lived here five years, till he was discovered by captain Rogers, in 1709. From this remarkable history, Daniel de Foe is said to have derived the hints which gave rise to his celebrated production, *The Adventures of Robinson Crusoe*. This island is not quite 15 ms. long and about 6 broad: its only safe harbour is on the N. side. It is said to have plenty of excellent water, and to abound with a great variety of esculent vegetables highly antiscorbutic; besides which commodore Anson sowed a variety of garden, seeds, and planted the stones of plums, apricots and peaches, which he was, many years afterwards, informed, had thriven greatly; and now, doubtless furnish a very valuable addition to the natural productions of this spot.

Jubo, capital of a kingdom of Africa of the same name, subject to the Portuguese. Lon. 43° 20' E. lat. 50° N.

Jucatan. See *Yucatan*, *Honduras*, and *Merida*.

Judda, seaport of Arabia Felix, with a fort, seated on the Red Sea, 34 ms. SW. of Mecca, to which it is the port. Lon. $39^{\circ} 22'$ E. lat. $21^{\circ} 29'$ N. See *Jeddo*.

Judenburg, considerable town of Germany, the capital of Upper Stiria, with a handsome castle. The public buildings with the square, are magnificent. It was taken by the French in April 1797, and here an armistice was settled between the archduke Charles and Bonaparte. It is seated on the Mueln, 45 ms. W. by N. of Gratz, and 100 SW. of Vienna. Lon. $14^{\circ} 26'$ E. lat. $47^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Judith Point, SW. point at the entrance of Narraganset bay.

Judoigne, town of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in S. Brabant, on the river Greete, 12 ms. SE. of Louvaine, and 16 N. of Namur. Lon. $5^{\circ} 1'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 45'$ N.

Juggernaut, celebrated temple of Hindoo superstition, in Orissa, a few ms. E. from the Ohilka Lake. See *Jaggernaut*.

Jujui, river of S. America, in the province of Salta. It rises in the Andes at lon. 9° E. W. C. nearly under the tropic of Capricorn, and flowing SE. about 300 ms. falls into the Rio Grande.

Jujui, province of the United provinces of Buenos Ayres; occupying the peninsula between the Jujui and Rio Grande rivers.

Jugon, town of France, in the department of the N. Coast, and late province of Bretagne, seated on the small river Arqueon, 12 ms. from the English Channel.

Jugora, province of Russia depending on the government of Archangel.

Julien du Sault, St. town of France in the department of Yonne and late province of Burgundy, seated between two mountains covered with vines, near the river Yonne, 5 ms. from Joigny.

Juliers, formerly dutchy of Westphalia, 64 ms. in length, and 36 in breadth; bounded on the N. by the Guelderland, on the E. by the archbishopric of Cologne, on the S. by Luxembourg and Treves, and on the W. by Limburg. It is subject to the king of Prussia, and is remarkable for the quantity of wood it produces, which is much used in dyeing.

Juliers town of Germany, capital of the former dutchy of the same name, with a strong citadel. It is seated on the Roer, 15 ms. E. of Aix-la-Chapelle, and 18 W. of Cologne. Lon. $6^{\circ} 50'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 56'$ N.

Julintown, pstv. Burlington cy. N. J., 6 ms. from Trenton.

Juliet, Mount, hill of Illinois, N. from Des Plaines river, near the mouth of the Kankakie. Lat. $42^{\circ} 6'$ N.

Jumella, town of Spain in the province of Murcia, 22 ms. SW. of Murcia.

Jumège, town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, on the Seine, 12 ms. SW. of Rouen, and 77 NW. of Paris. Lon. $0^{\circ} 55'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 24'$ N.

Jummoo, or *Jumbo*, town of Hindoostan Proper in the country of Lahore. It is situated on the side of a hill by the river Ravee. This city though in a decayed state, is a mart of the first note in that part of the country; it is 90 ms. N. of Lahore. Lon. $23^{\circ} 16'$ E. lat. $32^{\circ} 45'$ N.

Jumnah, large river of Hindoostan Proper, which rises to the NW. of Delhi, waters that capital as well as the city of Agra, and joins the Ganges, 100 ms. below Benares. The Jumnah has its source in the mountains of Cashmere, and flowing SSE. 600 ms. receives the Chumbul from the W. and continuing 200 ms. farther joins the Ganges at Allahabad. The provinces of Delhi, Agra, Malwa, and part of Allahabad, lie in the valley of the Juma.

Juniata, tp. of Perry cy. Penn., on Juniata river, 20 ms. from Harrisburg. Pop. in 1820, 1748.

Juniata, river in Penn., the principal branches of which rise in Bedford cy. After having joined near Huntingdon in Huntingdon cy. the united stream runs for the most part in an eastern direction till it meets the Susquehanna, 10 ms. above Harrisburg. This river affords a channel through which the produce of the adjacent country is conveyed to market; either at Harrisburg, Middletown, Columbia, Baltimore, &c.

Junius, pst. Seneca cy. N. Y., at the lower end of Seneca lake. Pop. 1820, 5113.

Junkailon, seaport of Asia, the principal town of an island on the SW. coast of Malacca. The town is situated on the N. part of the island, and has a harbour capable of receiving ships of a moderate size; the island is fertile, 63 ms. long and from 10 to 20 broad. Lon. $98^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $3^{\circ} 40'$ N. The island of Junkseilon is one of the most abundant tin districts of Asia. The mining operations chiefly performed by Chinese. Pop. of the island about 12,000.

Juntas, river of Columbia, in Quito, and in the province of Jaen de Bracaniors, rises in the Andes, and flowing E., receives as its name imports, numerous branches, changes its name to Santiago, and falls into the Lauricocha, at lat. $4^{\circ} 30'$ S. lon. W. C. $0^{\circ} 30'$ E.

Jura, one of the Western Isles of Scotland, NE. of Islay, supposed to be 34 ms. long and 10 broad. It is composed principally of vast mountains quite naked, and without a possibility of cultivation; three of them called the paps of Jura, are most remarkable; they are of a conic form and stupendous height. The rest of the island is flat, and generally covered with heath.

Jura, department of France, including part of the late province of Franche Comté. It contains mines of iron of a superior quality, mines of copper and lead, and many quarries of black marble, jasper, and alabaster. It takes its name from Mount Jura.

Jura, Mount, chain of mountains, which begins in the canton of Zurich, in Switzerland, extends along the Rhine into the canton of Soleure and the principality of Neuchâtel, branches out toward the Pays de Vaud, separates that country from France, and continues beyond the frontiers of the Genevois as far as the Rhone. In various parts of the Pays de Vaud, this chain forms many elevated valleys; of these the most delightful is the valley of the lake of Joux, upon the top of that part called Mount Joux, it is beautifully chequered with wood, arable, and pasture land; and is watered by two picturesque lakes; the largest of which is called the lake of Joux, and the other, lake Brenet.

This little vale is very populous, containing 3000 inhabitants; some employed in making watches, but the greater part in polishing crystals, granites, and marcasites. These parts are much infested with bears and wolves. The descent from this delightful vale, through a variety of hill, valley, wood, and lawn, affords a very extensive prospect of great part of the Pays de Vaud, the Lake of Geneva, with its mountains, and the lake of Neufchatel. See *Vogues*.

Jurullo, very remarkable volcano of Mexico, in the state of Mechoacan. Lon. W. C. $24^{\circ} 10'$ W., lat. $19^{\circ} 9'$ N. It was formed by an irruption in one night, between September 28th and 29th, 1759. The irruption was preceded by shocks of an earthquake from the month of July. The conical summit rises to 524 feet, and it is asserted, that the mountain and adjacent plain yet emit smoke, after an interval of 67 years.

Jutland, peninsula, the principal part of Denmark, 180 ms. in length, and 50 in breadth,

bounded on the SE. by the dutchy of Holstein, and on the other sides by the German Ocean and the Baltic. The air is very cold but whole some. The soil is fertile in corn and pastures, and feeds a great number of horses and beeves, which are sent to Germany, Holland, &c. It was anciently called Cimbrica Chersonesus, and is supposed to be the country whence the Saxons came, that conquered England. It is divided into two parts, called N. and S. Jutland; the latter being the Dutchy of Sleswich, and lies between N. Jutland and Holstein.

Jyepour, city of Hindoostan Proper, capital of a territory of the same name, and subject to one of the Rajpoot princes. It was built by rajah Jessing. It is about a league from Ambeer the ancient capital, now a place of great wealth and consequence, being the staple for goods that are brought from every quarter of India. It is 136 ms. W. by S. of Agra. Lon. $76^{\circ} 9'$ E., lat. $26^{\circ} 56'$ N.

Jykyl, island. See *Jekyl*.

K.

☞ Words that sometimes begin with *K*, and are not found under that letter, may be sought for under the letter *C*.

KARADA, territory of Russia, in Europe, between the Terek, and the Caucasus mountains, and extends to the Caspian Sea.

Kaffraria, country and people of Africa. This country extends to the east from the colony of the Cape of Good Hope. See *Caffraria*. The Kaffres appear to be a people essentially different from the Hottentots, and Bosjesmans of south, or the Negro from central Africa. The Kaffres are remarkable for elegance of form, and regularity of feature; though in every other respect of the woolley family of mankind.

Kadhema, seaport of Arabia, in the province of Bahrin. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the pearl fishery. It is seated on a bay of the Gulf of Persia, 170 ms. N. by W. of Lachsa. Lon. $47^{\circ} 36'$ E. lat. $28^{\circ} 40'$ N.

Kaffingen, town and monastery of Germany, in Hesse, near Cassel. Lon. $9^{\circ} 50'$ E., lat. $51^{\circ} 15'$ N.

Kakua. See *Hua*.

Kairvan, city of Africa, in Tunis, capital of a government of the same name. It is the second city in the kingdom for trade and pop., and is 20 ms. W. of Susa. Lon. $10^{\circ} 25'$ E., lat. $35^{\circ} 40'$ N. This is the same with *Cairoan*, which see.

Kaia, village of Saxony, near Lutzen, remarkable for a battle between the French and the Russian and Prussian armies, May 2d, 1813.

Kaisarich, city of Asia Minor, ancient Cesarea, and capital of Cappadocia. Lon. $35^{\circ} 18'$ E., lat. $38^{\circ} 41'$ N.

Kulaar, town of Persia, in Chilan, with a considerable manufacture of silk. Lon. $58^{\circ} 45'$ E. lat. $36^{\circ} 23'$ N.

Kuket, town of the country of Georgia, in the province of its name, which comprehends a part

of the ancient Iberia. It is situate near Mount Caucasus, 45 ms. NNE. of Teflis, and 120 NW. of Derbend.

Kalau, town of Lusatia, which has a great trade in wool, 11 ms. SE. of Luckau.

Kalhat, town of Arabia, in the province of Oman, on a river of the same name, at its entrance into the Gulf of Ormus, 80 ms. SE. of Mascat.

Kalis, town of Bradenburg, in the New mark, near the frontiers of Poland, 37 ms. E. of Star-gard.

Kalish, city of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name. It is seated on the river Proсна, surrounded by morasses and walls, 40 ms. S. of Gnesen. Lon. $18^{\circ} 5'$ W., lat. 52° N.

Kalkas, tribe of Monguls subject to China. They are called Kalkas, or "Black Mongols" to distinguish them from the "Shana Mongols" or Yellow Mongols. The Kalkas reside N. from the Great Mongolian desert.

Kaliningburg, seaport of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, seated on an inlet of the Great Belt, with the best harbour, next to Copenhagen, on the island. It is 55 ms. W. by N. of Copenhagen. Lon. $11^{\circ} 11'$ E., lat. $55^{\circ} 47'$ N.

Kalmucs, nation of Mongols, occupying an immense space of Central Asia. This nomadic nation is nominally tributary, in part to Russia, and in part to China, but in fact independent of either. The Kalmucs are subdivided into Sifans, Torgotes, Derbetes, and Songares. Though absurdly called Tartars by English writers, the Kalmuc language is pure Mongolian, and in words and structure, totally different from that of the Tartars. They all live in tents, and remove from place to place in quest of pasturage for their numerous cattle, consist-

ing of horses, camels, cows, and sheep. In person they are of a low stature, and bow-legged, occasioned by their being so continually on horseback, or sitting with their legs below them. Their faces are broad and flat, with a flat nose, and little black eyes, distant from each other like the Chinese. They are of an olive colour, and their faces full of wrinkles, with very little beard.

Kalmunz, town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria. It is 12 ms. from Ratisbon, and situated at the confluence of the Vitz and Nad.

Kalnick, strong town of Poland, in the palatinate of Bracklaw. Lon. $29^{\circ} 18'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 57'$ N.

Kaluga, now a government of the Russian empire, but it was formerly a province in the government of Moscow. Its principal town of the same name, is seated on the Occa.

Kamakura, island of Japan, about 3 ms. in circumference, lying on the S. coast of Nippon. It is here they confine their great men, when they have committed any fault; and the coast is so steep, that they are forced to be lifted up by the cranes.

Kamatschinzes, is the name of a people in Tartary. In the year 1629, they were made tributary to Russia, and then led a rambling life. At present their habitations are in the neighbourhood of Kansk and Abakansk, two ostroms, situated one on the Yenisei, and the other on the Kan. Even at the time that they submitted to Russia, they were only a scanty people, or rather, the remains of some ancient nation.

Kambala, Mount, ridge of mountains in Thibet, between Lake Palte, and the Burrampooter. From the top of this ridge may be seen, to the N., a range of still higher mountains, covered with snow. The foot of Mount Kambala, is 31 ms. S. of Lassa.

Kaminieck, very strong town of Poland, capital of Podolia, with two castles and a bishop's see. When the Russians seized part of the Polish territories in 1793, this fortress held out a long time, but at last surrendered to their arms. The castle is seated on a craggy rock, 85 ms. W. of Bracklaw, and 100 S.E. of Lemburgh. Lon. $26^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 58'$ N.

Kamtschatka, peninsula of Asia, formed by a chain of stony and barren mountains, which run toward the S.W. from that part of the continent inhabited by the Korais. It is bounded by the Eastern Ocean, the Gulf of Penschinskoi, and by the sea of Oghotzk; in all probability the Kourili, a range of isles which in many directions extend as far as Japan, are a part of Kamtschatka. It is situated between about 51° and 62° N. lat. The soil is stony, full of cold springs, destitute of the smallest piece of fertile ground, and so cold even in the summer, that the earth is totally unfit for culture, and of itself does not produce a sufficiency for the cattle. The Kamtschadales are for the most part of a low stature, with broad shoulders, large heads, long flat faces, flat noses, small eyes, thin lips, and short legs.

Kamtschatkoi, Niznei, town of Siberia, capital of Kamtschatka, with a citadel, arsenal, and barracks. It is seated on the N. side of the

river Kamtschatka, 20 ms. from its mouth. Lon. $161^{\circ} 50'$ E. lat. $56^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Kamtschatkoi, Verchni, town of Siberia, in Kamtschatka, on the river Kamtschatka, 120 ms. SW. of Niznei Kamtschatkoi.

Kandahor, province of Asghanistan. It is a high but level country, W. from the mountains of Hindoostan.

Kandahor, city and capital of the province of the same name, is situated on the great road from Hindoostan to Persia, and is extensive, commercial, and flourishing. See *Candahor*.

Kandegheri, town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. In 1599 it was the capital of a kingdom, called Narsinga, the residence of a Hindoo king, whose dominions extend over Tanjore and Madura; and in 1640, a descendant of that prince, who reigned here, permitted the English to form a settlement at Madras. It is 70 ms. NW. of Madras. Lon. $97^{\circ} 24'$ E. lat. $13^{\circ} 46'$ N.

Kandy, city of Ceylon, in the interior of the island, 1400 feet above the level of the sea.

Kanem, town of Africa, in the empire of Bornou, and in a province of the same name, where are bred multitudes of cattle and horses. It is seated on the Gazel, 150 ms. NNW. of Bornou.

Kaniwa, strong town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiow, seated near the Dnieper, 62 ms. S. by E. of Kiow, and 100 NE. of Bracklaw.

Kanizsa, strong town of Lower Hungary, capital of the city of Salawar; seated on the Drave, 100 ms. S. by E. of Vienna. Lon. $17^{\circ} 40'$ E. lat. $46^{\circ} 55'$ N.

Kankakie River, great SE. source of the Ill., rises with the head waters of St. Joseph's of Mich., flows W., and uniting with the Des-planes, forms Ill. The country drained by the Kankakie, is generally level, and most of it prairie.

Kansas, one of the great southwestern branches of Missouri river. It has interlocking sources with those of Arkansas and Platte rivers, and rises in the intermediate plains, as far W. as lon. W. C. 27° W. Flowing nearly E., the various branches gradually converge, and after a comparative course of 400 ms. unite, and forming a noble stream of nearly half a mile wide, continues 100 ms. farther, and joins the Missouri, at lat. $39^{\circ} 5'$ N. The junction of those two streams, determines the extreme western limit of the state of Missouri.

Kan-tcheou, city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiang-si, on the Kau-kiang, 840 ms. S. of Peking. Lon. $115^{\circ} 2'$ E. lat. $25^{\circ} 52'$ N.

Kao-tcheou, city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Quangtung. In its vicinity is found a kind of marble, that represents naturally, rivers, mountains, landscapes and trees; it is cut into leaves, and made into tables, &c. Kao-tcheou stands on a navigable river, 36 ms. from the sea, and 1130 SSW. of Peking. Lon. $145^{\circ} 36'$ E. lat. 40° N.

Kaportwar, fort of Lower Hungary, on the river Kapos, which washes its walls. It is 55 ms. W. of Tolna. Lon. $18^{\circ} 13'$ E. lat. $46^{\circ} 31'$ N.

Kara-Amid, Turkish name of Diarbekir, ancient Amida.

Karahissar. See *Aphiom*.

Karazu, ancient Pangaeus, mountains of Fu-

ropean Turkey, between Thrace and Macedonia.

Karasubazar, town of the Crimea, noted for its noble antique bath, and an ancient manufacture of leather from the skins of Tauric goats. It is situate on the Karasu, in a delightful valley, 34 ms. W. from Caffa.

Karek, or *Garak*, island in the NE. part of the Gulf of Persia, 5 ms. long, and 2 broad; where ships bound for Bassora generally call for pilots. Lon. 50° 26' E. lat. 29° 15' N.

Karlesburg, or *Belgrad*, town of the Austrian empire, in Transylvania. It contains about 6000 inhabitants. Lon. 23° 34' E. lat. 46° 4' N., 32 ms. NW. from Hermanstadt.

Karlstadt, town and district of Austrian Illyria. Karlstadt the capital, stands on a branch of the Save, about 100 ms. SE. from Trieste.

Karlstadt, province of Sweden, nearly commensurate with the ancient province of Warmland.

Karleby, *Gamta*, seaport of Sweden, in East Bothnia, with a trade in hemp, salt, and ship-building, seated on the Gulf of Bothnia, near the influx of the river Karleby, 90 ms. N. by E. of Christinestadt. Lon. 22° 20' E. lat. 63° 56' N.

Karleby, Ny, town of Sweden, in East Bothnia, on the river Lappajock, 6 ms. from the sea, and 20 S. of Gamia Karleby.

Karlsruhe, city of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, in the margravate of Baden Darlach, with a magnificent palace. The city is built on a regular plan, and the houses are all as uniform as the streets. It is 12 ms. N. by E. of Baden.

Kasan, country of the Russian empire, lying on both sides of the Volga, which now forms the three Russian governments of Kasan, Simbersk and Penza.

Kasan, city of Russia, capital of a government of the same name. It has several suburbs, one of them inhabited by Tartars. At one end of the city is a manufacture of cloth for the army. It is also the seat of a university, founded in 1803, occupying a central position between Europe and Asia, it is a mart of extensive trade. It is seated on the rivulet Kasanka, where it enters the Volga, 420 ms. N. of Moscow. Lon. 49° 8' E. lat. 55° 44' N.

Kashgar. See *Cashgar*.

Kaskaskia, river of Illinois, rising in the E. part of the state near the W. boundary of Ind., and flowing SW. by comparative courses about 250 ms., upwards of 150 of which, following the windings of its course it is navigable for boats. It falls into the Mississippi about 100 ms. above the mouth of Ohio.

Kaskaskia, pst. and seat of justice, Randolph cty. Illinois, on the right bank of Kaskaskia river, 12 ms. above its mouth. It is built upon a plain, in a prairie, and contains about 150 houses and 650 inhabitants.

Kata Fraona. See *Vraona*.

Kataba, town of Arabia, in Yemen, with a citadel, situate in a fertile country, near a river which runs into the sea at Aden, 75 ms. N. of Aden. Lon. 44° 32' E. lat. 13° 64' N.

Katif, town of Arabia, in the province of Bahrin. It is built of rock salt, and stands on the Gulf of Persia, 95 ms. N. of Lachsa. Lon. 48° 58' E. lat. 27° 40' N.

Kauffbeuren, free imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, in the territory of Kempen. It is seated on the Wardech, 18 ms. NE. of Kempen, and 30 S. by W. of Augsburg. Lon. 10° 43' E. lat. 47° 58' N.

Kavenaugh, village, Wilson cty. Ten.

Kaurzim, town of Bohemia, near Prague.

Kaye's Island, island in the N. Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain Cook in 1778. Its NE. point is a naked rock, considerably elevated above the land within it. Lon. 131° 48' W. lat. 59° 51' N.

Kayersberg, town of France, now in the department of Upper Rhine, and late province of Alsace, 9 ms. NW. of Colmar, and 25 NW. of Basil. Lon. 7° 23' E. lat. 48° 10' N.

Kayserslautern, town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, on the Lauter, 22 ms. SW. of Worms, and 38 S. by W. of Mentz. Lon. 7° 51' E. lat. 49° 30' N.

Kayserstuhl, town of Switzerland, in the cty. of Baden, with a bridge over the Rhine, and a castle. It belongs to the bishop of Constance, and is 8 ms. SE. of Zurzach. Lon. 8° 24' E. lat. 47° 8' N.

Kayserswerd, or *Keisewert*, town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, in the dutchy of Berg, seated on the Rhine, 8 ms. N. of Dusseldorp, and 22 NW. of Cologne. Lon. 6° 45' E. lat. 51° 14' N.

Keene, tp. Cheshire cty. N. H., 14 ms. SE. of Walpole, and 95 W. of Portsmouth. Pop. in 1820, 1645.

Keene, pst. and seat of justice, Cheshire cty. N. H., 14 ms. SE. of Walpole, and 95 W. of Portsmouth. In the neighbourhood of Keene many extensive manufacturing establishments have been formed. It is a fine thriving village on Ashutot river. Pop. in 1820, 1895.

Keene, pst. Essex cty. N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 695.

Keene, pstv. Coshocton cty. Ohio, by pstrd. 97 ms. NE. from Columbus.

Keene's Mills, pst. Adams cty. Penn., 36 ms. SW. from Harrisburg.

Keenville, village of Northampton cty. Penn., on the road from Easton to the Lehigh Water Gap, 2 ms. from Cherryville.

Keeseville, pstv. Essex cty. N. Y., 157 ms. N. from Albany.

Kehl, strong and important fortress of Germany, in Suabia, seated on the Rhine, over which is a bridge at Strasburg. Lon. 7° 53' E. lat. 48° 34' N.

Kelloggville, pstv. Cayuga cty. N. Y., between the heads of Owosco and Skeneateles Lakes, 30 ms. NNE. from Ithaca.

Kelloggville, pstv. Ashtabula cty. Ohio, by pstrd. 284 ms. NE. from Columbus.

Kellyvale, pst. Orleans cty. Ver., north-eastward by pstrd. 110 ms. from Montpelier.

Kelso, populous town of Sld., in Roxburghshire, 20 ms. SW. of Berwick, and 338 NNW. of London. Lon. 2° 18' W. lat. 55° 36' N.

Kelvan, small river of Sld., in Lanarkshire, over which the great canal is conveyed by an aqueduct bridge.

Kempen, town of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, seated on the Niers, 30 ms. NW. of Cologne. Lon. 6° 30' E. lat. 51° 18' N.

Kempville, pstv. and seat of justice, Princess

Anne cty. Virg., on the E. branch of Elizabeth river, 10 ms. SE. by E. from Norfolk. Lat. $36^{\circ} 45' N.$ long. W. C. $1^{\circ} 1' E.$

Kempten, free imperial town of Suabia, in the territory of the abbot of Kempten, who is a prince of the empire. The inhabitants are protestants. It is seated on the Iller, 45 ms. S. by W. of Augsburg. Lon. $10^{\circ} 21' E.$ lat. $47^{\circ} 49' N.$

Kempville, pstv. Niagara cty. N. Y.

Ken, river of Eng., in Westmoreland, which has a cataract near its mouth that obstructs the navigation, so that Milthorpe, situated below this cataract, is the only port of Westmoreland.

Ken, river of Sfld., in Kirkcudbrightshire, that flows to New Galloway, below which it expands into a lake, 4 ms. long and 1 broad. The stream that issues from this lake, falls into the river Dee, and their united waters meet the Irish Sea, at Kirkcudbright.

Kendal, corporate town of Eng., in Westmoreland, 46 ms. S. of Carlisle, and 262 NNW. of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 52' W.$ lat. $54^{\circ} 15' N.$

Kendall, pst. Perry tp. Stark cty. Ohio, 7 ms. W. from Canton, and near the eastern side of Tuscarawas river. It contains 106 inhabitants, and an extensive factory for the fabrication of woollen cloths. In this place, and its vicinity, are kept several very extensive flocks of sheep, of from 100 to 1000 in each.

Kendalla, psto. Stark cty. Ohio, 105 ms. NE. from Columbus.

Kenhawa, Great, river of Virg. It rises in Ash cty. N. C., and being enlarged by a number of tributary streams, runs nearly due N. through Grayson, Wythe, and Montgomery cties.; it thence turns to NW., joined by the Green Briar; thence it continues nearly NW. till it falls into the Ohio at Point Pleasant. Its whole course is about 400 ms., and its width at the Ohio about 500 yards.

Kenhawa, Little, river of Virg., rises in Lewis cty., and flowing NW. through Lewis and Wood cties., falls into the Ohio at Parkersburg, 12 ms. below Marietta.

Kenhawa, cty. Virg., bounded SE. by Greenbriar and Giles, SW. by Cabell, NW. by Mason and Wood, and NE. by Lewis and Randolph. Length 62 ms., mean width 38; area about 2400 sqms. It is intersected by Kenhawa and Elk rivers, and drained by their numerous branches. The surface is extremely broken, and part mountainous. Soil generally rocky and sterile, though presenting some remarkable exceptions. Chief town Charleston. Pop. 1820, 7000. Ctl. lat. $38^{\circ} 28' N.$ lon. W. C. $4^{\circ} 30' W.$

Kenilworth, town of Eng. in Warwickshire, 5 ms. N. of Warwick, and 95 NW. of London.

Kenmare, town of Ireland, 12 ms. SSW. from Killarney.

Kennebec, river, which rises in the northern part of Maine, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean between the bays of Casco and Penobscot. The Kennebec river is formed by the union of the Kennebec proper with the Androscoggin, and drains a basin of 150 ms. in length, with a mean width of 80 ms. embracing an area of about 12,000 sqms. The tide flows up the Kennebec to Augusta 45 ms., and in the Androscoggin to near Durham. Though interrupted by falls and

shoals, both branches afford very considerable extent of inland navigation. Tecouich falls occur in the Kennebec at Waterville, about 20 ms. above Augusta, but the stream is navigated to a considerable distance higher than that obstruction. Timber is the principal staple brought down either branch of the Kennebec.

Kennebec, cty. Maine, bounded by Lincoln SE. and S., Oxford W., Somerset N., Penobscot NE., and Hancock E. Length 47 ms., mean width 22; area 1000 sqms. Surface hilly, but generally arable, and soil productive in grain and pasturage. Chief towns, Hallowell and Augusta. Pop. 1820, 42,623. Ctl. lat. $44^{\circ} 25' N.$ lon. W. C. $7^{\circ} 39' E.$

Kennebunk, river of York cty. Maine.

Kennebunk, pst. and port of entry, on the Atlantic Ocean, at the mouth of Kennebunk river, 25 ms. SW. from Portland. The port is good, and tonnage exceeding 10,000 tons. Pop. 1820, 2145.

Kennebunk, pstv. York cty. Maine, 25 ms. SW. from Portland.

Kennedy's, pstv. Brunswick cty. Virg., 75 ms. SSW. from Richmond.

Kennedysville, psto. Steuben cty. N. Y.

Kennet, tp. Chester cty. Penn., about 30 ms. SW. from Philadelphia, on the waters of Clay creek. Pop. 1820, 1032.

Kennet, river of Eng., which rises among the chalky hills in Wilts, and flows to Newbury, in Berks, where it becomes navigable; it is then augmented by the Lamborn, and runs to Reading, below which it mingles with the Thames.

Kennet-Square, pstv. Chester cty. Penn., about 30 ms. SW. from Philadelphia.

Kenoque, fort of the kingdom of the Netherlands, 6 ms. from Dixmude.

Kensington, village of Eng. in Middlesex, two ms. W. from London. The extensive gardens, of late years, have become a very fashionable walk.

Kensington, tp. Rockingham cty. N. H., 14 ms. SW. from Portsmouth. Pop. 1820, 709.

Kensington, pstv. Chatauque cty. N. Y.

Kensington. See *City of Philadelphia*.

Kent, one of the cties. of Eng., situated at the SE. corner of the island, and from thence enjoying many advantages. As to the climate of this country, it varies according to the situation of places. There is no region more happily or more beautifully diversified in regard to soil, so that every kind thereof is, somewhere or other, to be met with in its bounds; and in no shire are any of those soils more fertile than they are in this. The Weald yields variety of fine time timber, particularly of chesnut; the middle part has very rich arable land, annually bearing every species of grain in immense plenty, and these excellent in their several sorts. There are also many beautiful orchards, which produce a variety of fine fruits, and more especially apples and cherries, which were introduced here from Flanders. The many rich commodities produced in this cty., is the reason why most of our writers have represented it as in a manner void of manufactures, which, however, as appears upon a strict and impartial examination, is very far from being the case. Of iron works there were anciently many; and there are still some, where kettles, bombs, buj-

lets, cannon, and such like, are made. The principal rivers besides the Thames, are the Medway, Darent, Stour, Cray, and Rother. Maidstone is the city. town. Pop. 1801, 507,624; in 1811, 373,995; and in 1821, 426,016.

Kent, city, of L. C., commencing opposite Montreal, and extending down the St. Lawrence about 11 ms., and SE. to the boundary of Bedford city.

Kent County, U. C., comprehends all the country (not being the territory of the Indians) not already included in the several cities herein described; extending northward to the boundary line of Hudson's Bay, including all the territory to the westward and southward of the said line, to the utmost extent of the country commonly known by the name of Canada.

Kent, city, R. I., bounded by Conn. W., Providence city. N., Narraganset bay E., and Washington S. Length 23 ms., mean width 9; area 207 sqms. Surface waving rather than hilly. Soil productive in fruits, grain, and pasturage. Chief town, Warwick. Pop. 1820, 10,228. Ctl. lat. $41^{\circ} 42' N.$ lon. W. C. $5^{\circ} 26' E.$

Kent, pst. Litchfield city, Conn., on Housatonic river, about 45 ms. W. from Hartford. Pop. 1820, 1956.

Kent, pstv. in the northern part of Putnam city. N. Y., 15 ms. a little S. of E. from Newburg, and 15 NE. from West Point.

Kent, middle city, of Del., bounded by Delaware bay E., Sussex city. Del. S., Md. W., and New Castle city. N. Length 32 ms., mean width 20; area 640 sqms. Surface generally level, and soil of middling quality. Chief town, Dover. Pop. 1820, 20,793. Ctl. lat. $39^{\circ} 5' N.$ lon. W. C. $1^{\circ} 25' E.$

Kent, city, Md. bounded E. by Del., SE. by Chester river or Queen Ann city, W. and NW. by Chesapeake bay, and N. by Sassafras river or Cecil city. Length 27 ms., mean width 8; area 216 sqms. Surface generally level or moderately hilly. Soil of middling quality. Chief town, Chester. Pop. 1820, 12,453. Ctl. lat. $39^{\circ} 16' E.$ lon. W. C. $1^{\circ} E.$

Kent, island in Chesapeake bay, belonging to Queen Ann city. Md. It contains nearly 30,000 acres.

Kentaiffe, Mount, ridge of mountains in the S. part of Thibet, bordering on Hindoostan Proper. On the W. side of this ridge are the two heads of the Ganges, and from its E. side issues the Burampooter.

Kentainguen, town of Suabia, in the Brigaw, on the river Elz. Lon. $7^{\circ} 57' E.$ lat. $48^{\circ} 18' N.$

Kentucky, one of the central states of the U. S., bounded by Virg. E., Ten. S., and the Ohio river W., NW. and N.

Kentucky has a boundary on Virg., commencing at the mouth of Great Sandy river, and following that stream to its source in Cumberland mountains, - - - 60

Thence along Cumberland mountains to the SW. angle of Virg., on the N. boundary of Ten., - - - 110

Thence by a line a little N. of W., along the N. boundary of Ten. to Tennessee river, - - - 238

Carried forward, - - - 408

Brought forward, - - - 408
Up Tennessee river, - - - 12

Thence due W. along the N. boundary of Ten., to the left bank of Mississippi river, and extreme SW. angle of Kentucky, - - - 84

Thence up the Mississippi river to the mouth of Ohio, - - - 42

Up Ohio, along Ill., to the mouth of Wabash and SW. angle of Ind., - - - 130

Thence up Ohio river, opposite Ind., to the mouth of the Great Miami and SW. angle of Ohio, - - - 336

Thence up Ohio river, along Ohio to the mouth of Great Sandy, - - - 173

Having an entire outline of - - - 1207

Area, 37,680. sqms., or 24,115,200 acres.

The greatest length of Kentucky, is from the SW. angle of the state on Mississippi river, to the head of Great Sandy river 380 ms.; mean width 99 ms.

Extreme south, N. lat. $36^{\circ} 30'$; extreme north, at the Great Miami bend, $39^{\circ} 5'$.

It is obvious by a simple inspection of its great features, that Kentucky must present considerable diversity of soil and climate. On its SE. border, it is limited by Cumberland mountain, from which most of its streams take their source. Unlike the opposite slope of the Ohio valley, no table land, in the true meaning of the term, exists on that on which Kentucky is placed.

In point of soil the state is divisible into three portions; the mountainous, hilly, and level. The mountainous section of Kentucky, is of small and unimportant extent, being limited to the region towards the sources of Cumberland, Kentucky, Licking, and Great Sandy rivers. If all the SE. angle of the state is taken as mountainous, it will not amount to one-fourth the area of the whole. But, though the mountains are not very elevated, this part of the state is very broken, and generally sterile soil.

The second, or hilly section, follows the mountainous, and is much more extensive. The hilly natural subdivision spreads over, in fact, much the greater part of the state, reaching from the Ohio river between Great Sandy and Licking rivers, and the border of Ten., nearly as low down as Ohio, below the mouth of Salt river.

From analogy it might be expected, that on the left as well as right slope of Ohio valley, table land would be found. This is not, however, the fact; so far otherwise is the face of the hilly part of Kentucky, that in no part of the U. S. is the earth so broken by abrupt steeps, nor where the water courses have cut channels so deep in proportion to quantity of water, and length of course. In their natural state, before the settlement of the whites, these vales were overgrown with a thick forest, under which grew brakes of the reed cane, and rendered this part of Kentucky the most impenetrable to the footsteps of man, of any part of the N. American forest, yet attempted. On the level bottoms of Lou., the large cane brakes are extremely difficult to pass, but it is

on uneven ground that this gigantic grass renders human effort to penetrate its recesses, to the last degree painful and slow. The cane brakes, however, like the wild animals they once sheltered, disappeared before civilized man. In Kentucky this fact has been realized in a very striking manner. The buffalo, deer, bear, elk, and the *Arundo gigantea*, have in great part vanished; and in their places farms, orchards, meadows, towns, and villages have arisen.

I have more than once remarked the curious circumstance, that in the Ohio valley, most of the hills were fertile to their summits. This characteristic is very striking in that part of Kentucky we have under review; it is so peculiarly so, that the hills are in many places more fertile than the bottoms. The prevailing timber of the hills is chesnut, hickory, poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*), sugar maple, elm, and hackberry. In the bottoms the timber is nearly similar, though larger.

As the rivers advance in their progress toward their common recipient, they pursue through the mountainous and hilly tracts we have noticed, nearly a W. course, but are all less or more inflected to the northward, at a considerable distance before their final discharge into the Ohio. The uniformity of their curves must have arisen from some feature in the surface of the original plain, into whose surface their channels are worn. The rivers of the right slope of the basin, are remarkable for all having courses not deviating much from N. and S. Those of the left, in the lower or inferior part of their courses, flow nearly N.

The rivers of Kentucky, are more characterized than are even those of Ohio and Ind., by the deepness of the vales, or ravines, they have formed out of the secondary strata over whose surface they flow. The substrata of Kentucky is limestone in the far greater part, into which the rivers have worn precipitous channels.

Below the great bend of its rivers, the physiognomy of the country changes from sharp, high, steep hills, narrow, deep, and gloomy valleys; to a comparative rolling or even level country. Though on a smaller scale, than the expansive tracts of fertile soil on the opposing slope, this part of Kentucky is amongst the most desirable in the U. S. It is the only part of Kentucky, which assumes any of the attributes of a table land. The soil is extremely fertile, but in many places so very shallow as scarce to admit the growth of large trees. Its base is one immense floor of secondary or floetz limestone. This region may be said to occupy the central parts of the state, from the waters of Green river to those of Licking, inclusive, and contains the best peopled part of the state. A want of spring water is felt in many parts of this range, a common deficiency of all places where carbonate of lime prevails to the exclusion of other rocks. Water is perhaps in equal quantity, but unequally distributed. Springs of immense volume occur, and are followed by wide spaces where none are found.

Advancing SW. through Kentucky, the central table land we have under review gradually becomes more level and less fertile. The natu-

ral timber trees on the NE. part, are *Liriodendron*, elm, black walnut, honey locust, buckeye, papaw, cotton wood, and wild cherry. This forest growth prevails on the middle waters of Licking and Kentucky; the heads of Salt and Green rivers. It is followed toward Ten. by the "*Barrens*," an area wooded by oak, chesnut, elm, &c. The barrens are interspersed by other species of soil, by broken, and what is called the oak knob districts. In fact, the latter term much more appropriately marks the character of this section of Kentucky, than does barrens. The hills are here round, gently sloping, and deviate in a striking manner from the common ridge form of a hilly country.

The substratum continues to be as to the NE. flat imbedded limestone.

Approaching towards the Ohio river the true superstructure of the basin again appears, as we have seen on the opposing slope. The rivers having found their way from the mountains over the hilly and central table land, their channels become deeper. From Great Sandy to its mouth, the aspect of the two opposing banks of the Ohio river are alike, and all the observations made in any general view, or particular survey of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., applies with equal correctness to Kentucky. A very hilly broken border, of about 25 or 30 ms. wide, following the inflections of Ohio river, skirts the state from Great Sandy to the mouth of Cumberland river. This border is the buttress of the Kentucky slope, fractured, if such a term can be admitted, by the abrasion of the waters flowing from the interior. Though not obstructed by falls, or even remarkable rapids, the streams of Kentucky flow with great velocity, occasioned by the considerable inclination of their plane of descent. The space between the mountains and Ohio river has a small declivity, but the great depth of the bed of the latter river has given so much pitch to the water, that every stream has formed for itself a channel, whose declivity corresponds to the comparative depression, between their sources and recipient. The apex of the hills within 3 or 4 ms. from the Ohio river, is little if any below that of those far in the interior. The humble elevation of the interior hills is in relation to their base; if taken above Ohio river, their height would nearly correspond to those near that stream.

We may, therefore, on leaving Ohio river, conceive ourselves rising rapidly to a level with the general surface. We find the waters flowing in enormous chasms, lined by limestone walls of from 100 to 300, or 400 feet deep. These chasms become less profound as we advance towards the mountain sources. Near the Ohio we meet with innumerable gushing springs of water, which as we ascend the central table land become more rare. We again find these fountains increase, as we proceed on our way to the mountain border.

Over all the wide extent of Kentucky, the only really level surface of note is the bottoms of Ohio. Those bottoms are, in every place where they occur, perfectly similar in structure, and generally uniform in their texture. But the bottoms on the Ohio, in much the greater part, fall backwards toward the hills, at the base of

which, small ponds and marshes are frequent. But few instances of a regular acclivity from the water edge exist on the Ohio. In this instance this river differs essentially from most streams on the Atlantic slope, and particularly from the St. Lawrence. These ponds along the base of the Ohio hills superinduce bilious complaints in autumn. They are however, easily drained, and the beneficial consequences of such melioration on the face of nature, are felt at Louisville and other places, where such works have been executed.

As the bottom lands of Ohio constitute so remarkable a feature in the topography of the U. S., and as Kentucky embraces the largest share of this species of soil, I have reserved to the present, to introduce its particular description. The natural position of Ohio river, and the process of its formation has been amply discussed. It has been shown that that stream and all its confluent, owe their existence to the wearing away of a primitive plain. It has been also noticed that this process must have been gradual and of very long continuance.

The vale of Ohio, at the city of Pittsburgh is 460 feet deep; and this depth diminishes in proportion to an advance towards the lower termination of the vale, and at the junction of Ohio and Mississippi rivers, the water is but little depressed below the level of the adjacent bottoms.

Evidence of the periodical recession of the water is every where seen in the bottoms. In most places there are two, and in some places three stages of bottoms, elevated above each other 15, 20, or 25 feet. The first, or lowest stage, is yet subject to immersion, at the period of very high floods, the second and third have long ceased to be liable to inundation.

Newport, and Covington, the former above, and the latter below the mouth of Licking river, opposite Cincinnati, are on first bottoms.

Louisville, at the rapids of Ohio, stands on a first bottom, more than usually elevated, but falling in the rear into low ponds.

In general the towns along the margin of Ohio, except at the mouth of rivers, are on second bottoms. Below Louisville the hills are so much declined in elevation, as to render that place a point of separation between the bold and rich scenery above, and the more humble and less variegated landscapes below that place. It is also a point where the bottoms commence a change from the stair-form we have described, to the flat and monotonous aspect of the shores of the Mississippi. From the apex of the hills on one side, to those on the other, the distance is about two ms., three-fourths of which is occupied by the river and slopes of the hills, leaving about half a mile, or 880 yards, for the breadth of the bottoms. The length of Ohio is 848, or in round numbers 850 ms., which at half a mile wide would yield 425 sqms. of bottom land. This amounts to only 528,200 acres, much less than is commonly believed, though I am well convinced falls little if any short of the real quantity. As to fertility, no description can much exceed reality; this range is no doubt amongst the most productive in the northern temperate zone. Its natural indigenous

forest trees indicate a soil of the very highest strength of production. The most prominent species are oaks, elms, ash, and hickory, of every variety; black and white walnut, liriodendron, sugar-maple, linen, cotton-wood, and sycamore, with an underwood of papaw, dogwood, and spice. Every vegetable which the climate will admit, can be produced in abundance. We may dismiss the subject at present by observing, that in point of climate, the Ohio itself ranges through three degrees and forty minutes of latitude. The mouth of Big Beaver being in N. lat. 40° 40', and the mouth of Ohio N. lat. 37°. Of this climatic expanse, Kentucky embraces two degrees and eight minutes of latitude.

We have now surveyed Kentucky and have found the features of nature exhibited on its surface to be in accordance with those of other parts of the basin in which it is situated. We have found a much more varied physiognomy than that country is commonly allowed to possess. It is a region, indeed, which well deserves the attention of the philosopher and statesman; it is interesting to the former from its peculiar structure and productions, and to the latter from its commanding position.

Politically, Kentucky is subdivided into the following counties:

Counties.	Sqm.	Inhabitants.	To sqm.
Adair,	1,140	8,765	7
Allen,	290	5,327	17
Barren,	476	10,328	21
Bath,	352	7,960	22
Boone,	300	6,542	22
Bourbon,	200	17,664	88
Bracken,	160	5,280	33
Breckenridge,	700	7,485	10
Bullitt,	260	5,831	22
Butler,	480	3,083	6
Caldwell,	480	9,022	18
Callaway,			
Campbell,	220	7,022	32
Casey,	300	4,349	14
Christian,	770	10,459	13
Clarke,	220	11,449	50
Clay,	800	4,393	5
Cumberland,	440	8,058	18
Davies,	600	3,876	6
Estill,	700	3,507	5
Fayette,	276	23,250	84
Fleming,	540	12,186	22
Floyd,	1,660	8,207	4
Franklin,	270	11,024	4
Gallatin,	350	7,075	20
Garrard,	220	10,851	50
Grant,	260	1,805	7
Grayson,	600	4,055	6
Greene,	630	11,943	19
Greenup,	590	4,311	7
Hardin,	1,100	10,498	9
Harlan,	650	1,961	3
Harrison,	330	12,278	57
Hart,	320	4,184	13
Henderson,	600	5,714	9
Henry,	400	10,816	27
Hickman,	1,500		
Hopkins,	750	5,322	7
Carried over	19,944	285,880	

<i>Brought over</i>	19,944	285,880	
Jefferson,	520	20,768	40
Jessamine,	170	9,297	54
Knox,	840	3,661	4
Lawrence,	720		
Lewis,	380	3,973	10
Lincoln,	320	9,979	31
Livingston,	720	5,824	8
Logan,	630	14,423	23
Madison,	490	15,954	32
Mason,	220	13,588	61
Mercer,	350	15,587	44
Monroe,	700	4,956	7
Montgomery,	420	9,587	22
Morgan,			
Muhlenberg,	540	4,979	9
Nelson,	510	16,273	32
Nicholas,	190	7,973	42
Ohio,	640	3,879	6
Oldham,			
Owen,	200	2,031	10
Pendleton,	340	3,086	9
Pulaski,	800	7,597	9
Perry,	990		
Pike,	960		
Rockcastle,	380	2,249	6
Scott,	170	14,219	83
Shelby,	520	21,047	40
Simpson,	410	4,852	11
Todd,	450	5,089	11
Trigg,	450	3,874	8
Union,	540	3,470	6
Warren,	680	11,776	17
Washington,	550	15,987	29
Wayne,	940	7,951	8
Whitley,	560	2,340	4
Woodford,	163	12,207	76
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	37,680	564,317	15 nearly.

Of this population, 2,759 are free blacks, and 126,732 are slaves, leaving a white population of 434,826.

The different members of this mass, according to the census of 1820, were classed thus:

Foreigners not naturalized	-	529
Engaged in Agriculture	-	132,161
do. Manufactures	-	11,779
do. Commerce	-	1,617
		<hr/>
		146,086

Those cities, the pop. of which are not marked, have been formed since the last census was taken.

Lawrence city. was formed out of Greenup; Hickman, between the state of Tenn., and Tennessee, Ohio, and Mississippi rivers; Pike from Floyd, and Perry from Clay.

The principal productions of Kentucky, are wheat, flour, Indian corn, salted provisions, live stock, tobacco, hemp, and salt. Manufactures of various kinds have risen to considerable extent, particularly coarse cloths and cordage. The commercial outlet of Kentucky is the Mississippi river.

The interests of education have received considerable attention in this state, the Transylvania is a comparatively recent but a really respectable institution. According to a report of the Professors in this seminary, dated Febru-

ary 11th, 1822, the school of Medicine presents, "all the means requisite for a complete course of medical education, conducted in the usual academical form.

The Library of the Institution is select and valuable, containing in various languages, the standard and most esteemed works in medicine, both ancient and modern, with no inconsiderable number of the same rank in the several collateral branches of science; the chemical apparatus is, in many respects, not inferior to any in the U. S.; and the anatomical museum, already rich in matter of instruction, will be rendered much more so, by additions which it will receive from Europe in the course of the summer. The lecture rooms are also spacious, comfortable and commodious.

Courses of lectures are delivered on all the branches of medicine taught in the oldest schools of our country.

The price of subsistence is unusually moderate, and accommodations excellent, the situation exceedingly healthy, and, in intelligence, morality, and refinement, the society not surpassed by that of any other town in the U. States.

The lectures will commence annually, on the first Monday in November, and terminate early in the month of March.

To be entitled to present himself a candidate for the degree of Doctor of Medicine, a pupil must be twenty-one years of age, and have attended two full courses of lectures—one of them at least, in this institution.

But any Physician who shall have practised his profession with reputation for the term of four years, may become a candidate after attending one full course of lectures in this school."

The charter of a second university, to be located at Danville, was granted by the Legislature, in 1819.

Kentucky, river, rises in Floyd city., in the spurs of Cumberland mountain, interlocking with the sources of Licking and Big Sandy, and opposite to those of Tenn. The general course of Kentucky river is NW., and by comparative courses 200 ms. through, or bordering on Floyd, Perry, Estill, Clarke, Madison, Fayette, Jessamine, Garrard, Mercer, Woodford, Franklin, Shelby, Owen, Henry, and Gallatin cities. It enters Ohio at Point William, and in times of flood is navigable by the windings of the stream about 150 ms.

Keratea, village of Greece, in Attica, SE. from Athens, about 15 ms. It is inhabited by Albanians, and contains about 250 houses; situated near, though not on the Saronic Gulf, and at the foot of a range of mountains, called Parne. From a hill behind Keratea Mr. Hobhouse obtained a "commanding prospect, including the southern extremity of the Negropont, Macronisi or Long Island, near the eastern coast, as far as Sunium, and several islands to the south of that promontory. The two ranges of Hymettus were distinctly seen."

Mr. Hobhouse, upon what authority he does not state, gives the name of Keratea to the spurs of Cithaeron north from Eleusis.

Kerbela, ancient Vologesia, town of Irak Arabia, on the W. bank of the Euphrates, about 50 ms. SW. from Bagdad.

Kercolanz, island in the Indian Ocean, be-

tween 80 and 100 ms. in circumference. Lon. 126° 31' E. lat. 4° 28' N.

Keresoun, ancient *Cerasus*, town of Asiatic Turkey, on the Black Sea, 70 ms. WSW. from Trebisond.

Kerguelen's Land, island in the Southern Ocean, visited by captain Cook, in 1779. Lon. 69° 37' E. lat. 49° 3' S.

Kerman, province of Persia, ancient *Caramania*, lying on the Gulf of Persia. The inhabitants drive a great trade in their wool.

Kerman, town of Persia, capital of a province of the same name, called also *Caramania*. It is 120 ms. NNW. of Gambroon. Lon. 55° 15' E. lat. 29° 20' N.

Kernerville, pstv. Northampton cty. Penn., 15 ms. NW. by W. from Easton.

Kerpen, town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, in the dutchy of Juliers, 14 ms. SE. of Juliers. Lon. 6° 56' E. lat. 50° N.

Kerry, cty. of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 57 ms. long and 45 broad, bounded on the E. by the cties. of Limerick and Cork, on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean, on the N. by the Shannon, which separates it from Thomond, and on the S. by Desmond and the ocean. It is a mountainous country, but in many places are good corn-fields. It contains 84 parishes. Ardferit is the capital.

Kershaw, district of S. C., bounded by Sumpter and part of Richland SE., part of Richland SW., Fairfield W., Lancaster NW. and N., Chesterfield NE., and Darlington E. Length 33, mean width 24 ms.; area about 800 sqms. Surface pleasantly diversified by hill and dale. Soil productive. Chief town, Camden. This district was not returned in the census of 1820, but the aggregates, as subsequently published in Niles' Register, are included in the annexed pop. Pop. in 1820, 12,442.

Kertoon Pira, river, branch of the Amur, rises in central Asia, in the country of the Kalakas, N. lat. 49° lon. 110 E., flows NE. 600 ms, and uniting with the Argoun, forms the Amur.

Kertach, fortress of great importance, which with Jenikale command the passage which forms the communication between the Sea of Asoph and the Black Sea. It is situated on the E. coast of the Crimea, near the N. entrance of the Straits of Caffra, 12 ms. from Jemicale.

Keroan, chain of mountains, on the coast of Syria, of which Mount Libanus makes a part.

Kessel, town of Prussian Guelderland, with a handsome castle, seated on the Mease, between Ruremond and Venlo. Lon. 5° 49' E. lat. 15° 16' N.

Kesseldorf, village of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, 3 ms. below Dresden, remarkable for a victory gained by the king of Prussia, over the Saxons, in 1745.

Kesteven, one of the three grand divisions of Lincolnshire, Eng. It contains the W. part of the cty., from the middle to the S. extremity.

Kerwick, town of Eng., in Cumberland, in a vale surrounded by hills, near the rapid river Greeta; near this vale the finest black lead in the world is dug up. It is 25 ms. NW. of Kendal, and 217 NNW. of London. Lon. 3° 15' W. lat. 58° 35' N.

Kerwick, Vale of, Eng, in the S. part of Cumberland. Here is the Lake of Derwent-water.

To the N. of this is the lofty mountain of Skidaw, one of the most distinguished in Eng.; and to the S. is the dreary region of Burrowdale. See *Burrowdale*, *Derwent-water*, and *Skidaw*.

Ketcham's Corner, psto. Saratoga cty. N. Y., 15 ms. N. from Albany.

Kettering, town of Eng., in Northamptonshire, 12 ms. NE. of Northampton, and 75 NW. of London. Lon. 0° 59' E. lat. 52° 20' N.

Kew, village of Eng., in Surry, 7 ms. W. by S. of London, on the Thames, over which is a stone bridge of seven arches to Brentford. Kew gardens are open to the public, every Monday, from Midsummer to the end of Autumn.

Keweenaw Point, projects far into the S. side of Lake Superior. It is thus distinguished and described by Mr. Schoolcraft. "It has sometimes been confounded by geographers, and travellers, with Point Chegoimegon, which is 130 ms. further W. In coasting round this point it is estimated to be 90 ms., but canoes shorten the voyage, by ascending the Portage river, which nearly insulates the point from the main shore, and makes a portage of less than a mile, into the lake W. from the point. To the E. of this point there is a large bay, 12 ms. wide by 20 in length called Keweenaw bay, which it is necessary to cross, in order to reach Portage river." See *Portage river*.

Kexholm, town of the Russian government of Wiburgh, on two islands of the Lake Ladoga, 60 ms. NE. of Wiburgh, and 67 N. of Petersburg. Lon. 30° 25' E. lat. 61° 3' N.

Keynsham, town in Somersetshire, on the Avon, 5 ms. SE. of Bristol, and 119 W. of London. Lon. 2° 34' W. lat. 51° 24' N.

Keyville, village, Charlotte cty. Virg., on the head waters of Meheim river, 70 ms. SW. from Richmond.

Key West, small island in the Gulf of Mexico, remarkable as being the most southern settlement of the U. S. It was used as a naval station, but was recently abandoned by our armed vessels. Lat. 24° 34' N lon. W. C. 4° 58' W.

Khorasin, country of Asia, along the E. side of the Caspian. It corresponds in part with ancient Hyrcania, or rather the western part of Scythia Intra Imarum.

Kharkof, government of the Russian empire, formerly comprised in the government of Ukraina-Slovodskaia. Its capital of the same name, is seated on the Uda, which falls into the Donetz.

Khoistan. See *Chusistan*.

Khojurd, city of Bucharia, on the Sihon or Jaxartes river, 120 ms. NE. from Samarcand.

Kia-king-fou, city of China, in the province of Tche-kiang, remarkable for nothing but its streets, ornamented by beautiful piazzas, that shelter passengers from the sun and rain. Seven cities of the third class are dependent upon it.

Kiachta, *Kiakta*, town of Asiatic Russia, in the government of Irkootsk, and on the Selenga river. It is a point of contact between the Russians and Chinese; the site and environs are barren, mountainous, and deficient in water. The chief pop. are Russian merchants. Lat. 50° 30' N. lon. 107° E.

Kiachta, town of Asiatic Russia, on the Se-

linga river, and frontier of China, about 200 ms. S. from Irkoutsk. It is the centre of trade between Russia and China. Lat. $50^{\circ} 30'$ N. lon. $10^{\circ} 7'$ E.

Kiang-nan, province of China, bounded on the W. by Honan and Houquang, on the S. by Tche-kiang and Kiang-si, on the E. by the Gulf of Nanking, and on the N. by Chang-tong. It is full of lakes, rivers and canals; and their silks, japanned goods, ink, and paper, bring higher prices than that of the other provinces. Nan-king is the capital.

Kiang-si, province of China, bounded on the N. by Kiang-nan, on the W. by Houquang, on the S. by Quang-tong, and on the E. by Fo-kien and Tche-kiang. Nan-tchang-fou is the capital.

Kiburg, town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, with a castle. It is seated on the river Theoff, 14 ms. NE. of the town of Zurich. Lon. $8^{\circ} 46'$ E. lat. $47^{\circ} 28'$ N.

Kidderminster, corporate town of Eng., in Worcestershire, under a hill, on the river Stour, and is the principal manufacturing place in the city, and it was particularly noted for a woollen manufacture called Kidderminster stuffs. Its former trade of stuffs is much declined, on account of the general use of cotton goods; but its carpet manufacture has greatly increased. It is 14 ms. SE. of Bridgenorth, and 125 NW. of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 18'$ W. lat. $52^{\circ} 28'$ N.

Kidwelly, town in Carmarthenshire, in South Wales. It is seated on a creek of the Bristol Channel, near the mouth of the Towy. From this town, a canal has been cut to some collieries, whence coal is brought down and exported. It is 8 ms. S. of Carmarthen, and 324 W. by N. of London. Lon. $4^{\circ} 20'$ W. lat. $50^{\circ} 44'$ N.

Kiel, strong and considerable town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, capital of Holstein, with a castle, and a university. It stands on a peninsula, in a bay of the Baltic, and has a commodious harbour for ships of the largest size. A canal was begun in 1777, by which the navigation of the Northern Sea is to be united with the Baltic; and crosses Holstein, by the canal of Kiel, and the river Eyder, which passes by Rendsburg, and falls into the German Ocean at Tonningen; by which Kiel has become one of the most commercial places in Holstein. Kiel is 37 ms. NW. of Lubeck, and 46 N. by E. of Hamburg. Lon. $10^{\circ} 5'$ E. lat. $54^{\circ} 20'$ N. See *Holstein*. See article *Navigation Inland*.

Kiema, promontory of Switzerland, on the W. shore of Lake Zug, of which it is remarkable, that the ground belongs to the canton of Lucern, the timber to that of Zug, and the leaves to that of Schweiz.

Kien-ning-fou, city of China, in the province of Fo-kien. At the time of the conquest of China by the Mandshurs, it sustained two sieges, and after some time it was taken, and all the inhabitants were put to the sword. Having been since re-established, it is ranked among cities of the first class, and has eight cities of the third class under its jurisdiction. It is 260 ms. SE. of Nang-king.

Kiernow, town of Lithuania, seated on the Villia, where the duke resides. Lon. $35^{\circ} 21'$ E. lat. $54^{\circ} 50'$ N.

Kilbarchan, village of Sstd., in Renfrewshire; it is a manufacturing place, and has extensive bleaching grounds. It is 3 ms. SW. of Renfrew.

Kilbeggan, borough of Ireland, in West Meath. It is seated on the Bosna, and is 44 ms. W. of Dublin.

Kilburn, village of Eng in Middlesex, in the vicinity of London; famous for a fine well of mineral water.

Kilda, St. small island of Sstd., one of the Hebrides, 18 leagues to the W. of North Uist. A great number of the poor people in this island live chiefly by fishing and catching wild fowls. St. Kilda is the most westerly island of Great Britain.

Kildare, city of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 37 ms. long and 20 broad; bounded on the E. by Dublin and Wicklow, on the W. by king's City, and Queen's City., on the N. by E. Meath, and on the S. by Catherlough. It is a fertile country, contains 100 parishes, and sends 10 members to parliament.

Kildare, town of Ireland, capital of a city of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is 27 ms. SW. of Dublin. Lon. $6^{\circ} 37'$ W. $53^{\circ} 9'$ N.

Kildrumny, town of Sstd., in Aberdeenshire, seated on the Don. Lon. $2^{\circ} 35'$ W. lat. $57^{\circ} 20'$ N.

Kilgurren, town of Wales, in Pembrokeshire, on the river Tyvy; near it is a remarkable salmon-leap, where the fish are caught in great abundance. Above this place, are large works for fabricating tin plates. It is 30 ms. N. of Pembroke, and 227 WNW. of London. Lon. $4^{\circ} 40'$ W. lat. $52^{\circ} 4'$ N.

Kilham, town of Eng. in the E. riding of Yorkshire, on the Moulds, and is 36 ms. NE. of York, and 200 N. of London. $0^{\circ} 16'$ W. lat. $54^{\circ} 5'$ N.

Kilia, fortified town of Turkey in Europe, in the province of Bessarabia; seated in an island at the mouth of the Danube. It is 86 ms. SW. of Bialogorod, and 290 NE. of Constantinople. Lon. $28^{\circ} 46'$ E. lat. $45^{\circ} 22'$ N.

Kilkenny, city of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 40 ms. long and 20 broad; bounded on the E. by Catherlough and Wexford, on the W. by Tipperary, on the N. by Queen's City., and on the S. by Waterford. It is one of the most healthful, pleasant and populous cities in Ireland, contains 96 parishes; and sends 16 members to parliament.

Kilkenny, town of Ireland, capital of a city of the same name. It is one of the most populous and commercial towns of Ireland; and consists of the Irish and English Town, the last of which is the principal. It once had a bishop and the cathedral is yet standing. It is 26 ms. N. of Waterford, and 54 SW. of Dublin. Lon. $6^{\circ} 55'$ W. lat. $52^{\circ} 36'$ N.

Kilkenny, tp. Leinster city. L. C., 35 ms. NW. from Montreal.

Kilkenny, tp. Coos city. N. H., 8 ms. NE. from Lancaster. Pop. 1820, 24.

Kilkenny, village, St. Lawrence city. N. Y.

Killala, seaport of Ireland, in the city of Mayo, and province of Connaught, with a bishop's see. It is 21 ms. N. of Castlebar. Lon. $9^{\circ} 11'$ W. lat. $54^{\circ} 15'$ E.

Killaloe, city of Ireland, in the city of Clare.

and province of Munster with a bishop's see, seated on the Shannon, over which is a bridge of 19 arches. Here is a considerable salmon and eel fishery. It is 10 ms. NNE. of Limerick. Lon. $8^{\circ} 27'$ W. lat. $52^{\circ} 50'$ N.

Killarney, town of Ireland in the city of Kerry and province of Munster, on the side of a lake of the same name. Within half a mile of this place are the ruins of the cathedral of Aghadoe, an ancient bishopric united to Ardfer. It is 143 ms. SW. of Dublin.

Killarney, beautiful lake of Ireland, in the city of Kerry, otherwise called Lough Lean, from its being surrounded by high mountains. It is divided into three parts, called the Lower, Middle, and Upper Lake. The northern, or lower lake, is 6 ms. in length, and from 3 to 4 in breadth. The upper lake is 4 ms. in length, and from 2 to 3 in breadth. It is almost surrounded by mountains, from which descend a number of beautiful cascades. The islands in this lake are numerous, and afford an amazing variety of picturesque views. The centre lake which communicates with the upper, is small in comparison with the other two, and cannot boast of equal variety; but the shores are, in many places, indented with beautiful bays, surrounded by dark groves of trees. In the several mountains adjacent to the lakes are still to be seen vestiges of mines of iron, lead and copper.

Killeevan, town of Ireland, and province of Ulster in the city of Monaghan, 8 ms. SW. of Monaghan. Lon. $7^{\circ} 26'$ W. lat. $54^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Killicrankie, noted pass in Perthshire, near the junction of the Tummel with the Garry. It is the grand entrance into the Highlands in those parts, and is formed by the lofty mountains impending over the Garry, which rushes through in a deep darksome, and rocky channel, overhung with trees. At present, a fine road gives an easy access to the remote Highlands; and the two sides are joined by a fine arch.

Killleagh, borough of Ireland, in the city of Down, seated on an arm of Strangford Lough, where ships may be sheltered from all winds. The celebrated Sir Hans Sloane was born in this town, which is 80 ms. N. by E. of Dublin.

Killinaule, town of Ireland, in the city of Tipperary and province of Connaught, 14 ms. N. of Clonmel. Lon. $7^{\circ} 26'$ W. lat. $52^{\circ} 27'$ N.

Killingly, pst. Windham city. Conn. Pop. 1810, 2,512, in 1820, 2,803. It is situated between Quinaboag river and R. I., in the NE. corner of the state.

Killingly, centre pst. Windham city. Conn., in Killingly tp.

Killington, peak, mountain of Ver., 10 ms. E. from Rutland. It is upwards of 4000 feet above the level of the Atlantic Ocean.

Killingworth, pst. Middlesex city. Conn., on Long Island Sound, 20 ms. SW. of New London, and about 25 ms. NE. of New Haven. Pop. 1820, 3,963.

Kilony, town of Ireland, in the city of Sligo, 6 ms. S. of Sligo. Lon. $8^{\circ} 25'$ W. lat. $54^{\circ} 11'$ N.

Killough, or *Port St. Ann*, seaport of Ireland, in the city of Down and province of Ulster, situated on the N. of St. John's Point, in the Irish Sea, and has a good quay where ships lie

very safe. Here is a manufacture of salt. It is 76 ms. N. by E. of Dublin.

Killybegs, borough of Ireland, in the city of Donegal, with a spacious harbour on the N. side of Donegal Bay. It is 12 ms. NW. of Ballyshannon. Lon. $8^{\circ} 6'$ W. lat. $54^{\circ} 40'$ N.

Kilmac-Thomas, town of Ireland, in the city of Waterford and province of Munster, 12 ms. SE. of Waterford. Lon. $7^{\circ} 10'$ W. lat. $52^{\circ} 14'$ N.

Kilmainham, town of Ireland, situated about half a mile from Dublin. It has a session-house and a jail; and here the quarter sessions are held for the city of Dublin, and the knights for the shire elected.

Kilmallock, borough of Ireland, in the city of Limerick. Lon. $8^{\circ} 34'$ W. lat. $51^{\circ} 24'$ N.

Kilmarnock, populous town of Stld. in Ayrshire, with a manufacture of gloves, carpets, stockings, nightcaps, bonnets, and other woollen goods. It is 15 ms. SW. of Glasgow.

Kilmarnock, pst. Lancaster city. Virg., 10 ms. SE. from Lancaster C. H., and by pstrd. 115 ms. NE. by E. from Richmond.

Kilmore, town of Ireland, in the city of Cavan and province of Ulster, with a bishop's see, 3 ms. SW. of Cavan. Lon. $7^{\circ} 11'$ W. $54^{\circ} 2'$ N.

Kiltearn, town of Ross-shire, in Stld., remarkable for being the burial place of Donald Monro, who gave Buchanan the account of the islands and Highlands of Scotland, which he has inserted in his history.

Kilworth, thriving town of Ireland, in the city of Cork, and province of Munster, at the foot of Kilworth mountains. Below the town runs the river Funcheon, on which stands the castle of Cloughleagh, which has stood seven sieges. Kilworth is 108 ms. SW. of Dublin.

Kimberton, pst. Chester city. Penn.

Kimble, pst. Lawrence city. Ohio, by pstrd. 120 ms. a little E. of S. from Columbus.

Kimbleville, pst. Chester city. Penn.

Kimbolton, town of Eng. in Huntingdonshire, 8 ms. NW. of St. Noet's, and 64 N. by W. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 18'$ W. lat. $52^{\circ} 15'$ N.

Kimi, town of Sweden, capital of a province of the same name, in East Bothnia, seated on a river of the same name, where it falls into the Gulf of Bothnia, 10 ms. SE. of Tornea.

Kini Lapmark, province of Swedish Lapland, situated on the frontiers of Russian Lapland.

Kimsi, town of Tartary, in Russia, where there is a great number of martens and sables.

Kin, town of Persia, 320 ms. E. of Isfahan.

Kinburn, fortress of the Russian empire, situated at the mouth of the Dneiper, opposite Oczakow.

Kincannon Works, pst. Surry city. N. C., by pstrd. 139 ms. NW. by W. from Raleigh.

Kincardine O'Neil, village of Stld. in Aberdeenshire, seated on the river Dee, 23 ms. W. of Aberdeen.

Kincardineshire, or *Mearns*, city of Scotland, bounded on the N. and NW. by Aberdeenshire, on the E. by the German Ocean, and on the S. by Angusshire. Its length along the coast is 30 ms., its greatest breadth 20. The only borough in it, is Inverberrie.

Kinderhook, creek of Columbia and Rensselaer cities. N. Y. It is composed of 2 branches. The south branch rises near the SE. angle of

Columbia cty.; the north branch near the SE. angle of Rensselaer cty., and each flowing about 25 ms., unite about 2 ms. from Hudson river, into which the united stream falls, 5 ms. N. from the city of Hudson.

Kinderhook, pst. Columbia cty. N. Y., on the E. side of Hudson river, 10 ms. N. of the city of Hudson, and 20 S. of Albany. Pop. 1820, 3963.

Kinderhook Landing, pstv. Kinderhook tp. Columbia cty. N. Y. 3 ms. S. from Kinderhook.

Kineton, town of Eng. in Warwickshire. It is 10 ms. SSE. of Warwick, and 88 NW. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 24' W.$ lat. $52^{\circ} 11' N.$

King George's Sound, name given by captain Cook, in 1778, to the harbour which he discovered on the W. coast of Quadra and Vancouver's Island. Lon. $126^{\circ} 48' W.$ from London. $49^{\circ} 48' W.$ from W. C., and lat. $49^{\circ} 33' N.$ But the natives call it Nootka. See *Nootka Sound and Island*.

King and Queen, cty. Virg., bounded by Matapony river, or King William SW., Caroline NW., Essex and Middlesex NE., and Gloucester SE. Length 40 ms., mean width 10; area 400 sqms. Surface waving rather than hilly. Soil of middling quality. Chief town, Dunkirk. Pop. 1820, 11,798. Ctl. lat. $37^{\circ} 46' N.$, and on the meridian of W. C.

King and Queen, C. H. King and Queen cty. Virg., 54 ms. NE. by E. from Richmond.

Kiang-fou, city of China, in the province of Kiang-si, seated on the banks of a river in a very fertile canton, abounding with gold and silver.

King-Creek, village, Barnwell district, S. C.

Kingfield, pstv. Somerset cty. Maine, 119 ms. N. from Portland.

King George, cty. Virg., bounded by the Rappahannock river, or Caroline cty. S., Stafford W., Potomac river N., and Westmoreland E. Length 16 ms., mean width 10; area 160 sqms. Surface hilly. Soil of middling quality. Chief town, Hampstead. Pop. 1820, 6116. Ctl. lat. $38^{\circ} 20' N.$ lon. W. C. $0^{\circ} 10' W.$

King George, C. H. and psto. King George cty. Virg., about 75 ms. NNE. from Richmond. Lat. $38^{\circ} 14' N.$ lon. W. C. $0^{\circ} 4' W.$

King George the Third's Islands, group on the W. coast of America, extending from lat. $56^{\circ} 10'$ to $58^{\circ} 18' N.$

Kinghorn, seaport of Stld. in Fifeshire, on the Frith of Forth, 9 ms. N. of Leith, on the opposite side of the Frith. Lon. $3^{\circ} W.$ lat. $56^{\circ} 5' N.$

Kings's, cty. of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, which is 38 ms. long, and 30 broad, bounded on the N. by West Meath, on the E. by Kildare, on the S. by Queen's cty. and Tipperary, and on the W. by the Shannon, which divides it from Roscommon, Galway, and another part of Tipperary. It contains 56 parishes, and sends 6 members to parliament. It is not so rich as some of the other cties., nor is it so well inhabited. The capital is Philipstown.

Kings, cty. of New Brunswick, on both sides of St. John's river, bounded by Charlotte cty. E., by St. John S., and by Westmoreland and Northumberland W.

Kings, cty. N. Y., comprising the western extremity of Long Island, bounded S. by the

Atlantic Ocean, W. by the Narrows, New York harbour, and East river, NE. by Queens cty., and E. by Jamaica, or Rockaway bay. Length 8 ms., mean width 6; area about 50 sqms. Surface most delightfully variegated, and under complete cultivation. presents a very pleasing aspect. The soil in its natural state, was sterile, sandy, and rocky, but by manure has been rendered generally highly productive in grain, fruits, and garden vegetables. Chief towns, Brooklyn and Flatbush. Pop 1820, including Brooklyn, 11,187. Ctl. lat. $40^{\circ} 38' N.$ lon. W. C. $3^{\circ} 5' E.$

Kingsborough, pstv. Montgomery cty. N. Y., 50 ms. NW. from Albany.

Kingsbridge, town of Eng. in Devonshire. It is seated at the head of a small inlet of the English Channel, 34 ms. S. by W. of Exeter, and 218 WSW. of London. Lon $3^{\circ} 48' W.$ lat. $50^{\circ} 20' N.$

Kingsbridge, crossing place over Harlem river, or strait, on the road from New York up Hudson's river.

Kingsbury, village of Eng. in Herts, to the N. of St. Alban's. Here the Saxon kings had a palace.

Kingsbury, pst. Washington cty. N. Y. It is situated on the E. side of Hudson river, between fort George, and Argyle tp., and 90 ms. N. of Albany. Pop. 1810, 2272, in 1820, 2203.

Kingsclear, town of Eng. in Hampshire. It was the residence of some of the Saxon kings, and is 9 ms. NW. of Basingstoke, and 56 W. by S. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 9' W.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 20' N.$

Kingsclear, tp. York cty. New Brunswick. *Kingsessing*, SE. tp. Philadelphia cty. Penn., between Blockley tp. Schuylkill river, Delaware river, and Darby creek. Pop. 1820, 1188.

Kingssey, tp. Buckingham cty. L. C., on St. Francis, and the W. branch of Nicolet rivers, about 40 ms. S. by E. from Three Rivers.

Kings Ferry, psto. Cayuga cty. N. Y.,

Kings Ferry, psto. Monongalia cty. Virg. 25 ms. by land above Morgantown, and 3 below the main fork of Monongahela river.

Kings's Langley, village of Eng. in Herts, 5 ms. W. of St. Alban's.

Kings, mountain in Lincoln cty. N. C., 26 ms. a little S. of W. from Charlotte, and 35 SE. by E. from Rutherfordton. This mountain or hill was rendered remarkable by a battle fought there, October 7th, 1780, between a party of U. S. militia, and of British and Tories. The latter were defeated with the loss of Col. Ferguson, their commander, and nearly the whole either killed or taken prisoners.

Kingsport, psto. Sullivan cty. Ten., by pstrd. 255 ms. NE. by E. from Murfreesboro'.

Kingsstein, strong fortress of Norway. See *Fredericstad*.

Kingston, pst. Rockingham cty. N. H., 19 ms. SW. of Portsmouth. Pop. 847.

Kingston, pst. Plymouth cty. Mass. on a small bay, near Cape Cod, at the distance of 37 ms. SE. of Boston. Pop. 1820, 1313.

Kingston, tp. Addison cty. Ver., 25 ms. SW. from Montpelier. Pop. 350.

Kingston, pst. Ulster cty. N. Y. lying on the W. side of Hudson river, 32 ms. S. of the city of Hudson; which was burnt by the British forces in 1777, being at that time one of Gen.

Washington's principal magazines. Pop. 1820, 2956.

Kingston, village of Middlesex cty. N. J., on Millstone river, and on the road from New Brunswick to Trenton, 15 ms. SW. from the former place.

Kingston, village, Luzerne cty. Penn., built on one street, opposite Wilkesbarre. See *Wyoming*.

Kingston, tp. Luzerne cty. Penn., around and including the preceding village of the same name. Pop. 1820, 1288.

Kingston, village, Talbot cty. Md., on the right bank of Choptank river, 5 ms. NE. from Easton.

Kingston, pstv. Somerset cty. Md., 5 ms. N. from the mouth of Pocomoke river.

Kingston, tp. Delaware cty. Ohio, on the head waters of Alum and Big Walnut creeks, and immediately N. of Sunbury. Pop. 1820, 407.

Kingston, small town situated on the line, but within the cty. of Ross, Ohio, 10 ms. N. from Chillicothe.

Kingston, pstv. and seat of justice, Roane cty. Ten., on the point between Clinch and Holston rivers, 60 ms. by water, and 40 by land below Knoxville.

Kingston, pstv. Morgan cty. Geo., 33 ms. NNW. from Milledgeville.

Kingston, town of Jamaica, on the N. side of the bay of Port Royal, about a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth. It is a place of good trade. Lon. W. C. 0° 8' E. lat 17° 56' N. Pop. about 33,000, of which about 10,000 only are whites.

Kingston upon Hull. See *Hull*.

Kingston upon Thames, a corporate town of Eng. in Surry. Queen Elizabeth founded here a free school; and the Lent assizes are constantly held at this place. The wooden bridge over the Thames, is the most ancient on that river, except London bridge. It is 11 ms. SW. of London. Lon. 0° 12' W. lat. 51° 27' N.

Kingston, U. C., occupies the site of old fort Frontenac, at the head of St. Lawrence river, opposite Wolf Island. This town was laid out in 1784, and is now the most populous in the province. Its situation as an entrepot between L. and U. Canada, and between Canada and the U. S. is very advantageous. The harbour is excellent, and admits vessels of the largest size. It contains a Protestant and Catholic church, a court house, jail, hospital, and about 400 dwelling houses, with 2000 inhabitants. Distant 35 ms. nearly NW. from Sackett's Harbour, N. Y. Lon. W. C. 0° 20' E. lat. 44° 8' N.

King-te-ching, town of China, in the province of Kiang-si, and district of Jaotcheou-fou.

King-tree, pstv. Williamsburg district, S. C., on Black river, about 65 ms. N. from Charleston.

Kingsville, pst. Ashtabula cty. Ohio, on lake Erie, 10 ms. NE. from Jefferson. Pop. 1820, 614.

King William, cty. Virg., between Mattapony and Pamunkey rivers, and extends eastward to where those rivers unite, and form York river, and bounded NW. by Caroline cty. Length 40 ms., mean width 12; area 480 sqms. Surface moderately hilly, and soil generally thin, and in part sandy. Pop. 1820, 9697. Cil. lat. 37° 40' N. lon. W. C. 0° 3' W.

King William Court House, pstv. and seat of

justice, King William cty. Virg., 35 ms. NE. from Richmond, about half way between Mattapony and Pamunkey rivers.

King Wood, tp. Hunterdon cty. N. J., on the E. side of the Delaware, between Amwell and Flemington. Pop. 1820, 2786.

Kingwood, pstv. Preston cty. Virg., near Cheat river, 20 ms. SE. from Morgantown.

Kinsieknick, pstv. Lewis cty. Kent., by pstrd. NNE. from Frankfort.

Kinross, borough of Sstd. in Kinross-shire, on a plain, near Loch Leven, skreened on the N. by the Ochil Hills. Its manufactures are linen and some cutlery ware; and it is 20 ms. N. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3° 22' W. lat. 56° 15' N.

Kinross-shire, cty. of Sstd. between the shires of Perth and Fife, and 30 ms. in circuit, and its length and breadth nearly equal. It sends one member to parliament, alternately with the cty. of Clackmannan. Pop. 1801, 6725; in 1811, 7245; and in 1820, 7762.

Kinsale, seaport and borough of Ireland, in the cty. of Cork, and province of Munster. It is a very populous trading place, and has an excellent harbour, 14 ms. S. of Cork. Lon. 8° 26' W. lat. 51° 41' N.

Kinsale, pstv. Westmoreland cty. Virg., situated on the SW. side of the river Potomac, near the Chesapeake bay.

Kinsman, NE. pst. of Trumbull cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 472.

Kinston, pst. Lenoir cty. N. C., on the left bank of Neuse river, 40 ms. by water above Newbern.

Kintail, peninsula in Ross-shire, situated between Loch Garron and Loch Duich.

Kin-tcheou-fou, city of China, in the province of Hau-quang. Its district contains two cities of the second, and 11 of the third class.

Kin-ching, capital of the islands of Lieou-kieou, in the China Sea, in Cheonli, the S. part of the island. Lon. 146° 30' E. lat. 26° 2' N.

Kintore, borough of Sstd. in Aberdeenshire, 10 ms. W. by N. of Aberdeen. Lon. 2° 5' W. lat. 57° 8' N.

Kinzua, pstv. Warren cty. Penn., by pstrd. 352 ms. NW. from Harrisburg.

Kiof, town of Polish Russia, and capital of the Ukraine, in a palatinate of the same name, with an archbishop's see, and a castle. It is the capital of the Russian government of Kiof, and carries on a considerable trade. It is divided into the Old and New Town, and seated on the W. side of the Dnieper, 180 ms. NE. of Kamienick, and 335 E. by S. of Warsaw. Lon. 31° 51' E. lat. 50° 30' N.

Kirk's Mills, pstv. Lancaster cty. Penn.

Kiof, or *Kiew*, government of the Russian empire, being part of the Ukraine, or little Russia. It lies on the E. side of the Dnieper, although Kiof, the capital is on the W. side. This country was conquered by the Tartars, and came again into the possession of the great dukes, but was over-run and possessed by the Cossacks under the protection of Poland. In 1664, the natives, discontented with John Cassimer, king of Poland, submitted to Russia, and have ever since remained subject to the empire. This government contains 11 districts; and its principal rivers are the Dnieper, Desna, Oster. Udai, Sula, Psol and Trubesh.

Kiof, or *Kiow*, palatinate of Poland, in that part of the Ukraine which lies on the W. side of the Dnieper. It contains only two districts, and several small towns scarcely worthy of notice; its capital, Kiof, being subject to Russia.

Kio-feou, city of China, in the province of Chang-tong and district of Yencheou-fou. It is celebrated as the birth place of Confucius, several monuments are still to be seen here, erected in honour of this eminent man.

Kioge, or *Koge*, seaport of Denmark in the isle of Zealand, with a good harbour, 10 ms. S. of Copenhagen. Lon. $12^{\circ} 40' E.$, lat. $59^{\circ} 31' N.$

Kioping, town of Sweden, in Wermeland, seated on a small stream, that falls at a little distance into the lake Macler. Lon. $16^{\circ} 40' E.$ lat. $59^{\circ} 38' N.$

Kioumeik, well built town of Pegu, situated on the river Irrawaddy. It seems to be in a state of improvement, and has a manufacture of cotton cloth, which is the source of its prosperity.

Kirby-Lonsdale, town of Eng. in Westmoreland. It is a large town with a manufacture of woollen cloth, seated on the Lon. over which is a stone bridge; 10 ms. SE. of Kendal, and 253 NW. of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 57' W.$ lat. $54^{\circ} 3' N.$

Kirby-Moorside, town of Eng. in the N. riding of Yorkshire. It is seated on the edge of the moors, near the river Dow, 25 ms. N. of York, and 225 N. by W. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 3' W.$ lat. $54^{\circ} 20' N.$

Kirby-Stephen, town of Eng. in Westmoreland, near the skirts of the hills, which separate this country from Yorkshire, and has a manufacture of stockings. It is seated on the river Eden, and is 9 ms. S. of Appleby, and 281 NNW. of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 30' W.$, lat. $54^{\circ} 26' N.$

Kirchberg, town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, capital of a territory of the same name, subject to the house of Austria. It is seated on the Danube 9 ms. S. of Ulm. Lon. $10^{\circ} 12' E.$, lat. $48^{\circ} 16' N.$

Kirchberg, territory of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, belonging to the house of Austria.

Kircheim, town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, 25 ms. from Ulm.

Kircheim Poland, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine. Lon. $7^{\circ} 49' E.$ lat. $49^{\circ} 39' N.$

Kirin, one of the three departments of Manshuria, bounded on the N. by the river Saghalien, on the E. by the Sea, and on the S. by Corea, and on the W. by Leatong. It contains only 2 or 3 ill built cities, surrounded by mud walls. The valuable plant ginseng grows here.

Kirin, capital of the province of the same name in Manshuria, situated on the river, Songari, which is here called Kirin, is the residence of a Manchew general, who is invested with the authority of a Viceroy.

Kirkhies, *Tartar*, or *Tater*, nation of central Asia. They are divided in three Hordes or clans; the Little, Middle, and Great Horde. This widely extended people inhabit the Asiatic steppes or praries. According to Mr. Tooke, they derive their name from Kirghis-Kaisaki, and are a branch of the Kozaks. In their manners they are pastoral, and extend from the Volga far to the E. of the Aral sea.

Kirkcaldy, seaport of Sld. in Fifeshire, on the frith of Forth, with a dockyard for small vessels, and a cotton manufacture. It is a pretty populous, large, well built town, 10 ms. N. of Edinburgh. Lon. $3^{\circ} 8' W.$ lat. $56^{\circ} 8' N.$

Kirkcubright, seaport of Sld. in Kirkcubrightshire, at the mouth of the river Dee which forms its harbour. It is a small inconsiderable place, admirably situated for the fishery, and other branches of commerce. It is 60 ms. W. of Carlisle, and 83 SW. of Edinburgh. Lon. $4^{\circ} 8' W.$, lat. $55^{\circ} N.$

Kirkcubrightshire, city or stewartry of Sld., which once formed, with Wigtonshire, the ancient province of Galloway. It is bounded on the NE. by Ayrshire and Dumfriesshire, on the S. by Solway Frith and the Irish Sea, and on the W. by Wigtonshire and Ayrshire. Its extent from N. to S. is 30 ms. from E. to W. 45. Pop. 1801, 29,211; in 1811, 33,683; and in 1821, 38,966.

Kirkless, village of Eng. in the W. riding of Yorkshire in the vicinity of which is the monument of the famous Robin Hood; and on the adjacent moor are likewise two hills called Robin Hood's Butts.

Kirkoswald, town of Eng. in Cumberland, on a hill near the river Eden, 9 ms. N. by E. of Penrith, and 292 NW. of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 48' W.$, lat. $54^{\circ} 48' N.$

Kirk's-Mills, pstv. Lancaster city. Penn.

Kirkpatrick, tp. of Sld., in Dumbartonshire, lying E. of Dumbarton, said to be the birth place of the tutelary saint of Ireland. The vestiges of the Roman wall, called Graham's Dike, built by Antonius, extend from the frith of Clyde at this place, to the frith of Forth.

Kirksey Cross Roads, psto. Edgefield district S. C. 65 ms. westerly from Raleigh.

Kirkville, pstv. Onondago city. N. Y.

Kirkville, pstv. Mecklenberg city. N. C. 151 ms. SW. from Raleigh.

Kirkwall, borough of Sld., capital of Mainland, the principal of the Orkney islands. It is built on an inlet of the sea on the E. side of the island, and has a tolerable harbour, with a fortification, on which some guns are mounted for its defence; the most striking object is the stately cathedral of St. Magnus. It is 30 ms. NE. of Thurso, in Caithnessshire. Lon. $2^{\circ} 57' W.$ lat. $58^{\circ} 54' N.$

Kirkwood, tp. Belmont city. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 1404.

Kirton, town of Eng. in Lincolnshire, 20 ms. N. of Lincoln, and 151 N. by W. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 28' W.$, lat. $53^{\circ} 33' N.$

Kiskiminitas, a very considerable accessory stream of the Alleghany river, Penn., rises in the mountain valley between the Alleghany and Chesnut Ridge chains, and flowing NW., breaks through Chesnut Ridge and Laurel Hill, and after a comparative course of 75 ms., unites with the Alleghany, near midway between the mouth of Mahoning and Pittsburg.

Kiskiminitas, pstv. Westmoreland county, Penn.

Kismish, island of Asia, at the entrance of the Gulf of Persia, about 50 ms. in length and 5 in breadth, with a remarkable pearl fishery. It is fertile, populous, and 12 ms. S. of Gombroon.

Kishtoq, island on the Pacific coast of Ameri-

ca, 100 ms. long and about 30 mean width. Lon. W. C. 75° W., cti. lat. 57° 30' N.

Kisti, Asiatic nation, which extends from the highest ridge of Caucasus, along the Sundsha rivulets; they are bounded to the W. by the little Cabarda, to the E. by the Tartars and Lesguis, and to the S. by the Lesguis and Georgians.

Kite's Mills, psto. Rockingham cty. Virg., by pstrd. 149 ms. NW. from Richmond.

Kistna, river of Hindoostan, which falls into the bay of Bengal, S. of Masulipatam. It is upwards of 650 ms. in length, rising near the Malabar coast.

Kistnagheri, town and strong fortress of Hindoostan, in Mysore, 66 ms. from Arcot.

Kittanning, pstv. and seat of justice Armstrong cty. Penn., on the E. side of Alleghany river, 40 ms. NE. of Pittsburgh. Lat. 40° 30' N. Pop. 1820, 318.

Kittanning, tp. Armstrong cty. Penn. including the preceding town. Pop. 1820, 976, exclusive of the village.

Kittatinny Mountains, this range passes through Sussex cty. N. J., crosses Delaware river at the Delaware Water Gap, passes through Northampton cty. Pen., and continuing SW. crosses Susquehanna river, 5 ms. above Harrisburg; separates Perry from Cumberland, and Franklin from Huntingdon and Bedford cties., and merges into Md., W. from Connecheague creek; crosses Potomac river, between Back creek and Shenandoah rivers. It is finally merged amongst the other mountain ridges of Virg.

Kittatinny valley, is the valley between the Kittatinny range and Blue Ridge. In Penn., this valley varies from 8 to 15 ms. wide, and is uniformly composed of a limestone base towards the Blue Ridge, and of clay slate on the side of Kittatinny mountain. The line of separation, between those two rock formations crosses Delaware river about 20 ms. above Easton; the Lehigh at the slates about 5 ms. above Allentown; the Schuylkill above the mouth of Maiden creek; the Susquehanna in the borough of Harrisburg, and the Potomac near the mouth of the Connecheague. In Virg., the line of division nearly corresponds with Opequan creek between Jefferson and Berkeley cties. It is a common, but very erroneous opinion that the whole of this valley is based on limestone; that rock, is, however, confined to the SE. side.

Kittery, pst. York cty. Maine, at the mouth of Piscataway river, opposite Portsmouth. Pop. 1820, 1886.

Kiun-tcheou-fou, capital of the island of Hainan, stands on a promontory, and ships often anchor at the bottom of its walls. Its district contains three cities of the second, and 10 of the third class.

Kiritahia, ancient *Cotyaeum*. Lon. 29° 52' E. lat. 39° 25' N. It is situated on the W. side of the Sakaria, ancient Sangarius river 150 ms. SSE. from Constantinople. Pop. about 50,000.

Kizil Ernak, ancient *Halys*, largest river of Asia Minor, rises in Mount Tauris, within 70 ms. from the Mediterranean sea. Its general course nearly N. about 400 ms. to where it falls into the Black sea, near the ancient Naustathmus promontory.

Kislar, or *Kisliar*, considerable town of Asiatic Russia, on the Terek, near its entrance into the Caspian sea. Lat. 43° 51' N.

Klattaw, town of Bohemia, 46 ms. SW. of Prague. Lon. 14° 6' E. lat. 50° 30' N.

Aletenberg, town of Switzerland, seated on the river Aar, three ms. from Waldschut. The bishop of Constance exercises the spiritual jurisdiction; but the sovereignty belongs to the cantons. Lon. 8° 12' E. lat. 47° 35' N.

Klingelstown, pstv. Schuylkill cty. Penn.

Klunder, strong fortress of the kingdom of the Netherlands in Holland, near the arm of the sea called Hollands Diep. It is 9 ms. SE. of Williamstadt.

Knapdale, mountainous district of Sld: in Argyleshire, adjoining to Argyle Proper, and connected on the S. by a narrow neck of land to the peninsula of Cantyre.

Knaresborough, town of Eng. in the N. riding of Yorkshire. It is delightfully seated on the river Nid, famous for its medicinal springs, on a rugged rock. Knaresborough is 18 ms. W. by N. of York, and 211 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1° 26' W. lat. 54° 5' N.

Knighton, commercial town of Wales in Radnorshire. On the Tend, over which there is a bridge, and is 14 ms. W. of Hereford, and 135 NW. of London. Lon. 2° 46' W. lat. 52° 13' N.

Knightbridge, Eng. first village from London, on the Great Western road. Here is an infirmary for the sick and wounded, called St. George's Hospital: and a considerable manufacture of painted floor cloths.

Knittelfeldt, town of Germany in the dutchy of Stiria. It is a small place, 78 ms. from Vienna, seated on the river Muchr. Lon. 14° 37' E. lat. 47° 29' N.

Knotsford, town of Eng. in Cheshire. There are two towns of this name pretty near together, called the Higher and Lower. It is 7 ms. NE. of Norwich, and 173 NNW. of London. Lon. 2° 28' W. lat. 53° 20' N.

Knoveton, tp. Sussex cty. N. J., on Delaware river, below the mouth of Pauling's kill, and about 5 ms. below the Delaware Water Gap. Pop. 1820, 2701.

Knox, tp. Hancock cty. Maine, 28 ms. NW. from Castine. Pop. 1820, 560.

Knox, pstv. Albany cty. N. Y., 21 ms. W. from Albany.

Knokville, pstv. Crawford cty. Geo.

Knox, cty. Ohio; bounded by Richland N., Cooshocton E., Licking S., Delaware W., and Marion NW.; length 30, breadth 20 ms.; area 600 sqms. It is watered by Owl and Mohicon creeks. Surface rather level than hilly. Chief town, Mount Vernon. Pop. 1820, 8326. For cti. lat. see *Mount Vernon*.

Knox, cty. Kent; bounded SE. by Harlan, SW. by Whitely, NW. by Rockcastle, and NE. by Clay; length 43, mean width 19½ ms.; area 840 sqms. This cty. is watered by Cumberland river, and several of its branches. The 37th° of N. lat. intersects it nearly in the centre. The surface is very hilly in general, and towards the SE. mountainous. Chief town, Barboursville, is about 125 ms. SSE. from Frankfort. Pop. 1820, 3661. Cti. lat. 37° N. lon. W. C. 6° 30' W.

Knox, cty. E. Tenn.; bounded by Sevier SE., Blount S., Roane W., Anderson NW., and

Grainger and Jefferson NE.; length 30, mean width 15 ms.; are 450 sqms. Holston and Clinch rivers unite at Knoxville, near the centre of this cty., and with the united stream below their junction, afford much excellent land. Chief town, Knoxville. Pop. 1820, 13,034. N. lat. 36° and lon. W. C. 7° W. intersect in this cty.

Knox, tp. Columbia cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 535.
Knox, NE. tp. Jefferson cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 1677.

Knox, cty. Ind., between White and Wabash rivers; bounded by Kaskaskia, or Pike and Gibson cties. S., Wabash river W., Sullivan N., and Daviess E.; length 36, mean width 11 ms.; area about 410 sqms. Surface level towards the Wabash, but becoming hilly in the interior. Soil generally fertile. Chief town, Vincennes. Pop. 1820, 5,437. For cty. lat. see *Vincennes*.

Knoxville, pst. and seat of justice, Knox cty. Tenn., on the right bank of Holston river, 22 ms. above its junction with Tennessee, about 200 ms. E. from Nashville. Lat. 35° 50' N. Pop. upwards of 2000. It is the seat of an academy, and preparations are making to put a college into operation. A very liberal donation was made by the general government in favour of the latter institution.

Knoxville, pstv. Jefferson cty. Ohio, 12 ms. NW. from Steubenville. Pop. 200.

Koang-fu-fou, city of China, in the province of Kiang-si, surrounded by high mountains. Its district contains 7 cities of the third class.

Kobi, called by the Chinese *Chamo*, a vast desert of Chinese Tartary, 100 leagues from E. to W., and almost as much from N. to S.

Kodiack, extensive group of islands on the Pacific coast of N. America, between lat. 56° 45' and 58° 28' N. lon. W. C. from 74° 15' to 76° 48' W.

Koei-tcheou, one of the smallest provinces in China; bounded on the S. by Quang-si, on the E. by Hou-quang, on the N. by Se-tchuen, and on the W. by Yun-nan. The whole country is almost a desert, and covered with almost inaccessible mountains, it may be justly called the Siberia of China. This province produces the best horses in China. Besides Koei-yang, the capital, it contains nine cities of the first, and 38 of the second and third class.

Koei-tcheou-fou, city of great trade, in the province of Se-tchuen. Its district contains one city of the second class, and nine of the third.

Koei-Yang, capital of the province of Koei-tcheou, in China, said to have been formerly the residence of the ancient kings.

Kokenhausen, strong town of Lithuania, subject to Russia. It is seated on the river Dwina, and is 42 ms. E. of Riga. Lon. 26° 3' E. lat. 56° 40' N.

Kola, town of the Russian government of Archangel, capital of Russian Lapland, with a good harbour, on the river Kola, near a bay of the same, on the Frozen Ocean. Lon. 32° 26' E. lat. 68° 34' N.

Kollomenaka, town of Russia, pleasantly situated on an eminence near Moscow. Lon. 38° 16' E. lat. 55° 40' N.

Kolokythia, ancient *Gythium*, 25 ms. S. from Misitry. Lon. 22° 34' E. lat. 36° 47' N.

Kolokythia, or *Cololokythia*, ancient Gulf of Laconia, a large bay of Greece in the Morea, enclosed between two peninsulas, one on the W. terminated by cape Metapan, that on the E. by cape St. Angelo. Kolokithia is, except that of Gibraltar, the most southern bay of continental Europe, extending as far S. as N. lat. 36° 23'.

Kolyma, or *Rovyma*, large river of Asiatic Russia, rising N. from the sea of Ochotsk, and flowing nearly parallel to the Indigherka, falls into the Frozen Ocean. Lat. 71° 23' N. lon. 152° 24' E.

Kolyvan, government of the Russian empire, comprehending a part of western Siberia, and formerly included in the government of Tobolsk. Its capital, of the same name, is seated on the Oby. This country has very productive silver mines, which have been called the Potosi of Russia. They lie between the Oby and Irtysh, near the mountains which form the frontiers of Siberia, and separate that country from Chinese Tartary.

Kongal, town of Norway, belonging to Sweden, seated on the river Gotelba. Lon. 11° 5' E. lat. 58° 30' N.

Kongsberg, town of southern Norway, celebrated for its silver mines. It lies on both sides of the river Lowe, and contains, including the miners, 6000 inhabitants. Kongsberg is 45 ms. SW. of Christiana. Lon. 9° 50' E. lat. 59° 40' N.

Kongswinger, fortress of Norway, on the frontiers of Sweden. It is seated near the river Glomme, at the foot of a steep rock.

Kong-tchang-fou, city of China, in the province of Chen-si. It is surrounded by inaccessible mountains, where a tomb is seen which the Chinese pretend to be that of Fohi. Its district contains three cities of the second, and seven of the third class. It is 700 ms. SW. of Peking.

Koningsberg, town of Franconia, belonging to the house of Saxe-Weimar, 3 ms. NE. of Schweinfurt. Lon. 10° 44' E. lat. 52° 5' N.

Koningsberg, town of Upper Saxony, in the marquise of Brandenburg, 47 ms. S. of Stettin. Lon. 14° 40' E. lat. 52° 50' N.

Koningsberg, capital of Polish or Ducal Prussia, with a university and a magnificent palace, in which is a hall 274 feet long, and 59 broad, without pillars to support it, and a handsome library. The town house, the exchange, and the cathedral, are fine structures. The tower of the castle is very high and has 284 steps to the top, whence there is an extensive prospect. Here are 18 churches, of which 14 belong to the Lutherans, 3 to the Calvinists, and 1 to the Roman Catholics. The town is 5 ms. in circumference, and including the garrison of 7000 men, contains 60,000 inhabitants. It stands on the Pregel, which here falls into the Frische Haf, an inlet of the Baltic. No ships drawing more than 7 feet water can pass the bar, and come up to the town, so that the large vessels anchor at Pillau, a small town on the Baltic, which is the port of Koningsberg; and the merchandise is sent in smaller vessels to this place. The trade of Koningsberg is very considerable. It is 62 ms. NE. of Elbing, and 135 N. of Warsaw. Lon. 20° 55' E. lat. 54° 42' N.

Königsgratz, town of Bohemia, seated on

the Elbe, 35 sm. SW. of Glatz, and 115 N. by W. of Vienna. Lon. $16^{\circ} 8' E.$ lat. $50^{\circ} 6' N.$

Königssteden, strong town of Franconia, with a bishop's see, 25 ms. NNW. of Bamberg. Lon. $10^{\circ} 46' E.$ lat. $50^{\circ} 24' N.$

Königsstein, town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the territory of Misnia, with an impregnable fort. It is a place of confinement for state prisoners, and is seated on the Elbe, 10 ms. SE. of Pyna, and 10 SW. of Dresden. Lon. $13^{\circ} 43' E.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 2' N.$

Königsberg, town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, which is strongly fortified. It surrendered to the French, July 22, 1796. Lon. $8^{\circ} 25' W.$ lat. $50^{\circ} 5' N.$

Königsbutter, town of Germany, seated in the territory of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttele. Lon. $11^{\circ} 7' E.$ lat. $52^{\circ} 25' N.$

Konitz, town of Poland, in western Prussia, 10 ms. NW. of Culm, and 50 SW. of Dantzic. Lon. $18^{\circ} 16' E.$ lat. $53^{\circ} 36' N.$

Kopya, fortified town of Lithuania, seated on the Dnieper, 18 ms. N. of Mohilet. Lon. $31^{\circ} 2' E.$ lat. $54^{\circ} 32' N.$

Koriaks, people of Tartary, subject to Russia, who inhabit the northern coast of the Gulf Penschinskoi, and the most northern part of Kamtschatka, to the river Anadir. Their country extends westward from the river Olomon, (which runs into the Kolyma,) as far as the Indian Ocean. Their neighbours are the Kamtschadales, the Tongusians, the Lamouts, and the Tschouktsches.

Korsaw, or *Kosoa*, town of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, with a fort, 45 ms. W. by S. of Copenhagen. Lon. $11^{\circ} 10' E.$ lat. $55^{\circ} 29' N.$

Kortright, pst. Delaware cty. N. Y., 10 ms. E. from Delhi. Pop. 1820, 2548.

Kosol, or *Kosta*, fortified town of Silesia, near the river Oder, 17 ms. N. of Ratisbon. Lon. $17^{\circ} 54' E.$ lat. $50^{\circ} 26' N.$

Korsum, or *Korsun*, town of Russia, in the Ukraine, seated on the river Ross. Lon. $31^{\circ} 23' E.$ lat. $49^{\circ} 3' N.$

Kostroma, government of the Russian empire, formerly included in that of Moscow. It is divided into the provinces of Kustroma and Unsha. The capital of the former, Kostoma, seated at the mouth of the Volga; the capital of the second, is Makarief, situated on the Unsha.

Kouei-te-fou, city of China, in the province of Ho-nan, seated between two large rivers. The inhabitants treat strangers with uncommon hospitality.

Koum-Kale, village of A. T. in Anatolia, situated on cape Janissary, a little within the Hellespont. This place has its name from a castle built by the Turks, and is inhabited chiefly by Turkish families attached to the garrison. It is a clean neat village, containing about 600 inhabitants. N. lat. $40^{\circ} 1'$, E. lon. $26^{\circ} 12'$. The reedy marsh forming the mouth of the Menderes river, spreads above Koum-Kale. The Menderes enters the Hellespont about one mile above the village.

Kowno, town of Lithuania, seated on the Wilna and Niemen, 40 ms. W. of Wilna. Lon. $24^{\circ} 12' E.$ lat. $54^{\circ} 56' N.$

Kraanenbergh, town of the dutchy of Cleves, seated on the declivity of a hill, between Nime-

guen and Cleyes. It is celebrated for an image of the Virgin, pretended to be miraculous.

Krainburg, town of Bavaria, seated on the Inn, 35 ms. E. of Munich.

Krainburg, town of Germany, in the dutchy of Cariola, seated on the Save, 18 ms. NW. of Laubach.

Krainowitz, town of Upper Silesia, between Ratibor and Troppaw. Lon. $17^{\circ} 49' E.$ lat. $50^{\circ} 7' N.$

Krainslaw, town of Poland, in the province of Red Russia, and palatinate of Chelm, 120 ms. SE. of Warsaw. Lon. $23^{\circ} E.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 15' N.$

Krapitz, town of Silesia, in the dutchy of Oppelm. Lon. $18^{\circ} 10' E.$ lat. $50^{\circ} 59' N.$

Krasnoivarsk, or *Krasnoyarsk*, town of Asiatic Russia, in the government of Tomsk, on the Abakan, a branch of the Yenisey river. Here according to M. Chappe D'Auteroche, quicksilver frequently congeals by the frost in winter. Lon. $109^{\circ} E.$ lat. $62^{\circ} 30' N.$

Kreiderville, pstv. Northampton cty. Penn., 10 ms. W. from Bethlehem.

Krekith, corporate town of Wales, in Carnarvonshire. It is seated on the Irish Sea, near Traeth-Amawar Bay, 13 ms. S. by E. of Carnarvon, and 237 NW. of London. Lon. $4^{\circ} 18' W.$ lat. $52^{\circ} 57' N.$

Krempen, strong town of Denmark, in Holstein, with a castle. It is 5 ms. N. of Gluckstadt, and 30 NW. of Hamburg. Lon. $9^{\circ} 15' E.$ lat. $53^{\circ} 58' N.$

Kremes, town of Austria, seated on the Danube, 35 ms. W. of Vienna. Lon. $15^{\circ} 40' E.$ lat. $48^{\circ} 18' N.$

Kreuzenach, town of the Lower Rhine, on the Nahe, 20 ms. SW. of Mentz.

Krumlaw, town of Germany, in Moravia, 50 ms. SW. of Olmutz. Lon. $16^{\circ} 49' E.$ lat. $48^{\circ} 46' N.$

Krutzw, town of Lithuania, 30 ms. SW. of Mozcellaw. Lon. $32^{\circ} 4' E.$ lat. $54^{\circ} 8' N.$

Krylow, strong town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiof, seated on the Dneiper, 140 ms. SE. of Kiof. Lon. $33^{\circ} 50' E.$ lat. $48^{\circ} 50' N.$

Kubesh, large strong town of Lesghistan, near the western shore of the Caspian sea, situated on a hill between high mountains. Its inhabitants call themselves Franki, (Franks, a name common in the E. to call Europeans,) and relate that their ancestors were brought hither by some accident, the particulars of which are now forgotten. The common conjecture is, that they were mariners cast away upon the coast; but they who pretend to be better versed in their history, tell the story this way. The Greeks and Genoese, say they, carried on during several centuries, a considerable trade, not only on the Black Sea, but likewise on the Caspian, and were certainly acquainted with the mines contained in these mountains, from which they drew by their trade with the inhabitants, great quantities of silver, copper, and other metals. In order to work these upon the spot, they sent hither a number of workmen to establish manufactures, and instruct the inhabitants. The Kooveshes, or Kubeshes, seem to be the most respectable people found between Persia and Russia. They are the merchants and brokers, between these countries. In the year 1725, their magistrates,

as well as the Umeri, acknowledged the sovereignty of Russia, but without paying any tribute. Lon. $47^{\circ} 59'$ E. lat. $42^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Kudach, strong fort of Poland, in the Ukraine, seated on the river Dnieper. Lon. $35^{\circ} 45'$ E. lat. $47^{\circ} 58'$ N.

Kufstein, strong town of Germany, in the Tirol. It is seated on the Inn, 46 ms. S. by E. of Munich. Lon. $12^{\circ} 5'$ E. lat. $47^{\circ} 26'$ N.

Kumachir. See *Jeoo*.

Kur, ancient Cyrus, river of Persia, which rises in Mount Caucasus, and passing by Tefflis, falls into the Caspian Sea. It is formed by two large branches, the Aras and Kur Proper. The Aras and Kur, are each about 400 ms. in comparative length, and unite 70 or 80 ms. from their influx into the Caspian. The Kur is completely a mountain stream.

Kurab, town of Asia, in Persia, 2 ms. from the Caspian Sea. Lon. $50^{\circ} 15'$ E. lat. $37^{\circ} 36'$ N.

Kurgan, river of Asia, which rises in the province of Corasan, and falls into the Caspian Sea.

Kuriles, chain of islands, extending from lat. 45° to 51° N., running from the southern promontory of Kamtschatka to Japan, in a SW. direction. The inhabitants of the neighbourhood of Lopatka, who were themselves called Kuriles, gave these islands the same name, as soon as they became acquainted with them. Spanbug says, they are 22 in number, exclusive of the very small ones.

Kursk, government of the Russian empire, formerly part of that of Bielgorod. Its capital,

of the same name, is seated on the Tukor, which falls into the Seine, or Sem.

Kusma Damianski, town of the Russian empire, in Tartary, 32 ms. NE. of Vasilgorod from the river Volga. Lon. $51^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $56^{\circ} 2'$ N.

Kusistan, province of Persia, bounded on the N. and E. by Irac-Agemi, on the S. by Farsistan, and on the W. by Irac-Arabia. Suster is the capital.

Kutchuk Minder. See *Meinder*.

Kuttenburg, town of Bohemia, seated near a mountain, remarkable for its silver mines, 35 ms. SE. of Prague. Lon. $15^{\circ} 37'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 56'$ N.

Kuttore, country of Asia, which contains a great number of towns and villages, and is exceedingly populous. Its principal towns are Tonkul, and Jourkul; those being the residence of its rulers. It abounds in fruits, such as grapes, apples, plums, &c. It likewise yields rice, wheat, and other grain.

Kuynder, fortress of the kingdom of the Netherlands, 23 ms. S. of Lewarden. Lon. $5^{\circ} 24'$ E. lat. $52^{\circ} 50'$ N.

Kylburg, town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, seated on the Kyll, 16 ms. NW. of Treves. Lon. $6^{\circ} 37'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 1'$ N.

Kyneton, town of Eng. in Herefordshire, with a good trade in narrow cloth. It is 15 ms. NW. of Hereford, and 149 WNW. of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 50'$ W. lat. $52^{\circ} 12'$ N.

Kyneton, village of Eng. in Somersetshire, NE. of Somerton. It is naturally paved, for half a mile, with one smooth rock, which looks like ice.

L.

Laa, Laab, or Lahab, town of Austria, seated on the Teya, 27 ms. NW. of Vienna. Lon. $16^{\circ} 9'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 48'$ N.

Labadia, strong town of Italy, in Polesino di Rovigo, subject to the Venetians. It is seated on the Adige, 20 ms. NW. of Ferrara. Lon. $11^{\circ} 54'$ E. lat. $45^{\circ} 39'$ N.

Labar's, psto. Pike ctty. Penn.

Labia, town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, 62 ms. SW. of Nissa.

Labiau, town of Western Prussia, at the mouth of the Deime, near the Curischhaff, with a strong castle, 30 ms. NE. of Koningsberg. Lon. $21^{\circ} 40'$ E. lat. $54^{\circ} 57'$ N.

Labour, late territory of France, part of that of Basques. It abounds in fruits, and the inhabitants are said to be the first that went to fish for whales. It is now included in the department of the Lower Pyrenees.

Lacau Sable. See *Lake Sable*.

Laccadives, an archipelago of small islands, lying SW. of the Malabar coast.

Lac Des Deux Montagnes, seigniory, York ctty. L. C., on the left bank of Ottawa river, 25 ms. W. from Montreal.

Lachawahanock, mountain, is a continuation of the Shawnee range of Wyoming mountains. This, near the Susquehanna river, is very high

and steep, but becomes lower as it extends northeastwardly. It terminates in Susquehanna ctty., where it is called the *Moose Mountain*, and a part of it, *Mount Ararat*.

Lachawahanock, valley, extends from the mouth of Lachawahanock creek, up the same, about 30 ms. The soil is of second quality, the land uneven, forming no level plain of any considerable extent. This next to Wyoming Valley is the most populous in Luzerne ctty.

Lachenaye, seigniory, Leinster ctty. L. C., on the St. John channel, 13 ms. N. from Montreal.

Lachevrotère, seigniory, Hampshire ctty. L. C., on the left bank of St. Lawrence river, 38 ms. W. from Quebec.

Lachine, village of Montreal island, 7 ms. above the city of Montreal, L. C. From the interposition of the rapids of St. Louis, Lachine is the upper port of Montreal. A navigable canal, however, now unites the two ports, above and below that city.

Lackawaxen, river of Penn., a branch of Delaware, in Pike ctty.

Lackawaxen, tp. Pike ctty. Penn., on the waters of Delaware river and Lackawaxen creek, 60 ms. N. from Easton. Pop. 1820, 222.

Lac Metasiedach, seigniory, Cornwallis ctty. L. C.

Lac Metis, seigniory, Cornwallis cty. L. C.

Laconia, now Maina, or Mistra, the southeastern part of the Morea, in Greece. The Mainotes, or present inhabitants, are a barbarous, rude, and sanguinary race, though brave, hardy, and independent. They are a Slavonic colony, and not the descendants of the ancient Lacedæmonians, according to Chateaubriand. See *Mainu*.

Laconia, pstv. Harrison cty. Ind., 120 ms. S. from Indianapolis.

La Dantre, seigniory, Warwick cty. L. C., on the left bank of St. Lawrence river, a short distance above the mouth of Richelieu river.

Ladoga, the largest lake in Europe. It lies between the Gulf of Finland and Lake Onega, receiving, by the river Svir, the discharge of the Onega, and is itself discharged by the river Neva, into the Gulf of Finland. At the town of Koscholm, Lake Ladoga receives the united waters of the intricate rivers and lakes of Carrelia; and at Nova Lagoda, near its southern extremity, enters the volk of a fine river flowing from Kinen. The Ladoga is united to the waters of the Volga by a canal, between the sources of the Mista, falling into Lake Ilmen and the Tver, entering the Volga at Mologda.

Ladoga, New, town of Russia, on Lake Ladoga, at the mouth of the Volkof river, 56 ms. E. from St. Petersburg.

Ladogna, or *Lacedogna*, town of Naples, in Capitanata, with a bishop's see, 60 ms. E. of Naples. Lon. 15° 46' E. lat. 41° 1' N.

Ladrone, or *Marianne*, islands of the N. Pacific Ocean. They are 11 in number, exclusive of the small islets and rocks, and lie in about 140° E. lon. and between 11° and 28° N. lat. They were discovered by Magellan in 1521. Beside the other fruits natural to the soil and climate, here is the bread-fruit tree in abundance. The names of the principal islands are Saypan, Tinian, Guam, and Rota.

Lady Washington, psto. Montgomery cty. Penn. Lon. 174 ms. NW. from Albany.

Lafourche, river of Lou., one of the mouths of the Mississippi river. It leaves the main stream at and above Donaldsonville, by a mouth of about 80 yards. Though receiving no tributary waters by its banks, in all its length, the Lafourche gradually increases in width and depth, and flowing SE. by S. about 90 ms. falls into the Gulf of Mexico, between the island of Timballier, and the Saut or Jump passage. Vessels drawing 9 feet water can enter this river, and ascend to the settlements 40 ms. inland.

Lafourche, interior of, parish of Lou., bounded by the Gulf of Mexico S., Atchafalaya bay and St. Mary's parish W., parish of Assumption NW., St. Charles and St. Bernard NE., and Orleans E. Length 60 ms., breadth 50; area about 3000 sqms. Surface a uniform level. Soil only arable near the water courses, as the other parts are liable to submersion annually. Staples cotton and sugar. Pop. 1820, 3755. Ctl. lat. 29° 30' N. lon. W. C. 13° 40' W.

Lafourche, town of. See *Donaldsonville*.

Lagny, town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, and late province of the Isle of France, with a famous Benedictine Abbey.

It is seated on the Marne, 15 ms. E. of Paris. Lon. 2° 43' E. lat. 48° 50' N.

Lagoon, one of the new discovered islands in the S. Sea, inhabited by a race of Indians, of a copper colour. This island was discovered by captain Cook. Lon. 139° 28' W. lat. 18° 47' S.

Lagos, seaport of Portugal, in Algarva, with a castle. Here fleets bound to the straits usually take in fresh water. It is 120 ms. SE. of Lisbon. Lon. 8° 33' W. lat. 37° 2' N.

Laguna, capital of Teneriffe, principal of the Canary Islands. It is elevated about 2000 feet above the level of the sea, and situated on a romantic hill or mountain near the sea; is one of the most attractive places perhaps in the world. Lon. 16° 20' W. lat. 28° 28' N.

Lahn, river of Germany, which rises in Hesse Cassel, and falls into the Rhine above Coblenz.

Lahoom, seaport of Sweden, in the province of Holland, seated near the Baltic, 50 ms. N. of Copenhagen. Lon. 12° 40' E. lat. 56° 31' N.

Lahore, province of Hindoostan Proper, bounded on the W. by Candalar, on the N. by Cashmere, on the E. by Sirinagur and Delhi, and on the S. by Moultan. It is often called Panjab, or the country of Five Rivers. It is very extensive, and remarkably fertile; affording, in addition to all the necessities of life, wine, sugar, and cotton wool. In the tract between the Indus and the Chelum are salt mines, wonderfully productive, and affording fragments of rock salt, hard enough to be formed into vessels, &c. See *Panjab*.

Lahore, city, capital of a province of the same name, in Hindoostan Proper. It is a place of high antiquity, and was one of the most considerable cities in the Mogul dominions. Lahore is now the capital of the Seiks, whose name was hardly known till the rapid decline of the Mogul empire, in the present century. Here they have manufactures of cotton cloths and stuffs of all kinds, and of very curious carpets. It is 210 ms. S. of Cashmere, and 290 NW. of Delhi. Lon. 73° 45' E. lat. 31° 15' N.

Laino, town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, near a river of the same name. Lon. 16° 11' E. lat. 40° 4' N.

Lairdville, pstv. Oneida cty. N. Y., 108 ms. NW. by W. from Albany, and 12 ms. from Utica.

Lai-tcheou-fou, city of China, in the province of Chang-tong, with a convenient harbour on the Yellow Sea, containing two cities of the first, and five of the third class.

Lake, pnt. in the N. part of Stark cty. Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 588.

Lake, SW. tp. Wayne cty. Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 311.

Lake, tp. Logan cty. Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 470.

Lake Landing, psto. Hyde cty. N. C., by pstrd. 213 ms. a little S. of E. from Raleigh.

Lake Maskinonge, seigniory, St. Maurice, cty. L. C., on St. Lawrence above Maskinonge river.

Lake of the Woods, lake, between Lake Superior and Lake Winnipic, discharging by Winnipic river into the lake of the same name.

Lake Pleasant, tp. Hamilton cty. N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 312.

Lake, tp. and pst. Stark cty. Ohio, about 130 ms. NE. from Columbus.

Laland, small island of Denmark, in the Baltic, lying S. of Zealand, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. It is fertile in corn, with which it supplies Copenhagen. Naxkow is the capital.

Lambale, town of France, in the department of the N. Coast, and late province of Bretagne. It is the chief town of the late dutchy of Pen-thievre. Lambale has a good trade in cattle, linens and parchment, and is 37 ms. NW. of Rennes. Lon. $2^{\circ} 21' W.$ lat. $48^{\circ} 27' N.$

Lambertsville, pstv. on the Delaware river opposite New Hope. Penn., 16 ms. NW. from Trenton.

Lambese, town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone and the province of Provence, 9 ms. N. of Aix. Lon. $5^{\circ} 31' E.$ lat. $48^{\circ} 40' N.$

Lambeth, village of Eng., in Surry, on the Thames, opposite Westminster. By the vast increase of buildings, Lambeth is now joined to the metropolis, in a direction to each of the three bridges. Here is a manufacture of artificial stone, which answers every purpose of stone carving, and extends, not only to statues from the finest models, but to every kind of architectural ornaments.

Lamborn, town of Eng., in Berks, on a river of the same name, which falls into the Kennet, below Newbury. It is 7 ms. N. by W. of Hungerford, and 68 W. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 26' W.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 30' N.$

Lambro-Vouni, mountain of Greece, in Attica, see *Trelo-Vouni*. Lambro Vouni, extends from Trelo-Vouni, in broken ridges, to Cape Colonna, ancient Sunium.

Lamego, town of Portugal, in Beira, with a bishop's see, and a strong citadel, containing two churches, a hospital and four convents. It is 50 ms. SE. of Bragua, and 150 N. of Lisbon. Lon. $7^{\circ} 30' W.$ lat. $41^{\circ} 12' W.$

Lammermuir, mountainous ridge in Sld., which divides the cty. of Berwick from that of Haddington for above 20 ms. These mountains are, in general, very black and barren, affording but scanty pasture for the sheep that feed on them. Spoutra Hill is the most elevated of this ridge.

Lamo, island of Africa, on the coast of Melinda, between the island of Pate and Cape Formosa.

Lamoille, river of Ver., which rises in Caledonia cty., and runs in various meanders nearly a W. course through the country, till it falls into Lake Champlain near Milton, and opposite the S. point of South Hero.

Lampedosa, desert island on the coast of Tunis, 12 ms. in circumference. It is 50 ms. from Tunis, and 112 from Malta, and has a good harbour, where ships water. Lon. $11^{\circ} E.$ lat. $36^{\circ} 10' N.$

Lampeter, tp. and psto. Lancaster cty. Penn., on Mill creek, 5 ms. E. from Lancaster. Pop. in 1810, 2500, and in 1820, 3278.

Lamprey, river and psto. Rockingham cty. N. H. Lamprey river falls into Great Bay. The psto. is 37 ms. SE. from Concord.

Lampaco, ancient town of Natolia. It is the ancient Lampascus, and according to Hobbouse,

although containing only 200 houses, it would still be a present worthy of a king. Its vicinity is one fine vineyard, enclosed by hedges of pomegranate trees. It is situated on the Asiatic shore, about 8 ms. S. from Gallipoli, in Europe. Lon. $27^{\circ} 20' E.$ lat. $40^{\circ} 12' N.$

Lamspringe, town of Lower Saxony, situated at the source of a river called Laine.

Lanark, borough of Sld., and the cty. town of Lanarkshire. Since the introduction of the cotton manufacture, many new houses have been built. It is seated on an eminence, near the river Clyde, 22 ms. SE. of Glasgow, and 30 SW. of Edinburgh. Lon. $3^{\circ} 43' W.$ lat. $55^{\circ} 42' N.$

Lanarkshire, cty. of Sld., 48 ms. long and 38 broad, bounded on the N. by Dunbartonshire, E. by the cities of Sterling, Linlithgow, Edinburgh and Peebles, S. by Dumfries-shire, and W. by the shires of Ayr and Renfrew. It is divided into 41 parishes, and the number of inhabitants in 1801 was 146,689; in 1811, 191,752, and in 1821, 234,387. It sends one member to parliament. The river Clyde runs through the whole extent of the cty., dividing it into two nearly equal parts; the southern part a mountainous district, generally called Clydesdale. It abounds in lead, iron, and coal.

Lancashire, cty. of Eng., bounded on the N. by Cumberland and Westmoreland, E. by Yorkshire, S. by Cheshire, and W. by the Irish Sea. It is 74 ms. from N. to S., (including a detached hundred on the NW., called Furness, which is separated from the rest by a creek, at the head of Morecambe bay) and its greatest breadth is 44 ms. It contains 1,150,000 acres; is divided into six hundreds, and 63 parishes; has 27 market towns; and sends 14 members to parliament. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 672,781; in 1811, 828,309; and in 1821, 1,032,859. It is a county-palatine, under the title of the dutchy of Lancaster; the only dutchy of Eng. (that of Cornwall excepted) which is not merely titular. Lancashire is little adapted for a corn country, but is singularly fitted for the growth of potatoes. Among its products is a species of coal, called cannel, far exceeding all other, not only in making a clear fire, but for being capable of being manufactured into candlesticks, cups, standishes, snuff-boxes, &c. As a commercial and manufacturing cty., it is superior to any other in the kingdom. Its principal manufactures are linen, silk, and cotton goods; fustians and counterpanes, shalloons, bays, serges, tapes, hats, canvass, sacking, pins; iron goods, plate-glass, &c. Of the commerce of the cty., it may suffice to observe, that Liverpool is the second port in the kingdom. The principal rivers are the Mersey, Irwell, Ribble, Loyne, Levern, Wyre, Hodder, Roche, Duddon, Winstar, and Ken; and it has two considerable lakes, Winander-merre and Coniston-merre. It has also numerous canals, and the honour of exhibiting the first regular one in the kingdom, which was begun by the duke of Bridgewater in 1758.

Lancaster, borough of Eng. and the capital of Lancashire, on the Loyne, or Lune, which forms a port for vessels of moderate burden, and over it are two stone bridges. Along the river-side is a fine quay, also yards for ship building; and

a canal, from Kandal, winds round the E. part of the town, which is carried over the river by an aqueduct of 5 arches, each of 70 feet span. It is 68 ms. S. of Carlisle, and 235 NNW. of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 56'$ W. lat. $54^{\circ} 3'$ N.

Lancaster, tp. in the cty. of Glengary, U. C., on the river St. Lawrence, and the lowest in the provinces adjoining to L. C.

Lancaster, pst. and seat of justice, Coos cty. N. H., on Connecticut river, opposite Guildhall, in Vermont, 40 ms. above Dartmouth college, and 117 N. from Concord. Pop. in 1820, 844. Lat. $44^{\circ} 28'$ N. lon. $5^{\circ} 28'$ E.

Lancaster, pst. in Worcester cty. Mass. 35 ms. NW. of Boston, and 17 NE. of Worcester. Pop. 1810, 1694, in 1820, 1862.

Lancaster, cty. of Penn.; bounded by Cecil cty. Md. S., by the Susquehanna river SW., Dauphin and Lebanon cties. NW., Berks NE., and Chester E. Length 33 ms., width 28; area 928. Lancaster is a very diversified cty. in respect both to soil and surface. Several ranges of hills approaching the elevation, and rugged aspect of mountains intersect it from SW. to NE. The creeks flowing generally SW. meander through the whole extent, and particularly the Conostoga, have margins of excellent soil. The staple productions are grain, flour, fruit, whiskey, peach and apple brandy; &c. Chief town, Lancaster. Pop. 1820, 68,336. Ctl. lat. see *Lancaster*, city.

Lancaster, city of Penn., on the great road from Philadelphia to Harrisburg, 62 ms. from the former, and 36 from the latter. Lon. W. C. $0^{\circ} 40'$ E., lat. $40^{\circ} 3'$ N. It is laid out in streets intersecting each other at right angles. The site is waving, about a mile W. from Conostoga creek. The adjacent country is very pleasant and well cultivated. This city contains a cty. C. H., jail, a number of places of public worship, and schools. The bulk of the inhabitants are either Germans or descendants of that people. The trade, commerce, and manufactures of Lancaster are flourishing. Pop. in 1810, 5405, and in 1820, 6633.

Lancaster, cty. Virg.; bounded by Chesapeake Bay SE., by the Rappahannock river S. and SW., Richmond NW., and Northumberland NE. Length 23 ms. width 10; area about 230 sqms. At the C. H. is a psto. Pop. 1820, 5517. Ctl. lat. $37^{\circ} 41'$ N. lon. W. C. $0^{\circ} 32'$ E.

Lancaster, district of S. C.; bounded by N. C. N., Wateree river W., Kershaw SE., and Chesterfield E. Length 23 ms., width 20; area 460 sqms. Chief town, Lancaster C. H. Pop. 1820, 8716. Ctl. lat. see *Lancaster C. H.*

Lancaster, C. H. and psto. Lancaster district S. C., 65 ms. NNE. from Columbia. Lat. $34^{\circ} 40'$ N. lon. W. C. $3^{\circ} 42'$ W.

Lancaster, flourishing pstv. and seat of justice for Fairfield cty. Ohio. It is handsomely situated near the centre of the cty., in Hocking tp., near the source of Hocking river, on the road leading from Zanesville to Chillicothe. It contains above 200 houses, and a pop. of 1037 inhabitants. It is situated 28 ms. SE. from Columbus, 36 SW. from Zanesville, and 34 NE. from Chillicothe. Lon. W. C. $5^{\circ} 35'$ W. lat. $39^{\circ} 45'$ N.

Lancaster, pst. Garrard cty. Kent. near Dicks river, about 30 ms. S. from Lexington.

Lancaster, pstv. Smith cty. Tenn. 38 ms. NNE. from Murfreesborough.

Lancaster's Sound. See *Sir James Lancaster's Sound*.

Lancerota, one of the Canary Isles. It is very high, and may be discovered at a great distance. The goats and sheep are pretty plenty, and the valleys produce a little wheat and corn. It is about 15 ms. long and 10 broad. Lon. $13^{\circ} 28'$ W. lat. $29^{\circ} 14'$ N.

Lanciano, town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore, with an archbishop's see. It is seated on the Feltrino, 87 ms. NE. of Naples. Lon. $14^{\circ} 50'$ E. lat. $42^{\circ} 18'$ N.

Landaff, small place of Wales in Glamorgan-shire, but honoured with the appellation of a city, on account of its being an episcopal see. It is seated on an ascent, on the river Taaf, near Cardiff; but the cathedral, a large stately building, stands on low ground. It is 30 ms. NW. of Bristol, and 166 W. of London. Lon. $3^{\circ} 10'$ W. lat. $51^{\circ} 24'$ N.

Landaff, tp. Grafton cty. N. H., on the E. side of Conn. river, between Bath and Haverhill. Pop. 700.

Landau, strong town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. It was formerly imperial, but was ceded to the French in 1648. It is seated on the Queich, 9 ms. S. of Newstadt, and 270 E. of Paris. Lon. $8^{\circ} 12'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 12'$ N.

Landen, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, on the Becke, 17 ms. NW. of Hoy, and 18 NE. of Namur. Lon. $5^{\circ} 5'$ E. lat. $52^{\circ} 41'$ N. See *Neerwinden*.

Landernau, town of France, in the department of Finisterre and late province of Bretagne, seated on the Elhor, 16 ms. NE. of Brest. Lon. $4^{\circ} 20'$ W. lat. $48^{\circ} 28'$ N.

Lander, department of France, including the late territory of Marsan, on the bay of Biscay. It is a barren sandy country, covered with fern, pines, and the holm-tree, of the bark of which corks are made. Mont-de-Marsan is the capital of this department, and Dox the Episcopal see.

Landgrove, tp. Bennington, cty. Ver., about 35 ms. NE. from Bennington. Pop. 300.

Landguard, or *Poinie aux Pins*, N. side of Lake Eric, is in lat. about $42^{\circ} 7' 15''$ N. Lon. W. C. $5^{\circ} 20'$ W.; variation $2^{\circ} 48'$ westerly. This point is about 20 ms. E. of the S. Foreland, and bears the only pine timber on this coast.

Landsburg, pstv. Perry cty. Penn., on a small branch of Shareman's creek, 30 ms. NW. from Harrisburg, and 18 NNW. from Carlisle.

Landree, town of France, department of the N. on the Sambre, 30 ms. SE. from Douay.

Landsberg, town of Upper Saxony, in the marche of Brandenburg, seated on the Warta, 32 ms. NE. of Francfort on the Oder. Lon. $15^{\circ} 10'$ E. lat. $52^{\circ} 50'$ N.

Landsberg, town of Germany in the circle of Bavaria, near the river Leech, 23 ms. S. of Augsburg.

Landeshut, town of Silesia, in the dutchy of Schweidnitz; it is seated on the Zelder, which falls into the Bauber, and is 12 ms. W. of Schweidnitz.

Landeshut, town of Lower Bavaria, with a

strong castle on an adjacent hill. It is seated on the Isar, 35 ms. NE. of Munich. Since 1800, this town has been the seat of the university of Louis Maximilian, formerly the university of Ingolstadt. Lon. $12^{\circ} 10'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Landschut, town of Moravia, seated on the Morava, on the confines of Hungary and Austria.

Landscreon, fort of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, and late province of Alsace, seated on an eminence, 3 ms. N. of Basil. Lon. $7^{\circ} 32'$ E. lat. $47^{\circ} 36'$ N.

Landscreon, or *Landscrena*, seaport of Sweden, in the province of Gothland, and territory of Schonen, seated on the Baltic, within the Sound, 22 ms. N. of Copenhagen. Lon. $12^{\circ} 52'$ E. lat. $55^{\circ} 52'$ N.

Land's End, the most westerly point of Great Britain, and a vast aggregate of moorstone. Lon. $5^{\circ} 40'$ W. lat. $50^{\circ} 6'$ N.

Landsford, pstv. Chester district, S. C., by pstsd. 92 ms. N. from Columbia.

Lanesborough, pst. Berkshire cty. Mass. It is situated in the NW. part of the state, joining to N. Y. Pop. 1820, 1319.

Lanesburg, town of Ireland, in the cty. of Longford, and province of Leinster, situated on the banks of the Shannon, 62 ms. from Dublin. Lon. $8^{\circ} 6'$ W. lat. $53^{\circ} 40'$ N.

Lanesville, pstv. Susquehanna cty. Penn.

Langdon, pst. Cheshire cty. N. H., on Connecticut river, 40 ms. W. from Concord. Pop. 1820, 654.

Langeac, small town of France, in the department of Cantal, and late province of Auvergne, seated near the Allier, among mountains, 36 ms. S. of Clermont. Lon. $3^{\circ} 35'$ E. lat. $45^{\circ} 5'$ N.

Langeais, town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, and late province of Touraine, seated on the Loire, 12 ms. W. of Tours. Lon. $0^{\circ} 31'$ E. lat. $47^{\circ} 26'$ N.

Langeland, island of Denmark, in the strait called the Great Belt. It is 33 ms. long, but scarcely 5 ms. in breadth. It produces plenty of corn; the principal town is Rutcoping. Lon. 11° E. lat. $53^{\circ} 4'$ N.

Langhorne's Tavern, pst. Cumberland cty. Virg., 60 ms. westerly from Richmond.

Lanjan, or *Laching*, the capital of the kingdom of Laos, in the further India, 371 ms. N. of Siam. Lon. $101^{\circ} 51'$ E. lat. $21^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Langon, town of France in the department of Gironde, and late province of Guienne. It is noted for excellent wine, and seated on the Garonne, 15 ms. N. of Bazas. Lon. $0^{\circ} 10'$ W. lat. $44^{\circ} 38'$ N.

Langport, town of Eng. in Somersetshire. It is seated on a hill, by the river Parret, which is navigable for barges to Bridgewater. It is 10 ms. SE. of Bridgewater, and 128 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3° W. lat. 51° N.

Langres, ancient town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, and late province of Champagne, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, near the sources of the Marne, and its cutlery wares are in high esteem. This town is thought to stand the highest of any in France; and the prospect from the towers of the principal church is beautiful beyond conception. It is 35 ms. NE. of Dijon, and 100

S. by E. of Rheims. Lon. $5^{\circ} 24'$ E. lat. $47^{\circ} 52'$ N.

Langstone, village of Eng. in Hampshire, famous for its harbour, which is capacious enough to contain the whole navy of Eng., but on account of a bar there is no entrance for large ships at low water.

Languedoc, late province of France, bounded on the N. by Querci, Rouergue, Auvergne, and Lyonois, on the E. by Dauphiny and Provence, on the W. by Gascony, and on the S. by the Mediterranean and Rousillon. The clergy and inhabitants were more rich, numerous, and more bigotted, than in any other place in France. It now forms the departments of Aude, Gard, Upper Garonne, and Herault.

Lanier, tp. Prebble cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 1096.

Lanion, town of France, in the department of the North Coast, and late province of Bretagne. Its trade consists in wine and hemp, and it has some mineral waters. The inhabitants of Lanion, Guingamp, and the environs, speak the Welsh language, which was probably brought here by the Britons, who took refuge in these parts in the fifth century. Lanion is 15 ms. W. of Treguier.

Lannoy, town of France, in the department of the North, and late province of French Flanders, 5 ms. SE. of Lille.

La Noraye, seigniory, Warnick cty. L. C., on St. Lawrence river, 40 ms. below Montreal.

Lansdown Township, in the cty. of Leeds, U. C., is the 11th tp. in ascending the river St. Lawrence.

Lansingburg, pst. Renssallaer cty. N. Y., situated on the E. side of Hudson river, near its junction with the Mohock river, about 4 ms. above Troy, and 9 above Albany. A fine bridge over Hudson river unites Lansingburg and Waterford. Sloops of small draught ascend thus high. Pop. 1820, 2035.

Lansing, tp. Tomkins cty. N. Y. Pop. 1820, 3631.

Lanzo, town of Piedmont, on the river Sture, 12 ms. NW. of Turin. Lon. $7^{\circ} 28'$ E. lat. $45^{\circ} 9'$ N.

Laon, town of France, in the department of Aisne, and late province of Soissonnois, with a castle, and lately a bishop's see. Its principal trade consists in corn and wine; it is advantageously seated on a mountain, 77 ms. NE. of Paris. Lon. $3^{\circ} 43'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 34'$ N.

Laos, kingdom of Asia, bounded on the N. by China, on the E. by Tonquin and Cochinchina, on the S. by Cambodia, and on the W. by Burmah. This country is full of forests, and abounds in rice, fruits, and fish. Lanciones is the capital.

La Petite Nation, York cty. L. C., on the Ottawa river, about 70 ms. W. from Montreal.

Lapland, or the extreme northern part of Europe. It is divided into Russian and Swedish Lapland.

Russian Lapland extends E. from Tornea and Tana rivers, to the White Sea, under the name of the circle of Kola.

Swedish Lapland embraces the residue, including the extreme North Cape of Europe, and is subdivided into Tornea-Lapmark, Lulea-Lapmark, Pithea-Lapmark, Umea-Lapmark,

Jamptland-Lapmark, Assele-Lapmark, and Finmark.

The whole of Lapland stretches over 150,000 sqms., of which Sweden possesses about 80,000, with 33,000 inhabitants, and Russia 70,000 sqms. and 27,000 inhabitants. Lapland may be termed a huge congeries of frightful rocks, and stupendous mountains; interspersed, however, with many pleasant valleys, watered by an infinite number of rivulets that run into the rivers and lakes, which discharge themselves into the Gulf of Bothnia. The names of the principal lakes in Lapland are, the Great Uma, the Great Windel, the Oreavan, the Stor-avan, the Great Lula, the lakes of Kartom, Kali, Torno, Enara, and Limi. Some of these extend 60 leagues in length, and contain a great number of islands; Storavan is said to contain 365; and Enora contains an archipelago of islands so large, that no Laplander has lived long enough to visit each particular island. The natives believe this country to be the terrestrial paradise; and indeed nothing could be more enchanting than such vast prospects of mountains, hills, forests, lakes, rivers, &c. if the country was in a moderate climate; though even here, in summer, the roses are seen blowing wild on the banks of lakes and rivers, with all the beautiful glow of colour, which appears in those cultivated in our gardens. But all the intervals between the mountains are not engrossed by these agreeable prospects; great part of the flat country is covered with brown dusky forests of fir and pine trees, and these are often skirted by wide extended morasses, the stagnating waters of which in summer produce myriads of mischievous insects, that are more intolerable than even the cold of winter. The cold in this country is very intense during the winter, freezing even brandy and the watery part of spirit of wine, if the latter is not highly rectified; all the lakes and rivers are frozen to a prodigious thickness; and the whole face of the country covered with snow. The heat of summer is almost as intolerable as the cold of winter. At the northern extremity of the country, the sun never sets for three months in summer, and in winter there is an uninterrupted night of the same duration; but this is qualified in such a manner by a constant revolution of dawn and twilight, by a serene sky, moonlight, and aurora borealis, reflected from the white surface of the earth covered with snow, that the inhabitants are enabled to hunt, fish, and proceed with their ordinary occupations. The country abounds with excellent springs; and is remarkable for some surprising cataracts, in which the water rumbles over frightful precipices and dashes among rocks with amazing impetuosity and noise. Its soil is generally so chilled and barren that it produces little or no grain or fruit trees of any kind. This sterility, however, is not so much owing to the soil, which is in many places of a rich mould, as to want of industry, and the rigour of the climate.

In stature, appearance, and manners, the Laplanders are evidently a branch of the family so extensive within, and contiguous to the Arctic regions. The Samoids, Laplanders, Greenlanders, and Eskimaux, are the great divisions of this race.

Lar, town of Persia, in the province of Lariston, with a castle. It carries on a great trade in silk, oranges, lemons, and tamarinds. Lon. 52° 43' E. lat. 27° 30' N.

Laracha, ancient and strong town in the kingdom of Fez, seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, with a good harbour. Lon. 5° 59' W. lat. 35° 40' N.

Laredo, seaport of Spain, on the Bay of Biscay, with a large safe harbour. It is 30 ms. W. of Bilbao. Lon. 3° 53' W. lat. 43° 23' N.

Largentiere, town of France, now in the department of Ardeche, and late province of Dauphiny.

Largo, town of Sld., city of Fife, 6 ms. S. of Cupar, situated in a large bay of the same name.

Largs, village on the W. coast of Sld., memorable for the defeat of the Norwegians in their last invasion of this country, with a fleet of 160 sail, and an army of 20,000 men, under the command of Haquin, king of Norway.

Larino, town of Naples, in the Molise, 60 ms. NE. of Naples. Lon. 15° E. lat. 41° 48' N.

Larissa, ancient town of Turkey in Europe, in the province of Janna. It carries on a large trade, and is pleasantly seated on the river Peneus, 50 ms. S. of Salonichi, and 121 N. by W. of Athens. Lon. 22° 47' E. lat. 39° 48' N.

Laristan, province of Persia, which lies N. of the Gulf of Persia. It formerly belonged to the Guebres. Lar is the capital.

Larrybundar, seaport of Hindoostan Proper, at the mouth of a branch of the Indus, called Larrybundar, with a harbour capable of receiving ships of 200 tons burden. Lon. 67° 37' E. lat. 24° 44' N.

Larta. See *Arta*.

Lurviggen, or *Laurviggen*, seaport town of Norway, capital of a district of the same name. Its iron works are among the most valuable in Norway.

La Salle, seigniory, Huntingdon city. L. C. 15 ms. S. from Montreal.

Las Chiapas, formerly a province, now a state of Mexico. It is an interior country, bounded by Guatemala SW., Tabasco NW. and N., Yucatan E., and Vera Paz SE. As laid down on Tanner's map, Las Chiapas is a triangle each side about 175 ms; area 13,000 sqms. On the same map, the pop. is stated at 93,750. The rivers Sumasinta, and Tabasco, rise in, and traverse Chiapa, the interior of which, is very imperfectly known. Bounded by mountains on the SW., and declining towards the Gulf of Mexico, this country extending from lat. 15° to 17° 30' N., must have a considerable variety of climate, and vegetable production. No mines of consequence have been discovered. Chief city, Chiapa Real.

Lassa, or *Lahassa*, city, the capital of Great Thibet. It is not large, but the houses are of stone, spacious and lofty. Seven ms. on the E. side of the city, is the mountain of Patula, on the summit of which, is the palace of the great lama, the high-priest and sovereign of Thibet. Lassa is 850 ms. N. by E. of Calcutta. Lon. 91° 40' E. lat. 30° 34' N.

Lasseleville, psto. Montgomery city. N. Y. 10 ms. W. from Johnstown.

Latacunga, town of Peru. Lon. W. C. 1° 16' W. lat. 0° 53' S.

Latakia, formerly *Laudicea*, an ancient and considerable town of Syria, with a harbour. It is become the most flourishing place on the coast, and carries on a considerable trade: it is 75 ms. SW. of Aleppo, and 245 N. of Jerusalem. Lon. $34^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $35^{\circ} 40'$ N.

Latesarrie, fief, Hampshire cty. L. C., on St. Lawrence river, 40 ms. above Quebec.

Latimore, NE, tp. Adams cty. Penn., on the waters of Bermudian creek, 15 ms. NNE. from Gettysburg. Pop. 1820, 856.

Latton, village of Eng. in Essex, between Epping and Harlow.

Laval, considerable town of France, in the department of Mayenne. The inhabitants are computed at 24,000. Linen of all kinds and qualities is manufactured here, and the neighbouring quarries produce green marble, or black, veined with white. It is seated on the Maine, 15 ms. S. of the town of that name, and 40 W. of Mans. Lon. $0^{\circ} 42'$ W. lat. $48^{\circ} 7'$ N.

Lavamund, or *Lavant Minde*, town of Carinthia, in Austria. It is seated at the conflux of the Drave, and Lavamund, 40 ms. E. of Clagenfurt. Lon. $15^{\circ} 18'$ E. lat. $46^{\circ} 44'$ N.

Lavour, town of France, now in the department of Tarn, and late province of Languedoc, on the Agout, 20 ms. NE. of Toulouse. Lon. $1^{\circ} 52'$ E. lat. $43^{\circ} 40'$ N.

Laubach, strong town, capital of Carniola, on a river of the same name, in which are the largest crawfish in Europe, 32 ms. S. of Clagenfurt, and 155 S. by W. of Vienna. Lon. $14^{\circ} 25'$ E. lat. $46^{\circ} 24'$ N.

Lauchingen, town of Suabia, situated on the confines of the Black Forest.

Lauda, town of Germany, in the bishopric of Wurtzburg, 18 ms. SW. of Wurtzburg. Lon. $9^{\circ} 45'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 28'$ N.

Lauder, borough of Stld. in Berwickshire, with a castle, 22 ms. S. of Edinburgh. Lon. $3^{\circ} 5'$ W. lat. $55^{\circ} 36'$ N.

Lauderdale, small district of Eng. in the cty. of Merse, through which a river of the same name runs.

Lauderdale, NW. cty. of Al., bounded by Tennessee river S. and SW., Tennessee N., and Limestone E.; length 54 ms. mean width 12; area about 700 sqms. Surface hilly. Soil productive. Staple, cotton. Chief town Florence. Pop. 1830, 4963. Ctl. lat. $34^{\circ} 50'$ N. lon. W. C. $11^{\circ} 10'$ W.

Lavello, ancient town of Naples, in Basilicata, with a bishop's see, 30 ms. E. by N. of Naples. Lon. $15^{\circ} 55'$ E. lat. $41^{\circ} 5'$ N.

Lavell, or *Lafelt*, village in the bishopric of Liege, near Maestricht.

Lavenham, town of Eng. in Suffolk. It has considerable manufactures in serges; shalloons, says, stuffs, and fine yarn. It is seated on a branch of the Bret, 12 ms. S. by E. of St. Edmund's Bury, and 61 NE. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 51'$ E. lat. $52^{\circ} 39'$ N.

Lauffen, town of Germany, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the Neckar, 10 ms. S. of Hailborn. Lon. $9^{\circ} 25'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 3'$ N.

Lauffen, small town of Switzerland, in the canton of Basle, seated near the river Birs.

Lauffen, village of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, 3 ms. S. by W. of Schaffhausen. Here is a celebrated cataract of the Rhine; the

river precipitates itself in accumulated masses for 50 or 60 feet perpendicular, raging and foaming with wonderful violence.

Lauffenburg, strong town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and one of the four Forest-Towns, with a ruined castle. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is seated on a rock on the Rhine, which divides it in two parts. Here is a small cataract, noted for the beauty of the scenery. It is 17 ms. E. of Basil. Lon. $8^{\circ} 2'$ E. lat. $47^{\circ} 35'$ N.

Laugerfell, mountain of Iceland, containing that extraordinary natural *Jet d'eau*, called the Grand Geyser. The Laugerfell is entirely surrounded by a morass, which extends for a considerable way in every direction, except towards the N., where it is not separated by an interval of more than half a mile from higher mountains. The N. side is perpendicular, barren and craggy; the opposite one rises, with a tolerable gradual ascent, and from this near its base, we saw a number of columns of steam mounting to various heights. The lower part of the hill was formed into a number of mounds, composed of what appeared to be clay, or coarse Bolus of various sizes: some of them were yellowish white, but generally of the colour of red brick. Interspersed with them here and there, large pieces of rock, which had rolled, or been washed down by the rains from the higher part of the mountain. On these mounds at irregular distances, and on all sides of me, were the apertures of boiling springs, from some of which, were issuing spouts of water, from one to four feet in height; while in others, the water rose no higher than the top of the basin, or gently flowed over the margin.

Hooker's Tour in Iceland.

Laughlinton, village, Westmoreland cty. Penn. on the road from Bedford to Greensburg, 23 ms. E. from the latter.

Laughton, village of Eng. in Yorkshire, on a high hill, noted for its church, whose tower and spire are not excelled by any Gothic piece of the kind. It is seen in some places, at the distance of 60 miles.

Lavigna, town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa. It is seated at the mouth of a river of the same name.

Lavington, town of Eng., in Wilt., 20 ms. N. W. of Salisbury, and 88 W. by S. of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 3'$ W. lat. $13^{\circ} 51'$ N.

Launceston, town of Eng. in Cornwall, on a hill near the river Tamar, 28 ms. N. of Plymouth, and 214 W. by S. of London. Lon. $4^{\circ} 35'$ W. lat. $50^{\circ} 40'$ N.

Lauau, town of Bohemia, on the road from Leipsick to Prague, near the river Eger, 27 ms. NW. of Prague. Lon. $14^{\circ} 20'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 21'$ N.

Laurel, pstv. Sussex cty. Del., on the N. side of Broad creek, a branch of Nanticoke river, 35 ms. SE. from Easton in Maryland.

Laurel Hill, pstv. Richmond cty. N. C., 100 ms. SW. from Raleigh.

Laurel Mountains. In general terms, this range includes the extreme NW. ridges of the Appalachian chain, and reaches from the central parts of Penn. to Al., under various local names. It is pierced by the eastern branches of Monongahela, by the Great Kenhawa, and Tennessee rivers.

Lawrenceburg, pstv. Armstrong cty. Penn.

Lawrenceburg, Dearborn cty. Ind. See *Lawrenceburg*, Dearborn cty. Ind.

Lawrenceburg, pstv. Franklin cty. Kent. 10 ms. S. from Frankfort.

Lawrenceburg, Lawrence cty. Ten. See *Lawrenceburg*, Lawrence cty. Ten.

Laurens—When a name commencing thus, is not to be found, see those commencing with Law.

Laurens, tp. Otsego cty. N. Y., 15 ms. SW. from Cooperstown. Pop. 1820, 2074.

Laurens, district, S. C., between Eunore and Saluda rivers, and bounded by Newberry SE., Saluda river or Abbeville SW., Greenville NW., and Ennoree river, or Spartenburg and Union NE.; length 30 ms. mean width 23; area 690 sqms. Surface moderately hilly, and soil productive. Staple cotton. Chief town, Laurensville. Pop. 1820, 17,662. Ctl. lat. 34° 30' N. lon. W. C. 5° W.

Laurens, cty. Geo., on both sides of Oconee river; bounded SE. by part of Montgomery, SW. by Pulaski, NW. by Wilkinson, N. by Washington, and NE. by Emanuel, and part of Montgomery; length 35 ms. mean width 25; area about 875 sqms. Chief town, Dublin. Pop. 1820, 5436. Ctl. lat. 32½° N. lon. W. C. 6° 10' W.

Laurenville, pstv. and seat of justice, Laurens district S. C., 80 ms. NW. from Columbia. Lat. 34° 29' N. lon. W. C. 4° 58' W.

Laurococha, river, S. America, and one of the great constituents of the Amazon. It is formed by innumerable streams flowing from the Andes, between lat. 2° and 10° S. At lat. 5 S., it unites with the Gualaga and forms the Tunguragua.

Laurington, village, Marlborough district, S. C.

Lausanne, town of Switzerland, capital of the Pays de Vaud, with a famous college and a bishop's see. Its lofty situation affords the most sublime views in nature, commanding the lake of Geneva, the Pays de Vaud, and the rugged coast of Chablais. It is seated between three hills, 30 ms. NE. of Geneva, and 50 SW. of Bern. Lon. 6° 50' E. lat. 46° 31' N.

Lausanne, tp. Northampton ctp. Penn., on the Lehigh river, about 30 ms. above Bethlehem. It includes the greatest mine of Anthracite coal yet opened in the U. S. See *Mauch Chunk*. Pop. 1820, 220.

Lauterburg, town of Poland in Western Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm, 50 ms. NE. of Thorn. Lon. 20° 39' E. lat. 53° 6' N.

Lauterburg, town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, but subject to the French. It is 20 ms. SE. of Weissemburg. Lon. 8° 26' E. lat. 48° 48' N.

Lautrec, town of France, late in the province of Languedoc. It is seated on a mountain and has an ancient castle.

Lautrec, town of Germany, in the palatinate, seated at the confluence of the rivers Sauter and Glaun.

Lauzon, seigniory, Dorchester cty. L. C., on the right bank of the St. Lawrence river, opposite the city of Quebec.

Lavora, *Terra di*, province of Naples, in Italy, 63 ms. in length, and 35 in breadth; bounded on the W. by Campagna di Roma, on the N. by

Abruzzo Ulteriore and Citeriore, on the E. by the Molise and Principata Ulteriore, and on the S. by Principato Citeriore. It abounds in excellent wines, and all sorts of fruits are found in great plenty. The soil is excellent for tillage from whence it takes its name, and there are mineral springs and mines of sulphur. Naples is the capital.

Lawahannock, river, Penn., rises in the NE. angle of Luzerne cty. and flowing SW. falls into the Susquehannah river, at Pittstown, 12 ms. above Wilkesbarre.

Lawenburg, dutchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, subject to the kingdom of Hanover. It is 35 ms. in length, and 20 in breadth.

Lawenburg, considerable town of Lower Saxony, capital of a dutchy of the same name. It is seated on the Elbe, 40 ms. SE. of Hamburg. Lon. 10° 50' E. lat. 53° 26' N.

Lawenburg, town of Pomerania, capital of a territory of the same name. Lon. 17° 39' E. lat. 54° 33' N.

Lawrence, St. See *St. Lawrence*, river, and *St. Lawrence* cty. N. Y.

Lawrence, southern cty. Ohio, bounded on the N. by Jackson, E. by Gallia cties., S. by the Ohio river, and W. by Sciota cty. It is generally a very hilly and barren tract of country. Symmes' and Indian Guyandot creeks, water the eastern parts. It contains about 430 sqms. Seat of justice, Burlington. Pop. 1820, 3499. Ctl. lat. 38° 40' N. lon. 5° 28' W.

Lawrence, tp. in the W. border of Stark cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 596.

Lawrence, tp. Tuscarawas cty. Ohio, in which are situated the towns of Lawrenceville and Zoar. Pop. 1820, 393.

Lawrence, tp. Washington cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 554.

Lawrence, cty. Ind., bounded by Orange S., Owen and Martin W., Monroe N., Jackson E., and Washington SE. Length 21 ms., width 18; area 378. This cty. is drained by the E. branch of White river, and its confluent. Chief town, Palermo. Pop. 1820, 4116. Ctl. lat. 38° 50' N. lon. 9° 25' W.

Lawrence, cty. West Ten., bounded by Alabama S., Wayne W., Hickman N., and Giles E.; length 26 ms., width 22; area 570 sqms. Chief town, Lawrenceburgh. Pop. 1820, 3271. Ctl. lat. 35° 13' N. lon. W. C. 10° 30' W.

Lawrence, cty. of Arkansas, boundaries and extent uncertain, but usually called the White river cty. Pop. 1820, 5602.

Lawrence, cty. Mississippi, bounded NW. and N. by the lately ceded Choctaw territory, E. by Covington, S. by Marion and Pike, and W. by Franklin. Length 60 ms., mean width 21; area 1260 sqms. Pearl river flows through this cty. upon the banks of which, and on some of its branches good land in small quantities is found. The general surface is covered with fine timber, and is hilly and sterile, though well supplied with good water. Chief staples, cotton. Pop. 18.0, 4916. Ctl. lat. see *Monticello*.

Lawrence, village and seat of justice, Lawrence cty. Ark., on the N. side of Black river, about 50 miles above its confluence with White river.

Lawrenceburg, pst. Armstrong cty. Penn.

on Alleghany river, 20 ms. NE. from Butler. Pop. 1820, 473.

Lawrenceburg, pstv. and seat of justice, Dearborn city. Ind., 2 ms. below the mouth of Great Miami, and 24 ms. below Cincinnati. This village is seated on an extensive bottom, liable to inundation at seasons of high flood. Lat. 39° 5' N. lon. W. C. 7° 45' W.

Lawrence's Mills, psto. Clinton city. N. Y. by pstrd. 177 ms. N. from Albany.

Lawrenceville, pstv. Tioga city. Penn., by pstrd. 149 ms. NNW. from Harrisburg.

Lawrenceville, pstv. Nansemond city. Virg., 10 ms. W. from Suffolk, and 30 SW. from suffolk.

Lawrenceville, pstv. Montgomery city. N. C., 109 ms. SW. by W. from Raleigh.

Lawrenceville, pstv. Gwinnett city. Geo., 133 ms. NW. from Milledgeville.

Lawrenceville, village on the left bank of the Alleghany river, two ms. above Pittsburg. At this place is an arsenal, and U. S. military depot.

Lawrenceville, village laid out in the year 1816, near the centre of Madison city. Ohio, on the state road leading from Columbus to Springfield.

Lawson's, psto. Greenbriar city. Virg., by pstrd. 316 ms. NW. by W. from Richmond.

Lawsville, pst. Susquehanna city. Penn., on the N. Y. line, 10 ms. N. from Montrose.

Lawyersville, pstv. Schoharie city. N. Y. 35 ms. SW. from Albany.

Lazenburg, town of Austria, on a small river 10 ms. S. of Vienna. Lon. 16° 28' E. lat. 48° 3' N.

Laytonstone. See *Low Layton*.

Laybach, town and government of Austrian Illyria. The town stands on a small river a branch of the same, about 30 ms. NE. from Trieste. Lon. 14° 46' E. lat. 46° 2' N. Pop. 12,000.

Laytons, village, Essex city. Virg., on the right bank of Rappahannock river, opposite Leeds, in Westmoreland, and 35 ms. by land below Fredericksburg.

Lea, river of England, rises near Luton, in Bedfordshire, flows to Hertford and Ware, and dividing Essex from Hertfordshire and Middlesex, falls into the Thames below Blackwall.

Leacock, pst. Lancaster city. Penn. It is situated between Pequea and Conestogoe creeks, 9 ms. E. of the city of Lancaster, and 56 W. of Philadelphia. Pop. 1820, 2882.

Leadhills, village of Stld. in Lanarkshire, among the mountains of Clydesdale, and said to be the highest human habitation in Great Britain. Here reside many hundred of miners, with their families. These miners, though in a great measure excluded from society by their situation, pay great attention to the cultivation of the mind, and have provided a circulating library for the instruction and amusement of the little community belonging to the village, 44 ms. S. from Glasgow.

Leading creek, stream rising in the southern part of Athens city. Ohio, which after running 15 or 16 ms. to the SE. through Meigs city. falls into the Ohio river 17 ms. above Gallipolis.

Leadville, pstv. Randolph city. Virg., by pstrd. 270 ms. NW. from Richmond.

Leaf, river, southwestern branch of-Pascagoula (which see.) Leaf river rises by a number of branches, in the Choctaw country, above

N. lat. 32°. Its general course is SE. through Covington and Wayne cties., joins the Chickasawhay river in Jackson, and forms Pascagoula river. The entire length of the Leaf river is about 100 ms., and though not so long as Chickasawhay, the former is probably a larger volume of water from its more numerous branches. Both streams flow from a pine forest, soil thin and sterile.

Leaf River, psta. on the preceding river, Green city. Miss., 57 ms. SE. from Monticello.

Leakerville, pstv. on Dan river, Rockingham city. N. C. 105 ms. NW. from Raleigh.

Leamington Priors, village of Eng. Warwickshire, a celebrated watering place, 22 ms. SW. from Birmingham, and 90 NW. from London.

Leao-tong, or *Chen-yang*, one of the three departments of the Mantshurs, who hence entered and conquered China. Chen-yang, or Mougden, is the capital.

Leasburg, pstv. Coswell city. N. C. 85 ms. NNW. from Raleigh.

Leatherhead, town of Eng. in Surry, which has a bridge of many arches over the river Mole.

Leatherwood's Store, psto. Henry city. Virg., by pstrd. 245 ms. SW. by W. from Richmond.

Leathes-water, called also *Wythburn*, or *Thirlmere-water*, fine lake of Eng. in Cumberland, which lies S. by E. of Keswick. Its outlet joins the rapid river Greeta, at New Bridge, and thus has a communication with the lake of Derwentwater.

Leavenworth, pstv. Crawford city. Ind., on Ohio river, 68 ms. below Louisville.

Leavava, seaport on the E. coast of the island of Ceylon, which yields a great deal of salt. Lon. 83° 15' E. lat. 6° 40' N.

Lebanon, pst. York city. Maine, on the E. side of Salmonfall river, about 20 ms. NW. of Portsmouth in N. H. Pop. 1810, 1938, in 1820, 2223.

Lebanon, pst. Grafron city. N. H., 4 ms. SE. of Dartmouth college.

Lebanon, pst. Windham city. Conn., on the W. side of Shetucket river, 9 ms. N. of Norwich, and near the same distance S. of Windham. Pop. 1810, 2580, in 1820, 2719.

Lebanon, pstv. Madison city. N. Y., 35 ms. SW. from Utica. Pop. 1820, 1940.

Lebanon, pst. Hunterdon city. N. J. Pop. 1820, 2817.

Lebanon, city. Penn., bounded by Lancaster SE., Dauphin SW. and NW., and Berks NE. Length 17 ms., width 17; area 288 sqms. This fine city is drained by the Swatara, Quitapahilla, and Tulpehocken creeks, with their branches. Its NW. boundary is the Blue Mountain, or Kittatinny Ridge. The surface exceedingly diversified. The substratum of rather more than one half its surface is limestone. This formation lies SE. from the Quitapahilla, on the opposite side of that stream. Towards the Blue Mountain, the soil is based on clay slate. The Union Canal, intended to unite the Swatara to the Schuylkill by their respective branches, the Quitapahilla and Tulpehocken, will pass through the centre of this city. Staples, grain, flour, whiskey and iron. Chief town, Lebanon. Pop. 1820, 16,988.

Lebanon, pstv. Russell city. Virg., by pstrd. 358 ms. a little S. of W. from Richmond.

Lebanon, pstv. Washington cty. Geo., 14 ms. southward from Milledgeville.

Lebanon, borough and pstv. Lebanon cty. Penn., situated on the N. side of Quitapahilla creek, 28 ms. W. of Reading, and 25 ENE. of Harrisburgh. The streets are regular, and the houses well built, principally with brick and stone. Pop. 1820, 1437.

Lebanon, pstv. and seat of justice, Warren cty. Ohio, containing the usual cty. buildings, with a bank, printing office, two market houses, and a library company; 28 ms. S. from Dayton, and 30 NE. from Cincinnati. Lon. W. C. 7° 5' W. lat. 39° 25' N.

Lebanon, tp. Meigs cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 253.

Lebanon, one of the southern tps. of Ashtabula cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 213.

Lebanon, pstv. Washington cty. Kent., 60 ms. SE. from Louisville, and 53 SSW. from Frankfort.

Lebanon, pstv. and seat of justice Wilson cty. Tenn., on the road from Nashville to Carthage; 24 ms. from each. Lat. 36° 13' N. lon. W. C. 9° 14' W.

Lebanon, pstv. St. Clair cty. Ill., 55 ms. SW. from Vandalia.

Lebeda, seaport of the kingdom of Tripoli, with a good harbour, and an old castle. It is seated on the Mediterranean, 85 ms. E. of Tripoli; and is seated on the ruins of Leptis Magna. Lon. 14° 50' E. lat. 32° 50' N.

Lebrira, town of Spain in Andalusia, seated in a territory abounding in corn, wine, and olive-trees, which produce the best oil in Spain. It is 12 ms. NE. of St. Lucar. Lon. 5° 44' W. lat. 37° 8' N.

Lebus, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the marquise of Brandenburg, on the Oder, 10 ms. N. of Francfort, and 43 E. of Berlin. Lon. 14° 39' E. lat. 52° 31' N.

Leece, populous and most beautiful town of Naples, in Otranto, of which it is the chief place, 10 ms. W. of the Gulf of Venice, and 195 ESE. of Naples. Lon. 18° 20' E. lat. 40° 36' N.

Lecco, town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated on the E. side of Lake Como, 26 ms. N. of Milan. Lon. 9° 21' E. lat. 45° 53' N.

Lech, river of Germany, which rises in Tirol, divides Suabia from Bavaria, and falls into the Danube, below Donawert.

Lechlade, town of Eng. in Gloucestershire, at the confluence of the Lech with the Thames, 29 ms. E. by S. of Gloucester, and 77 W. by N. of London. Lon. 1° 35' W. lat. 51° 40' N.

Lechnich, town of Germany. It is situated in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in the electorate of Cologne, 10 ms. SW. of Cologne. Lon. 7° 8' E. lat. 50° 46' N.

Leck, river of the kingdom of the Netherlands, which branches off the Rhine at Wyckby-Deurstede, and enters the Merve, 10 ms. E. of Rotterdam.

Lectoure, town of France, in the department of Gers and late province of Armagnac, on a mountain, at the foot of which runs the river Gers, 12 ms. E. of Condom. Lon. 0° 42' E. lat. 43° 56' N.

Leidbury, town of Eng. in Herefordshire. It is inhabited by many clothiers who carry on a great trade. It is 13 ms. E. of Hereford, and

116 WNW. of London. Lon. 2° 17' W. lat. 52° 3' N.

Ledesma, town of Spain, in Leon, seated on the Tome, 20 ms. SW. of Salamanca. Lon. 5° 31' W. lat. 41° N.

Lee, river of Ireland, which rises on the confines of Kerry, and flows E. to Cork, below which city it forms a fine harbour, and enters St. George's channel.

Lee, village of Eng. in Kent, in the churchyard of which, Dr. Halley, the great astronomer, is interred. It is 6 ms. SE. of London.

Lee, tp. Hancock cty. Maine, about 27 ms. NW. from Castine. Pop. 1820, uncertain.

Lee, tp. Strafford cty. N. H., 15 ms. NW. from Portsmouth. Pop. 1820, 1224.

Lee, pst. Berkshire Mass., about 4 ms. E. of Stockbridge, and 140 W. of Boston. Pop. 1810, 1305; in 1820, 1384.

Lee, pst. Oneida cty. N. Y., 10 ms. NW. from Rome. Pop. 1820, 2186.

Lee, tp. Athens cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 336.

Lee, SW. cty. Virg., bounded S. by Tenn., NW. by Cumberland mountain or Kentucky, and E. by Scott cty. in Virg. This cty. is triangular; extending 45 ms. along Ten., and 36 along Kent; with an area of about 800 sqms. It is intersected by Powell's river, a branch of Tennessee. The surface is generally mountainous, or hilly, and soil rocky and sterile. Chief town Jonesville. Pop. 1820, 4256. Ctl. lat. 36° 5' N. lon. W. C. 6° W.

Lee, C. H., and psto. Lee cty. Virg., 487 ms. SW. by W. from W. C.

Lee Fort, Bergen cty. N. J., on the right bank of the Hudson, 9 ms. above Bergen.

Leech Lake, lake of the NW. territory of the U. S., discharging its waters into the Mississippi river from the N., a short distance above the falls of Pégagama. It lies about 18° W. from W. C., lat. 48° N.

Leeds, town of Eng. in the W. riding of Yorkshire, in a vale, which trade has rendered one of the most populous spots in Eng., and is the principal of the clothing towns in Yorkshire. It is particularly the mart for the coloured and white broad cloths, of which vast quantities are sold in its cloth-halls. Leeds has a manufacture of camblets, which has declined, and a flourishing one of carpets resembling those of Wilts, and Stld. Here are also some mills for the cutting of tobacco, and a great pottery. Within 3 ms. of the town are numerous collieries. Leeds has a magnificent stone bridge over the Aire, which is navigable for boats, that carry much coal from hence to York and Hull. It is 22 ms. WSW. of York, and 192 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1° 29' W. lat. 53° 48' N.

Leeds, tp. Buckingham cty. L. C., on Becancour river, and between Broughton and Inverness, 40 ms. S. from Quebec.

Leeds, cty. U. C., is bounded on the E. by the cty. of Grenville, on the S. by the river St. Lawrence, and on the W. by the boundary line of the late tp. of Pittsburgh, running N. until it intersects the Ottawa or Grand river; thence descending that river, until it meets the northwesternmost boundary of the cty. of Grenville.

Leeds, tp. in the cty. of Leeds, U. C., is the

twelfth tp. in ascending the river St. Lawrence.

Leeds, pst. Kennebec cty. Maine, on the Androscoggin, 20 ms. SW. from Augusta. Pop. 1820, 1309.

Leeds, village Gloucester cty. N. J., on the Atlantic Ocean.

Leedston, pstv. Westmoreland cty. Virg., 17 ms. NW. of Westmoreland court-house, and 105 S. from Washington.

Leefoogu, one of the Friendly Islands, in the S. Pacific Ocean, visited by captain Cook, in 1776. This island is 7 ms. in length, and its breadth in some places, not above 3.

Leek, town, of Eng. in Staffordshire, seated in some barren moor lands. It is 154 ms. NNW. of London. Lon. 1° 55' W. lat. 53° 16' N.

Leer, or *Lehr*, town of Westphalia, seated on a river of the same name, 11 ms. SE. of Embden, and 24 WNW. of Osnaburg.

Leerdam, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, seated on the Linghe, 17 ms. NE. of Dort. Lon. 5° 13' E. lat. 51° 56' N.

Leerot, fortress of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, seated at the confluence of the Lee with the Embs, 10 ms. E. by S. of Embden.

Leers, town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Liege. It is 4 ms. N. of Liege.

Leesburg, pstv. and seat of justice, Loudon cty. Virg. Lat. 39° 5' N. lon. W. C. 0° 33' W., 39 ms. NW. from W. C. The environs of this is waving rather than hilly. Beside the ordinary cty. buildings Leesburg must contain 300 houses, and 1500 inhabitants. The neighbourhood is apparently of good soil, and well cultivated.

Leesburg, pst. Harrison cty. Kent. 10 ms. NW. from Paris, and 22 NE. from Frankfort.

Leesburg, pstv. Washington cty. Tenn., about 80 ms. NE. by E. from Knoxville.

Leesburg, pstv. Tuscarawas cty. Ohio.

Leesburg, pstv. Champaign cty. Ohio.

Leesburg, pst. Highland cty. Ohio, 31 ms. W. from Chillicothe.

Leesville, pstv. Schoharie cty. N. Y., 52 ms. westerly from Albany.

Leesville, pstv. Campbell cty. Virg., 165 ms. SW. by W. from Richmond.

Leesville, pstv. Lexington district S. C., 30 ms. from Columbia.

Leesville, pstv. Lawrence cty. Ind., 76 ms. SSW. from Indianapolis.

Leetakoo, recently discovered town of South Africa, in the country of the Boshwanas. It was discovered in 1801, and since visited by Dr. Lechstenstein and Mr. Campbell. It is supposed to contain from 7000 to 8000 inhabitants. Lon. 27° E. lat. 26° 30' S.

Leetown, pstv. Jefferson cty. Virg., 84 ms. NW. from W. C.

Leeward Islands, that part of the Caribbee Islands, in the West Indies, commencing at Dominica, and extending to Porto Rico.

Leeuwe, fortified town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Brabant, seated in a morass, on the Geete, 12 ms. E. of Lovain. Lon. 5° 7' E. lat. 50° 53' N.

Leghorn, city of Tuscany. It has one of the best harbours in the Mediterranean; its commerce is prodigious. The Jews, who are nu-

merous and rich, have a handsome synagogue and schools; the Greeks and Armenians have churches of their own: and no religion is disturbed. The inhabitants are computed at 50,000. The streets are wide and straight, and almost all the houses of the same height. There are so many canals, that some have given it the title of New Venice. Near the harbour is a large building, in which they shut up every night the Turks and galley slaves. At a little distance is a light-house, on a small island. The trade consists of foreign goods, as cotton, sugar, cocoa, spices, sulphur, and alum; and in home productions, as essences, oils, wine, straw-hats, cloth, juniper berries, oranges, lambs' and goats' skins, and coral. In 1741, this city suffered greatly by an earthquake. It is 145 ms. NW. of Rome, and 46 W. of Florence. Lon. 10° 28' E. lat. 43° 33' N.

Legnago, town of Italy, in the Veronese, on the Adige. The town is populous, and carries on a considerable trade, particularly in grain, which is greatly facilitated by means of a canal from the Adige to the Po. It is 24 ms. SE. of Verona.

Le Goupe, seigniory, Northumberland cty. L. C., on the left side of St. Lawrence, 54 ms. below Quebec.

Lehigh, river of Penn., the NW. branch of the Delaware. Its extreme northern sources are in the southern part of Wayne cty., and in Luzerne, near Wilkes Barre. Augmented by many mountain streams, it flows SW. by comparative courses 25 ms. to the mouth of Wrights mill creek; it thence turns to nearly S. by a serpentine course, but in a direct distance of about 20 ms. to Lehighton. Here it infects to SE., and continues in that direction, 25 ms., to Allentown or Northampton. At Allentown it once more turns nearly at right angles, and flows NE. 15 ms. to its entrance into the Delaware at Easton. The entire comparative course of this stream is 85 ms. From near its source to Trout creek it separates Pike and Luzerne cties. From Trout creek to Rock Eddy falls it separates Northampton from Luzerne cty. Below the Rock Eddy falls to its passage through the Blue or Kittatinny mountain, its course is within Northampton cty. Between its passage through the mountain, and the mouth of Hockendocque creek, it forms the limit between Lehigh and Northampton cties. Below Hockendocque creek to Bethlehem it flows through Lehigh, and below Bethlehem to Easton, in Northampton.

The Lehigh is truly a mountain stream, and meanders through a series of natural scenes, not excelled if equalled in the U. S. The following table will exhibit its descent from Stoddartsville to its mouth.

	Feet.
Stoddartsville to the mouth of Nesquehoning creek, about 2 miles above the Lausane, and 3 miles above the village of Mauch Chunk	845
From Nesquehoning to the Lehigh water gap	160
From the gap to Easton	205
	<hr/> 1,210

The Lehigh Coal and Navigation company have been for several years employed to render this stream navigable from the mouth of Mauchunk creek to Easton, in order to transport to Philadelphia and other places, the immense treasures of anthracite coal imbedded in a mountain, about 9 ms. from the mouth of the creek. See *Mauchunk*, and *Northampton* *cty.*

Lehigh, *cty.* Penn., bounded SE. by Bucks, SW. by Montgomery and Berks, NW. by Schuylkill and Northampton, and NE. by Northampton. Length 25, breadth 13 ms.; area 335. The surface of this *cty.* is highly picturesque and varied. Except the two southeastern tps., Upper Milford and Upper Saucon, the residue of this *cty.* lies in the valley between South mountain and the Blue or Kittatinny mountain. The valley section is nearly equally divided between the Limestone and Clay slate formations so frequently mentioned under various articles in this Gazetteer. The soil, particularly on the limestone tracts, is excellent. The whole *cty.* with but partial exceptions is well adapted to the culture of grain, grass, and fruits, though in many places the surface is excessively broken. Staples, grain, flour, whiskey, fruit, salted meat, &c. Chief town, Allentown or Northampton. Ctl. lat. $40^{\circ} 38'$ N. lon. W. C. $1^{\circ} 25'$ E.

Lehigh, village in Northampton *cty.* Penn., on the W. bank of the Lehigh river, about half a mile above the mouth of Mahoning creek. It is 36 ms. WNW. from Easton. In the neighbourhood of this village are some very strong chalybeate springs. The vicinity is in the highest degree romantic, and from the elevation of the ground, might become a most salubrious and eligible watering place in summer. The Stone Coal landing, or Mauchunk, is 3 ms. above, on the same side on the Lehigh. Near this town stood the old Moravian settlement of Gnaden Hutten, on the N. bank of the Mahoning, about 100 perches from its mouth, where the old church is still standing. Here a treaty of amity was held in July, 1752, between the Moravian brethren, and the Shawnee Indians; and on the 24th of November, 1755, the brothers and sisters were surprised and murdered by a party of French Indians. Their grave is still marked by a large stone, with a most pathetic inscription: the grave is on the hill, to the S. of the village. Nearly opposite Gnaden Hutten, on the E. side of the river, stood old fort Allen. There is a wooden bridge across the Lehigh, 214 feet long, and 25 feet wide.

Leibnitz, town of Germany, in Stiria; seated on the Sulm, 16 ms. S. of Gratz.

Leicester, borough of Eng., and the capital of Leicestershire, governed by a mayor. The combing and spinning of wool, and making it into stockings and other articles, is the chief business of this town and neighbourhood. A canal passes hence by Loughborough to the river Trent. At a parliament held here, in the reign of Henry V. was made the first law for the burning of heretics. In the meadows near the town, are the ruins of an abbey, in which cardinal Wolsey died. In 1811, Leicester contained 23,146 inhabitants. It is seated on the Soar, 23 ms. S. by E. of Derby, and 98 NNW. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 8'$ W. lat. $52^{\circ} 38'$ N.

Leicester, pst. Worcester *cty.* Mass., 7 ms. SW. of Worcester, and 54 in the same direction from Boston. It contains several places of public worship, an academy, and extensive manufactory of wool cards. It contained 1181 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820, 1252.

Leicester, tp. of Livingston *cty.* N. Y., on Genessee river, about 25 ms. SE. from Batavia. The villages of Moscow and Mount Morris are in this tp. Pop. 1820, 1331.

Leicestershire, *cty.* of Eng. 38 ms. long and 30 broad, bounded on the N. by Nottinghamshire, E. by the counties of Lincoln and Rutland, S. by Northamptonshire, SW. by Warwickshire, and NW. by Derbyshire. It contains 522,240 acres, is divided into six hundreds, and 196 parishes, has 12 market-towns; and sends 4 members to parliament. In 1811, the number of inhabitants was 150,419. The chief rivers are the Avon, Soar, Wreke, Anker and Welland; and it has several canals. The sheep bred here, and in Lincolnshire, are the largest mutton with which the London markets are supplied, and have the greatest fleeces of wool of any in Eng. Nor is the wool less fine on account of its quantity; it has the longest staple in the whole island, some few places excepted. The horses bred, or rather fed here, are the largest in Eng., being generally the great black dray horses, of which great numbers are continually sent to London. The manufacture of stockings is the principal one in the *cty.* Pop. 1801, 151,081; in 1811, 150,419; and in 1821, 174,571.

Leigh, seaport of Eng., in Essex, on a creek at the mouth of the Thames. It has a good road for shipping, and is 18 ms. SSE. of Chelmsford, and 40 E. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 42'$ E., lat. $51^{\circ} 31'$ N.

Leigh, town of Eng. in Lancashire, 7 ms. NNE. of Warrington, and 191 NW. of London.

Leighton, pstv. Lawrence *cty.* Al., by pstrel. 260 ms. NNW. from Cahaba.

Leighton-Buzzard, town of Eng. in Bedfordshire, on a branch of the Ouse, 18 ms. S. of Bedford, and 41 NW. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 35'$ W., lat. $51^{\circ} 55'$ N.

Leinengen, town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 7 ms. SW. of Worms. Lon. $8^{\circ} 22'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Leina, river of Germany, which flowing through Brunswick Lunenburgh, falls into the Aller.

Leinster, eastern province of Ireland, bounded by Ulster on the N; St. George's or the Irish Channel on the E. and S., and by the provinces of Connaught and Munster on the W. The capital *cty.* of this province and of the kingdom is Dublin. It contains 12 counties, viz. Carlow, Dublin, Kildare, Kilkenny, King's *cty.*, Longford, Louth, Meath, Queen's *cty.*, Westmeath, Wexford, and Wicklow. It is the most level and best cultivated province in the kingdom; containing 2,642,258 Irish plantation acres; 858 parishes, 99 baronies, and 53 boroughs; it is about 124 ms. long and 74 broad, and extends from $51^{\circ} 45'$ to $55^{\circ} 45'$ N. lat.

Leipheim, town of Suabia, in the territory of Ulm. Its vicinity produces good hops, and it stands on the S. bank of the Danube, 10 ms. NE. of Ulm.

Leipnic, walled town of Moravia, near the river Beczwa, 14 ms. ESE. of Olmutz.

Leipsc, city of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with a famous university, and a strong citadel, called Pleyssenburg. It carries on a considerable trade, and has 3 great fairs every year, which last a fortnight each. Its principal manufactures are silk, gold and silver stuffs, linen and cotton printing, leather, and paper. The number of inhabitants exceeds 30,000; and the houses, in general, are lofty buildings. There are 6 handsome colleges belonging to the university, beside the private colleges; and the exchange is a fine structure. It is seated in a plain, on the river Pleyse, 60 ms. WNW. of Dresden. Lon. 12° 20' E., lat. 51° 19' N.

Leiria, town of Portugal, in Estramadura, and a bishop's see, with an ancient castle on an eminence. It is 80 ms. NNE. of Lisbon. Lon. 8° 34' W. lat. 39° 48' N.

Leisnig, town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with manufactures of cloth, lace, stockings, &c. It is seated on the Mulda, 24 ms. ESE. of Leipzig, and 32 NW. of Dresden.

Leitenberg, town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a castle on a mountain. It is seated on the Sorbitz, 11 ms. SSE. of Saalfeld.

Leith, seaport of Stid., on the frith of Forth, 2 ms. NNE. of Edinburgh, of which it is the port. It is situate at the mouth of the river Leith, which forms the harbour, and divides the town into N. and S. Leith, which communicate by a draw-bridge. The harbour is secured by a noble stone pier at the mouth of a little river, called the Water of Leith; and is accommodated with an elegant draw-bridge and a good quay. The commerce of Leith is very considerable; and the vessels employed in the London trade are, in general, of a large size, but the largest ships are those employed in the Greenland whale fishery. To Germany, Holland, and the Baltic, are exported lead, glass ware, linen, woollen stuffs, and a variety of other goods; as also to the other countries of Europe, the W. Indies, and America. Ships of great size are built at this port; and here are several extensive ropewalks. There are also flourishing manufactures of bottle-glass, window-glass, and crystal; a great carpet manufactory, a soap-work, and some iron forges. There are three churches in Leith, and an ancient hospital for disabled seamen. Lon. 3° 7' W. lat. 56° N.

Leitrim, city of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, bounded on the N. by Donegal Bay, on the NE. by Fermanagh, on the E. by Cavan; by Longford on the SE., Roscommon on the SW., and Sligo on the W. It is 42 ms. long, and 17 broad; is a fertile country, and, though mountainous, produces great herds of black cattle, but contains few places of note. It contains 21 parishes.

Leitrim, city. town of Leitrim, in Ireland; pleasantly situated on the river Shannon, 80 ms. from Dublin, and appears to have been formerly a place of some note. Lon. 8° 30' W. lat. 53° 57' N.

Leixlip, town of Ireland, in the city of Kildare, seated on the Liffey, 8 ms. W. of Dublin.

Leman, real name of the fine lake on which the city of Geneva stands. It is commonly, though erroneously called from the city, *Lake of Geneva*.

Lemay's Cross Roads, psto. Granville city. N. C. 26 ms. N. from Raleigh.

Lempster, pst. Cheshire city. N. H., 38 ms. W. from Concord.

Lemburg, Austrian Poland, or *Leopold*, large commercial city of Poland, capital of the palatinate of Red Russia, and now of the Austrian kingdoms of Galicia and Lodomeria. It is well fortified, and defended by two citadels, one of which is on an eminence without the city. The square, churches and public buildings, are magnificent. It has a Roman Catholic arch-bishop and an Armenian and a Russian bishop. It is seated on the Peltu, 90 ms. NW. of Kaminieck and 150 E. of Cracow. Lon. 24° 26' E. lat. 49° 51' N.

Lembro, island of the Archipelago, on the coast of Romania, 22 ms. in circumference, with a town of the same name, and a harbour. Lon. 26° E. lat. 40° 25' N.

Lemgow, town of Westphalia, in the city of Lippe, 17 ms. N. of Paderborn. Lon. 9° E. lat. 52° 5' N.

Lemington, village and tp. Essex city. Ver., on Connecticut river, 65 ms. NE. from Montpelier. Pop. 150.

Lemnos, one of the principal islands of the Archipelago, now called Stalimene. It lies at the entrance of the Dardanelles, and has a town of the same name, which is capital of the island. It is about 25 ms. in length, and 15 in breadth, and belongs to the Turks. The soil is pretty fertile, especially in corn and wine, and is famous for an earth called Terra Sigiliata, formerly in greater esteem among physicians than at present. It contains about 75 villages, whose inhabitants are almost all Greeks, and are very industrious. Lemnos or Stalimene is but a small town, standing on the declivity of a hill, on the top of which there is a castle, near the sea. It is the see of a Greek arch-bishop, and is 20 ms. SE. of Mount Athos, whose shadow covers it a little before sunset, and 55 NW. of Metelin. Lon. 25° 28' E. lat. 40° 3' N.

Lemon, one of the north-eastern tps. of Butler city. Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 2133.

Lempta, ancient Leptis Parva, or Little Lepia, town and seaport of Africa, 60 ms. S. from Tunis.

Lena, large river of Siberia, which flowing in a northerly direction, receives 16 other rivers, and falls into the Frozen Ocean, by several mouths.

The Lena rises by two great branches, one E. and the other W. from the Baikal Sea. These branches unite at N. lat. 59°, and after flowing ENE. upwards of 1000 ms., receives the Aldan from the S., and abruptly turns to a northern course, which it maintains 800 ms., to its influx into the Arctic Ocean. The Lena is, after the Jeniesey and Oby, the largest and longest river of northern Asia. Its basin lies between lat. 52° and 72° N.

Lencicia, strong town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a fort, on a rock. The nobility of the province hold their diet here. It stands in a morass, on the river Blura, 37 ms. SE. of Gnesna, and 110 N. by W. of Cracow. Lon. 18° 20' E. lat. 52° 10' N.

Lenham, town of Eng., in Kent, seated on an eminence, 10 ms. E. of Maidstone, and 47 ESP. of London. Lon. 0° 45' E. lat. 51° 18' N.

Lennep, town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the dutchy of Berg. Lon. $6^{\circ} 56'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 11'$ N.

Lenoir, cty. N. C., bounded by Jones SE., Dublin SW., Wayne W., Greene N., and Craven NE. Length 20, width 16 ms.; area 320 sqms. Surface level; soil tolerably productive. Chief town Kingston, stands on the N. bank of Neuse river, above 50 ms. by water above Newbern. Pop. in 1820, 6800. Ctl. lat. $35^{\circ} 12'$ lon. W. C. $0^{\circ} 40'$ W.

Lenoir's, psto. Roane cty. Ten., E. from Murfreesborough.

Lenox county, U. C., is bounded on the E. by the cty. of Addington, on the S. and W. by the Bay of Quinte, to the easternmost boundary of the Mohawk village; thence by a line running along the westernmost boundary of the tp. of Richmond, to the depth of 12 ms., and thence running N., until it meets the NW. boundary of the cty. of Addington.

Lenox, pst. and seat of justice, Berkshire cty. Mass., half way between Pittsfield and Stockbridge, and about 20 miles E. of Hudson river. Besides the ordinary cty. buildings and places of public worship, this town contains an academy, and foundry for casting hollow iron ware. Pop. in 1820, 1315. Lat. $42^{\circ} 21'$ N. lon. W. C. $3^{\circ} 53'$ E.

Lenox, pst. Madison cty. N. Y., on Oneida Lake, and Erie canal, about 28 ms. W. from Utica. Pop. in 1820, 3360.

Lenox-Castle, pst. Rockingham cty. N. C., 16 ms. E. from Germantown, and 10 SW. from Danville.

Lenoxville, town and seaport of Carteret cty. N. C., to the N. from Beaufort, and on a small creek or bay communicating with Core Sound, 3 ms. W. from Beaufort.

Lens, town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Artois, whose fortifications are demolished. It is 8 ms. NE. of Arras, and 95 of Paris.

Leontini, or **Leontini**, ancient town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto. It was greatly damaged by an earthquake in 1693, and is seated on a river of the same name, 17 ms. SW. of Catania, and 20 NW. of Syracuse. Lon. $14^{\circ} 15'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 28'$ N.

Lentzen, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. It is 74 ms. from Berlin.

Lenzburg, town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, seated on a small river, 8 ms. W. from Baden.

Lenzo, small river of Italy, which rises in the Appenines, and falls into the Po.

Leogane, town and fort of the W. Indies, with a good harbour, on the W. side of St. Domingo. Lon. $72^{\circ} 37'$ W. lat. $18^{\circ} 38'$ N.

Leominster, borough of Eng., in Herefordshire. It is famous for its fine wool, and is seated on the Lug, 25 ms. W. by N. of Worcester, and 137 WNW. of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 35'$ W. lat. $52^{\circ} 20'$ N.

Leominster, pst. Worcester cty. Mass., 25 ms. NW. of Concord, and 43 from Boston, nearly in the same direction. Pop. in 1820, 1800.

Leo, St. small but strong town of Italy, in the dutchy of Urbino, on a mountain, near the river Merrechia, 8 ms. SW. of San Marino, and 15 NW. of Urbino. Lon. $12^{\circ} 25'$ E. lat. $43^{\circ} 55'$ N.

Leon, fertile province of Spain, formerly a kingdom, bounded on the N. by the Asturias, on the W. by Galicia and Portugal, on the S. by Estramadura, and on the E. by Old Castile. It is 125 ms. in length, and 100 in breadth, and is divided into almost two equal parts, by the river Douero.

Leon, ancient **Legia**, city of Spain, capital of the province of that name, built by the Romans in the time of Galba. It is an episcopal see, and has the finest cathedral in all Spain. It was formerly richer and more populous than at present; and boasts the honour of being the capital of the first Christian kingdom in Spain. It is seated between two sources of the river Ebra, 50 ms. SE. of Oveiedo, and 165 N. by W. of Madrid. Lon. $5^{\circ} 13'$ W. lat. $42^{\circ} 45'$ N.

Leon, small island belonging to Spain. It is separated from the continent by a strait about 10 ms. long. The town of Cadiz is built at its NW. extremity.

Leon, New. See **New Leon**.

Leon de Nicaragua, town of Central America, in Nicaragua, the residence of the governor. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, which is a volcano, at the NW. extremity of the Lake Nicaragua, 30 ms. from the Pacific Ocean, and 104 NW. of Niagura. Lon. $88^{\circ} 10'$ W. lat. $12^{\circ} 25'$ N.

Leonard le Noble, St. ancient town of France in the department of Upper Vienne, and late territory of Limosin, with a considerable manufacture of paper, and another of cloth for clothing the army. It is seated on the Vienne, 12 ms. NE. of Limoges, and 195 S. of Paris. Lon. $1^{\circ} 32'$ E. lat. $45^{\circ} 54'$ N.

Leonardstown, pstv. in St. Mary's cty. Md., situated on the N. side of Potomac river, 33 ms. SE. of Port Tobacco, and 68 S. by E. of Washington.

Leonardville, pstv. Madison cty. N. Y., 95 ms. NW. by W. from Albany.

Leonhart, town of Germany, in the circle of Austria and Dutchy of Carinthia, 42 ms. E. of Clagenfurt. Lon. $15^{\circ} 23'$ E. lat. $43^{\circ} 57'$ N.

Leontini. See **Leontini**.

Leopold. See **Leimborg**.

Leopoldstadt, small but very strong town of Upper Hungary, built by the emperor Leopold in 1665, seated on the Waag, 36 ms. NW. of Neuhausel, and 62 E. of Vienna. Lon. $18^{\circ} 6'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 35'$ N.

Lepage, seigniory, Cornwallis cty. L. C.

Lepanto, strong and very considerable town of Turkey, in Europe, and in Livadia. It is built on the top of a mountain, in form of a sugar loaf, and is divided into 4 towns, surrounded by as many walls, and commanded by a castle on the top of the mountain. The produce of the adjacent country is wine, oil, corn, rice, Turkey-leather, and tobacco. It is seated on the Gulf of Lepanto, 112 ms. NW. of Athens, and 350 SW. of Constantinople. Lon. $22^{\circ} 13'$ E. lat. $38^{\circ} 34'$ N.

Lepanto, **Gulf of**, ancient sea of Alcyon, or Crissa, a deep bay of Greece, between Roumelia and the Morea; extending inland 80 ms. inclining a little S. of E. The entrance is not more than half a mile: the opposing capes now called from their castles, the Dardanelles of Lepanto, were known to the ancients as Rhion on the side of Pelo-

ponnesus and Anti. Rhion on that of Aetolia. The naval battle of Lepanto was fought outside of the gulf, between Patras, and the islands of Cursolari, upwards of 20 ms. W. from the town of Lepanto.

Lepers, Isle of, one of the New Hebrides, in the S. Pacific Ocean. Lon. 168° E. lat. 15° 23' S.

L'Epinay, seigniory, Devon co. L. C., on the S. side of St. Lawrence river, 30 ms. E. from Quebec.

Leray, tp. Jefferson co. N. Y., on Indian river, 20 ms. NE. from Sackett's Harbour. Pop. 1820, 2944.

Lerayville, pstv. Jefferson co. N. Y., in Leray.

Leria, or *Leiria*, strong town of Portugal, in Estramadura, with a castle and a bishop's see. It contains about 3000 inhabitants, and was formerly the residence of the kings of Portugal; and is 30 ms. S. of Coimbra, and 60 N. of Lisbon. Lon. 8° 46' W. lat. 39° 37' N.

Lerici, seaport of Italy, on the E. coast of the Gulf of Specia, in the territory of Genoa. Lon. 9° 55' E. lat. 44° 5' N.

Lerida, ancient and strong town of Spain, in Catalonia, on a hill, on the river Segra, 15 ms. SW. of Balaguer, and 200 NW. of Madrid. Lon. 0° 45' E. lat. 41° 44' N.

Lerins, the name of two islands in the Mediterranean, on the coast of France, 5 ms. from Antibes. That nearest the coast, called St. Margaret, was guarded by invalids, state-prisoners having formerly been sent here. The other is called St. Honorat.

Lerma, town in Spain, in Old Castile, seated on the Arlanza, with the title of a duchy. Lon. 3° 25' W. lat. 42° 16' N.

Lernica, town of Cyprus, formerly a large city, as appears from its ruins, situated on the S. coast of the island, where there is a good road, and a small fort for its defence.

Lero, or *Leros*, anciently *Leira*, an island of the Archipelago, on the coast of Natolia. Lon. 27° E. lat. 37° N.

Leroy, pstv. Genessee co. N. Y., 10 ms. E. from Batavia. Pop. 1820, 2611.

Lerwick, chief town of the Shetland Islands, situated on the E. side of Mainland, the principal island. It is the rendezvous of the fishing busses from Britain, Holland, Denmark, and other parts. Lon. 1° 30' W. lat. 60° 20' N.

Les Eboulemens, seigniory, Northumberland co. L. C., about 60 ms. below Quebec.

Lescar, town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees, and late province of Gascony, on a hill, 3 ms. NW. of Pau, and 42 SE. of Bayonne. Lon. 0° 7' W. lat. 43° 17' N.

Lesghistan, part of ancient Albania, now a province of Russia, in the mountains, W. from the Caspian Sea. It lies between Daghistan and Geo. Lat. 42° 30' N.

Leskeard, borough of Eng., in Cornwall, and one of the coinage towns for tin. It has a considerable manufacture of Yarn, which is chiefly disposed of at Exeter. It is 31 ms. ENE. of Truro, and 221 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4° 36' W. lat. 50° 27' N.

Lespare, town of France, in the department of Gironde, and late province of Guienne. In the environs of which are found transparent

pebbles, resembling the false diamonds of Alençon, and known by the name of *cailloux de medoc*, medoc stones. It is 30 ms. NW. of Bourdeaux.

Lessard, seigniory, Cornwallis co. L. C., on the St. side of the St. Lawrence.

Lessard, seigniory, Devon co. L. C., 45 ms. below Quebec.

Lessines, town of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, in Hainault, on the Dender, famous for its linen manufacture. It is 6 ms. NE. of Ath, and 28 SW. of Brussels. Lon. 3° 46' W. lat. 51° 40' N.

Lestoff, or *Leostoff*, town of Eng. Suffolk, the coast is very dangerous to strangers. It is 7 ms. S. of Yarmouth and 115 NE. of London. Lon. 1° 45' E. lat. 52° 37' N.

Lestwithiel, borough of Eng. in Cornwall. It is seated in a vale on the Fowey not far from its fall into Fowey Haven. Formerly ships came as far as the town; but the channel is now stopped up. Here is a woollen manufacture; and it is one of the tin coinage towns. Lestwithiel is 19 ms. WNW. of Plymouth, and 230 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4° 48' W. lat. 50° 27' N.

Letari, tp. Meigs co. Ohio. Pop. 409.

Lettere, a commercial town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in principato Citeriore. It is seated at the back of a mountain, 12 ms. NW. of Salerno, and 20 SE. of Naples.

Letterkenny, tp. Franklin co. Penn. It is situated about 5 ms. NW. of Chambersburg, and 3 S. of Strasburg. Pop. 1810, 1549, in 1820, 1820.

Levana, pstv. on the northern bank of the Ohio river, in Brown co. Ohio. It lies 2 ms. below Ripley, immediately above the mouth of Straight creek. It contains a printing-office, 1 store, 15 houses, and 100 inhabitants.

Levant. This word properly signifies the east or rising sun; but is generally used, when speaking of trade, for *Turkey in Asia*; comprehending Natolia, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, the island of Candia, and the adjacent parts. The *Levant Sea* means the E. part of the Mediterranean Sea.

Levant, pst. Penobscot co. Maine, 10 ms. NW. from Bangor. Pop. 1820, 143.

Levantine Valley, valley of Switzerland, on the confines of Italy, lying between mount St. Gothard and the Lake Maggiore. The lower part is populous, rich in pasturage, and produces much hemp and flax. It is a bailiwick, subject to the canton of Uri: and Ossogna, the residence of the bailiff, consists only of few houses.

Leucate, town of France, in the department of Aude, and late province of Languedoc, seated near a lake of the same name, 18 ms. S. of Narbonne. Lon. 3° 9' E. lat. 43° N.

Leuchtenberg, town of Germany, in the upper palatinate of Bavaria, seated on a mountain near the river Esreimpt, 50 ms. NW. of Ratisbon. Lon. 12° 26' E. lat. 49° 40' N.

Leue, town of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, in Brabant, seated on the river Gheet, 10 ms. E. of Louvain. Lon. 0° 5' E. lat. 50° 55' N.

Levana, pstv. Brown co. Ohio, 102 ms. SSW. from Columbus.

Leven, *Loch*, beautiful lake in Kinrosshire,

Sld., 12 ms. in circumference, and somewhat of a circular form.

Leven, river of Sld. in Dumbartonshire, which issues from Loch Lomond; and after a meandering course through a delightful vale, enters the estuary of the Clyde below Dumbarton.

Levenworth, village, Crawford cty. Ind., on the right bank of Ohio river, 68 ms. below Louisville. In Cumming's Western Navigator, this place is spelled *Leavenworth*; which See.

Leverett, pst. Franklin cty. Mass., 10 ms. SE. from Greenfield. Pop. 1820, 857.

Leverings, village, Philadelphia cty. Penn., 8 ms. NW. from Philadelphia, on the road to Norristown.

Levi, *Isle du Fort*, in the river St. Lawrence, in front of the tp. of Edwardsburgh, U. C., it lies about 5 ms. below Ogdensburg.

Levi, *Point*, SE. side of St. Lawrence, 2½ ms. E. from Quebec.

Leugne, village of France, in the department of Upper Saone, and late province of Franche, Comté, lying to the E. of Vesoul.

Leuk, town of Switzerland, in the Upper Vallaia, seated on an eminence, near the Rhone. Lon. 7° 39' E. lat. 46° 12' N.

Levrour, town of France, in the department of Indre, and late province of Berry, 35 ms. SW. of Bourges. Lon. 1° 40' E. lat. 47° 0' N.

Leuse, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, Hainault, seated on the Dender, 14 ms. NW. of Mons. Lon. 3° 45' E. lat. 50° 35' N.

Leutkirch, free imperial town of Germany in Suabia, seated on a rivulet that falls into the Iller, 42 ms. NE. of Lindau. Lon. 10° 12' E. lat. 47° 53' N.

Leutmeritz, town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name, seated on the Elbe, 30 ms. NW. of Prague, and 40 SE. of Dresden. Lon. 14° 30' E. lat. 50° 31' N.

Leutmuhl, town of Germany, in Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim, 22 ms. E. of Chrudim, and 72 from Prague.

Leutech, town of Germany, in the dutchy of Carniola.

Lewarden, populous and strong town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, 27 ms. W. of Groningen, and 65 N. by E. of Amsterdam. Lon. 5° 52' E. lat. 53° 11' N.

Lewenstein, town of Germany in the circle of Franconia, capital of a cty. of the same name, with a fortress, 10 ms. E. of Hailborn. Lon. 9° 38' E. lat. 49° 18' N.

Lewentz, town of Upper Hungary, in the cty. of Gran, and on a river of the same name. It is 10 ms. N. of Gran. Lon. 18° 31' E. lat. 48° 21' N.

Lewes, borough of Eng. in Sussex, 30 ms. E. of Chichester, and 49 S. of London. Lon. 0° 5' E. lat. 50° 55' N.

Lewia, one of the largest of the Hebrides or western islands of Sld., extending about 60 ms. in length from N. to S., and from 13 to 14 in breadth, and parted by the sea into two divisions, called *Lewis* and *Harries*, the former lying to the westward of the other. Area 451,000 acres, lying between lat. 57° 54' and 58° 28' N. The air is temperately cold, moist and healthy, great part of the low ground is flooded with lakes: the rest is arable in many places, and

has been counted fruitful in oats, barley, rye, flax, and hemp.

Lewis, town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, on a morass, 10 ms. from Louvain. Lon. 4° 10' E. lat. 50° 50' N.

Lewis, pst. Essex cty. Ver., 60 ms. NE. from Montpelier.

Lewis, cty. N. Y., bounded by Oneida S., Oswego SW., Jefferson NW., St. Lawrence NE., and Herkimer E. Length 50 ms., mean width 30; area 1500 sqms. Surface hilly, soil productive in grain and pasturage. Chief town, Martinsburg. Pop. 1820, 9227. Ctl. lat. 44° 10' N. lon. W. C. 5° 30' E.

Lewis, pst. Essex cty. N. Y., 6 ms. N. from Elizabeth town. Pop. 1820, 779.

Lewis, cty. Virg., bounded by Nicholas S., Kenhawa SW., Wood NW., Harrison N., and Randolph E. Length 45 ms., mean width 32, area about 1400 sqms. Surface hilly, and soil generally rather barren. Chief town, Westtown. Pop. 1820, 4247. Ctl. lat. 38° 50' N. lon. W. C. 3° 40' W.

Lewis, pst. situated on the Ohio river, Brown cty. Pop. 1820, 1605.

Lewis, cty. Kent., on Ohio river, bounded by Fleming SW., Mason W., Ohio river N., and Greene E. and NE. Length 28 ms., mean width 14; area 380 sqms. Surface hilly, and soil productive. Chief town, Clarksburg. Pop. 1820, 3973. Ctl. lat. 38° 40' N. lon. W. C. 6° 10' W.

Lewis, C. H. and psto. Lewis cty. Kent., 103 ms. NE. by E. from Frankfort.

Lewis bay, harbour of Yarmouth, Barnstable cty. Mass., on the S. shore of Cape Cod.

Lewisberry, pstv. York cty. Penn.

Lewisburg, capital of the island of Cape Breton. It was ceded to the English by the peace of 1763. The fortifications are now demolished. Lon. 61° 30' W. lat. 46° 50' N.

Lewisburg, pstv. Prebble cty. Ohio, 81 ms. SW. by W. from Columbus.

Lewisburg, pstv. Union cty. Penn., on the right bank of Susquehanna river, 7 ms. above Northumberland.

Lewisburg, pst. and seat of justice, Greenbrier cty. Virg., 60 ms. W. from Lexington, Rockbridge cty. Lat. 37° 46' N. lon. W. C. 3° 18' W.

Lewisburg, pst. Muhlenburg cty. Kent., on Green river, 40 ms. SE. from Russellville.

Lewisham, village of Eng. in Kent, on the river Ravensbourn, 5 ms. SE. of London, with an elegant church.

Lewis River, river of the Columbian valley, in the great western territory of the U. S. It is the main middle fork of Columbia, rises about 30° W. from W. C. lat. 40° N., and flowing N. W., by its various windings 900 ms., joins Clark's river, and forms the Columbia.

Lewis's Store, psto. Spotsylvania cty. Virg., by pstl. 90 ms. SSE. from Richmond.

Lewiston, pst. Lincoln cty. Maine, on the E. side of Androscoggin, 13 ms. above its junction with the Kennebec. Pop. 1820, 1312.

Lewiston, pstv. Niagara cty. N. Y., on Niagara river, opposite to Queenstown, in U. C. Lewiston stands at the head of ship navigation from Lake Erie. A steam-boat plies regularly from that place to Sackett's Harbour. Above Lewiston to navigable water, above the falls of Niagara, is about 8 ms. Pop. 1820, 869.

Lewistown, pstv. Montgomery cty. Misu. 50 ms. westerly from St. Louis.

Lewistown, pstv. and seat of justice, Sussex cty. Del., on Lewis creek, about 3 ms. from the light-house at Cape Henlopen. It is inhabited principally by pilots, and supports a small coasting trade. It lies in the lat. of $38^{\circ} 25' N.$ and lon. of $75^{\circ} 10' W.$ about 113 ms. S. of Philadelphia.

Lewistown, pstv. and seat of justice, Mifflin cty. Penn., on the N. side of Juniata river, 55 ms. NW. of Harrisburg, and 162 of Philadelphia. Pop. 600. Lat. $40^{\circ} 37' N.$ lon. W. C. $0^{\circ} 34' W.$

Lewisville, pstv. Brunswick cty. Virg., about 70 ms. S. from Richmond.

Lewisville, pstv. Chester district, S. C. 72 ms. N. from Columbia.

Lewisville, pstv. Blount cty. Ten., by pstrd. 176 ms. E. from Murfreesborough.

Lexington, pst. Middlesex cty. Mass., 11 ms. NW. from Boston. In this town, April 19th, 1775, the first blood was shed in that revolution which produced the United States. Pop. 1820, 1200.

Lexington, pst. Green cty. N. Y. Pop. 1820, 1798.

Lexington, pstv. Erie cty. Penn.

Lexington, pst. and capital of Rockbridge, cty. Virg., about 150 ms. W. of Richmond. It stands about half a mile S. of the N. branch of James river; it has about 120 houses, many of them handsomely built of brick, a court-house, jail, and Presbyterian and Methodist houses of worship; the pop. is 766, and the town is improving, there is a public arsenal of the state, in which a number of arms is deposited, say 20,000 stand. This town is also noted for its seminaries of learning. Washington college was endowed by the illustrious man whose name it bears, with 100 shares of the James' river company stock, which produce an annual income of \$2400. Its buildings are, two halls of brick, capable of accommodating 50 or 60 students. Additional buildings are about to be erected. It has a considerable library, and philosophical apparatus. The faculty are, a president, two professors, and a tutor. Andrew Smith's academy, for the education of young ladies, has a large and handsome edifice, and teachers in all the branches of education commonly taught in such schools.

Lexington, pstv. Rowan cty. N. C., on a branch of the Yadkin, 136 ms. W. from Raleigh.

Lexington, district, S. C., bounded SE., S., and SW. by Orangeburgh, W. by Edgefield, NW. by Newberry, and NE. by Fairfield and Richland, or by Broad and Congaree rivers. Length 38 ms., mean width 27; area about 1000 sqms. Chief town, Granby. Pop. 1820, 8083. Cl. lat. $33^{\circ} 50' N.$ lon. W. C. $4^{\circ} 10' W.$

Lexington, pst. and seat of justice, Oglethorpe cty. Geo., on Ogeeche river, 76 ms. NW. from Augusta. It is the seat of an academy.

Lexington, pstv. Richland cty. Chio, 62 ms. NNE. from Columbus.

Lexington, tp. in the northeastern corner of Stark cty. Ohio, in which is a village of the same name. Pop. 1820, 539.

Lexington, pstv. Scott cty. Ind., 93 ms. a little E. of S. from Indianapolis.

Lexington, pstv. Boone cty. Misu., 163 ms. W. from St. Louis.

Lexington, pst. and seat of justice, Fayette cty. Kent., on Town-fork, a branch of Elkhorn river, 25 ms. ESE. from Frankfort, and about 90 S. from Cincinnati. Lat. $38^{\circ} 6' N.$ It contains, besides the ordinary county buildings and places of public worship, a university, academy for the education of young females, a public library, and a masonic hall. The progressive population and improvement of this town, has been extremely rapid. Twenty-five years ago, it contained about 50 ordinary houses. It is now a splendid town, abounding with elegant buildings, and inhabited by a cultivated and polished people. The manufacturing establishments are on a large scale, and numerous, consisting of nail factories, those for copper and tin, for cotton and woollen goods, grist mills, steam paper mills, rope walks, tanneries, breweries, and distilleries.

Transylvania university, is located in this town, and is now a flourishing institution. In 1818, it received its present form, and in 1820, the number of students amounted to 235. See *Kentucky*.

Lexington, pstv. and seat of justice, Henderson cty. Ten., on Beech river, a small branch entering Tennessee river from the W., 140 ms. SSW. from Nashville. Lat. $35^{\circ} 38' N.$ lon. W. C. $11^{\circ} 18' W.$

Lexington, C. H. and pstv. Lexington district, S. C., 12 ms. from Columbia.

Lexington Heights, pstv. Green cty. N. Y., 50 ms. from Albany.

Lexington Hill, pstv. Lillard cty. Misu. 173 ms. W. from St. Louis.

Leyden, city of South Holland, seated on the ancient bed of the Rhine, which here almost expires in a number of small channels. It is surrounded by a brick wall, with 8 gates. A university was founded in 1575, celebrated for its colleges, medicinal garden, anatomical theatre, astronomical observatory, and valuable library. The principal church is a superb structure; and the old castle, town-house, custom-house, and house for orphans, deserve notice. Here are excellent manufactures of cloth, serge and cambric; and the vicinity produces the best Dutch butter and cheese. It stands on 50 islands, and has 145 bridges, the greatest part built of free-stone. The inhabitants are estimated at 50,000. In 1807, the university was almost destroyed by the catastrophe of a vessel loaded with gunpowder blowing up. Leyden is 4 ms. E. from the German Ocean, and 20 SW. of Amsterdam. Lon. $4^{\circ} 28' E.$ lat. $52^{\circ} 8' N.$

Leyden, pst. Lewis cty. N. Y., on Black river, 33 ms. N. from Utica. Pop. 1820, 1203.

Liakura, ancient mountains of Parnassus. Liakura is only a corruption of Lycoréa, ancient name of the snowy summits above Delphi.

Parnassus is not so much a single mountain, as a vast range of hills, which was once the western boundary of Phocia, and the line of separation of the Locri-Ozoliae, and the Locri Opuntii and Epicnemidii, and is now the limit

between the districts of Salona, and Livadia. The two tops have a sort of poetical existence, but the summit of the crags separated by the chasm of Castalia, must have been those dedicated to Apollo and the Muses, and to Bacchus, as the mountain itself is not notorious for this singularity. To go from Castrì to the summits of Liakura, there is a rocky path, beginning a little to the E. of the ruined stadium. For the first two or three miles, the ascent leads up a water course; there is then a plain to the right, in the direction of the Castalian precipices. These, and some other flat spots, according to Benjamin of Tudela, were cultivated about A. D. 1170, by some Jews, who gave the name of Jerusalem, to a village on the mountain. The path continues to ascend a hill covered with pines; then passes over a plain 4 or 5 ms. in compass, to the foot of a craggy peak, where there is a strong bubbling spring called Drosogio, flowing into a lake a quarter of a mile to the SE. Higher than this, no traveller has ventured to go; the peak is covered with perpetual snow; and Wheeler, who went to the spots mentioned, thought the extreme summits, called formerly Licoréa, were as high as Mount Cenis. If viewed on a map of that part of Europe, and which extends sufficiently to the N. to embrace the great chain of Haemus, Parnassus, or Liakura, appears simply as a continuation of Pindus, or Metzovo. From Liakura flows to the NE., the branches of the Boeotian Cephissus, and to the SW., the petty streams flowing into the Gulf of Lepanto.

Liam po. See *Ning-po*.

Libanus, Lebanon, the name of mountains of Turkey in Asia, between Syria and Palestine, extending from the Mediterranean sea as far as Arabia. Some of the summits of these mountains, are always covered with snow, but below are very fruitful valleys. Geographers distinguish them into Libanus, and Anti-Libanus; the latter lies on the S. side of the valley, rising near the ruins of Sidon, and terminates at others in Arabia, in lat. 34°. They are separated from each other at an equal distance throughout, and form a country called by the ancients Cœlosyria.

Libau, seaport of Courland, on the Baltic, with a harbour. It is 35 ms. N. of Memel. Lon. 21° 40' E. lat. 56° 31' N.

Liberty, tp. Sullivan cy. N. Y., on Delaware river. Pop. 1820, 851.

Liberty, SW. tp. of Adams cy. Penn., on the waters of Middle and Marsicreeks, commencing 4 ms. SW. from Gettysburg. Pop. 1820, 1027.

Liberty, pstv. Tioga cy. Penn., 123 ms. a little W. of N. from Harrisburg.

Liberty, pstv. and seat of justice, Bedford cy. Virg., on one of the higher branches of Otter river, 25 ms. SE. from Fincastle. Lat. 37° 16' N. lon. 2° 26' W.

Liberty, cy. of Geo., bounded by the Atlantic Ocean SE., McIntosh S., Altamaha river SW., Tatnall NW., and Bryan NE.; length 50 ms., mean width 10; area 500 sqms. Chief town, Riceboro'. Pop. 1820, 6695. Ctl. lat. 38° 48' N. lon. W. C. 4° 36' W.

Liberty, tp. Trumbull cy. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 684.

Liberty, tp. in the S. part of Delaware cy. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 550.

Liberty, tp. in the northern limits of Fairfield cy. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 998

Liberty, central tp. of Highland cy. Ohio, in which is situated the town of Hillsborough. Pop. 1820, 1689.

Liberty, tp. in the northern limits of Clinton cy. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 447.

Liberty, large tp. in the SE. quarter of Butler cy. Ohio, in which is situated the town of Princeton. Pop. 1820, 2814.

Liberty, village, Jefferson tp. Montgomery cy. Ohio, 9 ms. westerly from Dayton.

Liberty, pstv. Union cy. Ind., 85 ms. SE. by E. from Indianapolis.

Liberty, pstv. Casey cy. Kent., on Green river, 68 ms. S. from Frankfort.

Liberty, pstv. Smith cy. Tenn., about 20 ms. S. from Carthage, and 50 ms. E. from Nashville.

Liberty, psto. and seat of justice, Amite cy. Miss., 45 ms. SE. from Natchez. Lat. 31° 21' N. lon. W. C. 13° 42' W.

Liberty Corner, pstv. Somerset cy. N. J., 35 ms. E. from Easton, Penn., and 26 W. from Newark.

Liberty East, pstv. Marion cy. Ten., 102 ms. SE. from Murfreesboro'.

Liberty Hall, pstv. Pittsylvania cy. Virg., 131 ms. SW. from Richmond.

Liberty Hall, Pendleton district, S. C., 165 ms. NW. from Columbia.

Liberty Hall, pstv. Morgan cy. Geor., about 40 ms. NNW. from Milledgeville.

Liberty Hill, pstv. Kershaw district, S. C., 35 ms. NNW. from Camden, and 40 NNE. from Columbia.

Liberty Hill, pstv. Greene cy. Al., about 50 ms. SSW. from Tuscaloosa.

Libertytown, pstv. Frederick cy. Md. 10 ms. NE. from Fredericktown.

Libourne, small well built town of France, in the department of Gironde and late province of Guienne. It is one of the staples of commerce of Bordeaux, and is seated on the Dordogne, 20 ms. NE. of Bordeaux, and 205 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 0° 12' W. lat. 44° 58' N.

Lich, or *Lichia*, town of Germany, in the landgrate of Hesse, and cy. of Solms, 18 ms. N. of Frankfort. Lon. 8° 24' E. lat. 50° 15' N.

Lichfield, city of Eng. in Staffordshire, in a fine champaign country, 14 ms. SE. of Stafford, and 119 NW. of London. Lon. 1° 44' W. lat. 52° 54' N. See *Litchfield*.

Lichtall, handsome town of Germany, in the bishopric of Basle.

Lichtallen, or *Liestal*, town of Switzerland, in the cy. of Basil. It is seated on the Ergetz, 8 ms. SE. of Basil. Lon. 7° 39' E. lat. 47° 29' N.

Lichtenau, town of Germany in the circle of Westphalia, 9 ms. from Paderborn. Lon. 8° 23' E. lat. 51° 52' N.

Lichtenau, town of Germany, in Hesse Cassel. It is 24 ms. from Naumburg. Lon. 9° 28' E. lat. 51° 1' N.

Lichtenau, fortress of Franconia, seated on the Revel. It is subject to the city of Nuremberg, and is 17 ms. from that city. Lon. 11° 12' E. lat. 49° 10' N.

Lichtenburg, town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, the vicinity of which abounds with quarries of marble, and mines of iron and other metals. Lon. 11° 41' E. lat. 50° 16' N.

Lichtenberg, castle of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, and late province of Alsace, seated on a rock, near the Vosges mountains, and looked upon as impregnable. It is 12 ms. NNW. of Haguenau. Lon. $7^{\circ} 45'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 55'$ N.

Lichtenburg, town of Germany in the circle of Franconia, in the margravate of Cullembach, 20 ms. NE. of Cullembach. Lon. $12^{\circ} 2'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 25'$ N.

Lichtenfels, town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and bishoprics of Bamberg, seated on the Maine, 15 ms. NE. of Bamberg. Lon. $11^{\circ} 10'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 20'$ N.

Lichtenfels, handsome town of Switzerland, the capital of the city of Tockenburgh. It is seated on the Thur, 31 ms. E. of Zurich. Lon. $9^{\circ} 8'$ E. lat. $47^{\circ} 15'$ N.

Lichtenstein, principality of Germany, between the Tyrol, Voralberg, and Switzerland.

Lick, central tp. Jackson city, Ohio, so called from the salt lick within its limits.

Licking, interior city, Ohio; bounded on the N. by Knox, E. by Muskingum, S. by Perry and Fairfield, and on the W. by Franklin and Delaware cities. It is 30 ms. long from E. to W., and 24 broad from N. to S.; containing 700 sqms. Surface pleasantly diversified by hill and dale. Soil highly fertile. It is drained by Licking creek, affording an extensive variety of sites whereon to use the advantage of water power. It abounds also with iron ore, which is already manufactured into hollow ware and bar iron. Chief town, Newark. Pop. 1802, 11,861. Ctl. lat. $40^{\circ} 10'$ N. lon. W. C. $5^{\circ} 30'$ W.

Licking, tp. Licking city, Ohio. Pop. 1820, 723.

Licking, tp. Muskingum city, Ohio, 10 ms. NW. from Zanesville. Pop. 1820, 710.

Licking-Station, Floyd city, Kent.

Licking, small river of Ohio, draining Licking city, and flowing ESE. falls into the Muskingum opposite Zanesville.

Licking, river of Kent., rising on Floyd Pike, and Montgomery cities., and flowing NW. between or through Bath, Fleming, Nicholas, Harrison, Bracken, Pendleton, and Campbell cities, falls into the Ohio between Newport and Covington, opposite the city of Cincinnati.

Licking Creek, psto. in the SE. angle of Bedford city, Penn., 25 ms. SE. from Bedford, and 10 ms. N. from Hancockstown.

Lickville, pstr. Greenville district, S. C., 116 ms. NW. from Columbia.

Licola, lake in the kingdom of Naples, the ancient Lucrine lake, formerly famous for plenty of excellent fish, but, in 1538, an explosion of a volcano, changed one part of it into a mountain of ashes, and the other into a morass. It was anciently known by the name of the Lucrine lake.

Liconia, village, Harrison city, Ind.

Lida, town of Eng., in Kent, one of the Cinque Ports. It is 26 ms. from Canterbury, and 74 from London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 58'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 58'$ N.

Lidd, town of Lithuania Proper, in the palatinate of Wilna, situated on the Detta, 56 ms. S. of Wilna. Lon. $25^{\circ} 34'$ E. lat. $53^{\circ} 50'$ N.

Liddle, river of Eng., in Roxburghshire, abounding in fish. It is the only one in that city that flows southward, and falls into Solway Frith, near the mouth of the Esk.

Lidkūdale, district of Stld., in Roxburghshire, comprehending the whole southern angle of that city. It admits of little cultivation, and is chiefly employed in pasture.

Lidford, village of Eng., in Devonshire, on the river Lid, 7 ms. N. of Tavistock.

Liefkenstock, fortress of Dutch Flanders, 8 ms. from Antwerp. Lon. $4^{\circ} 10'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Liege, formerly a bishopric of Westphalia, but now a province of the kingdom of the Netherlands; bounded on the N. by Brabant and Guelderland, on the E. by the dutchies of Limburg and Juliers, on the S. by Luxemburg and the Ardennes, and on the W. by Brabant and the country of Namur. It is fruitful in corn and fruits, and contains mines of iron, lead and coal, besides quarries of marble. Area 2900 sqms. Pop. 240,000.

Liege, large, ancient, and strong city, capital of the territory of its name. Here the river Meuse is divided into three branches, and after passing through the city, under several bridges, unites again. Liege is 4 ms. in circumference, and has 16 gates, it has also 10 large suburbs. It is 60 ms. WSW. of Cologne. Lon. $5^{\circ} 35'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 38'$ N. Pop. 50,000.

Lien-chou, city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Quang-tong. Its territories border on the kingdom of Tonquin, from which it is separated by mountains. It is seated on the Lien-kiang, which forms a convenient harbour for barks, 325 ms. WSW. of Canton. Lon. $108^{\circ} 40'$ E. lat. $21^{\circ} 40'$ N.

Lieu-kieu, or *Leo-keoo*, the general name of 36 islands lying between Formosa and Japan. They form a kingdom, the inhabitants of which are civilized, and of a mild, gay, affable and temperate disposition. Each island has a particular name, the principal one, called Lieukieu, is 126 ms. long and 28 broad, but the others are inconsiderable. The chief products are sulphur, copper, tin, with shells and mother of pearl. The king is tributary to China. Kintching, the capital, in the SE. part of Lieukieu, is in lon. $127^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $26^{\circ} 2'$ N.

Liere, town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, which has a great trade in cattle, seated at the junction of the Great and Little Nethe, 10 ms. SE. of Antwerp.

Liesina, island of Dalmatia, in the Gulf of Venice, about 58 ms. long and 12 broad, and abounds in corn, olives, saffron, and wine.

Liesina, seaport of Dalmatia, capital of an island of the same name, with a harbour capable of containing vessels of all sorts. Lon. $16^{\circ} 23'$ E. lat. $43^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Liesse, town of France, in the department of Aisne. It is 6 ms. E. of Laon.

Liffey, river of Ireland, which rises in the city of Wicklow, runs W. thence into Kildare, where it has a cataract near Leixlip, and then turning NE. passes through the city of Dublin, and by the city of that name, below which it enters the Irish sea.

Lifford, borough of Ireland, in the city of Donegal, situate on the Foyle, 28 ms. NE. of Donegal.

Ligne, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Hainault, on the river Dender, 12 ms. NW. of Mons.

Lignerolles, town of France, in the department of Allier, 4 ms. S. of Montluzon.

Lignieres, town of France, in the department of Cher, with a collegiate church and a castle, 24 ms. SSW. of Bourges.

Lignitz, fortified town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name. Here is a spacious academy, founded by Joseph I. for the instruction of young gentlemen. Lignitz has a considerable trade in cloth and madder, and stands at the conflux of the Katzbach and Schwartzwasser, 32 ms. S. of Glogau. Lon. 16° 16' E. lat. 51° 11' N.

Lignitz, government of Prussian Silesia, enclosed by those of Breslaw, Schweinitz, Jawer, Glogau, and Wolaw.

Ligny, town of the Netherlands, seated on the Orney, 8 ms. SE. of Bar le Duc.

Ligonia, pstv. Somerset cty. Maine, 81 ms. N. from Portland.

Ligonia, pstv. in the NE. angle of Westmoreland cty. Penn.

Ligonton, village, Amelia cty. Virg.

Ligor, seaport of the peninsula of Malacca, capital of a small territory of the same name, with a magazine belonging to the Dutch East India Company. It is seated on the E. coast. Lon. 100° 5' E. lat. 7° 40' N.

Liguish, town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, and late province of Touraine, seated on a brook, in a very fertile country, 23 ms. SSE. of Tours. Lon. 0° 52' E. lat. 47° 3' N.

Lillers, town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and late province of Artois, whose fortifications are demolished. It is seated on the Navez, 17 ms. NW. of Arras. Lon. 2° 35' E. lat. 50° 3' N.

Lillo, fort of Dutch Brabant, on the E. side of the Scheldt, 7 ms. N. of Antwerp. Lon. 4° 18' E. lat. 50° 30' N.

Lilly Point, pstv. King William cty. Virg., 36 ms. NE. from Richmond.

Lima, city of, and capital of Peru. It is a corruption of the Indian word Rimac. The Spanish name imposed by the founder is, *Ciudad de los Reyes*, or city of the kings. It was founded by Francis Pizzano, in 1535, about 6 ms. from the Pacific Ocean, and the port of Calao. The streets are laid out in straight lines. The houses are constructed of wood on account of the frequent earthquakes; and are generally low from a similar cause, and the heat of the climate. The centre square and the surrounding buildings are very magnificent. Pop. about 50,000, of whom about 20,000 are whites; the residue mixed races, Indians, negroes, &c.

Independent of the emolument derived from being the capital of the province, Lima derives incalculable advantages as a mart of trade. It is indeed the emporium of one of the richest sections of S. America. Its exports are gold and silver; imports, silk, cloths of several kinds, lace, linen, iron ware, &c. Lon. only 8° W. from Washington; lat. 12° 2' S. Lon. W. from Cadiz 70° 50'.

Notwithstanding the frequent earthquakes which destroyed the city in the years 1586, 1630, 1655, 1687, and 1764, Lima occupies an area of 10 ms. circumference, including the

suburb of San Lazars. The pop. amounts to 52,627 inhabitants—composed of 292 clergy, 991 religious monks and friars, 572 nuns, 84 beatas, 17,215 Spaniards and white creoles, 3912 Indians, 8960 negroes, and the remainder, intermediate classes, mixtures of the others.

Lima, the intendency of, comprehends 74 doctrinas, (curacies,) 3 cities, 5 towns, and 173 tps. Pop. 149,112 souls. It is divided into 8 districts.

Clergy	-	-	-	-	-	432
Religieuses	-	-	-	-	-	1,100
Nuns	-	-	-	-	-	572
Beatas	-	-	-	-	-	84
Spanish and Spanish creoles	-	-	-	-	-	22,370
Indians	-	-	-	-	-	63,180
Mestizoes	-	-	-	-	-	13,747
Mulatoes	-	-	-	-	-	17,864
Slaves	-	-	-	-	-	29,763

Total 149,112

Lima, province of Peru, extending 300 ms. along the Pacific Ocean, and inland to the Andes about 70 ms.; bounded by the Pacific Ocean SW., N. by Truxillo, NE. by Guancavelica, and SE. by Arequipo.

Lima, pst. Livingston cty. N. Y., 16 ms. W. from Canandaigua. Pop. in 1820, 1963.

Limale, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Brabant, seated on the river Dyle, 13 ms. SE. of Brussels. Lon. 4° 30' E. lat. 50° 45' N.

Limavady, town of Ireland. See *Newtown Limavady*.

Limbourg, or *Limpurg*, town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, seated on the Lahn, 10 ms. E. of Nassau, and 20 N. of Mentz. Lon. 7° 51' E. lat. 50° 24' N.

Limburg, province of the Netherlands, bounded on the N. by the dutchy of Juliers, on the E. by the dutchy and the territory of Aix-la-Chapelle, and on the S. and W. by the bishopric of Liege, from which it is separated by the Maese. It is 42 ms. long, and 30 broad, and contains some of the best iron mines in the Netherlands, and the soil is good for corn.

Limburg. Here is a manufacture of woollen cloths, and it is famous for excellent cheese. It is seated on a mountain, almost inaccessible, near the river Verse, 15 ms. SE. of Liege. Lon. 6° 5' E. lat. 50° 38' N.

Lime, town of Eng., in Dorsetshire. See *Lyme Regis*.

Lime, or *Limen*, village of Eng., in Kent, 3 ms. W. of Hithe. It was formerly a port, till choked up by the sands.

Lime-creek, Monroe cty. Al.

Limerick, cty. of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 48 ms. long, and 23 broad; bounded on the N. by Shannon, on the W. by Kerry, on the S. by Cork, and on the E. by Tipperary. It contains 130 parishes, and sent eight members to Parliament before the Irish union. It is a fertile country and well inhabited, though the W. parts are mountainous.

Limerick, or *Lough Meath*, city of Ireland, in the cty. of Limerick, and the metropolis of the province of Munster. Within a century, it was reckoned the second city in the kingdom; at present, the linen, woollen, and paper manufactures are carried on here to a great extent;

and the export of provisions is very considerable. Pop. 50,000. It is 40 ms. S. of Galway, and 94 S.W. of Dublin. Lon. 8° 34' W. lat. 52° 42' N.

Limerick, pst. York cty. Maine, about 12 ms. W. of the river Saco. Pop. in 1820, 1377.

Limerick, pstv. Jefferson cty. N. Y.

Limerick, tp. Montgomery cty. Penn., on the N.E. side of Schuylkill, 5 ms. E. from Pottsgrove, and 25 W. from Philadelphia. Pop. in 1820, 1577.

Lime Rock, psto. Providence cty. R. I., 6 ms. from Providence.

Limestone, cty. of Al., bounded by Tennessee river S.W., Lauderdale cty. W., Giles cty. in Ten. N., and Madison in Al. E.; length 30, width 24 ms.; area 560 sqms. Elk river passes obliquely through the NW. angle of this cty., and beside being washed by Tennessee river along its SW. border, it is drained by Limestone, Muddy, Round Island, and several other fine creeks. The surface is waving rather than hilly; and much of the soil is excellent. Staple, cotton. Chief town, Cotton Port. Pop. in 1820, 9871. Ctl. lat. 34° 50' N. lon. 10° 25' W.

Limington, pst. York cty. Maine, on the W. side of Saco river, 4 ms. W. of Standish, and 22 W. of Portland. Pop. in 1810, 1774, in 1820, 2122.

Limmat, river of Switzerland, which is formed by the junction of the Mat and the Linth; the former issuing from the NW. extremity of the Lake of Wallenstadt, and the latter flowing from the S. The Limmat, continuing its course NW., flows through the Lake of Zurich, and falls into the Aar, below Baden.

Limoges, ancient and considerable town of France, capital of the department of Upper Vienne and late territory of Limosin, on the Vienne, 50 ms. NE. of Perigueux, and 110 E. of Bordeaux. Lon. 1° 20' E. lat. 45° 50' N.

Limosin, late province of France, bounded on the N. by Marche, and the E. by Auvergne, on the S. by Querci, and on the W. by Perigord and Anguemois. It is covered with forests of Chesnut-trees, and contains mines of lead, copper, tin, and iron; but the principal trade consists in cattle and horses. It now forms the department of Upper Vienne.

Limoux, populous and commercial town of France, in the department of Aude and late province of Languedoc. It has a manufacture of cloth; and its environs produce excellent white wine. It is seated on the Aude, 37 ms. W. by S. of Narbonne, and 50 SE. of Toulouse. Lon. 2° 16' E. lat. 43° 4' N.

Limpurg. See *Limbourg*.

Linares, town of Mexico, in New Leon, between Bravo and St. Fernando rivers. Lon. W. C. 22° 20' lat. 25° 50'.

Lincke, or *Linke*, strong town of France, in the department of the North, and late province of French Flanders, seated on a river, 15 ms. SW. of Dunkirk. Lon. 2° 20' E. lat. 51° N.

Lincoln, capital of Lincolnshire, on the side of a steep hill, on the Witham, which here divides into three streams. The chief trade is in coal, brought by the Trent and Fosslike, and oats and wool, which are sent by the Witham, and there is also a small manufacture of cam-

lets. It is 32 ms. NE. of Nottingham, and 133 N. of London. Lon. 0° 25' W. lat. 53° 15' N.

Lincolnshire, cty. of Eng. 77 ms. long and 45 broad; bounded on the N. by the Humber, which divides it from Yorkshire, E. by the German Ocean, SE. by the Wash and Norfolk, S. by Cambridgeshire and Northamptonshire, SW. by Rutlandshire, and W. by the cities of Leicester and Nottingham. It contains 1,783,680 acres; is divided into 30 hundreds, and 630 parishes; has one city, and 31 market towns, and sends 12 members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Humber, Trent, Witham, Welland, and Ancholn. This cty. is divided into three districts, called Holland, Kesteven, and Lindsey. Pop. 1801, 208,557, in 1811, 237,891, and in 1821, 283,058.

Lincoln County, U. C., is a very fine and populous settlement, consisting of 20 tps., containing about 6000 souls, and furnishes five battalions or militia. It occupies the peninsula between lake Erie, Niagara river, lake Ontario, and the river Ouse.

Lincoln, tp. Sunbury cty. New Brunswick, on the W. side of St. John's river.

Lincoln, cty. Maine, on both sides of the Kennebec; bounded by the Atlantic Ocean S., Kennebec bay and Androscoggin river SW., Kennebec cty. NW., Hancock NE., and Penobscot bay E. Length 45, mean width 25 ms.; area, exclusive of water, about 890 sqms. The surface is extremely indented by bays and rivers. The whole southern and southeastern part is composed of an intricacy of islands and long peninsulas, extending between the rivers and bays towards the Ocean. The northwestern and northern sections rise into a finely diversified country. Soil productive in grain and pasturage. Chief town, Wiscasset. Pop. 1820, 53,189. Ctl. lat. 44° N. lon. W. C. 7° 35' E.

Lincoln, NW. tp. Hancock cty. Maine, 27 ms. NW. from Castine. Pop. 1820, uncertain.

Lincoln, tp. Grafton cty. N. H., between the sources of the Merrimack and Ammonoosuc rivers, 60 ms. above Concord. Pop. 1820, 32.

Lincoln, tp. Addison cty. Ver., 21 ms. SW. from Montpellier. Pop. 250.

Lincoln, tp. Middlesex cty. Mass. Pop. 1820, 706.

Lincoln, cty. N. C.; bounded by S. C. S., Rutherford W., Burke NW., Iredell or Cataube river NE., and Cataube river or Mecklenburg E.; length 48, mean width 25 ms.; area 1200 sqms. It is washed on its northern, northeastern, and eastern borders by Catauba, and drained by Little Catauba, and several branches of Broad river. Surface moderately hilly, and soil on the streams excellent. Chief staple, cotton. Chief town, Lincolnton. Pop. 1820, 18,147. For ctl. lat. see *Lincolnton*.

Lincoln, cty. Geo., on Savannah river; bounded by Columbia SE., Wilkes SW., and Savannah river NE.; length 22, mean width 10 ms.; area 220 sqms. Chief town, Lincolnton. Pop. 1820, 6458. For ctl. lat. see *Lincolnton*, Lincoln cty. Geo.

Lincoln, cty. Kent.; bounded by Pulaski SE., Casey SW. and W., Mercer NW., Garrard NE., and Rockcastle E.; length 27, mean width 17 ms.; area 450 sqms. It occupies the dividing ground between Green and Dick's rivers; is

hilly and broken. Chief towns, Stanford and Craborchard. Pop. 1820, 9,979. Ctl. lat. 37° 35' N. lon. W. C. 7° 20' W.

Lincoln, cty. W. Ten.; bounded by Madison cty. in Al. S., by Giles cty. in Ten. W., Bedford N., and Franklin E.; length 25, breadth 23 ms.; area 580 sqms. This cty. is divided into nearly two equal parts by Elk river. Surface diversified, and soil productive. Staple, cotton. Chief town, Fayetteville. Pop. 1820, 14,761. Ctl. lat. 35° 13' N. lon. W. C. 9° 28' W.

Lincoln, village, Mercer cty. Kent., on Dick's river.

Lincoln, cty. Missu.; bounded by Mississippi river E., Cuivre river SE., Montgomery cty. SW. and W., and by Pike NW. and N.; length 24, breadth 22 ms.; area 528 sqms. This cty. is drained by Cuivre river. Chief town, Alexandria. Ctl. lat. 39°, lon. W. C. 13° 32' W.

Lincolnton, pst. and seat of justice, Lincoln cty. N. C., on Little Catauba, 150 ms. SW. by W. from Raleigh, and 31 ms. NW. from Charlotte. Lat. 35° 27' N. lon. W. C. 4° 14' W.

Lincolnton, pst. and seat of justice, Lincoln cty. Geo., 40 ms. NW. from Augusta. Lat. 33° 49' N. lon. W. C. 3° 45' W.

Lincolntonville, or *Duck-Trap*, pst. Hancock cty. Maine, on the W. side of Penobscot bay, 16 ms. W. from Castine. Pop. 1820, 1294.

Lindau, city of Suabia. It is a trading place, seated on an island of the lake of Constance, joined to the main-land by a long bridge, 22 ms. ESE. of Constance, and 75 SW. of Augsburg. Lon. 9° 41' E. lat. 47° 32' N.

Lindau, town and castle of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt-Zerbst, 5 ms. N. of Zerbst.

Lindau, or *Lendow*, town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, 5 ms. NE. of Ruppın.

Linden, pstv. Marengo cty. Al.

Lindenses. See *Naze*.

Lindenfels, town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 14 ms. NNE. of Mannheim.

Lindisfarne. See *Holy Island*.

Lindley's-Store, pstv. Orange cty. N. C., by pstrd. 59 ms. NW. from Raleigh.

Lindsay's-Store, pstv. Albemarle cty. Virg., 80 ms. NW. from Richmond.

Lindsey's Mills, pstv. Trigg cty. Kent., by pstrd. 231 ms. SW. from Frankfort.

Lindsleytown, pstv. Steuben cty. N. Y.

Linc Creek, pstv. Montgomery cty. Al., SE. about 60 ms. from Cahaba.

Lingen, town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, capital of a cty. of its name. It is seated on the Ems, 48 NNW. of Munster. Lon. 7° 25' E. lat. 52° 32' N.

Lin-keang, city of China, in the province of Kiang-si, on the Yu-ho, 410 ms. N. by E. of Canton. Lon. 115° E. lat. 27° 58' N.

Linskoping, town of Sweden, in E. Gothland, on the river Steng, near the Lake Roxen, 26 ms. W. of Nordkoping.

Link Lear, pstv. Chenango cty. N. Y., 132 ms. W. from Albany.

Linlithgow, borough of Stld., capital of Linlithgowshire. The chief manufacture is leather and shoes; the woollen and bleaching business are also carried on. Linlithgow is 17 ms. W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 5° 33' W. lat. 56° N.

Linlithgow, or *West Lothian*, cty. of Stld., 20

ms. long, and 12 broad; bounded on the N. by the Frith of Forth, SE. by Edinburghshire, SW. by Lanarkshire, and NW. by Stirlingshire. The surface is finely diversified with hill and dale; and the chief rivers are the Avon and Amond. It is fertile in corn and pasture, and produces coal, iron, limestone and lead. Pop. 1801, 17,844; in 1811, 19,451; and in 1821, 22,685.

Linnhe Loch, arm of the sea, on the W. coast of Stld., which separates the cties. of Argyle and Inverness.

Linnich, town of Germany, in the dutchy of Juliers; seated on the river Roer, 5 ms. NNW. of Juliers.

Linosia, island in the Mediterranean, on the coast of Tunis, near the Lampedosa, and 12 ms. in circumference. Lon. 12° 31' E. lat. 36° 50' N.

Lin-tcheou-fou, city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan. It has nothing to distinguish it, but the excellence of the fruit with which it abounds.

Lintz, town of Germany, capital of Upper Austria. Here is a hall, in which the states assemble; a bridge over the Danube, and several manufactures. It is seated at the confluence of the Danube and Traen, 42 ms. E. of Passau, and 100 W. of Vienna. Lon. 14° 3' E. lat. 48° 16' N.

Lintz, town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Cologne, seated on the Rhine, 15 ms. W. of Coblenz, and 18 S. of Cologne. Lon. 7° 10' E. lat. 50° 37' N.

Linton, town of Eng. in Cambridgeshire, 12 ms. SE. of Cambridge, and 46 N. by E. of London. Lon. 0° 22' E. lat. 52° 8' N.

Lipari, the largest, most fertile, and populous of the Lipari Islands, about 15 ms. in circumference. It was celebrated among the ancients; and by the description of Aristotle, it appears to have been considered by the sailors in his time, what Strombolo is in ours, as a light-house, as its fires were never extinguished. It abounds with the currant grape; cotton also grows here; and great quantities of pumice are gathered.

Lipari, ancient town, capital of the island of Lipari. This town has a garrison, and stands on the S. side of the island. Lon. 15° 30' E. lat. 38° 35' N.

Lipari Islands, group of islands lying in the Mediterranean, to the N. of Sicily, 12 in number; and nearly as follows, in the order of their size; namely, Lipari, Strombolo, Volcano, Salina, Felicudi, Alicudi, Panari, Volcanello, Vacheluse, Lisca, Dattolo, and Tila Navi. They are subject to the king of Naples, and bring in a good revenue.

Lippa, town of Hungary, in the bannat of Temeswar, on a mountain 22 ms. NE. of Temeswar, and 75 of Belgrade. Lon. 22° 45' E. lat. 45° 51' N.

Lippe, river of Westphalia, which washes Paderborn, Lipstadt and Ham, and falls into the Rhine, above Wesel.

Lipstadt, considerable town of Westphalia, capital of the cty. of Lippe. It was once free and imperial; afterwards subject to its own counts, and now to the king of Prussia. It carries on a good trade in preparing timber

for building vessels on the Rhine, with which it has a communication by the river Lippe. It is seated on a morass, 17 ms. WSW. of Paderborn, and 30 SE. of Munster. Lon. $8^{\circ} 30' E'$ lat. $51^{\circ} 42' N$.

Liquet, town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and late province of Artois, 12 ms. W. of St. Omer. Lon. $2^{\circ} E$. lat. $50^{\circ} 43' N$.

Liqueo, or *Likeo Islands*. See *Lieou-Kieou*.

Lie, river of the Netherlands, which has its source in Artois, and running NE. into Flanders, passes by Aaire, St. Venant, Armentiers, Menin, Courtray, and Deynse, and then falls into the Scheldt, at Ghent.

Lisbon, considerable city, the capital of Portugal, with a university, a tribunal of the inquisition. It was almost totally destroyed by an earthquake, November 1, 1755. The harbour will contain 10,000 sail of ships, which ride in the greatest safety; and the city being viewed from the southern shore of the river, affords a beautiful prospect, as the buildings gradually rise above each other. It contained before the earthquake, at most 150,000 inhabitants. And is seated on the Tajo, 10 ms. from its mouth, 178 W. by N. of Seville, and 255 S. by W. of Madrid. Lon. $9^{\circ} 5' W$. lat. $38^{\circ} 42' N$.

Lisbon, pst. Lincoln cty. Maine, on the Androscoggin, 23 ms. W. from Wiscasset. Pop. 1820, 2240.

Lisbon, pst. Grafton cty. N. H., by pstrd. about 80 ms. NW. from Concord.

Lisbon, pst. New London cty. Conn., 7 ms. N. from Norwich. Pop. 1820, 1160.

Lisbon, pst. St. Lawrence cty. N. Y., 3 ms. below Ugdensburg. Pop. 1820, 930.

Lisbon, village, Lincoln cty. Geo., on the right bank of the Savannah river, below the mouth of Broad river.

Lisburn, borough of Ireland, in the cty. of Antrim. It has a large manufacture of linen cloth, and is seated on the Laggan, 8 ms. SW. of Belfast. Lon. $6^{\circ} W$. lat. $54^{\circ} 41' N$.

Lisburn, pstv. in the western part of Cumberland cty. Penn.

Lisca, one of the Lipari islands, 3 ms. from Lipari: it is a desert spot.

Lisier, St., town of France, in the department of Arriege, and late province of Couserans, on the Satat, 50 ms. SE. of Auch, and 390 SW. of Paris. Lon. $1^{\circ} 13' E$. lat. $42^{\circ} 56' N$.

Lisieux, town of France, in the department of Calvados, and late province of Normandy. It has a good trade, particularly in linen cloth, and is seated at the confluence of the Touque and Orbec, 12 ms. from the sea, and 40 SW. of Rouen. Lon. $0^{\circ} 20' E$. lat. $49^{\circ} 11' N$.

Lisle, large, handsome, and strong town of France, in the department of the North, and late province of French Flanders, of which it was the capital. It is esteemed one of the richest and most commercial towns in France; and the inhabitants are computed to amount to 65,000. It is called Lisle, (that is L'Isle, the island) because it was formerly surrounded by marshes; the principal trade is in camlets. It is seated on the river Deule, 14 ms. W. of Tournay, 32 SW. of Ghent, 37 NW. of Mons, and 130 N. of Paris. Lon. $3^{\circ} 9' E$. lat. $50^{\circ} 38' N$.

Lisle, pst. Broome cty. N. Y.; situated on the

Tioughneoga river, near its junction with Che-nango, and about 14 ms. NE. of Union. Pop. 1820, 3083.

Lisle, village, and pst. Lisle tp. Broome cty. N. Y. This is a separate pst. from that of Lisle, though in the same tp.

Lismore, one of the western islands of Stld., at the mouth of Loch Linhe, a capacious lake in Argyleshire. It is a fertile island, 7 ms. long, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad.

Lisonzo, river of Italy, which rises in Carinthia, and falls into the Gulf of Venice, at the harbour of the same name.

Lissa, island in the Gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia. It produces excellent wine, and is 70 ms. W. of Ragusa. Lon. $17^{\circ} E$. lat. $43^{\circ} 52' N$.

Lissa, town of Poland, in the palatinate of Posnia, of which it is the capital, 50 ms. W. of Kalisch. Lon. $16^{\circ} 50' E$. lat. $52^{\circ} N$.

Lissa, village of Silesia, 16 ms. from Breslaw. It is seated on the Weistritz, and remarkable for a great victory gained by the Russians over the Austrians in 1757.

Litchfield, pst. Lincoln cty. Maine. Pop. 1820, 2120.

Litchfield, NW. cty. of Conn., bounded by N. Y. W., Mass. N., Hartford cty. E., New Haven SE., and Fairfield SW. Length 38 ms., mean width 22; area 836 sqms. Surface very hilly or mountainous. The Housatonic passes through, and the Naugatuck and Fannington rise in Litchfield. Though broken, it contains much excellent soil, productive in grain, fruits, and pasture. Chief town, Litchfield. Pop. 1820, 41,266. Ctl. lat. $41^{\circ} 45' N$. lon. W. C. $3^{\circ} 45' E$.

Litchfield, village and tp. Hillsborough cty. N. H., 26 ms. S. from Concord. Pop. 1820, 465.

Litchfield, tp. Herkimer cty. N. Y., 10 ms. S. from Utica. Pop. 1820, 1730.

Litchfield, pstv. and capital of Litchfield cty. Conn., 24 ms. W. of Hartford, and 44 NW. of New Haven. Pop. 1810, 4630, in 1820, 4610. Lat. $41^{\circ} 44' N$. lon. W. C. $4^{\circ} 50' E$. The tp. is elevated, and in part mountainous, though well cultivated. Litchfield Great-pond, a very curious sheet of water, one of the sources of the Shepang river, affords fine mill seats at its outlet. There are in Litchfield, 6 fulling mills, 5 or 6 tanneries, 18 or 20 saw mills, 4 forges, 1 slitting mill, 1 or 2 nail factories, and 14 or 15 places of public worship. This town contains also Morris' academy, a flourishing and very respectable institution. In Litchfield village, is a seminary for the education of young ladies, which has long, and continues to hold a distinguished rank amongst similar institutions in the U. S. The Litchfield Law School, was established, in 1784, by the honourable Tapping Reeve, and has become one of the most systematic Law schools in the U. S.

Litchfield, pstv. Bradford cty. Penn., by pstrd. 193 ms. N. from Harrisburg.

Litchfield, pstv. Grayson cty. Kent. 70 ms. SSW. from Louisville.

Lithuania, former name of an extensive country of Europe; bounded on the S. by Volhinia, and part of Red Russia, on the W. by Upper Poland, Polacia, Ducal Prussia, and Samogitia, on the N. by Livonia, and on the E. by Russia. It is about 300 ms. in length, and 250 in breadth,

and is watered by several large rivers, the principal of which are the Dnieper, the Lewina, the Niemen, the Pripecz, and the Bogg. It is a flat country, like Poland; and the lands are very proper for tillage. The soil is not only fertile in corn, but it produces honey, wood, pitch, and vast quantities of wool. This, perhaps, is the only country in Europe, where Jews cultivate the ground. The peasants are in a state of the most abject vassalage. In 1772, the empress Catharine compelled the Poles to cede to her all that part of Lithuania, bordering upon Russia, and including at least one-third of the country. This she erected into the two governments of Polosk and Mohilef. In 1793, in conjunction with the king of Prussia, she effected another partition of Poland, in consequence of which she extended her dominions over the whole of Lithuania. It forms at present the Russian governments of Wilna, Grodno, and Minsk.

Litz, pstv. and Moravian settlement, Lancaster cy. Penn., about 7 ms. N. from the city of Lancaster. This village was founded in 1757, and though small, has the appearance of quietness and neatness, characteristic of the sect by which it is inhabited.

Little Beaver Bridge, psto. Columbiana cy. Ohio, 55 ms. NW. from Pittsburg.

Little Britain, psto. Orange cy. N. Y.

Little Britain, tp. Lancaster cy. Penn., with 1700 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820, 2169. It is situated on the W. side of Octorara creek, in the SE. corner of the cy.

Little Compton, pst. Newport cy. R. I. It is a maratime district, and famous for its dairies. Pop. 1820, 1530.

Little Creek, hundred of Kent cy. Del. Pop. 1810, 2039, in 1820, 1963. It is on the N. side of Jones's river, about 6 ms. from Dover.

Little Cape Capon, creek, Hampshire cy. Virg.

Little Creek, tp. Sussex cy. Del. Pop. 1820, 2851.

Little Darby, considerable western branch of Big Darby, rising in the northwestern quarter of Madison cy. Ohio, and running southeastwardly into the western side of Big Darby, opposite Georgesville. Along the borders, and westward of this stream are extensive bodies of open prairie land; much of which is fertile and valuable.

Little Egg Harbour, tp. of Burlington cy. N. J. Soil generally sandy, though well cultivated near the coast. The sandy land in the interior covered with pine and oak timber. Principal town, Tuckerton. Pop. 1820, 1102.

Little Egg Harbour, or *Mullican's River*, rises in Burlington and Gloucester cties. N. J., by a number of creeks which unite 11 or 12 ms. from the sea, and separating the two preceding cties falls into Little Egg Harbour inlet, 2½ ms. SE. from Tuckerton. It is navigable for shallops as high as Basto furnace.

Little Egg Harbour, bay or inlet, a sheet of salt water separated from the Ocean by Tucker's Island and Long Beach. It communicates with the Ocean by the Old and New Inlet of Little Egg Harbour.

Little Egg Harbour, new inlet, lies 7½ ms. due S. from Tuckerton, admits vessels of from 15 to

18 feet draft, many of which during the late war, entered and discharged valuable cargoes. The old inlet, to the N. from Tucker's island, is now but little used, except for very light vessels.

Little Falls, flourishing pstv. on the Mohawk river, at what is called the Little Falls in that stream, 8 ms. below Herkimer.

Little Hockhocking, an inconsiderable stream, in the S. part of Washington cy. Ohio, running into the Ohio river, 5 ms. below the mouth of Great Hockhocking.

Little Hockhocking, pstv. Washington cy. Ohio, 116 ms. SE. from Columbus.

Little Indian creek, small stream of Clermont cy. Ohio, putting into the Ohio river, 2 ms. below Big Indian creek.

Little Miami, river, rising in the southwestern corner of Madison cy., and after running southwest above 70 ms. across Clark, Green, Warren, and Hamilton counties, joins the Ohio 7 ms. above Cincinnati. It is one of the best mill streams in the state; 30 or 40 mills, among which 2 or 3 are paper mills, are already erected upon it. The principal streams running into it are, East branch, Shawnee, Obannou, Turtle, Todd's fork, Caesar's and Massie's creeks on the eastern side, and Sugar and Beaver creeks on the W. For navigation, it is of little consequence, but for mills, is preferable to the Great Miami.

Little Missouri, the name of two rivers of the U. S., one a branch of Missouri, joining that stream from the SW., 90 ms. above the Mandan villages; and the other, a branch of Washitau, in Arkansas, rises with the Little river of the N., flows E. and falls into the Washitau from the W.

Little Plymouth, pstv. King and Queen cy. Virg., by pstrd. 60 ms. NE. from Richmond.

Little Red River, psto. Ark., 100 ms. from Little Rock.

Little Rest, psto. Washington cy. R. I., by pstrd. a little W. of S. from Providence.

Little River, is the name of several small streams in the U. S. Little Red river, a branch of White river in Arkansas. Little river one of the constituents of Pedee, rises in N. C., and in part of its course separates N. C. from S. C. Little river, branch of Savannah river, which it joins 30 ms. above Augusta. Little river in Georgia, falls into Oconee, 12 ms. above Milledgeville. Little river, Christian cy. Kent., which falls into Cumberland. Little river of Indiana, joining Wabash river above Vincennes. Little North river, a branch of Red river, rises in Arkansas, and falls into Red river a short distance above the NW. limit of Louisiana; and Little river S., another branch of Red river, rises in Texas, and flowing E., falls into Red river in the NW. angle of Louisiana.

Little River, psto. Honey district S. C., by pstrd. 92 ms. E. from Columbia.

Little River, village and psto. Lincoln cy. Maine, 29 ms. NE. from Portland.

Little Rock, pstv. seat of justice for Pulaski cy. and seat of government, Ark. This new capital is situated on the right bank of Arkansas river, about 120 ms. by land above the mouth of that stream, 400 ms. SSW. from St. Louis, and 300 NNW. from Natchez. Lat. 34° 17', lon. W. C. 15° 55' W.

Little Sandy Salt Works, pstv. Greenup cy. Kent., 132 ms. E. from Frankfort.

Littleton, pst. Grafton cy. N. H., situated on the E. side of Connecticut river, 45 ms. NE. of Haverhill, and about 40 NW. of Conway. Pop. 1820, 1096.

Littleton, pstv. and tp. of Middlesex cy. Mass., 28 ms. WNW. from Boston. Pop. 1820, 955.

Littleton, pstv. Sussex cy. Virg., 36 ms. SSE. from Richmond.

Littleton, pstv. Warren cy. N. C. 67 ms. SE. from Raleigh.

Littleton Village, and psto. in the northern part of Grafton cy. N. H., 91 ms. a little W. of N. from Concord.

Little Valley, pst. Cattaraugus cy. N. Y., 25 ms. NW. from Hamilton, on Alleghany river, and 50 ms. S. from Buffalo.

Little York, pstv. Montgomery cy. Ohio, 77 ms. SW. by W. from Columbus.

Little York, pstv. Hardin cy. Kent., 91 ms. SW. from Frankfort.

Littorale, now part of the Austrian kingdom of Illyria, formerly a district of Dalmatia, containing the towns of Trieste, Fiume, Buccari, and Porto Re.

Livadia, province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N. by Janna, E. by the Archipelago, S. by the Morea, and W. by the Mediterranean. It includes ancient Greece, properly so called, and its capital is Athens.

Livadia, town of European Turkey, in the province of its name, it has a trade in wool, corn, and rice; and according to most Gazetteers, is seated near the Gulf of Lepanto, 68 ms. NW. of Athens. Lon. 23° 20' E. lat. 38° 42' N. Livadia is the ancient Lebadea, the Midea of Homer, and is not situated on the Gulf of Lepanto, but at least 12 ms. in the interior, and with Mount Libethrus intervening. Livadia is built on the steep declivity of a hill, and contains 1500 houses, inhabited chiefly by Greeks, but contains about 100 Turkish families.

Livadia, as a province, is nearly commensurate with Greece Proper, or the Achaia of the Romans, except the Morea.

Livadostro, bay of, ancient *Alcyonium Mare*, the extreme eastern angle of the Gulf of Lepanto.

Livaudiere, seigniory, Hartford cy. L. C., 12 ms. SE. from Quebec.

Livenza, river of Italy, in the territory of Venice, which runs on the confines of Trevisano and Friuli, and enters the Gulf of Venice, between the mouth of the Piava, and the town of Caorlo.

Livermore, pst. Oxford cy. Maine, 18 ms. N. E. from Paris. Pop. 1820, 2134.

Liverpool, borough and seaport of Eng. in Lancashire. It had but one church, which was a chapel of ease to Walton, (a village 3 ms. off,) till the year 1699; when an act passed to make the town a distinct parish, and erect a new church; since which time, it has been gradually advancing in population and trade. The number of inhabitants in 1773, was 34,407, in 1790, it was 55,732, in 1801, 77,653, and in 1811, no less than 94,376. Its rise and increase was owing to the salt-works, but more particu-

larly to American commerce; and it is now become, with respect to population and commerce, the second port in the kingdom. It is seated on the river Mersey, and has a harbour, formed with great labour and expense, here being 8 wet docks, secured by large flood-gates, bound by keys, a mile and a half in length, where 1000 vessels, or 200,000 tons of shipping, may lie in the greatest safety. The trade of Liverpool is general; but the principal branch is the African and West Indian trade. The American, Baltic, and Portugal commerce, is also very great, as well as that of Ireland; many ships are sent to the Greenland whale fishery; the coasting trade employs a great number of vessels, and many good ships are built here. By the late inland navigation, Liverpool has communication with the rivers Dee, Ribble, Ouse, Trent, Humber, Severn, and Thames. Its principal manufactures are fine porcelain, earthen ware, watches, and stockings, some glass, iron, salt, and copperas works, many roperies, and upwards of fifty breweries. The exchange is a handsome modern edifice of stone, with piazzas for the merchants; and over it is the town-hall. There is also a handsome exchange, a custom-house, an assembly room, an elegant theatre, a library, and a borough jail on Mr. Howard's plan. Beside the two parochial churches, there are ten other churches for the established religion; also Roman Catholic chapels, and dissenting meeting-houses. To enumerate the asylums for the wretched and unfortunate of every description and denomination, would far exceed our bounds, Liverpool is 48 ms. S. of Lancaster, and 202 NW. of London. Lon. 3° W. lat. 53° 22' N.

Liverpool, tp. Queens cy. Nova Scotia, on the bay of Fundy.

Liverpool, pstv. Salina tp. Onondago cy. N. Y., 3 ms. from Salina.

Liverpool, pstv. in the NE. part of Perry cy. Penn., on the right bank of Susquehanna river, about 30 ms. above Harrisburg.

Liverpool, village York cy. Penn., 6 ms. N. from the borough of York.

Liverpool, pstv. Medina cy. Ohio, by pstrd. 170 ms. NE. from Columbus.

Livingston, tp. Columbia cy. N. Y., containing 1651 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820, 1938. It is situated 40 ms. S. of Albany, on the river Hudson.

Livingston, cy. N. Y., on both sides Genessee river, bounded S. by Stuben and Alleghany, W. by Genessee, N. by Monroe, and E. by Ontario; length 30 ms., width 20; area 600 sqms. In respect to soil and surface, this is a very diversified country. It is generally hilly and fertile; but exceptions to both these features exist: extensive flats skirt Genessee river, and part of the upland is sterile. This cy. was formed from part of Ontario and Genessee, in which it was included in the census of 1820. Lat. 42° 50' N. lon. W. C. 1° 13' E.

Livingston, pstv. Essex cy. N. J., 54 ms. NE. from Trenton.

Livingston, cy. Kent., bounded by Tennessee river SW., by Ohio river W. and NW., by Trade Water river, or Union cy. NE., and Caldwell cy. SE.; length 47 ms, mean width 15; area about 720 sqms. Cumberland river

passes through, and enters Ohio river in this city. The surface is generally level, and much of the soil highly fertile. Chief town, Salem. Pop. 1820, 5824. Ctl. lat. $37^{\circ} 18'$ N. lon. W. C. $11^{\circ} 10'$ W.

Livingstonville, pstv. Schoharie cty. N. Y., 22 ms. Westerly from Albany.

Livonia, province of the Russian empire, which, with that of Esthonia, has been reciprocally claimed and possessed by Russia, Sweden, and Poland, and for more than two centuries, has been a perpetual scene of the most bloody wars. It was finally wrested from the Swedes, by Peter the Great, and confirmed to the Russians by the peace of Nystadt, in 1721. It now forms the government of Lita, or Livonia, of which Riga is the capital. It is bounded on the N. by the government of Esthonia, on the E. by that of Pskof, on the S. by that of Polotsk, and part of Poland, and on the W. by the Gulf of Livonia. It is 250 ms. from N. to S., and 150 from E. to W. The land is so fertile in corn, that it is called the granary of the North. Area 21,000 sqms. Pop. 600,000.

Livonia, pstv. and tp. Livingston cty. N. Y., between Genessee and Hemlock lake, 20 ms. S. W. from Canandaigua. Pop. 1820, 2427.

Livonia, pstv. Washington cty. Ind., 97 ms. S. from Indianapolis.

Lizard, the most southern promontory of Eng., whence ships usually take their departure, when bound to the westward. Lon. $5^{\circ} 10'$ W. lat. $49^{\circ} 57'$ N.

Llanarth, town of Wales, in Cardiganshire, 17 ms. E. by N. of Cardigan, and 212 W. by N. of London. Lon. $4^{\circ} 20'$ W. lat. $52^{\circ} 13'$ N.

Llanbeder, town of Wales, in Cardiganshire, on the river Tyvy, over which is a bridge into Carmarthenshire, 24 ms. E. of Cardigan, and 197 W. by N. of London. Lon. $4^{\circ} 8'$ W. lat. $52^{\circ} 9'$ N.

Llandilovawr, town of Wales, in Carmarthenshire, on the river Towy. Lon. $3^{\circ} 58'$ W. lat. $51^{\circ} 55'$ N.

Llanelli, town of Wales, in Carmarthenshire. It trades much in coal, and is seated on a creek of the Bristol Channell. Lon. $4^{\circ} 10'$ W. lat. $51^{\circ} 43'$ N.

Llangadoc, town of Wales, in Carmarthenshire, 185 ms. W. by N. of London. Lon. $3^{\circ} 48'$ W. lat. $51^{\circ} 54'$ N.

Llangollen, town of Wales, in Denbighshire, 184 ms. from London.

Llangunner, village of Wales, in Carmarthenshire. Sir Richard Steele had a private seat here, and here he died in 1729.

Llanroost, town of Wales, in Denbighshire, on the Conway, 15 ms. SW. of Denbigh, and 222 NW. of London. Lon. $3^{\circ} 58'$ W. lat. $53^{\circ} 6'$ N.

Llantrissant, town of Wales in Glamorgan-shire, in S. Wales, 10 ms. NW. of Landaff, and 166 W. of London. Lon. $3^{\circ} 22'$ W. lat. $51^{\circ} 28'$ N.

Llanvillling, town of Wales, in Montgomeryshire, near the river Cane, 15 ms. N. by W. of Montgomery, and 179 NW. of London. Lon. $3^{\circ} 8'$ W. lat. $52^{\circ} 40'$ N.

Llanvyllos, town of Wales, in Montgomeryshire, 18 ms. SW. of Montgomery, and 157 WNW. of London. Lon. $3^{\circ} 28'$ W. lat. $52^{\circ} 19'$ N.

Llanymdovey, town of Wales in Carmarthens-

shire, near the Towy, 26 ms. ENE. of Carmarthen, and 181 W. by N. of London. Lon. $3^{\circ} 42'$ W. lat. $51^{\circ} 56'$ N.

Llaugharn, town of Wales in Carmarthenshire, in S. Wales, at the mouth of the Towy, 7 ms. SW. of Carmarthen, and 233 W. by N. of London. Lon. $4^{\circ} 28'$ W. lat. $51^{\circ} 48'$ N.

Llobregat, two rivers of Spain, in Catalonia; the least considerable of which, falls, into the bay of Rosas, but the largest rises in the Pyrenean mountains with the Noguera, and enters the Mediterranean 15 ms. SW. from Barcelona.

Lloyd's, pstv. Essex cty. Virg., 68 ms. NE. from Richmond.

Lloydsville, pstv. Otsego cty. N. Y., 90 ms. W. from Albany.

Lo, St. town of France, in the department of the Channel, and late province of Normandy, with a good citadel.—It has considerable manufactures of cloths, stuffs, iron, and gold lace. It is seated on the Vire, 12 ms. E. of Coutances, and 125 W. by N. of Paris. Lon. $0^{\circ} 53'$ W. lat. $49^{\circ} 6'$ N.

Loanda, small island of Africa, on the coast of Angola. It is 12 ms. in length, and three quarters of a mile in breadth. It has a town of the same name, which is the capital of the kingdom of Angola, in South Guinea, with a very good harbour. It belongs to the Portuguese. Lon. $12^{\circ} 25'$ E. lat. $8^{\circ} 45'$ S.

Loango, considerable kingdom of Africa, in Congo, 250 ms. in length, and 188 in breadth; bounded on the N. by Benin, on the E. by parts unknown, on the S. by Congo Proper, and on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean. The land is so fruitful that they have three crops of millet in a year; and there are a great number of trees, from whence they draw their palm-wine.

Loango, town of Congo capital of a kingdom of the same name, with a harbour, at the mouth of the Quilla. Lon. $11^{\circ} 45'$ E. lat. $4^{\circ} 15'$ S.

Loans, or *Lavora*, town of Genoa, near the sea coast. Lon. $7^{\circ} 58'$ E. lat. $44^{\circ} 9'$ N.

Loberw, town of Polish Prussia, with a castle, where the bishop of Culm resides. It is 25 ms. E. of Culm. Lon. 19° E. lat. $53^{\circ} 25'$ N.

Loboa, town of Spain, in the province of Estramadura, seated on the Guadiana, 22 ms. E. of Badajoz. Lon. $6^{\circ} 22'$ W. lat. $38^{\circ} 32'$ N.

Lobos, islands of Peru, near the coast. Lat. $6^{\circ} 25'$ S.

Locarno, town of Switzerland, capital of a district of the same name, which is one of the four transalpine bailiwicks. It contains 1500 inhabitants. Locarno was once situated on the lake, and had a port capable of receiving large barks; at present it stands at the distance of a quarter of a mile, which is owing to the accumulation of sand brought down by the torrent Maggia. It is 46 ms. N. of Novara, and 55 N. by W. of Milan. Lon. $8^{\circ} 51'$ E. lat. $46^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Locarno, Lake of. See *Maggiore*.

Lochaber, bleak, barren, mountains, and rugged district, in the SW. part of Inverness-shire.

Lochem, town of Dutch Guelderland, in the cty. of Zutphen, on the Borrel, 10 ms. E. of Zutphen. Lon. $6^{\circ} 13'$ E. lat. $52^{\circ} 12'$ N.

Locher Moss, morass in Dumfriesshire, Stld., 10 ms. in length, and three in breadth. Here vast oak trees, and also canoes and anchors have been frequently dug up.

Loches, town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, and late province of Touraine, on the river Indre, 15 ms. S. of Amboise, and 20 W. of Tours. Lon. 51° E. lat. $47^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Lochmaben, royal borough of Sild., in Dumfriesshire. Lon. $3^{\circ} 19'$ W. lat. $55^{\circ} 19'$ N.

Loch Ranza, psto. Montgomery cty. Al., 36 ms. easterly from Cahaba.

Lochrida, or **Ocirida**, town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania. It is a pretty large place and well fortified; and is 62 ms. SE. of Durazzo. Lon. $20^{\circ} 40'$ E. lat. $41^{\circ} 40'$ N.

Lochta, town of Sweden, in E. Bothnia, on the Gulf of Bothnia, 90 ms. S. of Tornea. Lon. $24^{\circ} 16'$ E. lat. $64^{\circ} 20'$ N.

Lochminnack, town of Renfrewshire, Sild., on a lake of the same name, called also Castle Semple Loch, near 3 ms. in length.

Lochy Loch, lake of Sild. in the SW. part of Inverness-shire, 10 ms. in length, and from one to two in breadth. From the NW. the waters of Loch Arkek descend into this lake. Out of it runs the river Lochy, which falls into Loch Eil, at fort William.

Locke, pst. Cayuga cty. N. Y., 23 ms. SSE. from Auburne. Pop. 1820, 1559.

Lockport, very thriving pstv. of Niagara cty. N. Y., on the western, or Erie canal, 220 ms. by the canal W. from Utica, and by the canal 34 NNE. from Buffalo. Lat. $43^{\circ} 11'$ N. lon. W. C. $1^{\circ} 43'$ W. It is at this village, that the first series of locks, from lake Erie, occurs in the canal, and brings the water from the Erie level to that of Rochester, by 5 double locks of 12 feet each. From Lockport, the canal proceeds again eastwards 65 ms., upon the second level. Lockport, in 1823 had a pop. of 500, it now (1826) exceeds, it is probable, 1000. The village is on the high ground above the locks.

Lockwood, pstv. Sussex cty. N. J., 78 ms. N. from Trenton.

Locust Grove, psto. Orange cty. Virg., by pstrd. 86 ms. NW. from Richmond.

Loddon, town of Eng. in Norfolk, 8 ms. SE. of Norfolk, and 113 NE. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 18'$ E. lat. $52^{\circ} 36'$ N.

Lodesan, district of Italy, in the dutchy of Milan. It lies along the river Adda, and is very fertile and populous. Lodi is the capital.

Lodeve, town of France, in the department of Herault, and late province of Languedoc. Its manufactures of cloth render it very rich, but it is seated in a dry barren country, at the foot of the Cevennes, 27 ms. NW. of Montpellier. Lon. $3^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $42^{\circ} 37'$ N.

Lodi, strong town of Italy, in the dutchy of Milan, and capital of the Lodesan. It is seated in a pleasant country on the Adda, 15 ms. NW. of Placentia, and 20 SE. of Milan. Lon. $7^{\circ} 26'$ E. lat. $45^{\circ} 15'$ N.

Lodimont, pstv. Abbeville district S. C., by pstrd. 134 ms. W. from Columbus.

Lodomeria. See Galicia.

Lodrone, town of Italy in the bishopric of Trent, seated on the small lake Idro, at the place where it receives the river Chiese, 31 ms. SW. of Trent. Lon. $10^{\circ} 46'$ E. lat. 46° N.

Loftus Heights, very elevated Bluff in Adams cty. Miss., on the E. bank of the river Mississippi, 45 ms. below the town of Natchez.

Logan, cty. Ohio, bounded N. by Hardin, E.

by Union, S. by Champaign, SW. by Miami, W. by Shelby, and NW. by Allen. Length 26 ms., breadth 21; area 500 sqms. Miami river, Boques, Mill, and Darby creeks, and Mad river, all rise in this cty. The land is, however, tolerably level and fertile. Chief town, Bellefontaine. Pop. 1820, 3181. Cd. lat. $40^{\circ} 22'$ N. lon. W. C. $6^{\circ} 50'$ W.

Logan, pstv. and seat of justice for Hocking cty. Ohio, on the N. bank of Hocking river, 18 ms. SE. from Lancaster. Lat. $39^{\circ} 36'$ N. lon. W. C. $5^{\circ} 26'$ W.

Logan, cty. Kent, bounded by Ten.; Todd cty. Kent W., Muhlenburg NW., Butler N., and Simpson NE. Length 30 ms., mean width 21; area 630 sqms. It occupies the high ground between Cumberland and Green river. It is drained by Red river branch of Cumberland, and by Bigbanner, and Muddy river, branches of Green river. The surface is waving rather than hilly, soil excellent. Chief town, Russellville. Pop. 1820, 14,423. For cl. lat. see Russellville.

Log House Landing, psto. Beaufort cty. N. C., a little E. of S. from Raleigh.

Logowagorod, town of Poland, in Lower Volhinia, seated on the W. bank of the Dnieper. Lon. $31^{\circ} 7'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 46'$ N.

Logronno, town of Spain, in Old Castile, in a country abounding with excellent fruits and good wines, and all the necessaries of life. It is seated on the Ebro, 115 ms. N. by E. of Madrid. Lon. $2^{\circ} 20'$ W. lat. $42^{\circ} 29'$ N.

Loire, the principal river of France, which rises in the mountains of the Cevennes in Languedoc. It begins to be navigable at Roanne; is joined to the Seine by the canals of Briare and Orleans, and falls into the bay of Biscay, below Paimbœuf. The basin of the Loire lies in the central and finest part of France: This river has a comparative course of about 450 ms., but like most other rivers of southern and western Europe, has but little tide navigation.

Loire, department of France, contiguous to the departments of Rhone, and Isere. Chief town, Montbrison.

Loire and Cher, department of France, including the late province of Blaisois. It takes its name from the rivers Loire and Cher; the first of which falls into the Sarthe, above Angers; and the last empties itself into the Loire, 5 ms. above the confluence of the latter with the Indre. Blois is the capital.

Loire, Lower, department of France, containing part of the late province of Bretagne. It has its name from the river Loire, which forms its S. boundary, and then falls into the Bay of Biscay. Nantea is the capital.

Loire, Upper, department of France, late the province of Velay. It takes its name from the river Loire, which rises near its S. boundary, Puy is the capital.

Loiret, department of France, late the province of Orléanois. It takes its name from a small river that falls into the Loire. Orleans is the capital.

Lombardo, Venitian kingdom, name imposed on Austrian Italy by the congress of Vienna, 1815.

Lombardy, name formerly given to part of Italy, and which comprehended almost all the ancient Cisalpine-Gaul. It lies towards the N,

and was divided into the Upper and Lower; Upper Lombardy was the western part, and comprehended Piedmont, with its dependencies and the duchies of Montferrat and Milan. Lower Lombardy, which was the eastern part, comprehended Parina, Modena, Mantua, Ferrara, the Bolognese, the territories of the church, the Paduan, Vicentin, the Veronese, the Bressan, the Cremase, and the Bergamese.

Lombardy, pstv. Amelia cty. Virg., 50 ms. SW. from Richmond.

Lombardy, pstv. Columbia cty. Geor., 64 ms. NE. by E. from Milledgeville.

Lombard Grove, pstv. Mecklenberg cty. Virg., 110 ms. SW. from Richmond.

Lombes, town of France, in the department of Gers, and late province of Gascony, lately a bishop's see. It is seated on the Save, 27 ms. SW. of Toulouse. Lon. 1° E. lat. 43° 59' N.

Lomond, Ben, mountain of Stld., in the N. of Stirlingshire, about 3200 feet above the level of the lake, at its bottom. From this lofty mountain are seen Loch Lomond, the Clyde, the Forth, Edinburgh, the eastern coast as far as the Cheviot Hills, the isles of Bute and Arran, the rock of Ailsa, Ireland, the mountain of Plynlimmon in Wales, the Skiddaw in Cumberland, and the hills far beyond it.

Lomond, *Loch*, beautiful lake in Dumbartonshire.

Lon, or *Lune*, beautiful and romantic river which rises in Westmoreland, and flowing by Kirby Lonsdale in that cty. falls into the Irish Sea, below Lancaster. Its banks are beautiful.

London, metropolis of Great Britain, one of the largest and most opulent cities in the world, mentioned by Tacitus, as a considerable commercial place in the reign of the Roman emperor Nero. In its most extensive view, as the metropolis, it consists of the City, properly so called, the city of Westminster, which was once a mile from London, and the borough of Southwark; beside the suburbs in Middlesex and Surry, within what are called the bills of mortality. London and Westminster are situated in Middlesex, on the N. side of the river Thames. Southwark is situated on the opposite bank, in Surry. The extent of the whole, from Limehouse and Deptford to Milbank and Vauxhall, is above 7 ms.; but the greatest breadth does not exceed 3. Among the public buildings, St. Paul's cathedral is the most conspicuous. It is 2292 feet in circumference, and 365 in height to the top of the cross. It is inferior to none in Europe, except St. Peter's at Rome. It is now destined to be the receptacle of the monuments of such illustrious men, as may do honour to their country by their talents and their virtues; several are already erected; the first, for that great philanthropist, Mr. John Howard. Westminster Abbey is a grand specimen of Gothic architecture, said to have been founded by Sebert, king of the E. Saxons, in 610. Here most of the English sovereigns have been crowned, and many of them interred. It contains also a great number of monuments of kings, statesmen, heroes, poets, and persons distinguished by genius, learning, and science. The chapel of Henry VII. adjoining, Leland calls The Wonder of the World. St. Stephen's, Walbrook, is a small church of exquisite beauty, the master-

piece of Sir Christopher Wren. Bow Church, in Cheapside, St. Bride's, in Fleet Street, and St. Dunstan's in the E., and St. Martin's in the Fields, are, with several others, distinguished for fine architecture. The parish churches, in the bills of mortality, amounted to 146; namely, 97 within the walls, 16 without the walls, 23 outparishes in Middlesex and Surry, and 10 in the city and liberties of Westminster. Besides these churches, is one belonging to the Temple, a celebrated seat of law. It was founded by the Knights Templars, in the reign of Henry II. upon the model of that of the Holy Sepulchre, at Jerusalem. There are likewise a great number of chapels for the established church, foreign protestant churches, Roman catholic chapels, meetings for dissenters of all persuasions, and three synagogues for the Jews. The royal palace of St. James is an ancient building, and on the N. side of a small park; it is mean in external appearance, but the apartments are said to be the best calculated for regal parade of any in Europe. The royal town residence is a house on the W. side of James' park, built by the duke of Buckingham, and purchased by the king in 1761, when it received the appellation of the Queen's Palace, but is still frequently called Buckingham House. Carlton House, the residence of the prince of Wales, to the E. of St. James' palace, is a stately building, on which vast sums have been expended. The banqueting house at Whitehall, begun in 1619, is only a small part of the vast plan of a palace, intended to be worthy of the residence of the British monarchs, but left incomplete. Beside the royal palaces, there are many fine houses of the princes of the blood, and of the nobility and gentry. The tower of London is very ancient, but the founder is uncertain. It is surrounded by a wall, and partly by a deep ditch, which enclose several streets, besides the Tower, properly so called: it contains the great artillery, a magazine of small arms for 60,000 men, and the large horse armoury, among which are 15 figures of kings on horseback. Here are the jewels and ornaments of the crown, as well as the regalia; the mint for coining of money, and the menagerie for foreign birds and beasts. It is under the command of a constable and lieutenant. The bridges are a great ornament to the metropolis. The most ancient, London bridge, was begun in 1176, and finished in 1209. The length of it is 915 feet. The number of arches was 19, of unequal dimensions, and deformed by houses on each side, which overhung in a terrific manner. These were removed in 1756, when the upper part of the bridge assumed a modern appearance; but the sterlings remain, though they so contract the space between the piers, as to occasion, at the ebb of tide, a fall of 5 feet, or a number of temporary cataracts which have occasioned the loss of many lives. Westminster bridge, one of the finest in the world, was built by Labeyle, a native of Switzerland. The first stone was laid in 1739, the last in 1747; but on account of the sinking of one of the piers, the opening of the bridge was retarded till 1750. The whole is of Portland stone, except the spandrels of the arches, which are of Perbeck. It is 1223 feet in

length. It has 13 large, and 2 small semicircular arches: the centre arch is 76 feet wide; the other arches on each side, decreasing in width 4 feet. Blackfriar's bridge, built by Mylne, was completed in 1768. Its length is 995 feet; the breadth of the carriage-way 28, and of the foot paths 7 feet each. It consists of 9 elliptical arches, the centre one of which is 100 feet wide; and both this, and the arch on each side, are wider than the celebrated Rialto at Venice. This noble structure is built of Portland stone. Among the other public buildings, which can merely be enumerated here, are Westminster Hall, containing the supreme court of justice; and adjoining to which are the houses of lords and commons; the Guild-hall of the city; the Sessions House; the Horse Guards, the Treasury and the Admiralty at Whitehall; the noble collection of public offices which form that magnificent structure called Somerset Place; the British Museum; the Royal Exchange; the Bank of England; the Excise Office; the East India House; the South Sea House; the Mansion House, for the lord mayor; and the Monument, in commemoration of the great fire in 1666. The inns of court for the study of the law; the colleges, learned societies, and public seminaries; the halls of the different trading companies; the noble hospitals and other charitable institutions; the public places of diversion; with the fine squares and streets, are all too numerous to be here particularly mentioned. The Adelphi Terrace is the admiration of foreigners, for the noble view which it affords of the river, the bridges, and other public buildings, and of the fine hills beyond Lambeth and Southwark. Such, on a cursory view of it is the metropolis of Great Britain, to the extent and opulence of which many causes have contributed. The broad stream of the Thames flowing between London and Southwark, continually agitated by a brisk current, or a rapid tide, brings constant supplies of fresh air, which no buildings can intercept. The country around, especially on the London side, is nearly open to some distance; whence by the action of the sun and wind on a gravelly soil, it is kept tolerably dry at all seasons, and affords no lodgement for stagnant air or water. The cleanliness of London, as well as its supply of water, is greatly aided by its situation on the banks of the Thames; and the New River, with many good springs within the city itself, further contributes to the abundance of that necessary element. All these are advantages with respect to health, in which this metropolis is exceeded by few. Its situation, with regard to the circumstances of navigation, is equally well chosen; had it been placed lower on the Thames, it would have been annoyed by the marshes; had it been higher, it would not have been accessible, as at present, to ships of large burden. It now possesses every advantage that can be derived from a seaport, and, at the same time, by means of its noble river, enjoys a very extensive communication with the internal parts of the country, which supply it with necessaries, and in return receive from it such commodities as they require. It contains several large wet docks, particularly those called

the W. India and E. India, Wapping, and Commercial docks, dry docks for repairing, and slips for building of ships, besides the king's yards at Deptford, for building men of war. London therefore unites in itself all the benefits arising from navigation and commerce, with those of a metropolis at which all the public business of a great nation is transacted; and is thus both the mercantile and political head of the kingdom. It is also the seat of many considerable manufactures; some almost peculiar to itself, as administering to the demands of studied splendour, and refined luxury; others in which it participates with the manufacturing towns in general, with this difference, that only the finer and more costly of their works are performed here. The most important of its peculiar manufactures is the silk weaving established in Spitalfields by refugees from France. A variety of works in gold, silver, and jewellery, the engraving of prints, and making of optical and mathematical instruments, are likewise principally executed here, and some of them in greater perfection than in any other country. The porter-brewery, a business of very great extent, is also chiefly carried on in London. To its port (lately much improved in various respects) are likewise confined some branches of foreign commerce, as the vast E. India trade, and those to Turkey and Hudson's bay. Thus London has risen to its present rank of the first city in Europe with respect to opulence and the number of inhabitants. By the enumeration in 1811, the residents in London, Westminster, and Southwark, and all the out parishes, were 1,009,546. London is a bishop's see, and sends four members to parliament. The city is divided into 26 wards, each governed by an alderman; and from the aldermen the lord mayor is annually chosen. There are likewise 236 common-councilmen, a recorder, a common-sergeant, two sheriffs (who are also sheriffs of Middlesex) a chamberlain, a town-clerk, a city remembrancer, a water-bailiff, and many inferior officers. Westminster is governed by a high steward, who is generally a nobleman, chosen by the dean and chapter, and he has an under steward who officiates for him. Next to him is the high bailiff, chosen also by the dean and chapter, whose power resembles that of a sheriff. The suburbs are under the jurisdiction of magistrates; and those of Middlesex, beside the county-hall on Clarendon Green, have an office in Bow Street, long distinguished for public spirit and activity, and 7 other public offices. Southwark was long independent of London, but Edward III. granted it to the city. It was then called the village of Southwark; and afterwards named the bailiwick. In the reign of Edward VI. it was formed into a 26th ward, by the name of Bridge Ward Without. On the death of the alderman of this ward, he is succeeded by the next in seniority, to whatever ward he may belong; this ward being considered as a sinecure, and consequently the most proper for "the father of the city." The city has likewise a high bailiff and steward here. To enumerate all the events by which this great capital has been distinguished, would greatly exceed our limits, we shall only mention the great plague in 1665, which

cut off 68,596 people, and the dreadful conflagration, in 1666, by which the cathedral and many other churches, with 13,200 houses were destroyed. London is 10 ms. NNW. of Paris, and 300 ESE. of Dublin. Lon. $0^{\circ} 5' W.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 31' N.$

London, New. See *New London.*

London, district, U. C., along Lake Erie.

London, town of U. C., on the Thames, about 100 ms. NE. by E. from Detroit, and 150 SW. by W. from York. The surrounding country is extremely well adapted to agriculture. Lat. $42^{\circ} 55' N.$

London, pst. and seat of justice, Madison city. Ohio, 25 ms. W. by S. from Columbus. Pop. in 1820, 200, but rapidly increasing. Lat. $39^{\circ} 51' N.$ lon. W. C. $6^{\circ} 30' W.$

London Bridge, pstv. Princess Anne city. Virg., 140 ms. SE. from Richmond.

London Britain, tp. Chester city. Penn., adjacent to the NE. angle of Cecil city. Md. Pop. in 1820, 425.

London-Harbour, a bay of the island of St. John, on its N. side. Lon. W. C. $13^{\circ} 52' E.$ lat. $46^{\circ} 26' N.$

Londonderry, city of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 32 ms. long, and 30 broad: bounded on the W. by Donegal, and the N. by the Ocean, on the S. and SW. by Tyrone, and on the E. by Antrim. It is a fruitful champaign country. The linen manufacture flourishes through every part of it.

Londonderry, handsome town of Ireland, capital of a city of the same name. It is a modern place, built by a company of London adventurers in the reign of James I. The principal commerce of Londonderry is with America and the W. Indies. It contains 18,000 inhabitants, and is seated on the river Foyle, over which a wooden bridge, 1068 feet in length, and of singular and excellent construction, was erected in 1791. Londonderry is 4 ms. S. of Lough Foyle, and 194 NW. of Dublin. Lon $7^{\circ} 5' W.$ lat. $55^{\circ} 4' N.$

Londonderry, tp. of Halifax city. Nova Scotia, on Colequid river, 30 ms. above the Bay of Minas.

Londonderry, pst. Rockingham city. N. H., 35 ms. SW. of Portsmouth, and 37 NW. of Newburyport, Mass. It is peopled mostly by emigrants from Ireland, as the name implies. Pop. in 1810, 2766, in 1820, 3127.

Londonderry, pst. Windham city. Ver., 27 ms. SW. from Windsor. Pop. 150.

Londonderry, tp. Chester city. Penn., on the E. side of Octorara creek, between Oxford and Nottingham. Pop. in 1810, 1164, in 1820, 581.

Londonderry, tp. Dauphin city. Penn., between Conewago and Swatara creeks, about 15 ms. from Harrisburg. Pop. in 1810, 2411, in 1820, 1100.

Londonderry, SW. tp. Lebanon city. Penn. Pop. in 1820, 1629. This, and the preceding, formed one tp. in Dauphin city. previous to the formation of Lebanon city.

Londonderry, SW. tp. Bedford city. Penn., on Wills creek, between Wills and Little Alleghany mountains. Pop. in 1820, 602.

Londonderry, tp. Guernsey city. Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 902.

London Grove, pst. Chester city. Penn., between New Garden and Oxford, about 40 ms.

SW. from Philadelphia. Pop. in 1810, 983, in 1820, 1097.

London-Town, village of Anne-Arundel city. Md., on the right bank of South river, 5 ms. SW. from Annapolis.

Longacoming, pstv. Gloucester city. N. J., 16 ms. SE. from Philadelphia.

Long Bay, that part of the Atlantic coast of the U. S., between the mouths of the Pedee and Cape Fear rivers.

Long Beach, on the coast of Monmouth city. N. J., is a low sandy island extending from Barnegat inlet, to Little Egg Harbour.

Longanico, town of the Morea, anciently called Olympia, famous for being the place where the Olympic games were celebrated, and for the temple of Juniper Olympius, about a mile distant. It is now a small place, seated on the Alpheus, 10 ms. from its mouth, and 50 S. of Lepanto. Lon. $22^{\circ} E.$ lat. $37^{\circ} 30' N.$

Longavi, one of the Chilean peaks of the Andes, supposed to be 20,000 feet above the level of the Ocean.

Long Bottom, pstv. Athens city. Ohio, by pstvd 135 ms. SE. from Columbus.

Long Creek, pstv. Caldwell city. Kent.

Longford, city of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 25 ms. long and 16 broad: bounded on the E. and S. by West Meath, on the NW. by Leitrim; on the NE. by Cavan, and on the W. by the Shannon, which parts it from Roscommon. It is a rich and pleasant country, contains 24 parishes, and sends 10 members to parliament.

Longford, borough of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name, 70 ms. WNW. of Dublin. Lon. $7^{\circ} 40' W.$ lat. $53^{\circ} 48' N.$

Long Island, an island of N. Y., separated from Conn. by Long Island Sound, and divided into 3 counties, Kings, Queens, and Suffolk. It extends from the Narrows E. 140 ms., but is not more than 10 broad on a medium. The produce of the middle and western parts of the island is carried to New York. This island, in 1810, contained 48,752 inhabitants, and in 1820, 56,978. A ridge of hills extends along the N. side of Long Island, with a declivity towards the sound. South of the hills, the descent is more gradual, and terminates in a flat border, sinking imperceptibly in approaching the Atlantic Ocean. See the respective counties for a more particular description of this island.

Long Island, a name given to sundry unimportant islands in different parts of the world. One near the W. coast of Biliton; one on the SE. coast of Madura; one in Queen Charlotte's Sound, on the coast of New Zealand, off the coast of New Guinea, in lat. $1^{\circ} S.$: one on the African coast in the Indian Ocean, lat. $10^{\circ} 25' S.$: one in Penobscot bay, coast of Maine. For the latter see *Isleborough*.

Long Island Sound, kind of inland sea, 25 ms. broad and 140 long, extending the whole length of Long Island, and dividing it from Conn. It communicates with the Atlantic at both ends of the island.

Long Meadow, pst. Hampden city. Mass., on the left side of Connecticut river, 6 ms. below Springfield. Pop. 1820, 1171.

Longmire's Store, and pstv. Edgefield district S. C., 75 ms. SW. by W. from Columbia.

Longmire's Store, and psto. Conecuh cty. Al., 112 ms. S. from Cahaba.

Long Point, or *North Foreland*, is a long narrow peninsula of Walsingham tp. U. C., stretching in a direction nearly E., and lies nearly opposite the town of Erie in Penn.

Long Prairie, pstv. Ark., 175 ms. from Little Rock.

Long Reach, a remarkable long and straight portion of the Ohio river, stretching 17 ms. along the NE. borders of Washington cty. Ohio.

Long Saut, *Isle au*, in the river St. Lawrence, and in front of the tp. of Osnabruck, contains from 1000 to 1500 acres; the soil is good. It lies off the NE. angle of St. Lawrence cty N. Y.

Long's Mill, psto. Orange cty. N. C., 74 ms. NW. from Raleigh.

Long Swamp, pst. Berks cty. Penn., on the waters of Little Lehigh creek 18 ms. NE. from Reading. Pop. 1820, 1371.

Longtown, town of Eng. in Cumberland, on the Esk, 12 ms. N. of Carlisle, and 307 NW. of London.

Longtown, pstv. Rowan cty. N. C., by pstrd. 150 ms. W. from Raleigh.

Longueville, town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, 23 ms. N. of Rouen.

Longuion, town of France, in the department of Moselle. Here is a considerable iron forge and cannon foundry. It is 10 ms. SW. of Longwy, and 36 NW. of Metz.

Longueil Township, in the cty. of Glengary, is the second in ascending the Ottawa River, U. C.

Longueil, seigniory, Kent cty. L. C., extending from St. Lawrence, to Richelieu river, and commencing immediately opposite Montreal.

Longueil barony, that part of the seigniory on the Sorel.

Longwy, town of France, in the department of Moselle on an eminence, on the River Chiers, 36 ms. NW. of Metz, and 160 ENE. of Paris. Lon. 5° 44' E. lat. 49° 32' N.

Lonicera, pstv. Baldwin cty. Geo. 11 ms. from Milledgeville.

Lons le Saunier, town of France, capital of the department of Jura. It derives its name from the salt springs in its vicinity, and is seated on the Solvan, 30 ms. SSW. of Dole. Lon. 5° 30' E. lat. 46° 37' N.

Loo, town of Holland, in Guelderland 18 ms. N. of Arnheim.

Looschoo Islands, called recently by Mr. Macleod, Lewchew, and by some others Liqueo, Lieikeou. See *Lieikeou*. Great Lobchoo is about 50 by 12 or 15 ms. The climate is represented as most delicious, and the manners of the people as highly civilized. The coasts are dangerous coral banks.

Loos, East and West, two decayed boroughs of Eng. in Cornwall, separated by a creek, over which is a narrow stone-bridge. They are supported chiefly by the pilchard fishery, and send together as many members to parliament as London. They are 16 ms. W. of Plymouth, and 231 W. by S. of London.

Lookout, Cape, one of those remarkable promontories of N. C. It is the southwest point of Ocracock bar, and the SW. outlet of Core Sound. Lon. W. C. 0° 23' E. lat. 34° 22' N.

Lookout, Cape, name of several capes, of

America: one south coast of Hudson's bay, lon. W. C. 7° W. lat. 56° N., one in Hudson's bay, lon. W. C. 42 W. lat. 55° 30' N.: one on the Atlantic coast of South America, lat. 48° 24' S., and one on the Pacific Ocean of North America, 45° 32' N.

Lookout, Mountain, one of the Appalachian ridges in the NW. part of Georgia, terminating near the Suck in Tennessee river.

Loop, pstv. Giles cty. Virg., 275 ms. W. from Richmond.

Loos, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, 17 ms. W. by S. of Maestricht.

Loputka, Cape, the S. extremity of the Peninsula of Kamtschatka. See *Kuriles*.

Lora, town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the river Guadalquivir, 28 ms. NE. of Seville. Lon. 5° 4' W. lat. 37° 46' N.

Lora, town of Upper Saxony, in the cty. of Hohenstein, 30 ms. N. of Saxe-Gotha. Lon. 10° 55' E. lat. 51° 30' N.

Loramie, tp. of Shelby cty. Ohio.

Lorain, cty. of Ohio, bounded N. by Lake Erie, W. by Huron, S. by Richland and Wayne, and E. by Medina, and Cuyahoga; length 30 ms. mean width 23; and area 690 sqms. Vermilion and Black rivers rise within this cty., and flowing over it in a northerly direction fall into lake Erie.

Lore, town of Spain, in Granada, 15 ms. N. of Malaga. Lon. 4° 35' W., lat. 36° 30' N.

Loreda, town of Italy, in Polesino di Rovigo, seated on the Adige, 20 ms. E. of Rovigo. *Lovurgana*, Sar Vincente de.

Lorentz, Store and psto. Lewis cty. Virg., 348 ms. NW. from Richmond.

Loretto, fortified town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona. The cathedral contains the Casa Santa, or Holy House, in which it is pretended the Virgin Mary lived at Nazareth. It is seated on a mountain, 3 ms. from the Gulf of Venice, 12 SE. of Ancona, and 112 NE. of Rome. Lon. 13° 38' E. lat. 43° 27' N.

Loretto, pstv. Essex cty. Virg., by pstrd. 77 ms. NE. from Richmond.

Lorgues, town of France in the department of Var, seated on the Argens, 16 ms. W. of Frejus.

L'Orient, fine seaport of France, in Morbihan, on Port Louis. The harbour is deep, sufficient for ships of the first class. Pop. about 18,000; 340 ms. W. by S. from Paris. Lon. 3° 21' W. from London, lat. 47° 45' N.

Lorrach, town of Suabia, in the Brisgau, 6 ms. NE. of Basel, and 30 S. of Friburg.

Lorraine, late province of France, 100 ms. long, and 75 broad; bounded on the N. by Luxembourg and Treves, E. by Alsace and Deux Ponts, S. by Franche Comte, and W. by Champagne and Bar. It abounds in all sorts of corn, wine, hemp, flax, and rape seed. There are fine meadows and large forests, with mines of iron, silver, and copper, and salt-pits. The principal rivers are the Maese, Moselle, Seille, Meurte, and Sare. This province now forms the departments of Meurte, Moselle, and Vosges.

Lorraine, pst. Jefferson cty. N. Y., 20 ms. SSE. from Sackett's Harbour. Pop. 1820, 1112.

Loosmouth, town of Stld. in Murraysshire, at the mouth of the river Lossie, 5 ms. NE. of El-

gin, of which it is the port. The harbour will receive vessels of 80 tons, and hence much corn is exported.

Lost River, psto. Hardy cty. Virg. by pstrd. 215 ms. NNW. from Richmond.

Lot, river of France, which rises in the department of Lozere, passes by Mende, Cahors, and Agen, and enters the Garonne. It begins to be navigable at Cahors.

Lot, department of France, including the late province of Quercy. It takes its name from the river Lot. Cahors is the capital.

Lot and Garonne, department of France, including part of the late province of Guienne. It is so called from two rivers. Agen is the capital.

Lotbiniere, seigniory, Buckingham cty. L. C., on the S. side of St. Lawrence, 40 ms. above Quebec.

Lothian, district of Sstd., now divided into East, Mid, and West Lothian, or *Haddingtonshire*, *Edinburghshire*, and *Linlithgowshire*.

Lotzin, town of Prussia, with a castle, situated on a canal which joins the Angersberg and Levanthin lakes, 78 ms. SE. of Königsberg.

Louans, small town of France, in the department of Saune and Loire, and late province of Burgundy, situated in a kind of island between the rivers Seilles, Salle, and Solnan, 18 ms. SE. of Chalon.

Loudeac, town of France, in the department of Cotes du Nord, with an iron forge, and a manufacture of thread, 20 ms. S. of St. Brioux.

Loudon, pstr. Rockingham cty. N. H., on the E. side of Merrimack river, 45 ms. NW. of Portsmouth. Pop. 1810, 1472, in 1820, 1694.

Loudon, pstrv. Franklin cty. Penn., 63 ms. SW. from Harrisburg.

Loudon, cty. Virg. bounded SE. by Fairfax, SW. by Prince William and Fauquier, NW. by Frederick and Jefferson, and NE. by the Potomac river. It is about 20 ms. square, with an area of 400 sqms. Surface delightfully variegated by hill, dale, and mountain. Soil excellent. Staples, grain and flour. Chief town, Leesburg. Pop. 1820, 22,702. Ctl. lat. 39° 5' lon. W. C. 0° 30' W.

Loudonville, psto. Merrimack cty. N. H., 7 ms. from Concord.

Loudonville, pstr. in the southeastern quarter of Richland cty. Ohio, 66 ms. NE. from Columbus.

Loudun, town of France in the department of Vienne, 30 ms. NW. of Poitiers, and 155 SW. of Paris.

Loughborough, town of Eng. in Leicestershire. The chief manufactures are wool-combing and hosiery; and it has a trade in coal, &c. by means of a canal from the Trent. It is seated near the Soar, 18 ms. N. of Leicester, and 109 NNW. of London.

Loughborough Township, in the cty. of Frontenac, U. C., lies in the rear and to the N. of Kingston.

Louisa, town of Finland, with a fortress, on a bay of the Gulf of Finland. The houses are all of wood, two stories high, and painted red.

Louisa, cty. of Virg., bounded by Hanover SE., Goochland and Fluvanna SW., Albemarle NW., and Orange and Spotsylvania N. Length 28 ms., mean width 20; area 560 sqms. Surface

moderately hilly. Soil generally fertile. Chief staples, flour and tobacco. Pop. 1820, 13,746. Ctl. lat. 38° N. lon. W. C. 1° W.

Louisa, pstrv. Lawrence cty. Kent., by pstrd. 182 ms. E. from Frankfort.

Louisa, C. H. and psto. Louisa cty. Virg., 63 ms. NW. from Richmond. Lat. 38° N. lon. W. C. 1° 1' W.

Louisburgh, capital of the island of Cape Breton. It was taken by the English in 1758, and ceded to them in 1763; since which the fortifications have been destroyed. It has an excellent harbour, near four leagues in circumference. Lon. 59° 48' W. lat. 45° 54' N.

Louisburg, pstr. and seat of justice, Franklin cty. N. C. on the E. bank of Tar river, 23 ms. NE. of Raleigh, the capital of the state.

Louis De Ramsay, seigniory, Richelieu cty. L. C., on the SE. side of St. Lawrence, near the head of Lake St. Peters, 6 ms. E. from the mouth of Richelieu river. Lat. 36° 4', lon. W. C. 1° 18' W.

Louis, Fort, strongly fortified island in the Rhine, 12 ms. E. from Haguenau.

Louisiade, group of islands in Australasia, or Oceanica, lying SE. from New Guinea, in S. lat. 10°, lon. E. 150°. This Archipelago is very imperfectly known. They have been rather seen than explored. The natives are black, and head covered with wool. The Malay language is here unknown.

Louisiana, pstrv. and seat of justice, Pike cty. Miss., 96 ms. N. from St. Louis. It is situated on the Mississippi, at the mouth of Salt river. Lat. 39° 28' N. lon. W. C. 13° 38' W.

Louisiana, state of the United States; bounded by the Gulf of Mexico S. and SE., Miss. NE., Arkansas territory N. or rather NW., and by Texas W.

	Miles.
Louisiana has an interior limit on the Gulf of Mexico, from the mouth of Sabine to that of Pearl river,	400
Up Pearl river to N. lat. 31°,	60
Thence along N. lat. 31° to the right bank of the Mississippi,	105
Thence up that river to N. lat. 33°,	220
Thence due W. along N. lat. 33° to the NW. angle of the state,	168
Thence due S. along 1° of lat. from the 33° to the 32° of N. lat.	69½
Thence down the Sabine to its mouth, or to the SW. angle of the state,	190

Having an entire outline of 1,212½

Area about 48,220 sqms. = 30,860,800 acres.

The longest line which can be drawn in Louisiana, is from the mouth of Mississippi to the NW. angle of the state, 380 ms. Its width is very difficult to estimate; 120 ms. is however, not far from an accurate mean.

Extreme S., at N. lat. 28° 56'.

Extreme N. at N. lat. 33°.

The state of Louisiana contains perhaps as great diversity and extremes of soil as any country of the globe of equal extent. It is no misrepresentation to say, that in this state, every kind of land exists, from the most sterile to the most productive.

The very singular features of Louisiana, and

its importance in our topography, will warrant a more widely extended range of descriptive remark, than I have judged necessary with other sections, more uniform in their interior, and more analogous in their exterior features to the contiguous countries.

The soil of Louisiana admits of five very distinct varieties; river alluvion, pine forest, prairie, river inundated land, and sea marshes. Of these the most extensive is pine forest, but the most valuable, alluvion. In Louisiana, the sea sand alluvion is so limited in extent, as not to merit a distinctive classification.

Commencing from the S., the first natural division which presents itself is the sea marsh. This tract is commensurate with the entire extent of the state, reaching from Pearl to Sabine rivers. It is almost destitute of timber. Its width inland varies from 20 to 30 ms., extending highest into the interior between the streams. All the rivers which communicate with the Mississippi, in a lesser or greater degree, protruding a narrow slip of arable land along their shores, far beyond the interior limit of the sea marsh. None, however, extending this elevated border to the Gulf of Mexico.

The Atchafalaya has but very little arable land on its shores. Its left bank is above ordinary inundation 4 or 5 ms. from its efflux, the right bank liable to annual submersion from the Mississippi. After flowing 5 ms., with the exception of a few spots of very limited extent, the shores of this river are rendered uninhabitable as far down as the mouth of the Teche. The arable shores of the latter river are continued about 5 ms. down the former below their junction; the sea marsh then commences, and all farther habitable land ceases. Three or four ms. below the mouth of Teche, on the opposite bank, the Atchafalaya receives Bayou Bœuf. This bayou is the drain of the space between the Fourche and Atchafalaya rivers, and has a narrow border of high land along its banks, over which the overflow of the Mississippi very seldom reaches; consequently all the water which is brought down by the Atchafalaya, is here confined to its own volume. This circumstance, though fact, is contrary to common opinion in the country itself. All the space between the Lower Teche and Lafourche is usually considered subject to annual inundation. It is so in fact, with the exception of the range we have noticed. A chain of lakes lies between the Atchafalaya and Lafourche, through which, by a ferry, is formed the route of communication between the settlements on the Mississippi and Lafourche, and those in Lower Atacapas. The sunken flooded character of the shores of these lakes lead to the error we have corrected. In reality, Bayou Bœuf and its confluent separate in that quarter the inundated tract from the sea marsh.

In the angle between the bay of Atchafalaya and Lafourche river, a number of minor streams head near Bayou Bœuf, and flow S. into the Gulf of Mexico. These small creeks have all arable banks towards their sources, which gradually depress into the sea marsh.

The Lafourche has arable banks about 90 ms. from its efflux from Mississippi, below which

distance the sea marsh encroaches, and prevents settlement.

Between the high banks of Lafourche, and those of Mississippi river, with exception of a few small spots, the intermediate space is occupied by the sea marsh.

The Mississippi proper differs in ordinary phenomena, in no essential respect, except magnitude, from the Lafourche. The banks of both are the highest ground near their beds. The former carries its arable border with varied width, to the lower end of Plaquemine bend, 3 ms. below Fort St. Philip, where the naked unwooded sea marsh reaches the river bank.

North-east of the Mississippi, the sea marsh borders the river to Plaquemine bend, where the arable selva commences, which with a breadth of not more than 700 or 800 yards, intervenes between the river and marsh, to Terre aux Bœufs, 15 ms. below New Orleans. Terre aux Bœufs extends an arable border for about 15 ms., where the sea marsh reaches both its banks, and terminates settlement.

Above Terre aux Bœufs, the arable border is wider than below that stream, but is confined to the Mississippi banks, as far up that stream as the higher parish of St. John Baptiste, opposite lake Maurepas. In the distance from Terre aux Bœufs to St. John Baptiste, the marsh is only interrupted in one place. Ten ms. above New Orleans, an ancient outlet of the Mississippi pursues a NE. direction, and singular as it may seem, actually crosses Bayou St. John, in the suburb of that name, and continues its original direction by the name of Bayou Gentilly, and falls into the pass of Chef Menteur. Its entire length, about 20 ms. On a small scale, this outlet in its natural state, had an elevated arable wooded border in all its course. With this very partial exemption, the marsh reaches within a mean of half a mile from the Mississippi bank. The whole S. and SW. borders of lakes Ponchartrain and Maurepas form one undivided marsh. This marsh, towards New river, imperceptibly changes to river inundated land.

The general interior boundary of the sea marsh, from what we have seen, proceeding from W. to E., extends from the head of the Sabine, Calcasieu, and Mermentau lakes; from the latter to the western bend of Vermilion; the right shore of the latter river extending a narrow arable border about 20 ms. lower down. A range of low hills or high ranges along the left side of the Vermilion, but sinks into the sea marsh 10 ms. above the southern extension of the cultivated opposing margin.

Leaving the Vermilion river, the marsh winds round the inflections of the bays of Vermilion, Côte Blanche, and Atchafalaya, leaving those bays to the SW., and the Teche river to the SE., advancing in many places to within one or two ms. of the latter. At the junction of Teche and Atchafalaya rivers, we have shown the sea marsh to be bounded inland by Bayou Bœuf, and its constituent branches, between the Atchafalaya and Lafourche rivers. Between the latter and Mississippi, more than nine-tenths of the entire space is marsh. The same observation is applicable to all that part of the island of Orleans, below the parish of St. John Baptiste.

It would be an interesting operation to determine the extent of the irreclaimable sea marsh. The solution of this problem is impracticable, however, to any great exactitude, without extraordinary and unnecessary expense of time and labour. The following estimate will serve for every requisite purpose.

Between the Sabine and Lafourche rivers, is a distance of 180 ms. In this space, the sea marsh and bays will average at least 30 ms. in width, producing an area of 5400 sqms., 3,456,000 acres, or near one-ninth part of the superficies of the state.

North-east of the Lafourche, the sea marsh extends over at least 3000 sqms., or 1,920,000 acres, which added to 3,456,000, yields 5,376,000 acres, or nearly one-sixth part of all Louisiana.

The distinction between sea marsh and the contiguous soils, arises solely from relative height. There is no part of the maritime shores of the United States, which rise so gradually from the surface of the sea as do those of Louisiana. This acclivity is in fact, so gentle, that the common surface of the country at Opelousas court-house, 70 ms. inland, is not more than 20 feet above the level of the Gulf of Mexico. The very near advance of such a country to the curve of a real sphere, will be conceived, when it is considered that 70 ms. contain 362,600 feet, or that in round numbers, 400,000 feet has only gained an elevation of 20 feet; that is 1 of elevation for 20,000 in distance. It is the natural consequence of so gradual an ascent, to render the gradations of soil almost imperceptible. Therefore, the positive line which separates the sea marsh from the prairies, or river inundation, cannot be drawn.

The tides in the Gulf of Mexico, do not exceed 3 feet, and yet they are perceptible in all the water courses of Louisiana, Mississippi excepted, as high as N. lat. $30^{\circ}20'$. From this arises the singular phenomenon that the tides in Plaquemine and Iberville, approach to within 10 ms. of contact, though upwards of 200 ms. above the head of tide water in Mississippi.

The prairie soil partakes of the quality of the adjacent lands. On the waters of Sabine, Calcasieu, and Mermentau, the prairies have generally a thin sterile soil, whilst on the Vermilion, Teche, and Courtableau, the prairies are almost uniformly fertile. Wherever the waters of Red or Mississippi have flowed, the soil is productive; and that both these streams have contributed to form the deposit which lines the Teche, Vermilion, and Courtableau, is evident from the texture and alternation of the strata. The evidences of the prevalence of these waters in places far remote from their present influence, are seen in digging wells, where the pale blue sediment of the Mississippi is found in contact with the red ochreous earth, brought down by Red river.

We have already alluded to the probability, that, at a former period, the Mississippi and Red rivers did not unite. The soundness of this hypothesis, is rendered obvious by the general physiognomy of the country at present. But to an eye which has viewed with careful attention, the region between lower Red river, the prairies of Opelousas, and the Atchafalaya river, it must be demonstrable, that the former river

once entered the latter through the channel of the present Courtableau, and that a long narrow peninsula extended from the highlands N. of Red river towards the ancient junction. I have traversed this tract in all its extent, and formed the theory we are now reviewing from actual survey. The range of hills which now terminates at Red river, no doubt was once united to the opposing high ground of Avoyelles. The intermediate space is not at this time more than 2 ms. wide.

The elevation of the platform of Avoyelles is about 20 or 25 feet above the circumjacent low lands; its length 15 or 16 ms. There exists a small wooded hill, of similar height and structure, about 5 ms. S. of lake Pearl. The hill and prairie of Bayou Rouge is the last remaining fragment of the ridge which anciently I suppose contributed to turn Red river south-eastwardly. What is at present lake Pearl, and the Bayou le Mourir, and De Glaze, were once an outlet of Red river, according to the induction we have assumed. At high water the overflow of Red river yet passes by that channel. I have myself passed from Red river to Opelousas, through an outlet 15 ms. below Alexandria into Bayou le Mourir, and thence up that stream into Bayou Bœuf, and down that stream to its junction with the Crocodile, or to the head of Courtableau river.

When Red river flowed in its ancient channel, the channel E. of the Avoyelles was then occupied by the Ouachitta and Ocatahoob rivers; consequently, the junction of Red and Ouachitta did not then exist. The latter, it is probable, united with the Mississippi as at present, and the higher parts of Atchafalaya was a counter channel between Red and Mississippi rivers.

Whatever may have been, however, the natural revolutions of those streams, the surplus water of Mississippi must, from the superior elevation of that river at time of high water, have found its way to the Gulf of Mexico, as at present.

The river Teche is also one of the ancient outlets of Red river. The Teche is a small, but a singular and very interesting stream. Its sources are in the Opelousas prairies, near the extreme N. extension. Draining the prairies, the Upper Teche, by the name of Bayou Grand Louis, reaches within 3 ms. of the court-house of that parish, where it forms the port of the higher part of Opelousas. Three-fourths of a mile below the port, or as it is there designated, Carron's Landing, the channel divides into two branches, one passing N. into Courtableau river by the name of Bayou Carron, and the other continuing S.E. forms the river Teche. When the Mississippi is low, most of the water of Bayou Grand Louis flows into Courtableau, and by that stream into the Atchafalaya; on the contrary, when the Mississippi is even at moderate flood, part of the stream of Courtableau flows through the Carron, and is turned into the Teche. So that the water of Bayou Grand Louis, and in part that of Bœuf and Crocodile, contribute to form the rivers Courtableau and Teche, alternately following the stage of the Mississippi tide of flood.

Below its efflux from Bayou Carron, the

Teche flows 20 ms., following its windings, receives Bayou Fusillier from Opelousas, and enters Attacapas. Below this point, the Teche receives no more Tributary water; like the Mississippi, its banks are the highest adjacent ground; its course in Attacapas is about 115 ms., and though not augmented by any confluent stream, its volume increases in width from 20 to 200 yards. The tide rises at all times to New Iberia, N. lat. 30° 2', and at dry seasons it is perceptible at the mouth of Bayou Fusillier. The comparative length of Teche in Attacapas is only 75 ms. Its banks are the most perfectly uniform of any water-course I ever examined. I have been along its entire channel from Bayou Carron to the mouth, and could never perceive a single instance of an abrupt bend, though so very remarkable for extensive curves, even comparatively more so than the Mississippi. It may be also noticed, amongst the peculiarities of the Teche river, that all its widely sweeping bends are turned towards the Mississippi, or rather Atchafalaya.

But the circumstance which is most worthy of attention in the natural history of the Teche, is the structure of its bed. Commencing with the junction of Bayou Carron and Courtableau river, and following the latter to the head of Teche, and down the latter to its mouth, the immensity of the channel, when compared with the volume of water which enters and flows through it is every where striking. From the apex of the banks to the surface of the highest water, is at all places very considerable, and the distance between the opposing high banks four or five times greater than the most expansive breadth of the water. It is, nevertheless, obvious on inspection, that, at some former period, the whole channel was filled to overflowing. If the waters of Red river were again turned into their ancient course, the Teche would also again resume its former magnitude. It is strikingly obvious from actual examination, that the entire waters of Courtableau, could be turned with a very trifling expense down the Teche. And it could be also shown, that nature has afforded equal facility, to permit art to turn the latter into Vermilion.

I have been thus particular, in describing the rivers of this section of Louisiana, in order to enable the reader to comprehend more clearly the causes of the varieties of soil, and facility of navigation, so strikingly existing between the prairies and alluvial river lands, on the streams which have yet, or which once had, communication with the Red, Mississippi, and Atchafalaya rivers, and those water-courses, which have not ever had connection with those controlling waters.

We now proceed to examine the prairies of Louisiana in detail; but, before enumerating the prairies, we ought to review the rivers which drain or pass over their surface.

The Teche we have already examined. The next river W. of the Teche, is the Vermilion. We have mentioned Bayou Fusillier as a branch of the Teche; it is, however, an outlet of the Vermilion, or perhaps more correctly an interlocking channel between the two rivers. The Vermilion rises at Opelousas court-house, and by the name of Bayou Bourée, flows S. 10 ms.,

divides into two branches; that to the right, continuing S., forms Vermilion; that to the left, turns E. into Teche, and is the stream we have noticed as Bayou Fusillier. The Vermilion has a comparative course of 70 ms., receiving several small, but no considerable branches, and falls into the Bay of Vermilion. The woods are scanty on this stream in all its course; both its source and discharge are totally void of timber. Its banks are generally fertile, and, unlike those of Teche, are high, bold, broken, and diversified, above the termination of the timber and commencement of sea marsh.

The Mermentau is a much more considerable stream than either the Teche or Vermilion, and may not unaptly be viewed as the river of the prairies. It is formed by a number of branches, the principal of which are the Queue Tortue, Lacassine, Plaquemine, Brulé, Bayou Cane, and the Nezpique. The entire length of the Mermentau is about 100 ms.; but the wide space over which its branches extend, give it a volume of more magnitude than its length would indicate. The tide rises in Mermentau, in a low state of its waters, above the junction of its principal branches. Below the mouth of Queue Tortue, the Mermentau expands into a long, narrow lake; timber ceases, the sea marsh commences. The river again contracts into a confined channel, and again opens into a lake of 20 ms. long and 10 ms. wide, connected with the gulf by two channels. On the higher branches of Mermentau, the first secondary rock in Opelousas is found; it is a sandstone, loosely compacted.

I have already remarked that the soil of the prairies, beyond the influence of the interlocking waters of Mississippi, becomes of very inferior quality. The correctness of this observation is seen on every branch of the Mermentau. A list of the prevalent timber on the Teche and Vermilion, contrasted with that on the Mermentau, will amply develop the respective quality of the soil.

On the two former streams are found in abundance, hackberry, sycamore, willow, laurel, magnolia, the black oak, upland white oak, honey locust, mulberry, black walnut, hickory several species, liriodendron tulipifera, sweet gum, cotton wood, dogwood, wild cherry, linden, ash, red flowering maple, sassafras two species, laurier almond, elm two species, &c. On the latter soil, sweet gum, linden, black walnut, honey locust, and black oak, quercus tinctoria, becomes rare, the liriodendron tulipifera entirely ceases. The prevalent timber trees are water oak, Spanish oak, black jack, upland shelbark hickory, and pine. On the former space, the underwood is spice, Spanish mulberry, papaw, (*morus scabra*;) red elder, large reed cane, and large muscadine grape vine; on the latter, whortleberry two species (*vaccinium stamineum*, and *vaccinium arborescens*;) &c. The trees and shrubs common to both, are dogwood, persimmon, holly (*ilex opaca*;) iron wood, horn bean, chinquin, laurier almond, and blackberry briar. Some reed cane is found on the waters of Mermentau, but of humble growth, and of very limited extent.

The live oak is common to both sections, but

on the Teche this tree is found as high as Bayou Fusillier, whilst on the Vermilion, and Mermen-tau, it ceases 10 or 12 ms. further S.

The prairies of Lou., have been overrated in extent, even including the sea marsh which we have noticed. Their irregular form renders an accurate estimate of their extent difficult. On a former occasion I carefully calculated the proper prairie land in the state to amount to 5000 sqns., equal to 1,920,000 acres. I am confident that 2,000,000 of acres is a more than sufficient estimate of all the prairie ground in the state; which, if added to the extent allowed for sea marsh, 5,376,000 acres, yields 7,376,000 as the naturally unwooded surface in the state of Lou. This is, indeed, a fearful expanse, amounting to almost one-fourth part of the whole area; and of this superficies, not more than one million and a half of acres can be reduced to culture without enormous expense.

We now proceed to examine river inundated alluvion, another species of soil, which, though often confounded with sea marsh, under the term swamp, differs in most respects from either marsh or swamp.

The alluvial banks of the Lou. rivers are all, in their natural state, more or less subject to inundation; therefore, as used in this place, some explanation is necessary, to show the distinction between grounds casually submerged, and those which are so annually; and between those which admit being reclaimed, and those which are irremediably liable to be laid under water.

The distinction between the reclaimable and irreclaimable alluvion, does not consist merely in more or less exemption or exposure to water; the respective soils are different in texture and composition. The reclaimable alluvion is an inclined plane, sloping in all cases from the rivers by a very gentle descent; the irreclaimable alluvion is generally a dead level, extending indefinitely into the spaces between the streams. The arable river border is usually composed of a fine, loose, rich soil; the interior plains are composed of a very hard, stiff, and less fertile soil than the river borders; what is vulgarly, and very erroneously designated Mississippi swamp, becomes in most places, when laid dry, almost as solid as a stone. Except the sea marsh I have surveyed, very little swamp, in the true intent of the term, exists in Lou.

The natural vegetables found on the two varieties of alluvion, are strikingly different. The trees ordinarily found most prevalent on the reclaimable river borders are: laurel magnolia, black oak, white oak, red elm, mucilaginous elm, sycamore, honey locust, sweet gum, ash, blackberry, poplar, black walnut, white oak two varieties, white bitter nut hickory two species, cotton wood tree, linden, red maple, box elder, iron wood, horn beam, red bud, wild cherry, sassafras, laurier almond. The common undergrowth is the large reed cane, spice wood, many different kinds of grape vine and smilax, and a species of cornus called swamp dogwood, yet never found in swampy places and very seldom on overflowed land.

Another very common, and yet very errone-

ous opinion, is current respecting the large reed cane of the Mississippi basin. This noble vegetable is supposed to flourish on the annually inundated soil; so far from this being the habitude of that grass, but few vegetables will more certainly or more rapidly perish, if its roots are laid under water; it is, perhaps, of all grasses, the one which would continue to vegetate longest without rain. In all my range of observation, I never once witnessed cane of any size or quantity, worthy notice, on the annually flooded lands. I have also uniformly observed, that when the ground covered by a cane-brake became exposed to submersion, the cane perished from the casualty.

In the rear of the river border, and after the cane has ceased, its place is usually supplied by what is designated in the country, by the English name, palmetto; in French, latania; a species of the chamerops of botanists.

The Palmetto is a true dwarf palm, and will resist the effects of water continuing over its roots for some time; but when the depth of the overflow exceeds eighteen inches, or two feet, I have in all cases, observed the disappearance of the palmetto. The soil in which the palmetto predominates is fertile, but of harsher texture than that commonly found covered with cane. Much of the sugar lands of Lou. have been, in their natural state, covered by an under-growth of latania. It is very remarkable, that though in contact, and growing on grounds in many respects analogous, yet cane and palmetto very seldom admix to any considerable extent, and in most cases, their line of contact is as distinct as if drawn by art.

The poke, *phytolacca decandra*, is also a vegetable which obtains the full development of its growth, on the alluvial river border soil of Lou., and is very seldom found on either low inundated ground, or in pine woods.

The two trees of Lou., found on the greatest variety of soil, is the sweet gum and persimon; I have seen those two species of trees, on the lowest and highest parts of the country, admixed with every other kind of timber natural to the respective sections.

The live oak, *quercus virens*, or *quercus sempervirens*, may be considered also as a tree which grows only on border alluvion, and never on annually inundated land. I did not include the live oak in the general list, from the confined extent on which this tree is found.

In the basin of Mobile, the live oak reaches to N. lat. 31° nearly. West of Mobile bay, it is only found on the sea-coast, and a few miles inland. This range is continued nearly to the Mississippi; here the live oak line is inflected to the S., and is not found on the Mississippi banks above N. lat. 30° 10'. It grows on the margin of Atchafalaya, where any spot of high alluvion suits its habitudes. On Teche, it reaches to N. lat. 30° 23'. This is the highest point of latitude, attained by that tree W. of the Mississippi. On the Mermen-tau, under the shelter of the Plaquemine woods, it reaches N. lat. 30° 20'. On Lacasine, a few trees only are found; beyond the latter bayou westward, on the waters of Sabine and Calcasieu, the live oak does not exist. I could never perceive a single stem of this tree, on any branch of either

of the two latter rivers, though in a situation to have detected so remarkable an object in the vegetable kingdom. When I made my voyage down the Sabine, and along the Mexican Gulf, I mistook an opening five miles W. of Calcasieu, for that river, and when I reached its real mouth, I mistook it for the Mermentau. At that time I had never been down the latter stream, below its upper lake, and had been informed that the live oak continued long after the disappearance of every other tree; and had also received information that the live oak grew on the small ridges running parallel to the coast; but finding myself in a river without timber of any kind, 30 ms. inland, I distrusted the truth of report, until I found my mistake by arriving at the settlements on Calcasieu lake. Subsequently I ascertained the correctness of the statement respecting the live oak of Mermentau.

The causes which have operated to limit this valuable tree, and to so much deflect its line of termination, are to be sought for in the comparatively severe winters of Louisiana.

The trees which prevail upon the inundated grounds, are swamp overcup white oak, red oak, willow oak, Spanish oak, large chesnut leaved oak, tupeloo, cypress, swamp hickory, bastard paccan, single seeded honey locust, ash, two species, willow, three species. Three or four non-descript dwarf trees, form the ordinary under-wood, admixed with vines of various genera and species.

Many other trees are naturally produced on both species of soil; I have enumerated the principal, and those which more particularly serve to designate the texture of the land and vegetable association. Before quitting this part of our subject, I may observe, that the timber trees of the river alluvion, are in general, the same genera and species found on the bluff lands, noticed in my survey of the state of Mississippi. It is a subject of real philosophical attention, to behold the same vegetable families associating together, on two places in many respects so different. To this statement, the cotton wood may, from its rarity on the bluff land, be considered almost an exception.

No person can examine the timber trees of Louisiana and Mississippi, without astonishment at their enormous trunks. Dr. Bartram, in his Travels in Florida, speaks in rapture of the majestic stems of the laurel magnolia. Where I have seen that tree, its column is humble, either in respect to elevation or girth, when compared to that of the *quercus tinctoria*, *liriodendron tulipifera*, *cupressus disticha*, *plantanus occidentalis*, or *populus angulata*. Indeed every tree on the alluvion, is far above the ordinary development of its species; not one I have mentioned, but the largest individuals I have seen, were on the soil in question. The gigantic mass of the black oak, poplar, sycamores, cypress, and cotton wood trees of Louisiana, are beyond the limits of easy credibility.

To determine the quantity of inundated land in Louisiana, is attended with much difficulty, from the intricate involutions of the other species of soil. An allowance of one half as much sur-

face for inundated, as we have given to sea marsh and prairie, will not produce a result far removed from correctness. The amount estimated for those soils, was 7,376,000 acres, one half of which is 3,688,000; the entire surface of sea marsh, prairie, and river inundated land, will consequently amount to the appalling extent of 11,064,000 acres, or within a trifle of 17,300 sqms., or nearly three times the surface of New Jersey.

It ought not to be understood that all this wide extent is equally useless to the purposes of human life. The irreclaimable sea marsh, is indeed worse than useless, it is pernicious; but the prairie, as pasture grounds, and the wooded inundated land as a resource for timber, permits a greater area of arable ground to be brought into culture. It is however, a fact, that immense spaces of the superficies of Louisiana, must remain uncultivated wastes, until the increase of population, and consequent dearthness of land, will superinduce recurrence to operations of melioration, far beyond either the means or necessity of the present age.

We now proceed to examine the largest natural division of the soil of Louisiana, the pine forests. It ought not to be understood, that under the general term pine forests, is meant places where that tree prevails to the exclusion of all others; what is intended, is places where the greatest mass of the timber is pine.

The pine lands of Louisiana, are divided into four grand sections; the first, and most extensive, between Sabine river, Red river, and the prairies of Opelousas; this section embraces more than one half of the parishes of Opelousas, Rapides, and Natchitoches, and extends to the NW. extremity of the state. The second section, lies between Red and Ouachitta rivers, and sweeps over more than seven-eighths of the whole surface of that part of Louisiana, included between those two streams. A third pine tract, stretches E. of Ouachitta, and near the boundary between Louisiana and Arkansas, reaches within eight or ten miles of the banks of the Mississippi, and extends S. to near the junction of the rivers Boeuf and Ouachitta. The four parishes of Louisiana, E. of the Mississippi, W. of Pearl, and N. of Lakes Pontchartrain and Maurepas, and Amite river, contain upwards of 3,000,000 of acres, out of which at least 3,500,000 acres, are covered with pine. With every due allowance, therefore, the pine lands of the state, taken together, exceed 16,000,000 acres, which added to 11,064,000 acres, estimated for sea marsh, wet prairie, and pine woods, gives a grand total of 27,064,000, leaving only 3,804,000 for the surface of the arable river alluvion of the state. This limited surface, does not include all the productive farming land; some of the intervals between the alluvial bottoms and pine woods, have good second rate soil. About forty-five miles in length from Bayou Iberville, to N. lat. 31°, and twenty miles wide E. from the Mississippi, and a part of the prairie lands of Opelousas, are very productive: but we will soon perceive that five millions and a half, are an ample allowance for all the soil of this state, capable of advantageous cultivation. This statement will no doubt appear incredible, when compared with the common

received opinion on that subject, but the following mathematically determined facts put the question at rest. The river lines in the state, measuring both banks where necessary, are upon

The Mississippi, - - - - -	946 miles.
Pearl river, one side, - - - -	60
Bogue Chitto, both banks, - -	60
Chufuncte, both banks, - - -	50
Tangipao, Tickfoha, Amite, and	
Comite united, - - - - -	200
Lafourche, - - - - -	180
Teche, - - - - -	200
Vermilion, - - - - -	150
Mermentau, and its branches, -	250
Calcasieu, - - - - -	200
Sabine, one bank, - - - - -	150
Red river, and Bayous Bréuf and	
Robert, - - - - -	640
Black Bodeau, Dacheet, and Sa-	
line rivers, - - - - -	400
Ouachitta, and its confluent, -	600

Amounting in all to - - - 4086

This estimate embraces every stream of any consequence in the state, and includes many without any alluvial banks worthy of notice in a geographical point of view; and yet, if the width of half a mile is given to the whole aggregate, the result is 2043 sqms., or 1,307,520 acres. If to this is added as much more for woodland, the result will be 2,615,040 acres, and this again doubled for all other grounds capable of productive cultivation, the whole will only amount to 5,230,080 acres.

Of this surface about one-fifth will admit the production of sugar; the residue remaining for all other objects of agriculture suitable to the climate, such as cotton, indigo, tobacco, and the cereal gramina. Of the latter, however, rice and maize are the only species which will flourish on strong alluvial soil, and the former is restricted by a climate not much more severe, than will arrest the advance of sugar-cane. One pre-eminent advantage of rice, arises from the circumstance of its growth on soils too moist for the beneficial cultivation of almost any other vegetable useful to man. Consequently in the S. of China, along the large rivers of the hither and nether India, of an extensive surface in both Americas, rice has become an important aliment, and must continue to occupy a great part of the labour of mankind: this grain has added at least one-twentieth to the habitable earth, and permitted the increase of the human species in that ratio. Its beneficent results are no where more ample, than on the Delta of the Mississippi.

I have been more particular in the survey of the Delta, than would be requisite with a country less peculiar in its features, or whose relative importance in our confederacy was less apparent.

It must be evident that in all countries, where the only arable land of consequence is river alluvion, settlements must be formed in lines corresponding to the curves of the streams. With the exception of the Mississippi bluff re-

gion, noticed in my review of that state, most of the settlements in the pine, sea sand, and sea marsh districts of the U. S., conform to this natural arrangement; of course, habitation becomes dense along the river margins, diminishes receding from their banks, and in a great number of instances leaves wide uninhabited intervals. These effects, are however, more apparent and influential in Louisiana, than in any other part of the southern or south-western states.

The settlements in Attacapas, Opelousas, Avoyelles, on Red, Ouachitta, Bréuf, Black, and Mississippi, are uniformly in lines upon the streams, or stretching along the wooded margin of the prairies. That part of Louisiana formed from the Mississippi bluff lands, is the only spot in the state where human habitation assumes the scattered relative position, to which they conform in the northern, eastern, and some of the western states. It has been shown that Ark., and Miss., are in these respects in a great degree similar to Louisiana.

The mere position of settlement would in itself be a matter beneath statistical review, but in the instance before us, the mechanical arrangement of human location is connected with one of the most interesting subjects of inquiry that can occupy philosophical research; that is, the number of human beings which can be enabled to subsist on any given space. It may be assumed *a priori*, that a dense, or even moderately compact pop. can never exist upon any region where the asperities of nature, or moral causes, prevent the production of the greatest part of their aliment on, or near their place of residence. If the truth of these propositions are acknowledged, the induction follows, that nature has opposed the concentration of as great numbers of people upon a given space of our southern, as upon an equal area of northern territory. Many other natural causes might be adduced, in aid of this assumption, but it would be needless to collect contingent causes, to account for an effect whose production was so demonstratively, and omnipotently established upon the durable, it might almost be said unchanging laws of matter.

It may be enumerated as one of the peculiarities of the soil of the southern, and south-western states, to have but little mean between the best and the worst; the latter exceeding in extent even more than does the former in quality.

The principal staples of Louisiana, are cotton, sugar, and rice. Cotton is general; but sugar and rice confined, particularly the former, to the lower, or southern parts of the state. The quantity of sugar made in Louisiana is rapidly increasing. In 1810, it was about 10,000,000*lbs.*; in 1814, 15,000,000*lbs.*; and in 1817, upwards of 20,000,000. In Darby's Louisiana, the relative sugar, rice, and cotton lands are estimated at 250,000 for sugar, 250,000 for rice, and 2,500,000 for cotton.

The civil and political subdivisions of Louisiana are into parishes. Cities do not exist in the state, but are confined in their uses to a few judicial purposes, and are unknown in the ordinary municipal regulations of the country.

Parishes.	Inhabitants.	Sqms.	To Sqm.
Natchitoches, - - -	7,486	10,600	$\frac{3}{4}$
Ouachitta, - - -	2,609	4,000	$\frac{1}{2}$ nearly.
Ocatohola, - - -	2,287	2,000	1
Concordia, - - -	2,626	2,100	$1\frac{1}{4}$
Rapides, - - -	6,065	2,300	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Avoyelles, - - -	2,245	700	3
St. Landre, or Opelousas, - - -	10,085	7,600	1 1-3
St. Martins, } Attapapas, - - -	12,063	5,100	$2\frac{1}{2}$ nearly.
Point Coupee, - - -	4,912	600	8
West Baton Rouge, - - -	2,335	850	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Iberville, - - -	4,414	350	15
Ascension, - - -	3,728	350	10
Assumption, - - -	3,576	500	7
Interior of La Fourche, - - -	3,755	2,500	$1\frac{1}{2}$
St. James, - - -	5,686	170	53
St. John, - - -	3,854	150	25
St. Charles, - - -	3,862	300	13 nearly.
St. Bernard, - - -	2,635	400	$6\frac{1}{2}$
City of New Orleans, - - -	27,176		
Orleans, - - -	14,175	1,300	11 nearly.
Plaquemine, - - -	2,354	1,500	$1\frac{1}{2}$
East Baton Rouge, - - -	5,220	500	10
New Feliciana, - - -	12,732	1,050	12
St. Helena, - - -	3,026	1,300	$2\frac{1}{2}$
St. Tammany, - - -	1,723	1,000	13-4
Washington, - - -	2,517	1,000	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Total,	153,407	48,220	3

In Louisiana, more than in any other section of the U. S., pop. is extended in lines along the water-courses. From the above table it is seen, that the twelve parishes along the Mississippi river, below the efflux of Atchafalaya, includes upwards of 93,000 inhabitants, leaving only a small fraction more than 60,000 for the residue of the state. The line of settlement along Mississippi, below Atchafalaya, is about 200 ms. in length, and at the utmost, even embracing wood land, not averaging, below Bayou Iberville, more than 3 ms. in width. Above Iberville, on the E. side of the river, settlements widen. The two parishes of New Feliciana and E. Baton Rouge, between lat. 31°, and Bayou Iberville, and extend over 1500 sqms. If we allow for land actually employed in the purposes of agriculture, including tillage and woodland, 600 sqms. below Iberville, and 1000 along and contiguous to the Mississippi, above Iberville and below Atchafalaya, the aggregate will rather exceed than fall below reality. And if we then assume double that extent for all the actually employed agricultural land of the state, we have 3200 sqms., inhabited by 153,407 persons, equal to 48 to the sqm.; and leaving an uncultivated extent of 45,120 sqms.

By the census of 1820, the pop. of Louisiana were found composed of 73,867 whites, 60,064 slaves, and 10,476 free coloured persons.

Of these:

Foreigners not naturalized	3,062
Engaged in Agriculture	50,045
Do. in Manufactures	5,797
Do. in Commerce	6,168
Louisiana was admitted into the Union as an	

independent state, at the session of Congress 1811-12, and changed its name from that of Territory of Orleans, to what it now bears. The majority of the white inhabitants are the descendants of the early French colonists; the next most numerous class is Anglo-Americans; and the residue made up of various nations. Contrary to common belief, there are very few Spaniards in that state. During 34 years that it was held by Spain, it was occupied by the officers of that nation, but never became an object of colonization with the Spanish people.

The varieties in the shades of human society, are perhaps, in no civilized country more marked: between New Orleans and Sabine river, every variety can be seen from the hunter state, to that of the highest refinement of the mercantile, and aristocratical. In New Orleans and its vicinity, the merchants and planters, vie with the most luxurious countries in Europe, in their agriculture and manner of living. As the traveller advances westward, this glare gradually vanishes, and in Attapapas, Opelousas, Rapides, Ouachitta, and Natchitoches, the features of society bespeak substantial independence. Still farther westward, and much intermingled with the latter settlements, the true pastoral state is seen in its simplest forms. Many of those shepherds are truly wealthy. Beef cattle forms in fact, one of the principal interior staples of the SW. part of Louisiana.

Louisville, pst. and seat of justice, Jefferson city. Kent., stands on the left bank of Ohio river, below the mouth of Bear grass creek, and at the head of the Rapids. In 1810, it contained only 1357 inhabitants; its population now no doubt exceeds 5000, and is rapidly increasing. It contains a jail, court-house, and other necessary buildings for judicial purposes, with a theatre, three banks, one a branch of that of the U. S.; a market-house; several places of public worship, and three printing offices.

Many flourishing manufacturing establishments have been formed at this place; amongst which, that erected by the Hope Distillery Company, is one of the most extensive of its kind in the U. S., producing 1200 gallons daily. Besides this very enlarged distillery, three or four large tobacco manufactories are in operation. Upwards of 60 workmen are daily employed in the construction of steam-boats. A very productive soap and candle factory, yielding weekly 12,000 lbs. of soap and 6000 lbs. of candles, is in operation. To the foregoing may be added, a sugar refinery, steam flour mill, and two steam saw mills. From Louisville to Shippingport now proceed about 30 steam boats, the tonnage of which exceeds 7,200 tons.

Canals have been long projected along both banks of Ohio, to pass the Rapids, though no ostensive steps have yet been adopted to carry into effect either plan. The distance necessary to cut, does not exceed, on either bank, more than four miles, and the utility of the work when done, incalculable.

Louisville stands at N. lat. 38° 18', and 5° 42' W. lon. from W. C.

Louisville, pst. St. Lawrence city. N. Y., on the right bank of St. Lawrence river, 30 ms. below Ogdensburg. Pop. 1820, 831.

Louisville, pst. and seat of justice, Jefferson co. Geor., on the Ogeechee, 50 ms. SW. from Augusta, and about 50 ms. SE. by E. from Milledgeville. Lat. $33^{\circ} 1' N$. lon. W. C. $5^{\circ} 41' W$.
Louistown, village, Talbot co. Md., 10 ms. NE. from Easton.

Lou-tcheou-fou, city of China, in the province of Quang-tong, separated by a narrow strait from the isle of Hai-nan, where pearls are said to have been formerly fished up. It is 343 ms. SW. of Canton.

Lowitz, town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Rava, 55 ms. E. of Gnesna. Lon. $19^{\circ} E$. lat. $52^{\circ} 26' N$.

Lou-ngan-fou, city of China, in the province Chansi, agreeably situated near the source of the river Tso-tsang-ho. It is 375 ms. SW. of Peking.

Loung-Loch, great arm of the sea, in Argyleshire, Sld., which communicates on the S. with the Frith of Clyde.

Loudre, town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrenees, and late province of Bigorre, 15 ms. S. of Tarbes. Lon. $0^{\circ} 5' W$. lat. $43^{\circ} 8' N$.

Louth, co. of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 29 ms. long, and 13 broad; bounded on the N. by Armagh and Carlinford Bay, on the E. by the Irish Sea, on the W. by Monaghan, and E. by Meath, from which it is parted by the Boyne. It is a small, but fruitful co., and proper to feed cattle, contains 50 parishes, and sends ten members to parliament. Drogheda is the capital.

Louth, town of Ireland, in a co. of the same name, 19 ms. N. by W. of Drogheda.

Louth, corporate town of Eng. in Lincolnshire. It is a large well built town, the market well frequented; here is a free-school founded by Edward VI. It has a new navigation, by means of its brook, the Laid, to the German Ocean, at Tetney Creek. It is 28 ms. NE. of Lincoln, and 148 N. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 10' E$. lat. $53^{\circ} 25' N$.

Louth Township, in the co. of Lincoln, U. C., lies in the W. of Grantham, and fronts Lake Ontario.

Loutre, pass a la, one of the outlets of the Mississippi river. It is small, and is the most northern.

Loutre, island and psto. Montgomery co. Misu., 68 ms. W. from St. Louis. Lat. $38^{\circ} 42' N$. lon. W. C. $14^{\circ} W$. Loutre Island is in the Mississippi river, opposite Gasconade co., and below the mouth of Gasconade river.

Loutre, village, Montgomery co. Misu.

Louvain, large and pleasant city of the kingdom of the Netherlands, Brabant, with a celebrated university. Its walls are nearly 7 ms. in circumference, but within them are many gardens and vineyards. The public buildings are magnificent, and the university consists of a great number of colleges; they formerly made here large quantities of cloth, but this trade is greatly decayed, and it is now chiefly remarkable for good beer, with which it serves the neighbouring towns. It is seated on the Dyle, 14 ms. E. by N. from Brussels, and 40 NE. of Mons. Lon. $4^{\circ} 31' E$. lat. $50^{\circ} 53' N$.

Louvenstein, fortress of the kingdom of the

Netherlands, in Holland, seated at the confluence of the rivers Waal and Maese, on the W. end of an island called Bommel Waert. It is 16 ms. E. of Dort. Lon. $5^{\circ} 13' E$. lat. $50^{\circ} 40' N$.

Louviers, handsome town of France, in the department of Eure, and late province of Normandy, with a manufacture of cloth, seated on the Eure, 10 ms. N. of Evreux, and 55 NW. of Paris. Lon. $1^{\circ} 13' E$. lat. $49^{\circ} N$.

Lauvo, town of the kingdom of Siam, 50 ms. N. of the city of Siam. Lon. $100^{\circ} 50' E$. lat. $15^{\circ} 8' N$.

Lowell, pstv. Oxford co. Maine, 62 ms. NW from Portland.

Lowington, pstv. Nelson co. Virg., 110 ms. W. from Richmond.

Lowdore, fine cataract of Eng. in Cumberland, on the E. side of the lake of Derwentwater, in the vale of Keswick.

Lowhill, tp. Lehigh co. Penn., on Jordan creek, 12 ms. NW. from Allentown. Pop. 1820, 703.

Lower Addison, pstv. Steuben co. N. Y., about 20 ms. S. from Bath.

Lower Bartlett, pstv. Coos co. N. H., 76 ms. N. from Concord.

Lower Blue Lick, psto. Nicholas co. Kent., 69 ms. NE. by E. from Frankfort.

Lower Chanceford, psto. York co. Penn.

Lower Gilmanston, pstv. Stafford co. N. H., 24 ms. NNE. from Concord.

Lower Marlborough, pstv. Calvert co. Md., on the E. side of Patuxent river, 30 ms. SSW. of Annapolis, and 24 NW. of St. Leonards.

Lower Saucon, extreme southern tp. of Northampton co. Penn., on Saucon creek, 4 ms. S. from Bethlehem. Pop. 1820, 2208.

Lower Sandusky, psto. Sandusky co. Ohio, on Sandusky river, 102 ms. N. from Columbus.

Lower Smithfield, pstv. Northampton co. Penn., about 15 ms. NNE. from Easton.

Lower Three Runs, psto. Barnwell district, S. C.

Lowicz, populous town of Poland, in the palatinate of Rava, with a strong fortress, seated on the Bzura, 21 ms. S. of Plocksko, and 30 N. of Rava. Lon. $19^{\circ} 29' E$. lat. $52^{\circ} 24' N$.

Low-Layton, village of Eng. in Essex, which, with that of Laytonstone, forms one parish. It is 6 ms. NE. of London.

Lowry's Mills, pstv. Chesterfield district S. C., 123 ms. NE. from Columbia.

Lowthersville, pstv. Lewis co. Virg., 365 ms. NW. from Richmond.

Lowville, fine pstv. of Lewis co. N. Y., on a small creek, near the W. side of Black river, 57 ms. N. from Utica.

Lara, considerable town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, seated in a fertile country, on the river Xenil, 18 ms. W. of Granada. Lon. $3^{\circ} 52' W$. lat. $37^{\circ} 15' N$.

Leta, town of Peru, in the province of Quito, 200 ms. ENE. of Paita. Lon. W. C. $0^{\circ} 10' W$. lat. $4^{\circ} 50' S$.

Loyalsock, river of Lycoming co. Penn., rises on the southern borders of Bradford, and western of Luzerne co., heading with the Towanda, and Mahopeny rivers, and flowing SW. between Muncy, and Lycoming creeks, falls into the W. Branch of Susquehannah, 4 ms. below Williamsport.

Loyalsock, pst. Lycoming cty. Penn., extending from the W. branch of Susquehannah, between Lycoming creek and Loyalsock river, and including the borough of Williamsport. Pop. 1820, of the tp. with that of the borough 2049; of which 624, was found in Williamsport.

Loytz, town of Pomerania, in the cty. of Gutzkow, seated on the Pene, 10 ms. above the city of Gutzkow.

Lozere, department of France, including the late province of Gevaudan. It is a mountainous, barren country, and receives its name from one of its principal mountains. Mende is the capital.

Luban, town of the Russian government of Livonia, 70 ms. E. of Riga. Lon. $26^{\circ} 36'$ E., lat. $56^{\circ} 55'$ N.

Lubensken-Sea, or the *Lake of Luban*, lake of Livonia, toward the confines of Courland and Lithuania. The river Rositta falls into this lake.

Lubben, town of Germany, in Lower Lusatia, capital of a district of the same name, with a handsome castle. It belongs to the duke of Morsenburg, and is seated on the Spree, 60 ms. SE. of Berlin. Lon. $14^{\circ} 25'$ E. lat. 52° N.

Lubec, city and seaport of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, and lately the see of a bishop, who was a prince of the empire. It was the head of the famous Hanseatic league, formed here in 1164, and the most commercial city of the N.; but it now has lost great part of its trade. The houses are built in a very ancient style; the doors being so large as to admit carriages into the hall, which frequently serves for a coach-house. The town-house is a superb structure, and has several towers. There is also a fine council-house and an exchange. The inhabitants are Lutherans. Lubec is seated at the confluence of some rivers, the largest of which is the Trave, 14 ms. SW. of the Baltic, and 35 NE. of Hamburg. Lon. $10^{\circ} 49'$ E. lat. $53^{\circ} 52'$ N.

Lubec, island in the Indian ocean near the island of Madura. Lon. $112^{\circ} 22'$ E. lat. $5^{\circ} 50'$ S.

Lubbeck, pst. Washington cty. Maine, between the Atlantic Ocean, and Cobscook bay, contiguous to East port. The village was commenced in 1815, and with an excellent harbour, a custom house, and numerous other commercial advantages is rapidly increasing. Pop. 1820, 1430.

Luben, town of Germany, in Silesia, capital of a circle of the same name, in the principality of Lignitz, 22 ms. NW. of Breslaw. Lon. $16^{\circ} 28'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 20'$ N.

Lublin, city of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a citadel, a bishop's see, an academy, and a Jewish Synagogue. It is seated on the Weiprz, 75 ms. SE. of Warsaw. Lon. $22^{\circ} 45'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 14'$ N.

Lubow, town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, 50 ms. SE. of Cracow. Lon. $20^{\circ} 36'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 36'$ N.

Luc, town of France, in the department of Var and late province of Provence, 25 ms. NE. of Toulon. Lon. $6^{\circ} 25'$ E. lat. $43^{\circ} 28'$ N.

Luc, town of France, in the department of Isere and late province of Dauphiny, seated on the river Drome, 32 ms. S. of Grenoble. Lon. $5^{\circ} 48'$ E. lat. $44^{\circ} 40'$ N.

Lucana, town and district of Guancavelica, in Peru, remarkable for its silver mines. Lon. W. C. 3° E. lat. 15° S.

Lucar-de-Barameda, St. seaport of Spain in Andalusia. It has a very large fine harbour, well defended; and is seated at the mouth of the Guadalquivir, 44 ms. S. by W. of Seville, and 270 of Madrid. Lon. $5^{\circ} 54'$ W. lat. $36^{\circ} 58'$ N.

Lucar-de-Guadiana, St. strong town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a small harbour on the river Guadiana, 39 ms. NE. of Faro. Lon. $8^{\circ} 16'$ W. lat. $37^{\circ} 18'$ N.

Lucar La Mayor, St. town of Spain in Andalusia, seated on the Guadiana, 10 ms. NW. of Seville. Lon. $5^{\circ} 33'$ W. lat. $37^{\circ} 36'$ N.

Lucayas. See *Bahamas*.

Lucca, town of Italy, capital of a duchy of the same name. It is about 3 ms. in circumference, and surrounded with a wall and other modern fortifications. It is an archbishop's see, and the churches are very handsome. They have also an academy, a university, and an academy of arts and sciences. The inhabitants have a considerable manufactory of silk, and gold and silver stuffs. It is seated in the middle of a fruitful plain, surrounded with pleasant hills, near the river Serchio, over which there are 2 bridges. It is 10 ms. NE. of Pisa, 37 W. of Florence, and 155 N. by W. of Rome. Lon. $10^{\circ} 35'$ E. lat. $45^{\circ} 50'$ N.

Lucca, formerly a republic of Italy, lying on the Tuscan Sea; about 20 ms. in length, and 10 in breadth. The soil does not produce much corn; but there is plenty of wine, oil, silk, wool, and chesnuts; their oil in particular is in high esteem, and the common people usually eat chesnuts instead of bread. The usual revenues amount to about 30,000*l.* per annum.

Luce, great bay of Stld., in Wigtonshire, lying to the E. of mull of Galloway.

Lucera, ancient town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in Capitanata, with a bishop's see, 30 ms. SW. of Manfredonia, and 65 NE. of Naples. Lon. $15^{\circ} 34'$ E. lat. $41^{\circ} 28'$ N.

Lucern, one of the cantons of Switzerland, and the most considerable, except Zurich and Berne. It is 30 ms. in length and 20 in breadth: bounded on the E. by the cantons of Unterwalden, Schveitz, and Zug, and on all the other sides, by the canton of Berne. The inhabitants of this canton are reckoned about 100,000, and are Roman catholics. The government was formerly aristocratical, consisting of a senate of 36, and a council of 64, in which some plebeian burghers were admitted every election; but the Helvetic confederacy, as well as the constitution of the several cantons is now dissolved, the French having cruelly and unjustly enslaved this brave and virtuous people.

Lucern, capital of the canton of Lucern, in Switzerland. It is divided into two by a branch of the Reuss, which falls into the lake, on the NW. end of which the town is seated, and commands an extensive prospect. It scarcely contains 3,000 inhabitants, has no manufactures of consequence, and little commerce. The pope has always a nuncio resident here. In the cathedral is an organ of a fine tone, and an extraordinary size; the centre pipe is 40 feet in length, near 3 in breadth, and weighs 1100

pounds. The bridges which skirt the town, round the edge of the lake, are the fashionable walk of the place, and remarkable for their length. They are decorated with coarse paintings, representing the histories of the Old Testament, the battles of the Swiss, and the Dance of Death. Lucern is 30 ms. SW. of Zurich, and 35 E. of Bern. Lon. $8^{\circ} 6' E.$ lat. $47^{\circ} 5' N.$

Lucern, Lake of. See *Waldstatter Sea.*

Lucerna, town of Italy, in Piedmont, 15 ms. SW. of Turin. Lon. $7^{\circ} 38' E.$ lat. $44^{\circ} 52' N.$

Lucken, town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, 30 ms. S. of the city of that name. Lon. $0^{\circ} 10' E.$ lat. $38^{\circ} 53' N.$

Lucia, *St.* one of the Windward Caribbean Islands, in the W. Indies, 22 ms. in length and 21 in breadth. It consists of plains well watered with rivulets, and hills furnished with timber, and has several good bays, and commodious harbours. It was taken by the English in May, 1796. There are two high mountains, by which this island may be known at a considerable distance. It is 21 ms. S. of Martinico. Lon. $60^{\circ} 45' W.$ lat. $23^{\circ} 25' N.$

Lucia, *St.* one of the Cape de Verd Islands, about 450 ms. W. of the continent of Africa. Lon. $24^{\circ} 32' W.$ lat. $16^{\circ} 45' N.$

Lucignano, town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany, 10 ms. S. of Sienna. Lon. $11^{\circ} 11' E.$ lat. $43^{\circ} 0' N.$

Lucketta, psto. Orange city. Virg.

Lucknow, ancient city of Hindoostan Proper, capital of Oude. It is an extensive place, but meanly built; the houses are chiefly mud walls covered with thatch, and many consist entirely of mats and bamboos, and are thatched with leaves of the cocoanut, palm-tree, and sometimes with straw. The palace of the Nabob is seated on a high bank near the Goomty, and commands an extensive view both of that river and the country on the eastern side. Those of the British resident, stand in the vicinity. Lucknow is 650 ms. NW. of Calcutta. Lon. $81^{\circ} 25' E.$ lat. $26^{\circ} 35' N.$

Lucko, considerable town of Poland, capital of Volhinia, with a citadel, and a bishop's see, seated on the Ster, 75 ms. NE. of Lemburg, and 175 SE. of Warsaw. Lon. $25^{\circ} 30' E.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 13' N.$

Luco, town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore, seated on the lake Celano.

Lucon, or *Luzon*, town of France, in the department of Vendee and late province of Poitou, and lately an episcopal see, seated in an unwholesome morass, 17 ms. N. of Rochelle, and 50 S. of Nantes. Lon. $1^{\circ} 5' W.$ lat. $46^{\circ} 27' N.$

Luconia, or *Manilla*, the chief of the Philippine Islands, in the N. Pacific Ocean, 400 ms. in length and 100 in breadth. It is not so hot as may be expected, because it is well watered by large lakes and rivers, and the periodical rains which inundate all the plains. There are several volcanoes in the mountains, which occasion earthquakes, and a variety of hot baths. The produce of this island is wax, cotton, wild cinnamon, sulphur, cocoanuts, rice, gold, horses, buffaloes and game. Philip II. of Spain, formed a scheme of planting a colony in the Philippine islands, which had been neglected since the discovery of them by Magellan, in 1521. Manila, in this island, was the station chosen

for the capital of the new establishments. Hence an active commercial intercourse began with the Chinese, a considerable number of whom settled in the Philippine Islands, under the Spanish protection. These supplied the colony so amply with all the valuable productions and manufactures of Asia, as enabled it to open a trade with America, by a direct course of navigation, the longest from land to land on our globe. This trade, at first, was carried on with Calao, on the coast of Peru; but it was afterwards removed to Acapulco on the coast of New Spain. From this port annually sail one or two ships, which are permitted to carry out silver to the amount of 500,000 crowns, in return for which they bring back from Manila, spices, drugs, China and Japan wares, calicoes, chintz, muslins, silks, &c. The inhabitants are a mixture of several nations, besides Spaniards, and they all produce a mixed breed, distinct from any of the rest. The blacks have long hair and good features; and there is one tribe who prick their skins, and draw figures on them, as they do in most other countries where they go naked. See *Manilla*.

Lucos, ancient Lixus, river of Morocco, falls into the Atlantic Ocean at Larache.

Ludamar, region of central Africa, bounded on the S. by Kaarta, and Bambara, and N. by the great desert. Benown is the capital.

Ludersburg, town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Lawenburg, seated on the Elbe, 5 ms. above the town of Lawenburg.

Ludgershall, borough of Eng. in Wiltshire, 15 ms. N. of Salisbury, and 72 N. by W. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 45' W.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 17' N.$

Ludlow, borough of Eng. in Shropshire, on the Tame, 29 ms. S. of Shrewsbury, and 138 NW. of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 42' W.$ lat. $52^{\circ} 23' N.$

Ludlow, pst. Hampden city. Mass., on a branch of Chickapee river, 12 ms. NE. from Springfield. Pop. 1810, 780, in 1820, 1246.

Ludlow, pst. Windsor city. Ver., 16 ms. W. from Windsor.

Ludlow's line, a name given to the line running from the head of Scioto, to the source of Little Miami river, dividing the U. S. lands in Ohio on the W., from the Virg. Military lands on the east.

Ludlowville, pst. Tompkins city N. Y., on the E. side of Cayuga lake, at the mouth of Salmon creek, 8 ms. below Ithaca.

Lugano, town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, which is the principal of the four transalpine bailiwicks. It is pretty populous, containing 8,000 inhabitants. It is 17 ms. NW. of Como. Lon. $8^{\circ} 48' E.$ lat. $45^{\circ} 54' N.$

Lugano, lake of, Switzerland, on the Italian side of the Alps, 25 ms. in length, and from 2 to 4 in breadth. It lies above 190 feet higher than the lakes Como and Locarno.

Lugo, ancient city of Spain, in Galicia. There are springs in this city boiling hot. It is seated on the Minho, 32 ms. SE. of Mondonnedo, and 60 SW. of Oviedo. Lon. $8^{\circ} 52' W.$ lat. $42^{\circ} 46' N.$

Luke, *St.* parish of S. C., situated in Beaufort district.

Lula, town of Swedish Lapland; seated at

the mouth of the river Lula, on the W. side of the Gulf of Bothnia, 42 ms. SW. of Tornea. Lon. 21° E. lat. 64° 30' N.

Lula Lapmark, province of Swedish Lapland, bounded on the N. by Tornea, on the E. by the Bothnia Gulf, on the S. by Pithia, and on the W. by Norway.

Lumella, village in Italy, which gives name to the Lumellin, a small district lying on the river Po, belonging to the duke of Savoy. Lon. 8° 42' E. lat. 45° 5' N.

Lumberland, tp. Sullivan city. N. Y., on Delaware river. Pop. 1820, 569.

Lumberton, pstv. Robeson city. N. C., on the E. side of Drowning creek, 25 ms. S. of Fayetteville, in Cumberland city.

Lumberton, village, Burlington city. N. J., one mile SE. of Mount Holly.

Lund, considerable town in Gothland, and capital of Sconen, with an archbishopric, and a university. It is an inconsiderable place, containing little more than 800 houses, and carries on but little trade. Charles XI. founded a university here, which is its chief support. The cathedral, is an ancient irregular building. It is 20 ms. SE. of Landsrona, and 225 SW. of Stockholm. Lon. 13° 26' E. lat. 55° 33' N.

Lunden, town of Germany, in the dutchy of Holstein, seated near the Eyder, 36 ms. NNW. of Gluckstadt. Lon. 9° 20' E. lat. 54° 26' N.

Lundy, island in the mouth of the Bristol Channel, near the middle, between Devonshire and Pembrokeshire. Lon. 4° 13' W. lat. 51° 25' N.

Lundy's-lane, scene of a battle between the army of the United States, and that of Great Britain, on the 25th of July, 1814. This is commonly called the battle of Bridgewater.

Lune. See *Loyne*.

Lunel, town of France, in the department of Gard, near the river Ridourle. It has excellent muscadine wine, and is 16 ms. E. of Montpellier.

Lunen, town of Westphalia, in the city of Marck, situated at the conflux of the Zezisk, with the Lippe, 20 ms. S. by W. of Munster.

Lunenburg, dutchy in Lower Saxony, which, including Zell, is separated from Holstein and Lauenburg, on the N. by the Elbe. It is about 100 ms. in length, and 70 in breadth. It is watered by the rivers Aller, Elbe, and Ilmenau, and part of it is full of heaths and forests; but near the rivers pretty fertile. It abounds with wild boars, which the German nobility hunt here at certain seasons. It belongs to the elector of Hanover. Lunenburg is the capital.

Lunenburg, large fortified town of Germany, capital of the dutchy of its name. The chief public edifices, are the places for public worship, the ducal palace, three hospitals, the town-house, the salt magazine, the anatomical theatre, and the academy. The salt springs near this place, produce great quantities of salt, which bring in a large revenue to the sovereign, and form the chief employment of the inhabitants. It is situated on the Ilmenau, 31 ms. SE. of Hamburg, and 60 N. of Brunswick.

Lunenburg, city. of Nova Scotia, on Mahone bay.

Lunenburg, tp. Lunenburg city. Nova Scotia.
Lunenburg pstv. and tp. Essex city. Ver., on

Connecticut river, nearly opposite Lancaster in N. Hampshire.

Lunenburg, NE. tp. and pstv. Worcester city. Mass., on a branch of Nashua river, 45 ms. NW. from Boston. Pop. 1820, 1209.

Lunenburg, city. Virg., between Nottaway and Meherin rivers, bounded by Brunswick SE., Mecklenburg SW., Charlotte W., Prince Edward NW., and Nottaway NE.; length 22 ms., mean width 10; area 220 sqms. Surface pleasantly diversified, and soil productive. Staples, cotton and tobacco. Chief town, Lewis-town. Pop. 1820, 10,662. Ctl. lat. 36° 52' N. lon. W. C. 1° 7' W.

Lunenburg, C. H. and psto. Lunenburg city. Virginia.

Luneville, town of France, in the department of Meurte. Its castle, where the dukes of Lorraine formerly kept their court, as did afterward king Stanislaus, is now converted into barracks. The church of the late regular canons, is very handsome; and here Stanislaus founded a military school, a large library, and a fine hospital. Luneville is seated in a plain, between the rivers Vezouze and Meurte, 14 ms. ESE. of Nancy, and 62 W. of Strasburg. Lon. 6° 30' E. lat. 48° 36' N.

Lungro, town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, chiefly inhabited by Greeks, 35 ms. NNW. of Cosenza.

Luparu, town of Further Pomerania, on a river of the same name, 15 ms. E. of Stolpe.

Luray, pstv. Shenandoah city. Virg., 131 ms. SW. by W. from W. C.

Lure, town of France, in the department of Upper Saone, near the Ougnon, 30 ms. NE. of Besancon.

Lurgan, town of Ireland, in the city of Armagh, with an extensive linen manufacture, 14 ms. NE. of Armagh, and 67 N. of Dublin.

Lusatia, marquise of Germany, 90 ms. long, and 60 broad; bounded on the N. by Brandenburg, E. by Silesia, S. by Bohemia, and W. by Misnia, and Saxony Proper. It is divided into Upper and Lower. Upper Lusatia abounds more in mountains and hills, than the Lower, in which are many boggy and moorish tracts, yet it is the most fruitful. The breeding of cattle is very considerable, and there is plenty of game; but the products of the country, do not supply the necessities of the inhabitants. This want is compensated by its numerous manufactures, particularly those of cloths and lins. Bautzen and Luckau, are the capitals.

Lusignan, town of France, in the department of Vienne, seated on the Vonne, 15 ms. SSW. of Poitiers.

Luso, river of Italy, which rises in the dutchy of Urbino, crosses part of Romagna, and enters Venice, 10 ms. W. of Rimini.

Lutange, town of France, in the department of Moselle, 8 ms. SE. of Thionville, and 11 NNE. of Metz.

Luton, town of Eng. in Bedfordshire. It is situated on the river Lea, 18 ms. S. of Bedford, and 31° N. by W. of London.

Luttenberg, town of Germany, in Stiria, seated on the Stantz, 42 ms. E. by N. of Marchburg.

Lutter, town of Lower Saxony, in the dutchy of Brunswick, 10 ms. NW. of Goslar.

Lutterberg, town of Lower Saxony, in the dutchy of Brunswick, 20 ms. S. of Goslar.

Lutterworth, town of Eng. in Leicestershire. Lutterworth has an extensive cotton manufacture, and many hands are employed in the stocking trade. It is seated on the river Swift, 14 ms. S. of Leicester, and 88 NW. of London.

Lutzelstein, town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, with a strong castle, seated on a mountain, 30 ms. NW. of Strasburg.

Lutzen, town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia. It is seated on the Elster, 7 ms. WSW. of Leipsic.

Luxemburg, province of the Netherlands; bounded on the E. by Treves, S. by Lorrain, W. by Champagne and Liege, and N. by Liege and Limburg. It lies in the forest of Ardennes, and in some places is covered with mountains and woods, but, in general, is fertile in corn and wine, and has a great number of iron mines. The principal rivers are the Moselle, Sour, Ourte, and Semois.

Luxemburg, strong city of the Netherlands, capital of the province of its name. It is divided by the Alsat into the upper and lower towns, the former almost surrounded by rocks, but the lower seated in a plain. It is 22 ms. WSW. of Treves. Lon. $6^{\circ} 12'$ lat. $49^{\circ} 37'$ N.

Luxeuil, town of France, in the department of Saone. Near it are some mineral waters and warm baths, also an abbey, founded by St. Columban, an Irishman. It is seated at the foot of the Vosges, 14 ms. NE. of Vesoul.

Luxara, strong town of Italy, in the Mantuan, near the conflux of the Crostolo with the Po. It is 18 ms. SSW. of Mantua.

Luya, and *Chilayas*, province of Peru, E. from the Tunguragua river, and nearly due S. from W. C. lat. 5° S.

Luzerne, tp. Warren cty. N. Y., on Hudson river, 10 ms. W. from Sandy Hill. Pop. 1820, 1430.

Luzerne, cty. Penn.; bounded SE. by Pike and Northampton, S. by Schuylkill, SW. by Columbia, W. by Lycoming, NW. by Bradford, N. by Susquehannah and E. by Wayne; length 45, breadth 40 ms.; area 1784 sqms. Luzerne cty. is in many respects a very interesting region, and merits a very particular notice in an elementary work.

Its soil and surface is perhaps more varied than any other cty. of Penn. The soil of the valleys is in some parts composed of the richest alluvion, but varies from that species to barren rock. The mountains are rugged and barren, and in general seem incapable of culture. The Susquehannah river enters the cty. at its NW. angle, and flows to the SE. by comparative courses, 35 ms. to the mouth of Lackawannock river; here it turns nearly at right angles, and flows SW. 35 ms. by comparative courses, to a little below Nescopeck, where it enters Columbia.

The following specific description was compiled from the manuscript notes of Isaac A. Chapman, Esq.

The country is very mountainous, and the mountains consist principally of ridges running parallel to each other; and like the other mountains of Penn., extending nearly parallel to the sea-coast, in nearly a SW. and NE. di-

rection. In the intervals between the mountain ridges are the fertile valleys, on which are placed the body of the pop. of the cty. The principal mountains of Luzerne are the following: Wyoming mountains on each side of Susquehannah river, and forming the valley of Wyoming. The local names of those two ridges are Bullock mountain SE, and Shawanoy mountain NW. The over-height of Bullock mountain 1000, and that of Shawanoy 850 feet above the Susquehannah river. From the summit of one mountain to that of the other opposite Wilkes Barre, by the road $6\frac{1}{2}$, but by an air line $5\frac{1}{2}$ ms. At the foot of each mountain are the small hills, consequently, the broken ground occupies more space than the real bases of the mountain. At Wilkes Barre, the level plain on the W. side extends about 14 miles from the river, but on the E. side only about half a mile. Upon the latter the town of Wilkes Barre is situated. The Nescopeck mountain, on the N. side of the Nescopeck creek, is a range nearly of similar height with those of Wyoming, and parallel to them. The Nescopeck forms a regular unbroken ridge, nearly destitute of timber on its summit; and reaches from the Susquehannah, nearly to the Lehigh. Hell Kitchen mountain commences at the head of Nescopeck valley, and extends NE. towards the Lehigh. It is a high, rocky, and barren ridge, naked of timber on its summit, where only small shrubby finds support. From the NW. slope of this mountain flows Hell Kitchen creek, a small branch of Nescopeck.

Sugar loaf mountain is an isolated pyramidal peak, rising from Nescopeck valley. Mahoopeny mountain is a mere spur of Bowman's mountains. See *Bowman's mountains* and *Lackawannock* mountain.

The Wyoming, Lackawannock, and Buck mountains all produce mineral coal of the Anthracite species. It forms an important article of commerce from Luzerne cty.

The valleys of Luzerne are the following: Valley of Wyoming, about 20 ms. long and 5 wide, lying on both sides of the Susquehannah river, which enters it at its NE. extremity, through the precipitous gap in the Shawanese range. The river traverses the valley in a serpentine course, and leaves it by a gap called Nantikoke falls. In this valley stand the towns of Wilkes Barre and Kingston, opposite to each other. This is the most populous valley in the cty., the soil is exuberantly fertile.

Nescopeck valley lies on both sides of Nescopeck creek, and between Nescopeck and Buck mountains. It is about 20 ms. long and 5 wide, and does not extend to the river. In point of soil it stands next to Lackawannock valley, but the soil of Nescopeck is somewhat superior. See *Lackawannock Valley*.

Tunkhannock valley is very irregular and crooked, about a mile wide, lessening in some places to half a mile, and about 35 ms. long, and reaches from the Susquehannah river into Susquehannah cty. In proportion to its width, it is well cultivated and populous.

Mahoopeny valley lies along Mahoopeny creek. It is narrow, irregular, and thinly peopled. Its length about 20 ms. from the river. Its opening to the river is in Brain-

Trim tp., in the NW. part of the cty. All the streams of Luzerne are rapid, and supply in an indefinite number of places, excellent sites for water works.

About one-fiftieth part of the whole cty. is already cleared and cultivated, and not more than one-third will admit of agriculture. For pastoral purposes the proportion to the whole will be larger.

The mountain timber of Luzerne, is various species of oak, thinly admixed with yellow pitch, and white pine, of a small growth. On the hills, timber becomes larger and more numerous in species, the oak and pine being mixed with hickory, wild-cherry, beech, birch, and hemlock. In the northern parts of the cty., 4 or 5 ms. from the Susquehannah, sugar-maple is very abundant, and mixed with an immense quantity of beech, and hemlock, the latter peculiarly abounding on the lowlands. In the southern part of the cty., the low grounds or valleys, generally produce yellow pine, white pine, oak, and hickory, and occasionally button-wood. Black walnut is common to the dry rich soil of the whole cty.

The only minerals yet found in any considerable quantity in Luzerne, are iron and coal. Two forges for the manufacture of iron have been erected, one in Lackawannock, the other in Nanticoke valley. Staples of Luzerne, grain, flour, whiskey, lumber, and coal. Chief towns, Wilkes Barre, Kidgston, and Stodartsville. Pop. 1820, 20,027.

Luzerne, tp. Fayette cty. Penn., in the great bend of the Monongahela, opposite Ten-mile creek, 12 ms. NW. from Union. Pop. 1820, 1610.

Luzzara, strong town of Italy, on the confines of the duchies of Mantua and Gausalla, near the confluence of the Crostola with the Po. It is 10 ms. S. of Mantua. Lon. $10^{\circ} 50'$ E. lat. $45^{\circ} 5'$ N.

Luzzi, town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, near the river Crate, 3 ms. S. of Bisignano.

Lybian Desert. This immense sandy region of Africa, is the eastern extension of the Sahara. Though but imperfectly explored, that part of interior Africa between the mountains of Fezzan and the Niger, is, however, known not to be so absolutely sterile as even the desert of Barca. Rivers do flow southwardly from the Lybian sands, which must be confluent of the Niger. The Lybian desert is nevertheless, only a shade less rude than the great western Sahara; barrenness and barbarism reign from the Nile to the Atlantic.

Lyham, town of Eng., in Norfolk. It is 24 ms. W by N. of Norwich, and 92 NNE. of London.

Lycoming, cty. Penn., on the W. branch of the Susquehannah; bounded SE. by Columbia, S. by Northumberland, Union, and Centre, W. by Clearfield and McKean, N. by Potter, Tioga, and Bradford, and E. by Luzerne; length 92, width 25 ms.; area 2290 sqms. In many respects, a strong resemblance exists between Lycoming and Luzerne cties., though the former is less mountainous than the latter. Lycoming is traversed from W. to E. by the W. branch of Susquehannah, and drained by numerous large creeks or small rivers, flowing prin-

cipally from the N. and NE., such as the Sinnamahoning, Kettle creek, Pine creek, Loyalsock, and Muneys creeks. Soil, timber, productions, and staples, nearly the same as those noticed under the head of Luzerne. Chief town, Williamsport. Pop. 1820, 13,517.

Lycoming, tp. Lycoming cty. Penn., extending from the W. branch up Lycoming creek, and commencing at Newry, 2 ms. above Williamsport. Pop. 1820, 1210.

Lycoming, small river of Lycoming cty. Penn., rising in the southern border of Bradford, leading with the Towanda, and flowing SW. falls into the W. branch, 2 ms. above Williamsport.

Lydd, populous town of Eng., in Kent. It is a member of the cinque port of Romney, and seated in Romney Marsh, 26 ms. S. of Canterbury, and 71 SE. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 4'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 58'$ N.

Lydsing, village of Eng., in Kent, near Gravesend. In this village, 600 young Normans, who came over with Alfred and Edward, the sons of Ethelred, after the death of Canute, to take possession of their father's throne, were massacred by Godwin, earl of Kent.

Lysee, town of France, in the department of the North, and late province of Hainault, 15 ms. E. of Landrecy. Lon. $4^{\circ} 10'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 6'$ N.

Lyman, tp. York cty. Maine, 27 ms. N. from York. Pop. 1820, 1387.

Lyme, pst. Grafton cty. N. H., on the E. side of Connecticut river, between Hanover and Oxford, about 8 ms. N. of Dartmouth College. Pop. 1810, 1670, in 1820, 1824.

Lyme, pst. New London cty. Conn., on the E. bank of Connecticut river, and on Long Island Sound, 18 ms. SW. of New London, in the lat of $41^{\circ} 25'$ N. and lon. $72^{\circ} 40'$ E. Pop. 1820, 4069.

Lyme, tp. Jefferson cty. N. Y., on lake Ontario. Pop. 1820, 1724.

Lyme, pst in the western borders of Huron cty. Ohio, about 100 ms. a little E. of N. from Columbus. Pop. 1820, 235.

Lyme Regis, borough and seaport of Eng. in Dorsetshire. It is seated on the declivity of a craggy hill, on the river Lyme, which runs through it, at the head of a little inlet, and from which it takes its name; and its harbour is formed by a noble pier, called the Cobb. It is 28 ms. E. by S. of Exeter, and 143 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3° W. lat. $53^{\circ} 40'$ N.

Lymfjord, lake of Denmark, in Jutland, between the provinces of Ripen and Viborg on the S., and Aalborg on the N., extending in a westerly direction from the Cattegat, towards the German Ocean, and reaching so near the latter as to almost insulate Aalborg. This sheet of water is about 70 ms. long, but full of islands, and of very unequal breadth. It extends nearly along lat. 57° N.

Lymington, borough and seaport of Eng. in Hants. It is seated about a mile from the channel called the Needles, and the harbour will admit vessels of considerable burden. It is seated on a high hill, 12 ms. SSW. of Southampton, and 90 SW. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 42'$ W. lat. $50^{\circ} 45'$ N.

Lynchburg, pst. Campbell cty. Virg., situated on the S. side of James' river, 118 ms. W. of Richmond, and 128 W. by N. of Petersburg.

Lon. W. C. 2° 16' W. lat. 37° 18' N. This town has advanced with great rapidity within the last 20 years. It was incorporated in 1805, and it now contains, beside the ordinary city buildings and places of public worship, 7 or 8 tobacco warehouses, in which from 10 to 15,000 hogsheads of tobacco are annually inspected, 3 or 4 flour mills, 1 paper mill, 1 carding machine, 3 or 4 cotton and woollen manufactories, near 50 dry good stores, and upwards of 20 grocery stores, with 4 book stores. It is an emporium for the trade of an extensive, fertile, and well cultivated interior. James' river being navigable for batteaux from here to Richmond, the tobacco, wheat, flour, hemp, whiskey, and beef, are embarked and sent down by water. Pop. about 6000. A marble manufactory has been also established, a circumstance very illustrative of wealth and taste.

Lynchburg, pstv. Oldham city. Kent, 54 ms. NW. by W. from Frankfort.

Lynchburg, pstv. Lincoln city. Tenn., 50 ms. SSW. from Murfreesboro'.

Lynch's Creek, so called, river, which rises in N. C., a few ms. W. of Sneadsborough, and flowing S., enters S. C., between Lancaster and Chesterfield districts, and assuming a SE. course, flows through S. C., falls into the Great Pedee. The entire length of Lynch's creek, by comparative courses, exceeds 100 ms.

Lynch Lake, Williamsburg district, S. C.

Lyndeborough, pst. Hillsborough city. N. H., 10 ms. NW. from Amherst. Pop. 1820, 1163.

Lyndhurst, village of Eng., in Hants, in the New Forest. Here is a seat which belongs to the Duke of Gloucester, as lord warden of the New Forest. It is 7 ms. N. of Lymington.

Lyndon, pst. Caledonia city. Ver., 33 ms. NE. from Montpelier. Pop. 1100.

Lyonsville, pstv. Granville city. N. C., 60 ms. N. from Raleigh.

Lynn, pst. Essex city. Mass., famous for the manufacture of women's shoes, 10 ms. NE. of Boston, and 5 SW. of Salem, in the lat. of 42° 28' N. and lon. of 70° 52' W. Population 1820, 4515.

Lynn, western tp. of Lehigh city. Penn. It joins Berks and Schuylkill cities, and is situated between West Penns and Weissenberg tps. Pop. 1810, 1497, in 1820, 1664.

Lynn Canal, or Strait, NW. coast of N. America, winds in a northerly direction from the northern extremity of Chatham strait, of which it is in reality a continuance. Lon. W. C. 57° 43' W. lat. of its entrance, 58° 12' N.

Lynn Creek, pstv. Giles city. Tenn., about 70 ms. S. from Murfreesboro'.

Lynnfield, tp. Essex city. Mass., 10 ms. W. from Salem, and 11 N. from Boston. Pop. 1820, 596.

Lynnhaven Bay, a curve of the Chesapeake, at its southern extremity, between Hampton Roads and Cape Henry.

Lynn Regis, or King's Linn, borough and seaport of Eng. in Norfolk, 42 ms. WNW. of Nor-

wich, and 106 N. by E. of London. Lon. 0° 24' E. lat. 52° 48' N.

Lynn River, in the city of Norfolk, U. C., rises in the tp. of Windham, and running from thence southerly through the tp. of Woodhouse, empties itself into lake Erie, where it has about three feet water on the bar; it is a good harbour for batteaux.

Lyonsville, pstv. in the western part of Lehigh city. Penn., by pstrd. 80 ms. NE. by E. from Harrisburg.

Lyonsis, late province of France, which, with that of Forez, forms the department of Rhone and Loire.

Lyons, second city of France for beauty, commerce, and opulence. It is the capital of the department of Rhone and Loire, and is seated at the confluence of the Rhone and Saone. It was founded about the year 42 B. C. by the Romans, who made it the centre of the commerce of the Gauls. About the year 145, it was totally destroyed by fire, but was rebuilt by the munificence of Nero. Many antiquities are still observed, that evince its Roman origin. Lyons is the see of an archbishop, and before its recent calamities, contained 150,000 inhabitants, upwards of 30,000 of whom were employed in various manufactures, particularly of rich stuffs of the most exquisite workmanship, in silk, gold, silver, &c. The quays were adorned with magnificent structures. The Hotel-deville vied with that of Amsterdam; and the theatre was not surpassed by any in France. The other principal public buildings were, the Hotel de Dieu, the Hospital of Charity, the Exchange, the Custom House, the Palace of Justice, the Arsenal, a public library, and two colleges. The bridge, which unites the city with the suburbs de la Guillotiere, is 1560 feet long; and there are three other principal suburbs, six gates, and several fine churches. No city of France suffered so much from the revolution as Lyons; its population was reduced to less than 80,000. It is again rapidly increasing, and contains, it is probable, 130,000 inhabitants. This city is 15 ms. N. of Vienne, and 220 SE. of Paris. Lon. 4° 55' E. lat. 45° 46' N.

Lyons, pst. and seat of justice, Wayne city N. Y., 16 ms. N. from Geneva, 20 NE. from Canandaigua, and by the canal 117 ms. W. from Utica. Lat. 43° 50' N. lon. W. C. 0°, being almost exactly on the meridian of that city. Lyons is elegantly situated on the grand western canal of N. Y., and rapidly improving. Pop. 1820, of the tp. 3972.

Lyons Creek, in the city of Lincoln, U. C., discharges itself into Chippewa river, in the tp. of Willoughby, not far above the mouth of that river.

Lyons, Gulf of, that curve of the Mediterranean sea, between Catalonia and the Gulf of Genoa.

Lysander, pst. Onondago city. N. Y., at the confluence of the Onondago or Oswego and Seneca rivers, 20 ms. NW. from Onondago.

M.

Maatea, one of the Society Isles in the South Sea. See *Society Isles*.

Mahra, town of the kingdom of Algiers, seated on the Gulf of Bona, W. of the town of Bona.

Mac Allister's Cross Roads, psto. Montgomery cty. Tenn. 99 ms. NW. from Murfreesboro'.

Macao, town of China, in the province of Canton, in an island at the entrance of the bay of Canton. It is defended by 3 forts. The Portuguese have been in possession of the harbour since 1640. They pay a tribute of 100,000 ducats for the liberty of choosing their own magistrates, exercising their religion, and living according to their own laws; and here, accordingly, is a Portuguese governor, as well as a Chinese mandarin, to take care of the town and the neighbouring country. The British and some other European nations have factories in this place. Lon. $113^{\circ} 46'$ E. lat. $22^{\circ} 12'$ N.

Mac Callan's Cross Roads, psto. Harrison cty. Ind., 110 ms. S. from Indianapolis.

Macarsca, seaport of Dalmatia, with a pretty good harbour, seated on the Gulf of Venice, 25 ms. SE. of Spalatro. Lon. $18^{\circ} 7'$ E. lat. $43^{\circ} 49'$ N.

Macas. See *Majas*.

Macassar, kingdom of Celebes, whence that island is called Macassar. See *Celebes*.

Macassar, large town of the island of Celebes, capital of a kingdom of the same name. The houses are all of wood, supported by thick posts, and the roofs covered by very large leaves; they have ladders to ascend into them, which they draw up as soon as they have entered. It is seated near the mouth of a large river, which runs through the kingdom from N. to S. Lon. $117^{\circ} 28'$ E. lat. 5° S.

Macassar, Straits of, between Borneo and Celebes.

Mac Cawley's, psto. Wayne cty. Ill., by pstrd. 131 ms. SE. from Vandalia.

Mac Clellansville, pstv. Camden cty. Geor., 214 ms. SSE. from Milledgeville.

Macclesfield, corporate town of Eng. in Cheshire. It is seated at the edge of a forest of the same name, near the river Bolin. It has manufactures of mohair, twist, bat-banda, buttons, and thread; and mills for the winding of silk. It is 36 ms. E. of Chester, and 171 NW. of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 17'$ W. lat. $53^{\circ} 15'$ N.

Mac Connellsburg, or *Mac Connellstown*, pstv. of Bedford cty. Penn., 19 ms. W. from Chambersburg.

Mac Connellsville, pstv. Oneida cty. N. Y.

Mac Connellsville, pstv. and seat of justice, for Morgan cty. Ohio, is situated on the left bank of Muskingum river, 30 ms. NW. from Marietta, and 25 SSE. from Zanesville. Lat. $39^{\circ} 43'$ N. lon. W. C. $4^{\circ} 50'$ W.

Mac Culloch's, psto. Jefferson cty. Ohio, 16 ms. from Steubenville.

Mac Cutchensville, pstv. Pickaway cty. Ohio, 30 ms. SSE. from Columbus.

Mac Danielville, pstv. Spartanburg district S. C. 103 ms. NW. Columbia.

Mac Donnels, psto. Muskingum cty. Ohio, 72 ms. E. from Columbus.

Macdonough, tp. Chenango cty., N. Y. Pop. 1820, 789.

Macedonia, province of Turkey, in Europe; bounded on the N. by Servia and Bulgaria, on the E. by Romania and the Archipelago, on the S. by Livadia, and on the W. by that country and Albania. Salonichi, ancient Thessalonica, is the capital. Pop. 700,000.

Macedon, SW. tp. and pstv. Wayne cty. N. Y. The tp. lies along both sides of the western canal, 12 ms. W. from Lyons.

Mac Entires, psto. Franklin cty. Geo., 96 ms. NNE. from Milledgeville.

Macerata, handsome populous town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, near the mountain Chiento, 12 ms. SW. of Loretto. Lon. $13^{\circ} 27'$ E. lat. $43^{\circ} 20'$ N.

Mac Farland's, psto. Lunenburg cty. Virg., about 60 ms. SW. from Richmond.

Mac Gahey's, psto. Rockingham cty. Virg., by pstrd. 139 ms. NW. from Richmond.

Mac Greusburg, pstv. Adams cty. Penn., 32 ms. SE. from Harrisburg.

Machecou, town of France, in the department of Lower Loire and late province of Bretagne, seated on the Teuu, 20 ms. SW. of Nantes. Lon. $1^{\circ} 11'$ W. lat. $47^{\circ} 2'$ N.

Macherry, town of Hindoostan proper, situated in the province of Mewat, about 72 ms. distant from Delhi.

Machian, one of the Molucca Islands, 20 ms. in circumference, and the most fertile of them all. It produces the best cloves, and the Dutch have here 3 inaccessible forts. Lon. $126^{\circ} 55'$ E.

Machias, maritime tp. and pstv. Washington cty. Maine, on the W. side of Machias river. Lat. $44^{\circ} 44'$ N. and lon. $67^{\circ} 34'$ W. The principal village, psto. and seat of justice, for the cty., is at the falls in Machias river. On the E. branch, there is, however, another fine village with a psto. The principal export from this place is lumber. Pop. 1810, 1570.

Machicaco, promontory of Spain, in the Bay of Biscay. Lon. 3° W. lat. $43^{\circ} 37'$ N.

Machynleth, town of Wales in Montgomeryshire, on the Douay, over which is a stone bridge leading into Merionethshire. It is 57 ms. W. of Montgomery, and 198 NW. of London. Lon. $3^{\circ} 45'$ lat. $52^{\circ} 24'$ N.

Macintosh, cty. Geo., bounded by the Atlantic Ocean SE., Alatemah river, or Glynn, and Wayne SW., and Liberty NW. and NE. Length 40, mean width 14 ms.; area 560 sqms. Surface level, and soil in part sandy. Chief town, Darien. Staples, sugar and cotton. Pop. in 1820, 5129. Ctl. $31^{\circ} 34'$ N. lon. W. C. $4^{\circ} 40'$ W.

MacIntosh, C. H. and psto., MacIntosh cty. Geo.

Mac Kean, cty. Penn., bounded by Clearfield S., Jefferson SW., Warren W., Cattaraugus and Alleghany cities. N. York N., Potter E., and Lycoming SE. Length 42, width 35 ms.; area 1442 sqms. Surface hilly, and soil generally of middling quality. Chief town, Smith Port. Pop. in 1820, 728. Ctl. lat. 41° 45' lon. W. C. 1° 35' W.

Mac Keansburg, psto. Schuylkill cty. Penn., 4 ms. NE. from Orwiesburg.

Mac Keesport, pstv. Alleghany cty. Penn., on the right banks of Youghiogany and Monongahela rivers, at their junction, 11 ms. SE. from Pittsburg.

Mackenzie's River, or *Unjigah River*, or *Peace River*, an immense stream of N. America, rising in the Chippewan mountains, long. W. C. 40 W., and lat. 52½ N. This is the Elk river, which flows NE. to lat. 58°, enters the Athapescow Lake, by which it receives from the NE. a very large accession of water. A short distance below the Athapescow discharge, the proper Peace enters from the SW. The united streams continue NNW. to about lat. 61° 30', where the whole mass is lost in Great Slave Lake, a body of water extending nearly E. and W. upwards of 300 ms. At the extreme NW. part of the lake Mackenzie's river is discharged, which assuming a course a little W. of NW., enters the Arctic Ocean at lat. 69° N., and 56° W. from Washington. The entire course of this great river passes through 174° of lat., and with its difference of lon. and windings, exceeds 2000 ms. in length.

Mackey's ville, village, Burke cty. N. C.

Mac Leonsborough, pstv. Hamilton cty. Ill., 60 ms. NE. from Vandalia.

Mac Leom's Mills, psto. Rutherford cty. Ten.. 14 ms. from Murfreesborough.

Mac Minn, cty. Ten., bounded SE. by Monroe, SW. by High Wassee river, NW. by Rhea, and NE. by Roane and Blount. It is drained by the various branches of High Wassee river. Length 30, mean width 20 ms.; area 600 sqms. Surface hilly, and soil varied. Chief town, Calhoun. Pop. in 1820, 1623. Ctl. lat. 35° 25' N. lon. W. C. 7° 34' W.

Mac Minville, pst. and seat of justice, Warren cty. Ten., 70 ms. SE. from Nashville. Lat. 35° 43' N. lon. W. C. 8° 42' W.

Mac Nairy, cty. Ten., position uncertain.

Macomb, cty. Michigan, bounded E. by St. Clair river and Lake, S. by Wayne cty., SW. by Oakland cty., to the N. uncertain. Extent in sqms. also uncertain. Surface moderately hilly, and soil excellent. Pop. in 1820, 869.

Mac Neil's Store, and psto. Moore cty. N. C., by pstrd. 90 ms. SW. from Raleigh.

Macon, pstv. Bibb cty. Geo., 35 ms. from Milledgeville.

Macon, town of France, in the département of Saone and Loire and late province of Burgundy. It is remarkable for its good wine; and is seated on the declivity of a hill, near the Saone, 55 ms. N. of Lyons, and 188 SE. of Paris.

Maconville, pst. Northampton cty. N. C.

Macran, or *Mekran*, extends along the Indian Ocean, from Cape Jask, at the entrance of the Persian Gulf, to the mouth of the Araba

river, which separates it from Linde; in a direction nearly E. and W. about 600 ms., along N. lat. 26 nearly. The position and extent corresponds in great part with the ancient Gedrosia, but may be placed in the list of countries with which we are very imperfectly acquainted. See *Mecran*.

Macres, river of Africa, which runs across the kingdom of Tripoli, and falls into the Mediterranean, a little to the E. of Lebeda.

Macquarrie, river of New Holland, in New S. Wales, rises in and flows westerly from the Blue mountains, and is lost in inland marshes at S. lat. 30° 11'.

Mac Reynold's Store, and psto. Campbell cty. Virg., 132 ms. SW. by W. from Richmond.

Macri, ancient town of Samos, in the Archipelago.

Macronissi, ancient Helen, small island of Greece S. from Attica. This little island lies about 5 ms. E. from Cape Colonna, and is an oblong of 8 by 1 mile.

Macungy, tp. Lehigh cty. Penn., on the Little Lehigh river, between Upper Mifflord and Weissenburg, 5 ms. SW. from Allentown. Pop. in 1820, 2802.

Mac Vegtown, pstv. Mifflin cty. Penn., 68 ms. NW. by W. from Harrisburg.

Mac Ville, Washington cty. Kent. See *Maxville*, Washington cty. Kent.

Mac Williamstown, pstv. Chester cty. Penn., 35 ms. from Philadelphia.

Maczua, small island on the Red Sea, near the coast of Abex.

Madagascar, large island of Africa, discovered by the Portuguese in 1492. It lies 40 leagues E. of the continent of Africa, from which it is separated by the strait of Mosambique. It extends 900 ms. from N. to S., and is from 200 to 300 broad. The natives are commonly tall, well made, and of olive complexion, and some of them pretty black. They are civil and good natured people but easily provoked, and apt to show their resentment on the least provocation. Their hair is not woolly, like that of the negroes of Guinea; but it is always black, and for the most part curls naturally: their nose is small, though not flat, and they have not thick lips. The abundance and variety of provisions of every kind, which a fine climate and fertile soil can produce are on no part of the globe superior to those of Madagascar. The French have attempted to settle here, but have always been repelled. There are only some parts on the coast yet known. Lat. from 12° to 26° S.

Madalena, river. See *Magdalena*.

Madberry, tp. Stafford cty. N. H., 11 ms. NW. from Portsmouth. Pop. in 1820, 559.

Madensborough, tp. of Buckingham cty. L. C., 12 ms. S. E. from Three Rivers.

Madeira, island in the Atlantic Ocean, 120 ms. in circumference, and 240 N. by E. of Teneriffe; the centre in lat. 32° 48' N. The scorching heat of summer, and the icy chill of winter, are here equally unknown; spring and autumn reign continually, and produce flowers and fruits throughout the year. Many brooks and small rivulets descend from the mountains in deep chasms or glens, which separate the various parts of the island. The beds of the

brooks are in some places covered with stones of all sizes, carried down from the higher parts by the violence of winter rains or floods of melted snow. The water is conducted by weers and channels in the vineyards, where each proprietor has the use of it for a certain time; some being allowed to keep a constant supply of it, some to use it thrice, others twice, and others only once a week. As the heat of the climate renders the supply of water to the vineyards absolutely necessary, it is not without great expense that a new vineyard can be planted: for the maintenance of which, the owners must purchase water at a higher price, from those who are constantly supplied, and are thus enabled to spare some of it. The cedar tree is found in great abundance, and extremely beautiful; most of the ceilings and furniture at Madeira are made of that wood, which yields a very fragrant smell. The dragon tree is a native of this island. Flowers nursed in the English greenhouses grow wild here in the fields; the hedges are mostly formed of the myrtle, rose, jessamine, and honeysuckle; while the larkspur, fleur-de-lis, lupin, &c. spring up spontaneously in the meadows. There are very few reptiles to be seen in the island; the lizard is the most common. Canary birds and goldfinches are found in the mountains; of the former numbers are sent every year to England. This island is well watered and populous. Funchal is the capital.

Madera, river, S. America, one of the great southern confluent of the Amazon, rises as far S. as lat. 20 S. interlocking sources with the Pilcomays, and Ucayale, flowing thence nearly due N. to S. lat. 10°; it thence turns to NE. and enters the Amazon at lat. 3° S. The Maderia is one of the largest secondary rivers of the globe.

Madia, or *Maggia*, town, river, valley, and bailiwick of Switzerland, in Upper Vallais. The valley is long and narrow, between high mountains, watered throughout its whole length by the river and it is the fourth transalpine bailiwick. The town is 10 ms. NW. of Locarno.

Madison, pst. Somerset cty. Maine, on the Kennebec river 10 ms. above Norridgewock. Pop. 1827, 881.

Madison, cty. N. Y., bounded by Onondago W. Oneida lake NW., Oneida cty. NE., Otsego SE., and Chenango S. Length 28 ms., mean width 20; area 560 sqms. It occupies the dividing ground between the waters flowing into the Chenango and Unadilla branches of Susquehannah; the Chittinengo, Oneida, and Canase-rago creeks entering Oneida lake; and some creeks flowing into the Mohawk. The surface is generally hilly, but the soil highly fertile, and productive in grain, pasturage, and fruits. Chief towns, Hamilton, Madison, and Cazenovia. Pop. 1820, 32,208. Ctl. lat. 43° N. lon. W. C. 1° 22' E.

Madison, tp. Madison cty. N. Y., on the heads of Chenango river and Oriskany creek, 23 ms. SW. from Utica. Pop. 1820, 2420.

Madison, tp. Columbia cty. Penn., between Greenwood and Derry, 5 ms. N. from Danville. Pop. 1820, 1330.

Madison, cty. Virg., bounded SE. S. and SW. by Orange cty., or the Rapid Ann river; NW.,

by the Blue Ridge, or Shanandoah, cty., and NE. and E. by Culpepper. It is about 28 miles square; and has an area of 784 sqms. It is drained entirely by various creeks of the Rapid Ann; the surface is moderately hilly and soil of middling quality. Staples flour and tobacco. Chief town, Madison. Pop. 1820, 8490. Ctl. lat. 38° 20' N. lon. W. C. 1° 10' W.

Madison, pstv. Madison cty. Virg., on Robertson's river branch of Rapid Ann, 45 ms. W. from Fredericksburg.

Madison, pstv. Amherst cty. Virg., on the left bank of James river, opposite Lynchburg.

Madison, cty. Geo., on broad river; bounded S. by Oglethorpe. SW. by Clark, W. by Jackson, NW. and N. by Franklin, and NE. by Elbert. Length 30 ms., mean width 10; area 300 sqms. Surface hilly, but soil productive. Chief town, Danielsville.

Madison, pst. and seat of justice, Morgan cty. Geo., 50 ms. NNW. from Milledgeville. Lat. 38° 38' lon. W. C. 6° 43' W.

Madison, cty. Ohio, bounded on the N. by Union, E. by Franklin, S. by Fayette, and W. by Clark and Champaign cties. It is about 28 ms. long, from N. to S., by 19 broad from E. to W., and contains 400 sqms. This cty. contains extensive bodies of fine land, well adapted to agriculture and grazing. One of the staples of the cty. is neat cattle, which are sent to Detroit, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, and other places. Chief town Loudon. Pop. 1820, 4799. Ctl. lat. 39° 55' N. lon. W. C. 6° 26' W.

Madison, tp. Columbiana cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 1039.

Madison, tp. Muskingum cty. Ohio, E. from Muskingum river, and containing the village of Haymarket. Pop. 1820, 583.

Madison, tp. in the NE. part of Highland cty. Pop. 1820, 1112.

Madison, pstv. and NE. tp. Geauga cty. Ohio. Grand river traverses through this tp. Pop. 1820, 931.

Madison, tp. Richland cty. Ohio, in which is situated the village of Mansfield. Pop. 1820, 552.

Madison, tp. Licking cty. Pop. 1820, 524.

Madison, SE. tp. Franklin cty. Pop. 1820, 1097.

Madison, NE. tp. Pickaway cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 871.

Madison, tp. Guernsey cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 643.

Madison, tp. Jackson cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 515.

Madison, NE. tp. Sciota cty. Pop. 1820, 591.

Madison, tp. Fairfield cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 616.

Madison, SE. tp. Clark cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 916.

Madison, tp. Fayette cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 1220.

Madison, tp. Montgomery cty. Ohio, W. from Miami river, and adjoining to the cty. of Preble. Pop. 1820, 1000.

Madison, pstv. Hamilton cty. Ohio, 125 ms. SW. from Columbus.

Madison, tp. Butler cty. Pop. 1820, 1826.

Madison, NE. tp. Perry cty. Pop. 1820, 836.

Madison, pst. and seat of justice, Jefferson cty. Ind., on the Ohio river, 75 ms. above Louisville, and 75 below Cincinnati. Pop. about 1500. It has already one printing office, a bank,

and three or four places of public worship. Lat. 38° 44' N. lon. W. C. 8° 16' W.

Madison, cty. Ind., bounded by Hamilton, Marion, Shelby, Rush, and Henry.

Madison, C. H. and pstv. Madison cty. Ind., 15 ms. E. from Indianapolis.

Madison, cty. Ill., on the Mississippi and Illinois rivers, opposite the mouth of Missouri. Extent in sqms. uncertain. It is bounded S. by St. Clair and Washington; and E. by Bond. Surface in most part level. Soil fertile. Chief town, Edwardsville. Pop. 1820, 13,550. Ctl. lat. 38° 50' N. lon. W. C. 12° 50' W.

Madison, cty. Miss., on Big Black branch of White river; bounded S by Arkansaw territory, W. by Wayne cty. Miss., N. by Washington, and E. by St. Francis rivers. Length 90 ms., breadth 50; area 4500 sqms. Surface varied, level towards St. Francis; but becoming hilly in the central and mountainous in the western parts. Soil in many places highly fertile. It is drained by Big-black, Little-black, Current, Thomas'-fork, Eleven-point, and Spring rivers. Most of its surface is yet an uncultivated wilderness. Chief town, Fredericktown.

Madison, cty. Kent., bounded by Clay SE., Rockcastle S., Garrard W., Kentucky river, or Jessamine NW., Kentucky river, or Fayette and Clark N., and Estili E. Length 38 ms., mean width 15; area 570 sqms. Chief town, Richmond. Pop. 1820, 15,954. Ctl. lat. 37° 43' N. lon. W. C. 7° 12' W.

Madison, cty. Ten., bounded by Henderson cty. on the E. and drained by the S. and middle forks of Forked Deer river. Ctl. lat. 35° 37' N. lon. W. C. 11° 50' W.

Madison, cty. Al., bounded N. by Tennessee, E. by Decatur, S. by Tennessee river; and W. by Limestone cty. Al. Length 30 ms., mean width 20; area 600 sqms. Surface diversified by hill and dale, and soil highly fertile. Staple, cotton. Chief town, Huntsville. Pop. 1820, 17,481. Ctl. lat. 34° 50' N. lon. W. C. 9° 48' W.

Madison East, pst. Somerset cty. Maine, by post. 114 ms. N. from Portland

Madison's river, branch of Missouri, rises in the Chippewan mountains, between the Yellow Stone, and Jefferson's river, and flowing NE. joins Jefferson's and Gallatin's rivers, and forms the Missouri.

Madisonville, pstv. and seat of justice, Hopkins cty. Kent., on the dividing ground between the waters of Green, and Fradewater rivers, 54 ms. SE. from Shawneetown, and 67 a little W. of N. from Clarksville in Tenn. Lat. 37° 20' N. lon. W. C. 10° 22' W.

Madisonville, pstv. and seaport of the parish of St. Tammany Lou., on Chifuncte river, 28 ms. nearly due N. and on the opposite side of lake Pontchartrain from New Orleans.

Madras, or *Fort St. George*, fort and town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel. It is the principal settlement of the English E. India Company on the E. side of the peninsula, and is a fortress of very great extent, including within it a regular well built city. It is close on the margin of the Bay of Bengal, from which it has a rich and beautiful appearance: the houses being covered with a stucco called chunam, which in itself is nearly

as compact as the finest marble, and, as it bears as high a polish, is equally splendid. They consist of long colonnades, with open porticos, and flat roofs; and the city contains many handsome and spacious streets. But the inner apartments of the houses are not much decorated, presenting to the eye only white walls: which, however, from the marble-like appearance of the stucco, give a freshness, grateful in so hot a country. Ceilings are very uncommon in the rooms. Indeed it is impossible to find any which will resist the ravages of that destructive insect, the white ant. There is a second city, called the Black Town, nearly 4 ms. in circuit, separated from Madras by the breadth of a proper esplanade only. Madras, in common with all the European settlements on this coast, has no port for shipping; the coast forming nearly a straight line; and it is incommoded also with a high and dangerous surf. Madras was taken by the French in 1746, but restored by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. It is 100 ms. N. by E. of Pondicherry, 1030 SW by W. of Calcutta, and 758 SE. of Bombay. Lon. 80° 25' E. lat. 15° 5' N.

Madre de Dios, island in the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Patagonia, 180 ms. in circumference. Lon. 42° W. lat. 51° S. It is the Resolution of English sailors and geographers.

Madre de Popa, town of New Granada, on the Madelena, 50 ms. E. of Carthagena.

Madrid, capital of Spain, in New Castile. The houses are all built with brick, and the streets are long, broad, and straight, and adorned at proper distances with handsome fountains. There are above 100 towers or steeples, in different places, which contribute greatly to the embellishment of the city. It is seated in a large plain surrounded by high mountains. Madrid is seated on the river Manzanares, which though small, is adorned with 2 magnificent bridges. It is 265 ms. NE. of Lisbon, 790 S. by W. of London and 625 SSW. of Paris. Lon. 3° 20' W. lat. 40° 25' N. It is the most elevated capital in Europe, standing on ground 1977 84-100 feet above the level of the Atlantic Ocean; consequently the air in winter is keen and piercing. The atmosphere is, however, generally pure and serene. Pop. about 200,000. The learned institutions of Madrid are numerous and highly respectable. It is 850 ms. W. by S. from Rome, but upwards of 1000 by land.

Madrid, tp. and pstv. St. Lawrence cty. N. Y., on St. Lawrence river, at Point Iroquois, 2 ms. above Hamilton, and 12 below Ogdensburg. Pop. 1820, 1930.

Madrigal, town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated in a plain, fertile in excellent wine, 10 ms. from Medina-del-Campo. Lon. 4° 19' W. lat. 41° 25' N.

Madrigal, town of S. America, in the province of Popayan. Lon. 75° 45' W. lat. 0° 50' N.

Madrisio, small town of Italy, in the state of Venice, 32 ms. from Venice.

Mad river, name of a tp. in Clark cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 734.

Mad river, large eastern branch of the Great Miami, rising in the northern parts of Logan cty. Ohio; across which, and Clark, and the northwestwardly corner of Green cty. it runs

in a southwestwardly direction above 50 ms., into the eastern part of Montgomery city, and falls into the Miami above the town of Dayton.

Madragam, large town of Africa, capital of Monomotapa, with a spacious royal palace. The upper part of the houses is in the shape of a bell. Lon. $31^{\circ} 40'$ E. lat. 18° S.

Madura, large town and capital of an island of the same name, in the Indian Sea. Lon. $12^{\circ} 49'$ E. lat. $9^{\circ} 50'$ N.

Madura, town of the Carnatic, capital of a province of the same name, on the coast of Coromandel, 130 ms. N. by E. of Cape Comorin, and 303 SW. of Madras. Lon. $78^{\circ} 12'$ E. lat. $9^{\circ} 55'$ N.

Maeler, lake of Sweden 80 ms. long and 20 broad, between the provinces of Westmania and Sudermania.

Maelstrom, very extraordinary and dangerous whirlpool, on the coast of Norway, in 68° N. lat. in the province of Nordland and district of Lofoden, near the island of Moskoe, whence it is also named *Moskoeestrom*. The mountains of Helseggen, in Lofoden, lie a league from the island of Moskoe, and between these two, runs this large and dreadful stream, the depth of which is from 36 to 40 fathoms. When it is flood, the stream runs up the country between Lofoden and Moskoe with a boisterous rapidity; but the roar of its impetuous ebb to the sea is scarcely equalled by the loudest cataract. The whirlpool is of such an extent and depth, that if a ship comes within its attraction, it is inevitably absorbed and beat to pieces against the rocks below; and when the water relaxes, the fragments come up again. The intervals of tranquillity are only at the turn of the ebb and flood, and calm weather; they last but a quarter of an hour, its violence gradually returning. When the stream is most boisterous, and its fury heightened by a storm, vessels have been reached by it at the distance of 5 ms.

Maerna, town of Germany, in Tyrol, 23 ms. WSW. of Trent.

Maeseyk, town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, on the river Meuse, 10 ms. SSW. of Ruremonde.

Maeslandsluis, town of South Holland, near the mouth of the Meuse, 10 ms. W. of Rotterdam.

Maestricht, city of the Netherlands, about 4 ms. in circumference, seated on the Meuse, opposite Wyck, with which it communicates by a stone bridge. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 18,000. It has a college, formerly belonging to the Jesuits, a council house with its library, and manufactures of cloth, and fire-arms. The fortification, and situation of Maestricht are such, that it is deemed one of the strongest places in Europe. It is 14 ms. NNW. of Leige, and 58 E. of Brussels. Lon. $5^{\circ} 48'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 49'$ N.

Mafra, town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a college founded in 1772. The town is seated near the sea, 18 ms. NNW. of Lisbon.

Magadi, or **Maghery**, town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, seated in a hilly country, abounding in timber-trees, stone, and iron, 24 ms. W. of Bangalore.

Magadoxo, capital of a kingdom of the same name, on the coast of Ajan, with a citadel, and

good harbour. It stands at the mouth of a river of its name, which is supposed to have a long course, having regular inundations that fertilize the country to a great extent. The king and his court are Mohammedans; his subjects, of what extract soever, (for some of them are white, others tawny and olive, and others quite black,) all speak the Arabic tongue; they are stout and warlike, and among other weapons, use poisoned arrows and lances. The city is a place of great commerce, receiving from Adel and other parts, cotton, silk, spices, and drugs, in exchange for gold, ivory, wax, and other commodities. Lon. $46^{\circ} 25'$ E. lat. $2^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Magdalena, river of South America, formed by two large branches rising in the province of Popayan, and near the city of Popayan. Magdalena Proper, has its source in a small mountain lake, about 70 ms. SE. from Popayan, at N. lat. $1^{\circ} 45'$, and about $45'$ of lon. E. from W. C. The Canca, or western branch, rises at the city of Popayan. The two branches inclining a little to the E. of N., flow nearly parallel down two mountain valleys, to N. lat. $9^{\circ} 30'$, or upwards of 600 ms. Below their junction, the united stream inclining a little W. of N., is finally lost in the Caribbean sea, at N. lat. 11° , after a comparative course of nearly 1000 ms. A branch of the Andes extends from Popayan, between the two branches of this river, which only terminates a few miles above their junction. Neither branch receives any large tributaries, being augmented by mere mountain torrents.

The city of Popayan stands upwards of 5900 feet above the level of the ocean, therefore, the Magdalena, has a fall, from source to the point of discharge, of more than 6000 feet. When compared with length of course, the Magdalena is a very unnavigable stream. Though discharged into the Atlantic, the extreme SW. sources of the Canca branch of Magdalena, rise within 70 ms. of the Pacific ocean, at the bay of Choco.

Magdeburg, dutchy of Germany, in Lower Saxony, bounded on the N. and E. by Brandenburg, S. by Anhalt, and Habersstadt, and W. by Brunswick. It is divided into four circles, Holz, Saal, Jerich, and Ziesar. The country is in general level, and the parts which are not marshy, and overgrown with wood, are very fertile. The salt springs are of such richness, that they are able to supply all Germany with salt. This dutchy belongs to the king of Prussia.

Magdeburg, fortified city, capital of the dutchy of the same name. It has a handsome palace, a citadel with a fine arsenal, and a magnificent cathedral, which contains the superb mausoleum of Ocho the Great. This city is happily situated for trade, having an easy communication with Hamburg by the Elbe, therefore, they carry on manufactures of cotton, linen, &c., to a great extent, but their principal merchandise is silk and woollen. It is the strongest place belonging to the Prussian majesty, where his principal magazines and foundries are established. It is 40 ms. W. of Brandenburg, and 125 SE. of Hamburg. Lon. $11^{\circ} 45'$ E. lat. $52^{\circ} 11'$ N.

Magellan, strait of South America, between

the continent, and island of Terra del Fuego; discovered in 1520, by Magellan, a Portuguese in the service of Spain, since which time, it has been sailed through by several navigators; but the passage being dangerous and troublesome, they now sail to the Pacific Ocean round Cape Horn. The Spaniards call the country to the N. of this strait, Tierra Magallanica.

Mageville, tp. Sunbury cty. N. Brunswick, on the right side of St. John's river.

Maginda, island of the Pacific Ocean, in Austral Asia; it is the most southern of the Philippines, and is about 300 ms. in length, but irregular and narrow.

Magindano, town and capital of the foregoing island, is situated at lon. 124° 40' E., and lat. 7° 9' N.

Maggia. See *Madia*.

Maggiore, or *Locarno*, lake of Italy, partly in the duchy of Milan, and partly in the country of the Grisons, being about 35 ms. in length, and 6 in breadth.

Magliano small but populous town of Italy, in the territory of the pope, and district of Sabino, seated on a mountain near the river Tiber, 30 ms. SW. of Spoleto, and 30 N. of Rome. Lon. 12° 35' E. lat. 42° 25' N.

Magnavacca, town of Italy, in the Ferrarese, with a fort. seated at the mouth of the lake of Comachio, in the Gulf of Venice, 18 ms. N. of Ravenna. Lon. 12° 4' E. lat. 44° 52' N.

Magnesia. See *Manachia*.

Magnessa, town of Asia Minor, ancient *Magnessia*. It is still a large, fine, and populous city. Lon. 2° 18' E. lat. 38° 44' N.

Magny, town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, and late province of the Isle of France, 32 ms. NW. of Paris. Lon. 1° 54' E. lat. 49° 10' N.

Magra, river of Italy, which rises in the Apennines, in the valley of Magra, washes Pontremoli, and Sarzana, below which it falls into the Mediterranean.

Magra, valley in the duchy of Tuscany, 27 ms. in length, and 15 in breadth.

Magruder's, psto. Prince George's cty. Md., 15 ms. from W. C., and 22 from Annapolis.

Maguelone, lake of France, in the department of Hérault, near a town of the same name, which is seated on the coast of the Mediterranean, into which the lake enters by a canal, the beginning of the famous capital of Languedoc.

Mahadia. See *Elmadia*.

Mahalen, town of Egypt, capital of Garbia. It carries on a considerable trade in linen, cotton, and sal-ammoniac; and the inhabitants have ovens to hatch chickens. Lon. 30° 31' E. lat. 31° 30' N.

Mahanoy, river of Penn., rises in the northern part of Schuylkill cty. in the tp. of Rush, and flowing WSW. about 50 ms., falls into the Susquehannah, 11 ms. below Sunbury. About one half its course towards its mouth, is in Northumberland cty.

Mahanoy Mountains, are one ridge between Mahanoy and Catawissy rivers; and another between Mahanoy river and Shamokin creeks.

Mahanoy, *Little*, tp. Northumberland cty. Penn., between Line, and Mahanoy mountains. Pop. 1820, 447.

Mahanoy, *Lower*, tp. Northumberland cty. Penn., along the Susquehannah, between Mahanoy and Mahantango rivers. Pop. 1820, 1214.

Mahanoy, *Upper*, tp. Northumberland cty. Penn., enclosed by the Scire mountain, the N. W. limit of Schuylkill cty. Mahantango creek, and the tp. of Lower Mahanoy. Pop. 1820, 1639.

Mahantango Creek, stream of Penn rises in the NW. angle of Schuylkill cty., and flows WSW., and falls into the Susquehannah, 35 ms above Harrisburg. For about 12 ms. above its mouth, it separates Dauphin and Northumberland cties.

Mahantango, *Lower*, tp. in the NW. angle of Schuylkill cty. Penn., on Long Pine creek, or main branch of Mahantango. Pop. 1820, 937.

Mahantango, *Upper*, tp. in the NW. angle of Schuylkill cty., on Little Mahantango. Pop. 1820, 863.

Mahanuddy, or *Mahanady*, river of Hindoostan, which takes its rise in the NW. part of Berar. It falls by several mouths into the bay of Bengal, at Cattaek; these mouths form an assemblage of low woody islands. At the mouth of the principal channel, near False Point, is a fortified island, named Cajung, or Codjung.

Mahoning, river of Penn., rises by one large branch in the western part of Jefferson, and by another in the western part of Indiana. These branches interlock with the extreme western sources of the Susquehannah, and flowing westward, unite at Nicholsburg in the NW. angle of Indiana, and the united stream continuing a little N. of W. about 20 ms., falls into the Alleghany river, 20 ms. above Kittanning. The entire length of the Mahoning is about 50 ms.

Mahoning, northern tp. of Indiana cty. Penn., Pop. 1820, 1106.

Mahoning, NW. tp. of Mercer cty. Penn., traversed by the Shenango and Mahoning creeks. Pop. 1820, 1647.

Mahoning, large creek, or small river rising in Columbia, Stark, Portage, and Trumbull cties. Ohio, enters Penn. at the SE. angle of the latter and joins the Shenango, to form Big Beaver, in Beaver cty. Penn.

Mahoning, tp. of Columbia cty. Penn., on the right side of Susquehannah river, including the village of Danville. Pop. 1820, 1478.

Mahrattas, two large and powerful states of India, which derive their name from Mahrat, an ancient province of the Deccan. They are called the Poonah, or Western Mahrattas; and the Berar or Eastern. Collectively, they occupy all the S. part of Hindoostan Proper, with a large proportion of the Deccan. Malwa, Orissa, Candeish, and Visiapour, the principal parts of Berar, Guzerat, and Aginiere; and a small part of Dowlatabad, Agra, and Allahabad, are comprised within their empire, which extends from sea to sea, across the widest part of the peninsula; and from the confines of Agra northward to the river Kishna southward; forming a tract of 1000 ms. long, and 700 broad. The western state, the capital of which is Poonah, is divided among a number of chiefs or princes, whose obedience to the paiswah, or head, like that of the German princes to the emperor, is merely nominal at any time; and in some instances, an opposition of interests begets wars, not only between the members of the empire

themselves, but also between the members and the head. Nagpour is the capital of the Eastern Mahrattas. Their armies are principally composed of light horse.

Maiden Creek, large branch of Schuylkill river, rising in the NW. angle of Leligh city. flows nearly S. through Leligh and Reading, and falls into Schuylkill. 6 ms. above Reading.

Maiden Creek, tp. of Berks, city. Penn., along the Schuylkill, on both sides of Maiden creek. Pop. 1820, 1192.

Maidenhead, corporate town of Eng. in Berkshire. It carries on a pretty considerable trade in malt, meal, and timber. It is on the Thames, over which is a bridge, 12 ms. E. by N. of Reading, and 26 W. by N. of London. Lon. 0° 40' W. lat. 51° 32' N.

Maidenhead, tp. of Hunterdon city. N. J. It is situated on the pstrd., about 6 ms. NE. of Trenton. Pop. 1820, 1354.

Maidstone, borough of Eng., and the city. town of Kent. It is seated on the Medway, a branch of which runs through the town, over which there is a bridge, and enjoys a brisk trade in exporting the commodities of the city, particularly its hops, of which there are numerous plantations around it. Here are likewise paper mills, and a manufacture of linen thread. It is 20 ms. W. of Canterbury, and 35 ESE. of London. Lon. 0° 38' E. lat. 31° 16' N.

Maidstone Township, Essex city. U. C., lies between Sandwich and Rochester, upon lake Erie.

Maidstone, tp. Essex city. Ver., 53 ms. N. from Montpelier. Pop. 200.

Maina, district of the Morea, ancient Peloponnesus, which answers in part to the ancient Laconia. It is mountainous and barren, and inhabited by a poor, bold, and hardy race, who have never entirely submitted to the Turkish yoke. Maina, though sometimes so stated by authors, is not commensurate with ancient Laconia, but is restricted to that mountainous and barren point of land, extending into the Mediterranean, between the Gulfs of Coron and Kolokythia. What may be the numbers of the brigands who inhabit this rude tract is unknown, but their territory does not exceed 30 ms. in length, with 10 ms. in width, or about 300 sqms. Maina is, except the point of Gibraltar, the most southern promontory of Europe. See *Mainotes*.

Maine, river of Germany, which rises in the circle of Franconia, runs by Bamberg, Wurtzburg, Aschaffenburg, Hanau, and Frankfort, falls into the Rhine, at Meitz.

Maine, Upper and Lower, two circles of Bavaria. The former including the principalities of Upper Bamberg, Bareuth, with the northern part of the Upper Palatinate. Lower Maine contains the grand dutchy of Wurtzeburg, principality of Fulda, with part of the dutchies of Hesse and Fulda. The two circles were in great part annexations made by the congress of Vienna, in 1815, and extend over 6,700 sqms. and peopled by 860,000 inhabitants.

Maine, or *Mayenne*, department of France, which includes the late province of the same name. It takes its name from the river Maine, which, soon after its junction with the Sarte, falls into the Loire. Laval is the capital.

Maine, northeastern state of the U. S., bound-

ed by the Atlantic Ocean SE., N. H. SW, L. C. NW. and N., and New Brunswick E.

Ms.

Maine has an external limit on the Atlantic Ocean of - - - - - 200
On Passamaquoddy bay and St. Croix river 100
A frontier curved limit on New Brunswick and Lower Canada, - - - - - 400
A limit in common with New Hampshire of 150

Having an entire outline of 850

Its area 35,000 sqms. or 22,400,000 acres.

Extreme south, N. lat. 43° 4'; extreme north, N. lat. 48°.

The greatest length of Maine is by a line drawn from its SW to NE. angle, 350 ms. Greatest width, nearly on lat. 45° N., 200 ms.

Extending through 5° of lat., very serious difference of climate is experienced at the two extremities of Maine. The inhabited Atlantic border has a comparatively mild climate. The surface of the state, though not mountainous, may be viewed as rough and hilly. The soil, however, is generally well adapted to the purposes of agriculture, though varying very much in quality. The Atlantic border is indented and chequered more by peninsulas and islands than any other part of the coast of the U. S. This highly diversified zone is followed by another more elevated; the falls of the rivers marking the line of separation. The inhabited part of the state extends about 100 ms. inland, and is followed by a region abounding with lakes, and but imperfectly known.

Beside many of lesser note, Maine is drained by the three fine rivers, Androscoggin, Kennebec, and Penobscot. The two former, are, however in strictness, only one river. See the articles *Kennebec* and *Penobscot*. The sea border of this state, is in a peculiar manner remarkable for the number and excellence of its harbours; and the excessive rise and ebb of the tides, tends to break the ice, and preserve the harbours of this and all other parts of the coast of the U. S., NE. from Cape Cod more open in winter than could be expected in ordinary cases, from relative lat.

The principal productions of Maine, are grain, such as wheat, rye, oats, maize, and barley, meadow grasses, and flax. The immense interior forests, supply large quantities of lumber. The latter may indeed be viewed as the primary staple of the state. Its principal ports are, Portland, Hallowell, Penobscot, Bangor, and Eastport.

This state has, like other sections of New England, paid early and steady attention to the interests of education. Amongst its principal literary institutions, may be enumerated, Bowdoin college in Brunswick. The Maine Charity School at Bangor, and the Literary and Theological school or institution at Waterville. Maine was admitted a state of the U. S. March 3d, 1820.

Politically Maine is subdivided into the cities.

of	Pop. 1820.
Cumberland - - - - -	49,339
Hancock - - - - -	31,071
Kennebec - - - - -	42,632
Lincoln - - - - -	52,953

Oxford	27,185
Penobscot	13,931
Somerset	21,698
Washington	12,746
York	46,284

Total 297,839

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized	1680
Engaged in Agriculture	55,031
do. in Manufactures	7,643
do. in Commerce	4,297

Maine and Loire, department of France, which includes the late province of Anjou. It has its name from two rivers of the same name. Angers is the capital.

Maneville, town of France in the department of Eure, and late province of Normandy. Lon. 1° 26' E. lat. 49° 2' N.

Mainland, the principal of the Shetland isles, 60 ms. long, from N. to S., but its breadth seldom exceeds six. The face of the country exhibits a prospect of black, craggy mountains, and marshy plains, interspersed with some verdant spots, which appear smooth and fertile. Neither tree or shrub is to be seen, except the juniper and the heath. The inhabitants are a stout, well-made, comely people; the lower sort of a swarthy complexion. The gentry are allowed, by all who have conversed with them, to be most of them polite, shrewd, sensible, lively, active and intelligent persons: they manufacture a strong coarse cloth for their own use, as also linen. They make likewise of their own wool very fine stockings. They export some herrings, and other fish, with a considerable quantity of butter and train oil, otter and seal skins, and no inconsiderable quantity of the fine stockings just mentioned. Their chief trade is to Leith, London, Hamburgh, Spain, and to the Straits. Kirkwall is the capital.

Mainotes, a people of Greece in the Morea, inhabiting the district of Maina. As early as the reign of Constantine Porphyrogenitus, during the latter part of the eighth century the Eleuthero-Laonians, had acquired the name of Mainotes. From what nation or nations has sprung this race of savages is uncertain and unimportant, as Cape Tenaerus, now Metapan, the most southern extremity of the Morea, has been from remote antiquity inhabited by savages, who have been pirates, and murderers of all those so unfortunate as to fall into their power. The well known character of these ruffians has gained for them, from the Greeks of the Morea, the title of *Cacovougries*, "*villains of the mountains*." The existence of a band of cut-throats on the European side of the Mediterranean, even under the Turkish government may well excite wonder. The Mainotes, before the late revolution in Greece, were considered sometimes as independent, and at other times as subjected to the Pacha of Tripolizza. See *Maina*.

Maintenon, town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire and late province of Beauce, seated on the Eure, between two mountains. It is 5 ms. N. by E. of Chartres. Lon. 1° 36' E. lat. 48° 31' N.

Maire, Le, strait of S. America, between Staten Island and Tierra del Fuego, in lat. 55° S.

Through this strait ships sometimes sail in their passage to Cape Horn.

Maisy, town of France in the department of Calvados, and late province of Normandy. Lon. 1° 2' W. lat. 49° 24' N.

Maizant, *St.* ancient town of France, in the department of the two Sevres and late province of Poitou. It carries on a trade in corn, stockings, and woollen stuffs; and is seated on the Sevre, 26 ms. SW. of Poitiers. Lon. 0° 7' W. lat. 46° 24' N.

Majas, pronounced and written, but improperly, *Macas*, a district of the province of Majas, and Quijos in Peru, now part of Colombia. It lies E. from the Andes, on the sources of the Napo, nearly on the meridian of Washington, and from the Equator to lat. 2° 30' S.

Majorca, island of Spain, 60 ms. long and 45 broad, situate in the Mediterranean sea, between Ivica and Minorca. The whole coast is lined with strong towers. The NW. part is mountainous; the rest produces good corn, olive-trees, fine honey, and delicate wine. It has no rivers, though there are a great many fine fountains and wells. The inhabitants are robust and lively, and make good sailors.

Majorca, strong city, capital of the island of the same name. The public squares, the cathedral, and the royal palace, are magnificent. It contains 4,000 houses, built after the antique manner; a university, more ancient than celebrated; and 22 churches, beside the cathedral. The harbour is extremely good. It is seated on the SW. side of the island. Lon. 2° 30' E. lat. 39° 35' N.

Makefield, pstv. Bucks cty. Penn.

Makefield, *Lower*, tp. Bucks cty. Penn., on the Delaware, commencing opposite Trenton in N. J. Pop. 1820, 1204.

Makefield, *Upper*, tp. of Bucks cty. Penn., along the Del. above Lower Makefield. Pop. in 1820, 1367.

Macarev, town of Russia, in the government of Niznei Novogorod, situate on the Volga, 24 ms. ENE. of Niznei Novogorod.

Makarieff, or **Makaren**, town of Russia, in the government of Kostroma. It is the capital of the province of Unza, and situate on the river Unza, 80 ms. E. of Kostroma. Lon. 44° 14' E. lat. 58° 50' N.

Maker, village of Eng. in Cornwall, 7 ms. SE. of St. Germans, on an eminence, forming the W. point of the Hamoaze, at Plymouth. The steeple of the church, called *Maker Tower*, is a noted seamark. Lon. 4° 10' W. lat. 50° 21' N.

Makoonda, town of Hindoostan, in the country of Allahabad, 66 ms. S. of Allahabad, and 110 NNE. of Gurrah. Lon. 84° 37' E. 24° 33' N.

Makran. See *Mecran*.

Malabar, western coast of the peninsula of Hindoostan, lying between 9 and 14° N. lat. It is divided among several petty princes and states. The customs and manners of the inhabitants are very different as well as the productions. The people are, generally, of a dark, olive complexion, with long black hair, and good features. In some places they are distinguished into tribes, or casts, all of which are brought up to the same employments as their parents. These are the *Gentoos*, of whom see an account under the article *Hindoostan*.

Malacca, or **Malaya**, peninsula of Asia, con-

taining several petty kingdoms; bounded on the N. by Siam, E. by the ocean, and SW. by the strait of Malacca, which separates it from Sumatra. It is 360 ms. in length, and 150 in breadth. It produces few commodities for trade, except tin and elephant teeth; but there are a great many excellent fruits and roots, pepper and other spices, with some precious gums and woods. The pine-apples are the best in the world; and the cocoa-nuts have shells that will hold an English quart. The inhabitants are fond of navigation, war, plunder, emigration, adventures, and gallantry. They talk incessantly of their honour and bravery, and speak the softest language of Asia; yet they are deemed the most treacherous, ferocious people on the face of the globe. Their religion is a mixture of Mahometanism.

Malacca, seaport, and the capital of a kingdom of the same name, in the peninsula of Malaya, seated on the strait of its name, 480 miles SE. of Acheen. Lon. $102^{\circ} 5'$ E. lat. $2^{\circ} 12'$ N.

Malaga, seaport and episcopal town of Spain, in Grenada, with two castles, and a good harbour. Its commerce is principally in raisins and excellent wines; and it has a manufacture of cards. The inhabitants are about 40,000. It is seated on the Mediterranean, surrounded by hills, 70 ms. WSW. of Grenada. Lon. $4^{\circ} 10'$ W. lat. $36^{\circ} 35'$ N.

Malaga, pstv. Gloucester ctv. N. J., 30 ms. S. from Philadelphia.

Malaga, pstv. Monroe ctv. Ohio, by pstrd. 147 ms. SE. by E. from Columbus.

Malatia, town of Asiatic Turkey, in Aladulia, seated on the W. side of the Euphrates, 90 ms. WNW. of Diarbekar. Lon. $37^{\circ} 50'$ E. lat. $37^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Malawully, town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with a large mud fort, separated into two parts by a transverse wall. Here is a fruit garden of great extent, planted by the late sultans. It is 27 ms. E. of Seringapatam.

Malchin, town of Lower Saxony, in the dutchy of Mecklenburg, seated on the river Peene, where it forms the Lake Camrow, 22 ms. ESE. of Gustrow.

Malcho, town of Lower Saxony, in the dutchy of Mecklenburg, between the Lakes Calpin and Plau, 23 ms. ESE. of Gustrow.

Maldeghina, town of France, in the department of Lys, 10 ms. E. of Bruges.

Malden, borough of Eng. in Essex, seated on an eminence, on the river Blackwater. Vessels of a moderate burden come up to the town, but large ships are obliged to unload at a distance below, in Blackwater Bay. The custom of Borough-English is kept up here, by which the youngest son, and not the eldest, succeeds to the burgage tenure, on the death of his father. This town carries on a considerable trade, chiefly in corn, salt, coal, iron, deals, and wine. It is 10 ms. E. of Chelmsford, and 37 NE. of London.

Malden, village of Eng. in Surry, 2 ms. SE. of Kingston, with some gunpowder mills, on a stream that flows from Ewel to Kingston.

Malden, Fort, now in ruins, was situated on the river Detroit, Essex ctv. U. C., opposite Isle au Bois Blanc; it is a post of considerable

importance. The village, now Amherstburg, contains about 100 houses. The anchorage between the island au Bois Blanc, and Amherstburg is perfectly safe, and the shore of the main convenient for the erection of wharves, and other naval and commercial purposes. See *Amherstburg*.

Malden, tp. in the ctv. of Essex, U. C., is situated at the mouth of Detroit river, on the E. side of the strait, having Colchester to the E., and Huron to the N., and includes the village of Amherstburg.

Malden, pst. Middlesex ctv. Mass., it is situated between Medford and Lynn, 5 ms. NE. from Boston. It is united to Charlestown by Mystic bridge. Pop. 1810, 1384; in 1820, 1731.

Maldives, a cluster of small islands, in the Indian Ocean, lying SW. of Cape Comorin. The northernmost, called Head of the Isles, or Kelly, is in lon. $73^{\circ} 4'$ E., lat. $7^{\circ} 5'$ N.; and Maldiva, in which the king resides, is in lon. $75^{\circ} 35'$ E., lat. $4^{\circ} 15'$ N. They are innumerable; but all low and sandy, and most of them uninhabited. They are divided into 13 antolons, or provinces, each having its separate governor, who rules with great oppression. The subjects are miserably poor, and appear to be a mixture of Arabs and Hindoos from Malabar. They supply ships with sails and cordage, cocoa-nuts, oil, honey, dry fish, tortoise-shell, and especially couries. The king assumes the title of Sultan of the Maldives, king of 13 provinces, and 12,000 Isles.

Malesherbes, town of France, in the department of Loiret. Lon. 26° E. lat. $48^{\circ} 20'$ N.

Malestroit, town of France, in the department of Morbihan and late province of Bretagne, seated on the Oust, 37 ms. E. of Port l'Orient. Lon. $2^{\circ} 23'$ W. lat. $47^{\circ} 45'$ N.

Maligne, Grande Pointe, U. C., on the river St. Lawrence, is opposite to the Grand Island of St. Regis.

Maligne, la Petit Ponte, U. C., on the N. shore of the river St. Lawrence, not far above the lower end of Grand Isle St. Regis.

Malio Cape of, or *St. Angelo*, Cape of the Morea, at the S. entrance of the Gulf of Napoli, 15 ms. E. of Malvasia.

Malicollo, one of the largest of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific Ocean, lying in $16^{\circ} 15'$ S. lat. and $167^{\circ} 45'$ E. lon. It extends 20 leagues from N. to S. Its inland mountains are very high, and clad with forests.

Malling West, town of Eng. in Kent, 6 ms. W. of Maidstone, and 30 E. by S. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 33'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 20'$ N.

Malloyville, pstv. Wilkes ctv. Geo., by pstrd. 82 ms. NE. from Milledgeville.

Mallow, small town of Ireland, in the ctv. of Cork, and province of Munster, seated on the Blackwater, 17 ms. N. of Cork. Lon. $8^{\circ} 32'$ W. lat. $52^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Malmedy, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in the bishopric of Liege, on the Recht, 9 ms. S. of Limburg, and 40 N. of Luxemburg, Lon. $6^{\circ} 2'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 18'$ N.

Malmistra, town of Asia, in Natolia, seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, which divides it into the Old and New town. It is 30 ms. SE. of Terasso. Lon. $36^{\circ} 15'$ E. lat. $36^{\circ} 50'$ N.

Malmö, seaport of Sweden, in the province of Gothland, seated on the Sound, with a large harbour and strong citadel. It is 15 ms. S.E. of Copenhagen. Lon. $13^{\circ} 7'$ E. lat. $53^{\circ} 38'$ N.

Malmsbury, borough of Eng. in Wiltshire. It is pleasantly seated on a hill, on the river Avon which almost surrounds it, over which it has six bridges. It drives a trade in the woollen manufacture. It is 26 ms. E. by N. of Bristol, and 95 W. of London. Lon. 2° W. lat. $51^{\circ} 34'$ N.

Maloi-Jaraslowitz, town of Russia, in Kaluga, 100 ms. SW. from Moscow.

Malone, pstv. Franklin cty. N. Y., 25 ms. NE. from St. Regis, and 50 NW. by W. from Plattsburg.

Malo, St., seaport of France. See *St. Malo*.

Maloria, small island of Italy, on the coast of Tuscany, 10 ms. W. of Leghorn. Lon. $10^{\circ} 4'$ E. lat. $43^{\circ} 43'$ N.

Malpartido, town of Spain, in Estramadura, 14 ms. S. of Placentia. Lon. $5^{\circ} 30'$ W. lat. $39^{\circ} 36'$ N.

Malpas, town of Eng. in Cheshire. It is seated on a high eminence, near the river Dee, 15 ms. S.E. of Chester, 166 NW. of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 45'$ W. lat. $53^{\circ} 2'$ N.

Mulplaquet, village of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Hainault, 7 ms. from Mons.

Malta, an island in the Mediterranean, between Africa and Sicily, 20 ms. long, and 12 broad. It was formerly reckoned a part of Africa, but now belongs to Europe. It was anciently little else than a barren rock; but such quantities of soil have been brought from Africa, that it is now become a fertile island. They sow, however, but little corn, because they can purchase it cheap in Sicily; but they cultivate large quantities of lemon, cotton-trees, and vines, which produce excellent wine.—The number of inhabitants is said to be about 90,000, who speak Arabic and Italian. After the taking of Rhodes, the emperor, Charles V. gave this island to the grand master of the order of St. John of Jerusalem. By the treaty of Paris, in 1814, this island has been guaranteed to Great Britain. Valette is the capital. It is about 60 ms. S. of Sicily, and 200 E. of Tunis in Africa.

Multa, tp. Kennebec cty. Maine, 8 ms. E. from Augusta. Pop. 1820, 1054.

Multa, tp. Saratoga cty. N. Y., the principal village; 7 ms. W. from Saratoga, and 5 ms. SE. from Ballston Spa. Pop. 1820, 1518.

Malton, borough of Eng. in the N. riding of Yorkshire, on the Derwent, over which is a stone bridge, and is composed of two towns, the New and the Old, containing three churches. It is a populous place, 20 ms. NE. of York, and 216 N. by W. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 40'$ W. lat. $54^{\circ} 9'$ N.

Malvasia, small island of Turkey in Europe, on the E. coast of the Morea, remarkable for its excellent wines that are called Malmsey, being brought hence. The capital is Napoli-di-Malvasia.

Malvern, Great, village of Eng. in Worcestershire, 8 ms. W. by S. of Worcester. It had once an abbey, and here are two noted chalybeate springs recommended as excellent in scrofulous complaints.

Malvern Little, village of Eng. in Worcester-

shire, seated in a cavity of Malvern Hills, 3 ms. from Great Malvern.

Malvern Chase, an extensive chase of Eng. in Worcestershire, containing 7556 acres in that cty., 619 in Hertfordshire, and 103 in Gloucestershire.

Malvern Hills, in the SW. of Worcestershire, Eng. dividing this part of the cty. from Herefordshire. They rise one above another for about 7 ms., and run from N. to S., the highest point is 1313 feet above the surface of the Severn, and they appear to be of limestone and quartz.

Malung, a town of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia. Lon. $15^{\circ} 20'$ E. lat. $60^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Malwa, province of Hindoostan Proper, bounded on the W. by Guzerat, on the N. by Agimere, on the E. by Allahabad and Orissa, and on the S. by Candeish. It is one of the most extensive, elevated, and highly diversified tracts in Hindoostan, and is divided among the chiefs of the Poonah Mahrattas. Ougein and Indore are the principal towns.

Manars, an ancient town of France, in the department of Sarthe, and late province of Maine, seated on the Dive.

Manokating, pst. Sullivan cty. N. Y., containing the village of Bloomingburg; 23 ms. W. from Newburgh. Pop. 1820, 2702.

Manaroneck, pst. West Chester cty. N. Y., on Long Island Sound, 23 ms. NE. from N. Y. Pop. 1820, 878.

Man, island in the Irish sea, 30 ms. long and 12 broad. It contains 17 parishes; and the chief towns are Castletown, Douglas, Peel, and Ramsay. The air is healthy, and the soil produces more corn than is sufficient to maintain the inhabitants, who are a mixture of English, Scots, and Irish. They have a bishop called the bishop of Sodor and Man; but he has no seat in the British parliament. The commodities of this island are wool, hides, butter, tallow, black marble, slate, limestone, lead and iron. Some manufactures of coarse hats, cotton goods, and linen cloth, are carried on in different parts; but its principal trade arises from the herring fishery. It is 12 ms. S. of Sld., 30 N. of Anglesey in Wales, 35 W. of Cumberland, and 40 E. of Ireland.

Manichia, town of Natolia Proper, anciently called Magnesia. It was formerly the capital of the Ottoman Empire, and is seated in a fertile country, at the foot of a mountain, on the river Sarabat, 22 ms. N. of Smyrna. Lon. $27^{\circ} 25'$ E. lat. $38^{\circ} 45'$ N.

Manahawkin, pstv. in the southern angle of Monmouth cty. N. J., about 55 ms. SE. by E. from Philadelphia.

Manallan, tp. Fayette cty. Penn., between the tps. of Redstone and Union, and between Redstone and Dunlap's creeks. Pop. 1820, 1376.

Manar, island of the E. Indies, on the E. coast of the island of Ceylon. The English took it from the Dutch in 1795. Lon. $80^{\circ} 45'$ E. lat. $9^{\circ} 0'$ N.

Manasquam, pstv. Monmouth cty. N. J., on a small river of the same name, about 50 ms. NE. by E. from Philadelphia, and 10 ms. SE. from Monmouth, or Freehold.

Manassay-gap, Loudon cty. Virg.

Manateu, or *Manatoulin Islands*, are a num-

ber of Islands toward the northern shore of Lake Huron, stretching from the vicinity of Cabot's Head, northwesterly across the lake, to Lake George, below the falls of St. Mary.

Manbed, Small town of Persia, 160 ms. from Isbahan.

Manboe, city of Africa, and capital of the kingdom of Siam, seated at the mouth of the channel of Mosambique. Lon. $32^{\circ} 19'$ E. lat. $20^{\circ} 55'$ N.

Mancester, village of Eng. in Warwickshire, near Atherstone and the river Anker.

Mancha, territory of Spain, in New Castile, between the river Guadiana and Andalusia. It is a mountainous country, and it was here that Cervantes made Don Quixote perform his chief exploits.

Manchac. See *Iberville*.

Manche, or *Channel*, department of France, including part of the great province of Normandy. It is mostly surrounded by the English Channel, and Coutances is the capital.

Manchester, large and populous town of Eng., in Lancashire, between the rivers Irk and Irwell, and is a place of great antiquity. It has been long noted for various branches of the linen, silk, and cotton manufactures, and is now principally conspicuous as the centre of the cotton trade, which has been much improved by the invention of dying and printing. The labours of a very populous neighbourhood are collected at Manchester, whence they are sent to London, Liverpool, Hull, &c. These consist of a great variety of cotton and mixed goods, of which they export vast quantities, particularly to the West Indies, and the coast of Guinea. The manufactures of tapes and other small wares, of silk goods, and of hats, are also carried on at Manchester, from which various sources of wealth it has attained greater opulence than almost any of the trading towns in Eng. Its chief ornaments are the college, the exchange, the collegiate church, another large church, and a spacious market place. By the Irwell, over which is an ancient and lofty stone bridge, it has a communication with the Mersey, and all the late various extensions of inland navigation, particularly the duke of Bridgewater's canal, which is 7 ms. from it. It is 67 ms. WSW. of York, and 182 NNW. of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 80'$ W. lat. $53^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Manchester, tp. Nova Scotia, 30 ms. NW. from Cape Canso.

Manchester, pst. Bennington ct. Ver., 22 ms. N. of Bennington, and 44 NE. of Troy in N. Y. Pop. 1502.

Manchester, pst. Essex ct. Mass., a few ms. NE. of Beverly. Pop. 1810, 1137; in 1820, 1201.

Manchester, pst. Niagara ct. N. Y., at the cataract of Niagara. A bridge now connects this place with Goat island.

Manchester, pstv. Oneida ct. N. Y., 8 ms. SW. by W. from Utica.

Manchester, pst. Ontario ct. N. Y., 10 ms. N. from Canandaigua, on the road to the Sulphur springs, and on Canandaigua outlet.

Manchester, East, tp. York ct. Penn., between Codones and Conewago creeks, and Susquehanna river. Pop. 1820, 1914.

Manchester, West, tp. York ct. Penn., between Codorus and Conewago creeks, and im-

mediately W. from the borough of York. Pop. 1820, 1073.

Manchester, pstv. Baltimore ct. Md., on the road from Baltimore to Carlisle, 33 ms. from the former, and 42 from the latter.

Manchester, pst. Chesterfield ct. Virg., on the S. side of James river, opposite Richmond, and 33 ms. NW. of Williamsburg.

Manchester, pstv. Sumpter district, S. C., on Wateree river, about 5 ms. above the mouth of Congaree.

Manchester, pstv. and seat of justice, Clay ct. Kent., about 120 ms. SE. from Frankfort. Lat. $37^{\circ} 13'$ N. lon. $6^{\circ} 34'$ W.

Manchester, pstv. pleasantly situated on the bank of the Ohio, in Adams ct. Ohio, about 25 houses, 100 ms. S. by W. from Columbus, and 73 in the same direction from Chillicothe.

Manchester, tp. Morgan ct. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 298.

Manchester, pstv. Dearborne ct. Ind. 94 ms. SE. from Indianapolis.

Manchester, pstv. St. Louis ct. Misu., 17 ms. from St. Louis.

Manchester Village, pstv. on the Oriskany creek, where crossed by the great western road, Oneida ct. N. Y., 9 ms. a little S. of W. from Utica.

Manciet, town of France, in the department of Gers, and late province of Gascony. Lon. $0^{\circ} 5'$ W. lat. $43^{\circ} 58'$ N.

Mandal, seaport town of Christiansand in Norway. Lon. $7^{\circ} 42'$ E. lat. $58^{\circ} 2'$ N.

Mandan, Indian villages on Misu. river. Lat. $47^{\circ} 20'$ N., and by the estimate made by Lewis and Clarke, 1600 ms. above the junction of Missouri and Mississippi.

Manderscheid, town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves, capital of a ct. of the same name. It is 24 ms. N. of Treves. Lon. $6^{\circ} 50'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Manding, kingdom of Africa, situated N. from the Kong mountains, and occupying the table land from which flow, to the SW. the Senegal, and to the NE. the Niger. It is from this country that a numerous nation of Africans have received their appellation of Mandingos. The centre of Manding is about N. lat. 12° , W. lon. $6^{\circ} 30'$, and 500 ms. NE. by E. from Sierra Leone. The Mandingos are found scattered along the coast of the Atlantic Ocean, particularly between the Senegal and Gambia rivers.

Mandria, small desert island, in the Archipelago, between Samos and Langos. It gives name to the sea near it.

Mandshuria. See *Manthshuria*.

Manebach, small village of Suabia, pleasantly seated near the lake of Constance.

Manfredonia, town of Naples, in Capitanata, with a castle, a good harbour, and an archbishop's see. It was burnt by the Turks in 1620; and is seated on a Gulf of the same name, 50 ms. N. of Cirenza, and 100 NE. of Naples. Lon. $16^{\circ} 12'$ E. lat. $41^{\circ} 35'$ N.

Mangalore, seaport of Canara, on the coast of Malabar, with an excellent road for ships to anchor in while the rainy season lasts. It is inhabited by Gentoos and Mahometans. It is the most trading place in the kingdom, and the Portuguese have a factory here for rice, and a large church, frequented by black converts.

The adjoining fields bear two crops of corn in a year, and the higher grounds produce pepper, betel-nuts, sandal-wood, iron, and steel. It is seated on a rising ground, 100 ms. N. by W. of Tellicherry. Lon. $75^{\circ} 24'$ E. lat. $13^{\circ} 8'$ N.

Mangra, island in the S. Pacific Ocean, about 5 leagues in circumference. Lon. $158^{\circ} 16'$ W. lat. $28^{\circ} 27'$ S.

Mangushlak, town of Turcomania, on the E. coast of the Caspian sea. Its commerce is considerable, the neighbouring Tartars bringing hither the productions of their own country, and even of Bokharia; such as cotton, yarn, stuffs, furs, skins, and rhubarb. It is 37 ms. SW. of Astracan. Lon. $48^{\circ} 29'$ E. lat. $44^{\circ} 45'$ N.

Mankartzberg, the northern part of Lower Austria, separated from the southern by the river Danube, and bounded on the W. by Upper Austria, on the N. by Bohemia and Moravia, and on the E. by Hungary.

Manheim, strong and beautiful city of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. It is a very regularly built, handsome city, containing about 23,000 inhabitants, the streets being all straight, intersecting each other at right angles. The fortifications are good, and the town is almost surrounded by the Neckar and the Rhine. It is 6 ms. NE. of Spire, and 10 W. of Heidelberg. Lon. $8^{\circ} 31'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 26'$ N.

Manheim, pst. Herkimer cty. N. Y., on the E. side of Mohawk river, above the mouth of East Canada creek. Pop. 1820, 1777.

Manheim, tp. York cty. Penn. It is situated in the SW. corner of the cty., adjoining Md. The chief town is Hanover. Pop. 1810, 2207, in 1820, 1506.

Manheim, pst. Lancaster cty. Penn., on the W. side of Conestogoe creek, between Moravia and Little Conestogoe creeks, immediately N. from the city of Lancaster. Pop. 1810, 1282, in 1820, 1600.

Manheim, tp. Schuylkill cty. Penn., along both sides of the SW. branch of Schuylkill, immediately S. from Onwicksburg. Pop. 1820, 2164.

Manica, inland kingdom of Africa. It has on the N. Monomatapa, on the E. Sofola, and on the S. and W., unknown regions. This country is little known to Europeans, but it is said to abound with mines of gold, and to have a great number of elephants.

Manickdurg, small town of Hindoostan, in the province of Berar of the Deccan.

Manickpour, town of Hindoostan Proper, 68 ms. distant from Lucknow. Lon. $81^{\circ} 45'$ E. lat. $37^{\circ} 26'$ N.

Manicougan, river of L. C., rises in the recesses of Labrador, flows into, and again out of Manicougan lake, and assuming a course of SSW., enters St. Lawrence river, nearly opposite the paps of Matane, 200 ms. below Quebec. Its entire comparative course exceeds 300 ms.

Maniel, mountain of St. Domingo, 20 ms. in circumference, and so high and craggy, that it is almost inaccessible.

Manilla. See *Inconia*.

Manilla, large and populous city, capital of Inconia, and the other Phillippine islands. Most of the public structures are built of wood, on account of the frequent earthquakes, by one of which, in 1617, a mountain was levelled;

in 1625, a third part of the city was overthrown by another, when 3000 persons perished in the ruins; and, the next year, there was another less violent. This city is seated on the SE. side of the island, where a large river falls into the sea, and forms a noble bay 30 leagues in compass, to which the Spaniards have given the name of Bahi, because the river runs out of the great lake Bahi, which lies at the distance of six leagues behind it. On the S. it is washed by the sea, and on the N. and E. by the river; being also strongly fortified with walls, bastions, forts, and batteries. Manilla contains about 30,000 souls, who are a very motley race. Here stands the arsenal, where the galleons are built, for which there are from 300 to 600 or 800 men constantly employed, who are relieved every month, and while upon duty, are maintained at the king's expense. The royal revenue is computed at about half a million pieces of eight, exclusive of casualties. Lon. $120^{\circ} 53'$ E. lat. $14^{\circ} 36'$ N.

Manlius, pst. Onondago cty. N. Y., between the salt lake and lake Oneida, 42 ms. W. of Whitestown, on Mohawk river. Pop. in 1820, 5372.

Manlius Centre, or *Manlius Square*, a very prosperous pstv., on the great western road, in Onondago cty. N. Y., 34 ms. NE. by E. from Auburn. Manlius Centre, though in the same tp., is a separate pstv. from that of Manlius village.

Manahawkin pst. Stafford tp. Monmouth cty. N. J., upon the Atlantic coast, containing about 30 dwelling-houses, and a Baptist and Methodist meeting-house. It lies 8 ms. from Tuckerton. This is the same place already noticed, under the name of Manahawkin.

Manningtree, town of Eng. in Essex, on the river Stour, which is here called Manning-tree water. It is 11 ms. W. of Harwich, and 60 ENE. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 12'$ E. lat. 52° N.

Mannsville, pstv. Jefferson cty. N. Y., 148 ms. NW. from Albany.

Manor, tp. Lancaster cty. Penn., on the NE. side of Susquehannah river, about 10 ms. from the borough of Lancaster, and occupies the peninsula between the Susquehannah river, and Conestogoe creek, above the latter. Pop. in 1820, about 3000.

Manosque, populous town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and late province of Provence, with a castle. It had lately a commandery of the order of Malta, and is seated on the Durance, 10 ms. S. of Forcalquier, and 350 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. $5^{\circ} 55'$ E. lat. $43^{\circ} 51'$ N.

Manresa, town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated at the confluence of the Cardenera and Lobregat, 15 ms. SE. of Cardona, and 20 NW. of Barcelona. Lon. $1^{\circ} 56'$ E. lat. $41^{\circ} 36'$ N.

Mans, town of France, capital of the department of Maine. It is seated on a high hill, on the Sarte, near its confluence with the Huisne, 20 ms. S. of Alencon, and 75 W. by N. of Orleans. Lon. $0^{\circ} 14'$ E. lat. $41^{\circ} 58'$ N.

Manasarovar, lake of Thibet, from which (according to major Rennel,) issues the southernmost head of the Ganges. It is 115 ms. in circumference, and lies in about 79° E. lon., and 34° N. lat.

Mansfeld, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, capital of a county of the same name, 35 ms. SW. of Magdeburg. Lon. 12° 5' E. lat. 51° 41' N.

Mansfield, town of Eng. in Nottinghamshire. It has a great trade, and is famous for corn and malt, and participates in the stocking manufacture. It is a pretty large place, and is seated on the edge of the forest of Sherwood, 12 ms. N. of Nottingham, and 140 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1° 9' W. lat. 53° 10' N.

Mansfield, pst. Bristol city. Mass., 30 ms. SSW. from Boston. Pop. 1820, 1222.

Mansfield, pst. Windham city. Conn., between Willamantic and Mount Hope rivers, about 18 ms. E. of the city of Hartford. Pop. 1810, 2570, in 1820, 2993.

Mansfield, pstv. Tioga city. N. Y.

Mansfield, tp. Burlington city. N. J. It is 8 ms. NE. of Burlington. Pop. 1810, 1810, in 1820, 1957.

Mansfield, pst. Warren city. N. J., on the Musconcong river, 10 ms. SE. from Oxford.

Mansfield, pst. and seat of justice, for Richland city. Ohio, containing about 30 houses, and 300 inhabitants. It stands 75 ms. NE. from Columbus. N. lat. 40° 47', W. lon. 5° 33'.

Mansfield, village, Amelia city. Virg., 20 ms. by land above Petersburg.

Mansfield Centre, pstv. Windham city. Conn., 35 ms. NE. from Hartford.

Mansilla, town of Spain, in Leon, 15 ms. SW. of the city of Leon. Lon. 4° 55' W. lat. 42° 30' N.

Mansker's Creek, and psto. Davidson city. Tennessee.

Mantaca. See *Mataca*.

Mantshures, conquered China in the 17th century. Their country lies N. from China, and with the utmost absurdity, generally called Eastern Chinese Tartary, in our geographical works. The Tartars, Mongols, and Mantshures, are essentially different nations, more so even than are the French, Germans, and Russians. It would be as correct to call the people of the U. S. northern Spaniards, as to designate the Mantshures, Mongols, or Tartars.

Mantshuria, vast region in Asia, having China proper S., Mongolia W., the Russian Asiatic territories NW. and N., and the sea of Japan, and the Channel of Tartary, or La Peyrouse straits E. It is in a great part occupied by the basin of the Amur, and separated from Asiatic Russia by the vast chain of Yablonoy mountains, stretching from Kiachta to the sea of Ochotsk, between the basins of the Amur and Lena rivers. It was one of the native chieftains of this country who, in 1644, took advantage of the revolution in China, which terminated the dynasty of Ming, in the person of the emperor Zunt-chin, or Tong-tching, and placed himself on the throne of China, and established the now reigning dynasty of Dyn-Tsing. Of the Mantshur family, there have been five monarchs; Thunti, Cang-hi, Kong-tching, Kieulong, and Kai-king. It is very remarkable that two of the Mantshur-Chinese sovereigns have jointly reigned 124 years; Cang-hi from 1661 to 1721, 60 years; and Kien-long from 1735 to 1799, 64 years.

Mantes, town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, and late province of the Isle

of France. It is famous for its wines, and is seated on the Seine, and over it is a bridge, the great arch of which, although elliptic, is 120 feet wide. It is 31 ms. NW. of Paris. Lon. 1° 51' E. lat. 49° 1' N.

Mantineu. See *Tripolizza*.

Mantua, or *Mantuan*, duchy of Italy, lying along the river Po, which divides it into two parts. It is bounded on the N. by the Veronese, on the S. by the dutchies of Reggio, Modena, and Mirandola, on the E. by the Ferrarese, and on the W. by the Cremonese. It is 50 ms. long, and 27 broad, and fruitful in corn, pastures, flax, fruits, and excellent wine. The Mantuan comprehends the dutchies of Mantua and Sabioneta; the principalities of Castiglione Solforina, and Bosolo; likewise the city of Novellara. The principal rivers of this country are the Po, the Oglio, and the Minchio.

Mantua, capital of a duchy of the same name, in Italy, with an archbishop's see, and a university, seated on an island in the middle of a lake. The streets are broad and straight, and it has 8 gates, 21 parishes, 40 convents and nunneries, a quarter for the Jews to live in, and above 16,000 inhabitants. It was greatly noted for its silks, and silk manufactures, which are now much decayed. The air in the summer is very unwholesome; and the lake is formed by the inundations of the Mincio. Virgil was born at a village near this city. It is 35 ms. NE. of Parma, 22 SW. of Verona, and 220 N. by W. of Rome. Lon. 10° 50' E. lat. 45° 10' N.

Mantua, village on the Schuylkill, opposite the Philadelphia upper bridge, and in Blockley tp. It is strictly a suburb of Philadelphia; its situation is peculiarly eligible for a summer residence to the wealthy inhabitants of the city. The site swells gradually from the Schuylkill, and gives a rich variety to the various buildings and gardens by which it is decorated.

Mantua, flourishing pst. situated in the northern borders of Portage city. Ohio, and through the southeastern quarter of which runs the Cuyahoga river. Besides several common schools, here is a tolerably respectable grammar school. It contains about 93 families, and 541 inhabitants.

Manungen, town of Franconia, capital of a small district belonging to the house of Saxe-Gotha. It is 8 ms. N. of Henneburg. Lon. 10° 39' E. lat. 50° 46' N.

Manzanillo, cape, is the salient point of the peninsula, between the bays of Porto Bello and Mandingo, in the province of Panama, of the Republic of Colombia. Lat. 9° 13' N. lon. W. C. 2° 20' W.

Maple's Store, and psto. Bibb city. AL.

Maracaibo, considerable town of S. America, capital of the province of Maracaibo, in Colombia. It carries on a brisk trade in skins and chocolate, which is the best in America; and it has very fine tobacco. It is seated W. of the lake of the same name. Lon. W. C. 5° 40' E. lat. 10° N.

Maracaibo, province of S. America, in Colombia; it lies around the Gulf of Maracaibo, and contains 48,700 inhabitants, sends two representatives, and in conjunction with Ooro, Trucilla, and Merida, elects 4 senators to the Colombian legislature.

Maracaibo, inland sea of Colombia, opens

from the Caribbean Sea, between Sword Point and cape Roman, and extending S. about 100 ms. in the form of an ellipse, narrows to a strait opposite to the city of Maracaibo, and again widens to an extensive sheet of water, of 100 ms. long, and 70 or 80 wide. The gulf reaches from lat. $8^{\circ} 30'$ N. to 12° N., and is the most extensive indenting of the coast of S. America, except the rivers.

Maragol, town of Persia, 42 ms. from Tauris. Lon. $47^{\circ} 52'$ E. lat. $37^{\circ} 36'$ N.

Maranda, fief of Buckingham cty. L. C., on the right side of St. Lawrence, 20 ms. above Quebec, and opposite Pointe aux Trembles.

Maranhã, Captain generalship of Brasil, bounded NE. by the Atlantic Ocean, E. and SE. by Seera, or the river Parnaiba, SW. by Goias, and W. by Para. It lies between lat. 1° and 9° S., and is watered by the various branches of the Parnaiba, Pinare, and other streams. Cotton, rice, and sugar are its primary staples.

Maranhã, a fine and fertile island, from the name of which that of the Captain generalship is derived, lies at the mouth of the Pinare, and is of an oval form, 30 ms. in length.

Maranhã, town of Maranhã, on the island of the same name, with a good harbour. Lon. W. C. $32^{\circ} 56'$ E.

Marano, town of Italy in Friuli, in a marsh which renders it difficult of access, and at the bottom of the Gulf of Venice, 27 ms. S. by E. of Udina. Lon. $13^{\circ} 5'$ E. lat. $42^{\circ} 52'$ N.

Marana, rich town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, and late province of Angoumois, seated among salt marshes, near the river Sevre. It carries on a great trade in corn, and is 12 ms. NE. of Rochelle. Lon. $0^{\circ} 55'$ W. lat. $46^{\circ} 20'$ N.

Marasch, populous town of Natolia, encompassed by the mountains of Taurus and Antitaurus, and the river Euphrates. Lon. $38^{\circ} 25'$ E. lat. $38^{\circ} 15'$ N.

Marathon, village of Greece, in Attica, and by the road 20 ms. NE. from Athens. Remarkable for a battle fought between the Athenians and Persians, and the Persians, on the 17th of August, 494 years Ante Christ, in which the Persians were utterly defeated.

Marathon, pst. and seat of justice, Lawrence cty. Alabama, on the left bank of Tennessee river, 35 ms. W. from Huntsville. Lat. $34^{\circ} 45'$ N. lon. W. C. $10^{\circ} 23'$ W.

Marawina, river of Guiana, which separates Surinam from the French colony of Cayenne. A curious pebble, known by the name of the Marawina diamond, is found here, which when polished, is often set in rings, &c. It runs into the Atlantic in lon. $53^{\circ} 48'$ W. lat. $5^{\circ} 58'$ N.

Marbach, town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, in the dutchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the Neckar. It was burnt by the French in 1693. It is 12 ms. S. of Hailbron, and 13 N. of Stutgard. Lon. $9^{\circ} 25'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 59'$ N.

Marbella, town of Spain in Andalusia, seated at the mouth of the Rio Verde, 24 ms. SW. of Malaga. Lon. $5^{\circ} 55'$ W. lat. $36^{\circ} 29'$ N.

Marblehead, considerable seaport and pst. of Essex cty. Mass., 4 ms. SE. of Salem, and 19 NE. of Boston, in the lat. of $42^{\circ} 35'$ N. and lon. $69^{\circ} 50'$. The town contained 5900 inhabitants, in 1810, and in 1820, 5630.

Marbletown, pst. Ulster cty. N. Y. It is situated on the S. side of Esopus creek, about 76 ms. SSW. of Albany. Pop. 1810, 3660, in 1820, 3809.

Marburyville, pstv. Feliciana, Lou., 8 ms. E. from St. Francisville, and 83 NW. from New-Orleans.

Marca, small island in the gulf of Venice, 5 ms. from Ragusa, on which it depends. It had formerly a bishop's see; but the town is now in ruins.

Marcellin, St. town of France, in the department of Isere, and late province of Dauphiny. It is 5 ms. from St. Antoine, and 253 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. $5^{\circ} 52'$ E. lat. $45^{\circ} 14'$ N.

Marcelline, small river of Sicily, in the Val di-Noto, which falls into the sea, 2 ms. from Augusta.

Marcello, small town of Italy, in Naples, in the province of Bari.

Marcellus, pst. Onondago cty. N. Y., 4 ms. NE. from Skeneateles lake. Pop. 1820, 6503.

Marche, late province of France, bounded on the N. by Berry, E. by Auvergne, W. by Angoumois, and S. by Limosin. It is 55 ms. in length, and 25 in breadth, and is pretty fertile in corn and wine. It now forms the department of Creuse.

Marche, town of France, in the department of Vooges, situate near the source of the Mouzon, 20 ms. S. of Neufchateau, and 40 S. by W. of Toul.

Marcheck, town of Austria on the March, on the frontiers of Hungary, 23 ms. E. by N. of Vienna.

Marchiennes, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, seated on the Sambre, 4 ms. W. of Charleroy.

Marchiennes, town of France, in the department of Nord, seated in a morass, on the river Scarpe, 7 ms. ENE. of Douay.

Marciannisi, town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, 13 ms. NNE. of Naples.

Marigny, town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, near the river Loire, 32 ms. W. of Macon, and 43 S. by W. of Autun.

Marckolsheim, town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, 25 ms. S. of Strasburg.

Marco, St., seaport of E. Florida, on a river of the same name, at its entrance into Apalache bay, 180 ms. WNW. of St. Augustin. Lon. $84^{\circ} 38'$ W. lat. $30^{\circ} 18'$ N.

Marco, St., town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, seated on the Senito, 22 ms. N. of Cosenza.

Marcou, St., two small islands in the English channel, near the coast of France, 7 ms. SE. of Cape la Hogue.

Marcus Hook, pstv. Delaware cty. Penn., on the NW. side of the river Delaware, below Chester, and 20 below Philadelphia.

Mardike, village of France, in the department of Nord, seated on a canal, to which it gives name, 4 ms. W. by S. Dunkirk.

Marib, town of Arabia, capital of a district, in the province of Yemen. It is 100 ms. SE. of Sanaa. Lon. $47^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $15^{\circ} 44'$ N.

Marée, Loch, lake of Scotland, in Ross-shire, 18 ms. long, and, in some parts, 4 broad. It contains many small islands, and abounds with salmon, char, and trout.

Marengo, village of Italy, in the Milanese, 3 ms. SE. of Alexandria.

Marengo, pstv. Seneca cty. N. Y.

Marengo, cty. of Alabama, bounded W. by Tombigbee and Black-Warrior rivers, N. by Tuscaloosa cty., E. and SE. by Dallas, and S. by Clarke. Length 60 ms., mean width 20, and area 1200 sqms. Surface hilly, and soil except near the streams barren and covered generally with pine timber. Staple, cotton. Chief town Eagleville. Pop. 1820, 3933. Ctl. lat. $32^{\circ} 16'$ N. lon. W. C. $10^{\circ} 38'$ W.

Marennès, town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, remarkable for the green-finned oysters found near the coast, and the salt it sends to other places. It is 32 ms. NW. of Saintes, and 270 SW. of Paris.

Maretimo, island in the Mediterranean, on the W. coast of Sicily, 12 ms. in circumference. It has a castle, with a few farm-houses, and produces much honey. Lon. $12^{\circ} 35'$ E. lat. $38^{\circ} 51'$ N.

Margaretta, tp. of Huron cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 192.

Margaret's Islands, in the N. Pacific Ocean, were discovered by captain James Magee, in the ship Margaret, of Boston, in his voyage from Kamtschatka, in 1780. Lon. $141^{\circ} 12'$ E. lat. $24^{\circ} 40'$ N.

Margarettsville, or *Boonsborough*, pstv. Washington cty. Maryland, 11 ms. SE. from Hagers-town. See *Boonsborough*.

Margarita, island near the coast of Colombia, 40 ms. long and 15 broad, discovered by Columbus in 1498. The continual verdure renders it pleasant; but it has no fresh water. It was taken in 1626, by the Dutch, who demolished the castle; since which time it has been in a manner abandoned by the Spaniards. Lon. $64^{\circ} 10'$ W. lat. $11^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Margate, town of Eng. in Kent, in the isle of Thanet. It stands on the side of a hill, has a stone pier, and is a member of the port of Dover. It has a great resort of company for sea-bathing, and the buildings for their accommodation are numerous and handsome. Great quantities of corn are exported hence, and there are regular passage boats to and from London. It is 17 ms. ENE. of Canterbury, and 71 E. by S. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 22'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 24'$ N.

Margozza, town of Italy, in the Milanese, near a small lake of its name, 40 ms. NW. of Milan.

Maria, St., island in the Indian Ocean, near the E. side of Madagascar. It is 45 ms. long and 7 broad, well watered, and surrounded by rocks. It produces rice, sugar-canes, legumes, pine-apples, tobacco, &c., and on the coasts are found white coral and ambergris. The inhabitants call it Ibrahim. Lon. $50^{\circ} 20'$ E. lat. 17° S.

Maria, St., the most southern island of the Azores, which produces plenty of wheat, and has about 5000 inhabitants. It has a town of the same name. Lon. $25^{\circ} 9'$ W. lat. $36^{\circ} 57'$ N.

Maria, St., considerable town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the Guadaleta, at the mouth of which is a tower and a battery, 18 ms. N. of Cadiz. Lon. $6^{\circ} 6'$ W. lat. $36^{\circ} 39'$ N.

Maria, St., town of Terra Firma Proper. It is seated at the bottom of the Gulf of St. Mi-

chael, at the mouth of a navigable river of the same name. Lon. $78^{\circ} 12'$ W. lat. $7^{\circ} 43'$ N.

Mariagalante, one of the Leeward Caribbee Islands, in the W. Indies, subject to the French, extending 16 ms. from N. to S., and 4 from E. to W. It is full of hills, and along the E. shore are lofty perpendicular rocks, that shelter vast numbers of tropical birds. It has several large caverns, with many little streams and ponds of fresh water. It is covered with trees, and particularly abounds with tobacco and the wild cinnamon-tree. It is 30 ms. N. of Dominica, and 40 E. of Guadaloupe. Lon. $61^{\circ} 11'$ W. lat. $15^{\circ} 52'$ N.

Maria's River, branch of Missouri, which rises in the Rocky mountains at lon. W. C. 35 W., and near lat. 50° N. Its general course is SE. into the Missouri, which it joins about 50 ms. below the Great Falls.

Mariaville, tp. Hancock cty. Maine, 40 ms. NE. from Castine. Pop. in 1820, uncertain.

Marie-aux-Mines, town of France, in the department of the Vosges, and late province of Lorraine, divided in two by the river Leber. It is famous for its silver mines, and is 25 ms. NW. of New Brisach. Lon. $7^{\circ} 24'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 16'$ N.

Marie, Cape Dame, W. point of St. Domingo.

Marienburg, town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, in Misnia, remarkable for its rich silver mines. It is seated among the mountains, on the confines of Bohemia, 28 ms. SSW. of Dresden. Lon. $13^{\circ} 35'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 49'$ N.

Marienburg, town of Poland, in Western Prussia, capital of a palatinate of the same name. It is seated on the Naget, a branch of the Vistula, 30 ms. SW. of Elbing, and 30 SE. of Dantzic. Lon. $19^{\circ} 15'$ E. lat. $54^{\circ} 9'$ N.

Marienburg, town of France, in the department of the North, and late French Hainault, 10 ms. SW. of Charlemont. Lon. $4^{\circ} 28'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 2'$ N.

Marienstadt, town of Sweden, in W. Gothland, seated on the Lake Wenner, 35 ms. SE. of Carlstadt, and 162 SW. of Stockholm. Lon. $14^{\circ} 25'$ E. lat. $58^{\circ} 28'$ N.

Marienwerder, town of Western Prussia, in Pomerania, on the Vistula, 20 ms. SSW. of Marienburg. Lon. $19^{\circ} 5'$ E. lat. $53^{\circ} 49'$ N.

Marietta, village, Onondago cty. N. Y.

Marietta, borough and pstv. Lancaster cty. Penn., on the left bank of the Susquehannah river, above the mouth of Little Chiques creek, 15 ms. W. from the city of Lancaster. Pop. in 1820, 1545.

Marietta, pstv. and seat of justice, Washington cty. Ohio, occupying the peninsula between the Ohio and Muskingum rivers at their junction. It contains a large Presbyterian meeting house, an academy, the common cty. buildings, a printing office, bank, about 20 mercantile stores, and 100 dwelling houses. It is distant 315 ms. W. by N. from Washington, and 109 SE. from Columbus. Lon. W. C. $4^{\circ} 23'$ W. lat. $39^{\circ} 25'$ N. Pop. of the whole tp. in 1820, 2036.

Marietta, land district, Ohio, is a district of country, the lands in which were, and are yet to be sold at the land office in Marietta. It is a small district including only the southern part of Belmont and all Monroe cties., excepting the two westernmost tps., and an inconsi-

derable part of the north-eastern corner of Washington city.

Marignano, town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan. It is seated on the Lambro, 10 ms. S. Milan.

Marino, *St.* strong town of Italy, capital of a small republic, surrounded by the duchy of Urbino, under the protection of the pope, with three castles. It chooses its own magistrates and officers, and is seated on a mountain, 10 ms. SW. of Rimini, and 14 NW. of Urbino. Lon. $12^{\circ} 33' E.$ lat. $43^{\circ} 54' N.$

Marino, *St.*, town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, with a castle, 10 ms. E. of Rome. Lon. $12^{\circ} 46' E.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 34' N.$

Marion, district of S. C., bounded NE. by N. C., E. by Little Pedee or Horry district, SW. by Great Pedee and Lynch's creek, and NW. by Darlington and Marlborough. Length 40, mean width 28 ms.; area 1120 sqms. Surface rather level than hilly. Soil sandy, though in many places highly productive. Chief town, Springville. Pop. in 1820, 10,201. Ctl. lat. $34^{\circ} 10' N.$ lon. W. C. $2^{\circ} 28' W.$

Marion, pst. Twigg's city. Geo., 35 ms. SW. from Milledgeville.

Marion, city, Ohio, bounded on the N. by Crawford, E. by Richland, S. by Delaware and Union cities, and on the W. by Hardin city. It is 33 ms. long from E. to W., and 18 broad from N. to S., containing about 530 sqms. This city comprises the height of land between the Sandusky and Scioto rivers. Much of it is open plain, or table land, composing the southernmost of what are called the Sandusky plains. Much of it is, however, heavily timbered, and of a very rich and fertile quality of soil. It is well watered by the Scioto, Little Scioto, and Whetstone rivers; beside numerous smaller streams. Marion city was constituted in January, 1820. In the census of 1820, this city was included in Delaware.

Marion, pstv. Marion city, Ohio, on the road from Columbus to Perryville, 48 ms. NW. from Columbus.

Marion, pstv. Cole city. Misu., 144 ms. W. from St. Louis.

Marion, C. H. and psto. Marion district, S. C., 124 ms. a little N. of E. from Columbia.

Marion, city, Ten.: bounded S. by Al. and Geo., W. and NW. by Franklin, N. by Bledsoe, and E. by Hamilton and the Cherokee lands; length 32, mean width 18 ms.; area 756 sqms. Surface hilly, and in part mountainous. This city is drained by Sequatchie river, and occupies the valley between two ridges of the Cumberland mountains. Tennessee river traverses its SE. angle. Chief town, Jasper. Pop. 1820, 3888. Ctl. lat. $35^{\circ} 13' N.$ lon. W. C. $6^{\circ} 34' W.$

Marion, city, Al.; bounded W. by Monroe city, in Miss., and the Chickasaw lands, N. by Franklin city, in Al., NE. by Lawrence, and E. by Blount and Jefferson.; length 50, mean width 30 ms.; area 1500 sqms. It is chiefly drained by the Buttahatchee branch of Tombigbee. Similar to most sections of the U. S., S. of Ten., and E. from the Mississippi, the productive soil of this city is confined to the banks of streams. It was laid out since the census of 1820. Lat. $34^{\circ} N.$, and lon. W. C. $11^{\circ} W.$ intersect in this city.

Marian, city, Miss.; bounded by Hancock city, in Miss. SE., Washington parish in Lou. S., Pike W., Lawrence N. and Perry E.; length 36, mean width 24 ms.; area 864 sqms. Surface moderately hilly. Soil barren, except near the streams, the prevailing timber, pine. Staple, cotton. Chief town, New Columbia. Pop. 1820, 3116. Ctl. lat. $31^{\circ} 12'$, lon. W. C. $12^{\circ} 35' W.$

Mark, *St.*, seaport in the W. side of St. Domingo, 45 ms. NNW. of Port-au-Prince. Lon. $72^{\circ} 40' W.$ lat. $19^{\circ} 20' N.$

Markham Township, in the East Riding of the city of York, U. C., fronts Yonge-street, and lies to the northward of York and Scarborough; here are good mills, and a thriving settlement of Germans.

Markle's Mills, psto. Vigo city, Ind., by pstrd. 87 ms. SW. by W. from Indianapolis.

Markelborough, pstv. Sussex city. N. J., 70 ms. N. from Trenton.

Markville, pstv. Avoyelles parish, Lou., by pstrd. 340 ms. from New Orleans, though in a direct line not quite 140, and can be actually passed in less than 160.

Marlborough, borough of Eng. in Wilts, on a chalky soil, on the Kennet, 43 ms. E. of Bristol, and 74 W. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 26' W.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 28' N.$

Marlborough, Fort, English factory on the W. coast of the island of Sumatra, 3 ms. E. of Bencoolen, and 300 NW. of Batavia. Lon. $102^{\circ} 9' E.$ lat. $3^{\circ} 49' N.$

Marlborough Township, in the city of Greenville, U. C., lies to the Northward of Oxford, and is watered by the Rideau.

Marlborough, tp. Middlesex city. U. C.

Marlborough, pst. Cheshire city. N. H., 11 ms. E. from Connecticut river, and 36 E. from Bennington, in Ver. Pop. 1820, 766.

Marlborough, pst. Windham city. Ver., 9 ms. SW. of Brattleborough. Pop. 1300.

Marlborough, tp. Middlesex city. Mass., 28 ms. W. of Boston. Pop. 1810, 1735, in 1820, 1952.

Marlborough, pst. Ulster city. N. Y., on the W. side of Hudson river, 90 ms. S. of Albany. Pop. 1810, 1964, in 1820, 2248.

Marlborough, pst. and SE. tp. Hartford city. Conn., 17 ms. SE. from Hartford. Pop. 1820, 839.

Marlborough, tp. Montgomery city. Penn., on the SW. limit of Bucks, and in the forks of the Perkiomen, between Upper Salford and Hanover, 35 ms. NW. from Philadelphia. Pop. 1820, 839.

Marlborough, East, tp. Chester city. Penn., on the head of Red Clay creek, and enclosed by the tps. of Newlin, Pennsylvania, Newgarden, 30 ms. SW. by W. from Philadelphia, and 8 SSW. from Downingtown. Pop. 1820, 993.

Marlborough, West, tp. Chester city. Penn., W. from East Marlborough, and 10 ms. SW. from Downingtown. Pop. 1820, 832.

Marlborough, pstv. at the NW. angle of Calvert city. Md., on the Patuxent, 45 ms. S. from Baltimore.

Marlborough, Upper, pstv. and seat of justice, Prince George's city. Md. on the western branch of Patuxent, 12 ms. SE. by E. from Washington, and 15 ms. a little W. of N. from Lower Marlborough.

Marlborough, district, S. C., bounded N. and

NE. by N. C., SE. by Marion district, and SW. by the Great Pedee, or Darlington, and Chesterfield districts. Length 30, mean width 15 ms.; area 450 sqms. It is washed along its entire SW. border, by the Great Pedee, and drained by the various confluent of that river. Staples, cotton, and tobacco. The soil sandy, but in many places very productive. Chief town, Bennettsville. Pop. 1820, 6425. Ctl. lat. 34° 35', lon. W. C. 2° 41' W.

Marlborough, tp. in the northern borders of Delaware cty. Ohio, which is situated in the village of Norton. Pop. 1820, 300.

Marlborough, C. H. and pstv. Marlborough district, S. C., 94 ms. NE. from Columbia.

Marlow, borough of Eng., in Buckinghamshire, on the Thames, over which is a bridge into Berkshire. It has a manufacture of bone-lace, and is 17 ms S. of Ailesbury, and 31 W. of London. Lon. 0° 45' W. lat. 51° 35' N.

Marlow, pstv. on Ashmelet river, near the centre of Cheshire cty. N. H., 46 ms. a little S. of W. from Concord.

Marli, village of France, between Versailles and St. Germain. Here was a royal palace noted for its fine gardens and water-works, there being a curious machine on the Seine, which not only supplied them with water, but also those of Versailles. It is 10 ms. NW. of Paris.

Marmande, town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, and late province of Guienne. It carries on a great trade in corn, wine, and Brandy, and is seated on the Garonne, 40 ms. SE. of Bordeaux, and 320 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 0° 15' E. lat. 44° 20' N.

Marmora, sea between Europe and Asia, which communicates with the Archipelago, by the strait of Gallipoli on the SW., and with the Black Sea, by the strait of Constantinople on the NE. It has two castles, one on the Asian, and one on the European side. It is 120 ms. in length, and 50 in breadth, and was anciently called the Propontis.

As the ancient name of the strait between the Archipelago and the Marmora sea, is more used in common conversation in the U. States, than either Dardanelles, or Gallipoli, the modern names, I have thought it necessary to be more particular with this article. There is some difficulty in fixing the limits which the ancients gave to the Hellespont, from the usual vagueness attending their descriptive writing. It is probable, in reality, that neither towards the Archipelago, or Marmora, did ancient authors consider any particular point, as where the strait and sea united. If we turn our eye to a map of that part of Asia and Europe, however, it is easy to fix the general boundaries of the strait in question. A line drawn from Cape Janissary, to the nearest point of the Chersonesus, seems the natural boundary towards the Ægean, and where the tranquil surface of the Marmora is changed to a current, must decide the commencement of the Hellespont on the side of Gallipoli. Strabo seems to have viewed the Hellespont as a sea, and not as a strait. With the limits I have stated, the Hellespont is from Cape Janissary, to the opening of the Marmora, above Gallipoli, 36 ms. The current is not equal, but as might be supposed, most violent at the most contracted points. The

mean width, perhaps, falls short of two ms., and at the Dardanelles and Gallipoli, less than one. At these narrows, the current is rapid, particularly in the spring season, when the large confluent of the Black Sea are overflowed. The winds, according to Hobhouse, blow great part of the year, down the strait. This author, like many others established, I cannot but think, a general theory on the phenomena which occurred during his own visit. The Salssetfrigate, in which Mr. Hobhouse passed the Hellespont, was wind-bound at Cape Janissary, from the 14th to the 30th of April. The thermometer stood, according to his own account, between 60° and 70° during the stay of the frigate in the mouth of the Hellespont. With this heat increased, as it is in summer, to between 80° and 100°, the land must become more heated than the water, and of course, an aerial current superinduced from the Mediterranean, towards the plains of Russia. If I was to form an opinion from geographical position, I should say, that during winter and spring, the wind must be down, but on the contrary, during summer and autumn, up the Hellespont; and that the prevalent current must be down, though in not so great a proportion as two to one. The depth of the water between the Ægean and Marmora, admits the passage of the largest ships of the line.

The scenery of its shores, from the description given by Hobhouse, must bear a considerable resemblance to many places on St. Lawrence. Generally rising by acclivities more or less abrupt, the prospects are variegated and fine. From some places on the European side, and in clear weather, the summits of Ida are visible, but the climate of that country, from the prevalence of NE. winds, is not remarkable for serenity.

Marmora, four islands in the Marmora sea, the principal of which, was the ancient Proconnesus, lies towards the outlet of Marmora, into the Hellespont, and to the NW. off the ancient Cyzicus, now Artaki.

Marmora, celebrated cascade of Italy, in the dutchy of Spoleto, 3 ms. from Terni.

Marne, town of Persia, in the province of Corazin.

Marne, department of France, including part of the late province of Champagne. It takes its name from a river which rises near Langres, and flowing NW. joins the Seine, a little above Paris. Rheims is the archiepiscopal see, but Chalons is the capital.

Marne, Upper, department of France, including part of the late province of Campagne. Chaumont is the capital.

Marshall, village of Eng. in Dorsetshire, on the Stour. The church is an ancient lofty building, the tower of which fell down in 1710, in the time of divine service, but was handsomely rebuilt.

Maro, town of Italy, on the coast of Genoa, in a valley of the same name, 8 ms. NW. of Oneiglia, and 48 WSW. of Genoa. Lon. 7° 41' E. lat. 44° 53' N.

Marogna, town of Romania, near the Mediterranean, 150 ms. SW. of Constantinople. Lon. 25° 41' E. lat. 40° 59' N.

Marotier, town of France, in the department

of Lower Rhine, and late province of Alsace, with a late Benedictine abbey, 18 ms. NW. of Strasburg. Lon. $7^{\circ} 33'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 38'$ N.

Marples, tp. Delaware cty. Penn., between Darby and Crum creeks, 14 ms. W. from Philadelphia. Pop. 1820, 700.

Marpurg, strong town of Germany, in the landgrate of Hesse Cassel, with a university, a palace, a handsome square, and a magnificent town-house. It is seated on the river Lahn, 15 ms. S. of Waldeck, and 47 SW. of Cassel. Lon. 9° E. lat. $50^{\circ} 35'$ N.

Marquesas, group of islands, in the S. Pacific Ocean, of which the most considerable are, St. Christiansa and St. Pedro. Captain Cook, in his second voyage, lay some time at the first of these, which is situated in lon. $139^{\circ} 9'$ W., and lat. $9^{\circ} 55'$ S. Mr. Foster says, he never saw a single deformed, or even ill-proportioned man among the natives; all were strong, tall, well limbed, and active in the highest degree. The inhabitants of the Marquesas, Society and Friendly Islands, Easter Islands, and New Zealand, seem to have all the same origin, their language, manners, customs, &c., bearing a great affinity in many respects.

Marr's Bluff, psto. Marion district, S. C., 118 ms. NE. from Columbia.

Marsal, town of France, in Meurthe, 17 ms. NE. from Nancy.

Marsala, town of Sicily, in the Val di Mazara, at the W. part of the island, on the promontory of Lilybæum, 45 ms. SW. from Palermo.

Marsch. See *Moraw*.

Marsden, village of Eng. in W. Yorkshire, near the source of the Colne, 7 ms. SW. of Huddersfield. Here are some extensive cotton mills, and the Huddersfield canal passes this place.

Marseilles, flourishing seaport of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone. The inhabitants are computed at 90,000. It was so celebrated in the time of the Romans, that Cicero styled it the Athens of the Gauls, and Pliny called it the Mistress of Education. It is situated on the Mediterranean, at the upper end of a gulf in which are many small islands; and is partly on the declivity of a hill, and partly in a plain. It is divided into the Old Town and the New. The first appears like an amphitheatre, to the vessels which enter the port; but the houses are mean, and the streets dirty, narrow, and steep. In this part is the principal church, built by the Goths, on the ruins of the temple of Diana. The New town is, in every respect, a perfect contrast to the city, with which it has a communication by one of the finest streets imaginable. The other streets and squares, as well as the public buildings in general, are very elegant. With respect to commerce, Marseilles has been eminent since the days of antiquity; and is now sometimes called Europe in miniature, on account of the variety of dresses and languages. The port is a basin of an oval form, 3480 feet long, 960 broad at its widest part, with 18 or 20 feet depth of water. In the environs of Marseilles, are near 5000 little country boxes of the citizens, called Bastides. In 1640, the plague raged with great violence in Marseilles, and

with still greater in 1720, when it carried off 50,000 of the inhabitants. The late Lord Gadenstone mentions, that Marseilles was a little republic within itself, that the citizens elected their own magistrates, and that the expense of a law-suit never exceeded two-pence halfpenny, which sum was lodged by each party with the clerks of court, at the commencement of every process; after which no farther expense was incurred. Marseilles is 15 ms. S. of Aix, 13 NW. of Toulon, and 362 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. $5^{\circ} 27'$ E. lat. $43^{\circ} 18'$ N.

Marseilles, pstv. Halifax cty. Virg., 151 ms. SW. from Richmond.

Marshall's Mills, Huntingdon cty. Penn.

Marshallville, village, Mecklenburg cty. Vir., 65 ms. SW. of Petersburg.

Marshallton, pstv. Chester cty. Penn., about 30 ms. SW. by W. from Philadelphia.

Marshfield, town of Eng. in Gloucestershire, on Coteswold hills, 11 ms. E. of Bristol, and 103 W. of London.

Marshfield, pst. Washington cty. Ver., 12 ms. E. from Montpelier. Pop. 520.

Marshfield, pst. Plymouth cty. Mass., near Marshfield Point, 36 ms. SE. of Boston. Pop. 1810, 1364, in 1820, 1532.

Marshpee, tp. Barnstable cty. Mass., on the sea coast, 17 ms. SW. from Barnstable. Pop. 1820, 150.

Marscio Nuovo, town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, 21 ms. NNE. of Policastro.

Marscio Vecchio, town of Naples, in Basilicata, near the river Acre, 23 ms. NE. of Policastro.

Marsilly, town of France, in the department of Marne, 10 ms. S. of Suzanne.

Marstrand, rocky island of Sweden, in the Categat, lying NW. of the mouth of the Gotha. It is 2 ms. in circumference; and, on account of its strength, is called the Gibraltar of Sweden. The town stands on the E. side, and the harbour is secure and commodious but of difficult entrance. The inhabitants subsist chiefly by the herring fishery, by the number of ships which in bad weather take refuge in the harbour, and by a contraband trade. It is 23 ms. NW. of Gotheborg. Lon. $11^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $57^{\circ} 59'$ N.

Marta, town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter; seated on a river of the same name, where it issues from the Lake Bolsena, 10 ms. E. of Castro.

Martaban, city of Pegu, capital of a province of the same name, fertile in rice, fruits, and wines of all kinds. It was a rich trading place before the king of Birmanah conquered the country, who caused a number of vessels to be sunk at the mouth of the harbour, so that it is now only to be entered by small vessels. The chief trade is in earthenware and fish. It is seated on the bay of Bengal, at the mouth of the Thalu, 120 ms. SE. of Pegu. Lon. $97^{\circ} 56'$ E. lat. $16^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Martago, town of Spain, in Leon, 10 ms. SSE. of Ciudad Rodrigo.

Martapura. See *Metapura*.

Martel, town of France, in the department of Lot, seated near the Dordogne, 18 ms. E. of Sarlat.

Marthalen, considerable town of Switzerland,

in that part of the cty. of Kyburg, subject to Zurich. It is seated near the Rhine, 6 ms. S. of Shaffhausen.

Martha, St., for names thus written, see *St. Martha*.

Marthasville, pstv. Montgomery cty. Misu., 66 ms. W. from St. Louis.

Martie, tp. Lancaster cty. Penn., on the NE. side of Susquehannah and the SE. side of Piqua creek. Pop. 1810, 1623, and in 1820, 1701.

Marticeville, pstv. in the tp. of Martie, Lancaster cty. Penn.

Martigues, seaport of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, and late province of Provence, near a lake, 12 ms. long and 5 broad, which is navigable throughout, and whence they get very fine fish and excellent salt. Martigues is 20 ms. NW. of Marseilles. Lon. $5^{\circ} 2' E.$ lat. $43^{\circ} 19' N.$

Martin, Cape, promontory of Valencia, in Spain, which separates the Gulf of Valencia from that of Alicant. Lon. $0^{\circ} 36' E.$ lat. $38^{\circ} 54' N.$

Martin, cty. N. C., bounded by Beauford SE., Hitt SW., Edgecombe W., Halifax NW., Roanoke river or Bertie N., and Washington E. Length 35 ms., mean width about 14; area 490 sqms. Surface level and soil either marshy or sandy. Its chief town, Williamston, is on the Roanoke, 25 ms. N. from Washington. Staple cotton. Pop. 1820, 6320. Ctl. lat. $35^{\circ} 50' N.$ lon. W. C. $0^{\circ} 15' W.$

Martin, cty. Ind., bounded by Owen and Davies S., Sullivan and Vigo W., Wabash and Delaware NW., and Monroe and Lawrence E. Length 47 ms., width 24; area 920 sqms. The main W. branch of White river, traverses this cty. from NW. to SE., entering at the NE., and leaving it at the SW. angle. The 39th degree of N. lat. passes through the southern extremity. The surface is hilly, contiguous to the streams, but level in the interior. Much good soil. Pop. 1820, 1032. Ctl. lat. $38^{\circ} 38' N.$ lon. W. C. $9^{\circ} 40' W.$

Martinico, one of the Windward Carribbee Islands, in the W. Indies, 40 ms. in length, and 100 in circumference. There are many high mountains, covered with trees, as well as several rivers and fertile valleys, but they will not bear either wheat or vines; however, the former is not much wanted, for the natives prefer cassava to wheat bread. It produces sugar, cotton, ginger, indigo, chocolate, aloe, pimento, plantains, and other tropical fruits; and is extremely populous, some of the ancient inhabitants still remain. It has several safe and commodious harbours, well fortified. Fort St. Pierre, the principal place, is in lon. $61^{\circ} 20' W.$ lat. $14^{\circ} 14' N.$

Martinsborough, now Jonesville, pstv. Surry cty. N. C., on the right bank of Tar river, 20 ms. above Washington. See *Jonesville*.

Martinsburg, pstv. and seat of justice, Lewis cty. N. Y., near the W. side of Black river, 50 ms. a little W. of N. from Utica. Lat. $43^{\circ} 44' N.$ lon. W. C. $1^{\circ} 33' E.$

Martinsburg, pstv. in the northern part of Bedford cty. Penn., 27 ms. NNE. from Bedford.

Martinsburg, pst. and seat of justice in Berkeley cty. Virg., 19 ms. SW. from Hagerstown, Md., and about 18 NW. of Harper's ferry

on the Potomac. Lat. $39^{\circ} 27' N.$ lon. W. C. $1^{\circ} W.$

Martinsburg, pstv. Knox cty. Ohio, by pstrd. 54 ms. NE. from Columbus.

Martinsburg, Morgan cty. Ind. See *Martinsville*, Morgan cty. Ind.

Martinsburg, village, Hopkins cty. Kent.

Martins Creek, pstv. Northampton cty. Penn., 10 ms. N. from Easton.

Martinsville, pst. Henry cty. Virg., on Irvine river, 65 ms. S. from Fincastle, and about 150 ms. SW. by W. from Petersburg.

Martinsville, pstv. and seat of justice, Guilford cty. N. C., on Buffalo creek, branch of Haw river. It stands 45 ms. NW. from Raleigh. Lat. $36^{\circ} 1' N.$ lon. $2^{\circ} 50' W.$

Martinsville, pstv. and seat of justice, Morgan cty. Ind., on the right bank of White River, 32 ms. SSE. from Indianapolis. Lat. $39^{\circ} 28' N.$ lon. W. C. $9^{\circ} 21' W.$

Martinsville. See *St. Martinsville*, Lou.

Martorano, town in Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, with a bishop's see, 8 ms. from the sea, and 15 S. of Cosenza. Lon. $16^{\circ} 20' E.$ lat. $39^{\circ} 6' N.$

Martorel, town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated at the confluence of the Noya and Lobragal, 18 ms. NW. of Barcelona. Lon. $1^{\circ} 56' E.$ lat. $41^{\circ} 36' N.$

Martos, town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a fortress seated on a rock, 8 ms. S. of Anduxar.

Martvéjols, commercial town of France, in the department of Lozere, and late province of Gevaudan, seated in a valley on the river Colange, 10 ms. NW. of Mende, and 300 S. of Paris. Lon. $2^{\circ} 23' E.$ lat. $44^{\circ} 36' N.$

Martville, town of France, in the department of Meuse, and late dutchy of Bar, seated on the Osheim, 3 ms. N. of Jametz.

Maryanna Forge, Somerset cty. Penn., at the junction of the Quenemahoning and Shade creeks, 20 ms. NNE. from the borough of Somerset.

Maryborough, borough of Ireland, capital of Queen's cty., 17 ms. S. of Philipstown. Lon. $7^{\circ} W.$ lat. $53^{\circ} 2' N.$

Maryland, pstv. Otsego cty. N. Y., by pstrd. 67 ms. W. from Albany.

Maryland, one of the states of the U. S., having the Atlantic Ocean, Chesapeake bay, and part of Virg. SE., other parts of Virg. S., SW., and W., Penn. N., and Del. E.

Maryland has an exterior ocean limit from the SE. angle of Del., to the SE. angle of Maryland, - - - - -	Ms.
The southern limit of the Eastern Shore, between the Atlantic Ocean and Chesapeake, or Pokomoke bay, - - - - -	35
Along Pokomoke bay from Redcliff's Point, to Watkin's Point, - - - - -	15
Across Chesapeake bay from Watkins' Point to Cape Lookout, the N. side of the entrance of Potomac river, - - - - -	20
Up Potomac river to Washington City, - - - - -	120
Up the residue of the Potomac river to its extreme source, - - - - -	200
Thence due N. to the southern boundary of Pennsylvania, - - - - -	56

Carried forward, - - - - - 446

<i>Brought forward,</i>	446
Thence E. along the southern boundary of Pennsylvania,	200
Thence nearly S. along the western limit of Delaware	88
Thence E. to the Atlantic Ocean and place of beginning,	36

Having an entire outline of 770
Area, exclusive of water, about 11,000 sqms.;
7,040,000 acres.
Mean length 150, and mean breadth about 75 ms.

Between lat. 38° and 39° 43' N.

Maryland is the most irregular in its form of any state of the U. S., and contains the least surface when compared with its outline. It is, also, in point of surface, soil, and climate, very much diversified. All those parts of Maryland lying E. from Chesapeake bay, and W. of that stream to the head of tide water, may be considered as alluvial in their formation, and comparatively level and sandy. Above tide water the surface rises, though not very rapidly, into hills, which reach the foot of the mountains. The soil of this middle zone is the best in the state. The mountainous region includes the residue, and presents the common features of the Appalachian system.

Maryland is the first state of the U. S., SW. from Delaware river, which embraces the three great zones: of soil; that of alluvion, hilly, and mountainous. In the annexed table, the cities are distinguished which occupy each zone respectively.

The alluvial soil is generally level and sandy, but where due attention has been paid to agriculture, produces good crops of grain, tobacco, and even cotton towards the south. The middle, or hilly section, and some of the mountain valleys, are amongst the best parts of the U. S. for the production of grain, grass, and orchard fruit, tobacco, flax, and hemp. The flour and tobacco of some places on the higher waters of the Potomac, are justly estimated for their excellence.

Commercially, Maryland is naturally connected with some of the best cultivated, most populous, and wealthy cities of Penn.; good roads extend from Baltimore to W. C., Frederickstown, and Hagerstown. That to the latter extends up the Potomac to Cumberland, and from thence to Brownsville, Penn. Part of this road has been constructed by the U. S., and is toll free. The distance from Baltimore to Brownsville, by Frederickstown, Hagerstown, Hancockstown, and Cumberland, is 212 ms., being the shortest line of connexion between the Atlantic ports and the navigable waters of the Ohio.

Other roads intersect the state of Maryland, and connect it with the neighbouring states, particularly Pennsylvania, and facilitate intercommunication with Baltimore. The trade of the Susquehannah, is, however, that which enters most at Baltimore, and has contributed greatly to the rapid increase of that city. See *Baltimore*. The Legislature and people of Maryland, seem recently to have awakened to a full sense of the immense advantages naturally flowing down with the stream of the Sus-

quehannah, and also to those to be derived from opening a water communication between Chesapeake and Delaware Bays. It has been supposed that the produce already (October 1822,) brought down in the current year, from the Susquehannah, exceeds in value 1,000,000 dollars, and must annually increase. It is only necessary to examine the position of Baltimore on a general map of the U. S., to perceive its admirable situation as a commercial mart.

Maryland produces in itself iron ore and mineral coal, with inexhaustible masses of limestone, and other building stone. Furnaces and forges have been long established in this state. Flour and tobacco are its most abundant and valuable staples. Its manufactures are numerous and increasing. In the value of its shipping, it ranks as the third state of the U. S. In 1815, the tonnage exceeded 156,000. For the interests of education in Maryland, see *Baltimore*.

Politically, Maryland is subdivided into the cities of:

	Population.
Alleghany	Mountainous 8,654
Anne Arundel	Hills and alluvion 27,165
Baltimore city	Hills and alluvion 62,738
Baltimore city.	Hills and alluvion 33,463
Calvert	Alluvion 8,073
Carolina	Alluvion 10,041
Cecil	Alluvion 16,048
Charles	Alluvion 16,500
Dorchester	Alluvion 17,755
Frederick	{ Hilly and moun- } 40,459
	{ tainous }
Harford	Hills and alluvion 15,924
Kent	Alluvion 11,453
Montgomery	Hills and alluvion 16,400
Prince George's	Alluvion 20,216
Queen Ann	Alluvion 14,952
St. Mary's	Alluvion 12,974
Somerset	Alluvion 19,579
Talbot	Alluvion 14,389
Washington	Mountainous 23,075
Worcester	Alluvion 17,421
	407,350

Of this mass, in 1820, there were found whites 260,222; free blacks, 39,730; slaves, 107,398.

In respect to pursuit or employment, the pop. of Maryland in 1820, were thus classed:

Engaged in Agriculture	79,135
Do. in Manufactures	18,640
Do. in Commerce	4,771

There were in the state, 3776 unnaturalized foreigners.

Pop. to the sqm., 37.

Progressive pop. since 1790, inclusive: In 1790, 319,728; in 1800, 349,692; in 1810, 380,546; and in 1820, 407,350.

Maryport, town in Cumberland, with a good harbour. In 1750, it was only a poor fishing town; but it has now upwards of 3000 inhabitants, who employ many vessels, from 50 to 250 tons burden, in the coal or coasting trade. Here are two ship-yards and a cotton manufacture, and close by is the Roman station, Viro-sidum, where several altars and statues have

been dug up. Maryport is situate at the mouth of the Ellen, in the Irish Sea, 27 ms. SW. of Carlisle, and 297 NNW. of London. Lon. $3^{\circ} 22'$ W. lat. $54^{\circ} 35'$ N.

Marysburg Township, in the cty. of Prince Edward, U. C., is situated at the eastern end of the peninsula, which forms the Bay of Quinte, and lies open to Lake Ontario on the S.

Maryville, pstv. and seat of justice, Charlotte cty. Virg., on Wards-fork of Little Roanoke, 35 ms. SE. from Lynchburg; and 60 SSW. from Richmond. Lat. $36^{\circ} 57'$ N. lon. W. C. $1^{\circ} 42'$ W.

Marysville, pstv. Campbell cty. Virg., by pstd. 160 ms. SSW. from Richmond.

Marysville, small town and seat of justice for Union cty. Ohio, on Mill Creek, 15 ms. SW. from Delaware, and 27 NW. from Columbus. Lat. $40^{\circ} 13'$ N. lon. W. C. $6^{\circ} 26'$ W.

Marysville, pstv. Harrison cty. Kent, on the main NE. fork of Licking river, about 45 ms. by land above Newport, opposite Cincinnati, and 35 NNE. from Lexington. Lat. $38^{\circ} 33'$ N. lon. W. C. $6^{\circ} 58'$ W.

Marysville, pstv. and seat of justice, Blount cty. E. Ten., 12 ms. a little W. of S. from Knoxville. Lat. $35^{\circ} 46'$ N. lon. W. C. $7^{\circ} 4'$ W.

Marza Siroco, gulf on the SE. side of the isle of Malta. The Turks landed here in 1565, when they went to besiege Valetta. It is now defended by three forts, two at the entrance of the gulf, and one at the point of land that advances into the middle of it.

Marzilla, town of Spain, in the province of Navarre, near the river Arragon, 30 ms. S. of Pamplona.

Mas d'Angenis, town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, on the river Garonne, 24 ms. NW. of Agen, and 50 SE. of Bourdeaux.

Mas d'Asil, town of France, in the department of Arriège, on the rivulet Rise, 8 ms. SW. of Pamiers.

Masafuero, island in the Pacific Ocean, 80 ms. W. of Juan Fernandez. It is high and mountainous, but lowest to the N., and at a distance appears like one hill or rock. It is of a triangular form, about 25 ms. in circumference, and uninhabited, except by numerous seals and goats. There is also plenty of wood, but difficult to be got off, as the heavy surf allows of no good landing place. Lon. $81^{\circ} 40'$ W. lat. $33^{\circ} 40'$ S.

Masbate, one of the Philippine islands, almost in the centre of them. It is 80 ms. in circumference, and the natives are tributary to the Spaniards. Lon. $122^{\circ} 25'$ E. lat. $11^{\circ} 36'$ N.

Masbrough, village of Eng., in W. Yorkshire, on the river Don, adjoining the bridge of Rotherham. Here are considerable iron works, where all sorts of hammered and cast iron goods are made, from the most trifling article to a large cannon, of which great quantities are exported.

Mascara, the western province of the kingdom of Algiers, 370 ms. long and 130 broad. It is dry, barren, and mountainous, except on the N. side, where there are plains abounding in corn, fruit, and pastures. The S. parts are inhabited by independent wandering tribes, particularly the Angad tribe.

Mascara, capital of the province of the same name, in the kingdom of Algiers, with a strong castle, in which the bey resides. In 1732 it was an inconsiderable place; but is now the only one in the kingdom, which, under the domination of the Turks, perceptibly increases in prosperity and extent. It is not so large as Tremesan, but surpasses it in beauty, having a great number of good houses and newly erected mosques. It stands in the centre of a fertile and populous district, 45 ms. ESE. of Oran, and 190 SW. of Algiers. Lon. $0^{\circ} 40'$ E. lat. $35^{\circ} 54'$ N.

Mascat, seaport of Arabia Felix, and the chief town in the province of Oman, with an excellent harbour. It has a castle on a rock, and is very strong both by nature and art, though the buildings are mean. It was taken, in 1508, by the Portuguese, who retained it for a century and a half. The cathedral, built by the Portuguese, is now the king's palace. There is no vegetation to be seen on the sea coast near it, and only a few date trees in a valley at the back of the town, though the inhabitants have all things in plenty. The weather is so hot from May to September, that no people are to be seen in the streets from ten in the morning till four in the afternoon. The bazars or market places are covered with the leaves of date trees, laid on beams which reach from the house tops on one side to those on the other. The products of the country are horses, dates, fine brimstone, coffee, and ruinoss, a root that dies red. Lon. $57^{\circ} 26'$ E. lat. 24° N.

Mascomy, river of N. H., which rises between Dorchester and Lyme, flows into, and carries the water of Mascomy Pond into Connecticut river, 5 ms. below Hanover.

Mask D'Asil, town of France, in the department of Arriège and late cty. of Foix, with a late rich Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the rivulet Rise, 8 ms. SW. of Pamiers.

Mask, lake of Ireland, partly in Galway, and partly in Mayo, about 12 ms. in length and from 1 to 4 wide, and having no visible outlet. It lies N. from lake Corril.

Maskelyne's Isles, group of small but beautiful islands, in the S. Pacific Ocean, lying off the SE. point of Malicollo, one of the New Hebrides.

Maskinonge, river of L. C., flows from a pond of the same name, on the line between Warwick and St. Maurice cties. L. C., flows SE. and falls into the head of lake St. Peters.

Maskinonge, SW. seigniory of St. Maurice cty. L. C., on lake St. Peters, on both sides of Maskinonge river.

Mason, tp. Hillsborough cty. N. H., 56 ms. S. from Concord. Pop. 1820, 1313.

Mason, cty. Virg.; bounded by Ohio river W. and NW., by Wood NE., Kenhawa SE., and Cabell SW.; length 40, mean width 20 ms.; area 800 sqms.

This cty. is washed in its entire length by Ohio, and traversed by Great Kenhawa river. Surface very broken and hilly, though much of the soil near the streams is excellent. Considerable quantities of salt are made on Kenhawa river, from salt water procured by deep digging. Staples of this cty., grain, and flour. Chief

town, Mount Pleasant. Pop. 1820, 4868. Lat. 39° N. and lon. W. C. 5° W. intersect in this city.

Mason, cty., Kent.; bounded by the Ohio river N.E., Lewis E., and Fleming S.E. and S., Nicholas S.W. and Bracken W.; length 18, mean width 14 ms.; area 250 sqms. Surface hilly, though very considerable tracts of excellent soil skirt the streams, particularly the Ohio. Staples, grain, flour, whiskey, &c. Chief towns, Washington, and the seat of justice, Marysville. Pop. 1820, 13,588. Ctl. lat. 38° 40' N. lon. W. C. 6° 36' W.

Mason, village, Pike cty. Miss.

Mason, or *Magon*, river of Lou., issues from Grand Lake, immediately N. of the N. boundary of Lou., and flowing a little S. of W. through the annually overflowed alluvion of the Mississippi, in a direct line 80 ms., but by the windings of the stream more than 150 ms., joins the Tennessee about 30 ms. above the junction of the latter with Onachitta.

Mason-Hall, pst. Orange cty. N. C., by pstrd. 52 ms. N.W. from Raleigh.

Masonville, pst. Del. cty. N. Y., adjacent to the S.E. angle of Chenango cty., 26 ms. W. from Delhi. Pop. 1820, 719.

Massa, populous town of Italy, in Tuscany, capital of a small territory of the same name. It is seated on a plain, 3 ms. from the sea, and 55 W. by N. of Florence. Lon. 10 E. lat. 44° N.

Massa, town of Naples, in Terra-di-Lavora, with a bishop's see, seated near the sea, 20 ms. S. of Naples. Lon. 14° 18' E. lat. 40 31' N.

Massa, town of Italy, in the Siennese, on a mountain near the sea, 25 ms. S.W. of Sienna. Lon. 10° 48' E. lat. 42° 40' N.

Massa, or *Mazzi*, town of the Veronese, in Italy, situated on the N. side of the Po, 40 ms. E. of Mantua. Lon. 11° 50' E. lat. 45° 20' N.

Massachusetts, state of the United States, having the Atlantic Ocean E. and S.E., R. I. and Conn. S., N. Y. W., and Ver. and N. H. N.

		Miles.
Massachusetts has an exterior boundary		
on the Atlantic Ocean,	- - -	200
Along Rhode Island,	- - -	70
Along Connecticut,	- - -	85
Along New York,	- - -	50
Along Vermont and New Hampshire,	- - -	135

540

Area 7250 sqms. or 4,640,000 acres.

Length 190, breadth 94 ms. Lying between lat. 41° 31' and 42° 52' N.

Massachusetts, in point of soil, is divisible into three distinct zones; mountainous in the west, hilly in the central, and low and sandy in the eastern, or rather south-eastern sections. The state is traversed by three ranges of mountains; one along its western border, separating the basins of the Housatonic from the creeks flowing into the Hudson; a second separating the basins of the Housatonic and Connecticut; and a third between the Connecticut basin, and the streams discharging E. and S.E. into the Atlantic Ocean. The last range is not, it is true, a compact ridge, but is nevertheless entitled to the distinction of a mountain, and produces on the geographical features of the state all the effect arising from mountain scenery.

East and S.E. of this latter ridge, the soil of Massachusetts is comparatively of an inferior quality, and receding from the mountains towards the sea imperceptibly sinks from hills to plains, flat, sandy, and sterile. This level sandy character, is, however, in a great degree confined to the S.E. cties. In Norfolk, Middlesex, and Essex cties., the hills approach the ocean, and the tide, from the rapid acclivity of the country, ascends but a very short distance inland. Beyond the eastern range of mountains, the valleys of Massachusetts possess a fine, deep, strong, and in many places, an exuberantly fertile soil. The cties. of Berkshire, Franklin, Hamblen, and Hampshire, are amongst the most diversified, and best cultivated tracts in the U. S., producing grain, pasture, and orchard fruits, in abundance.

Of mineral productions, iron and marble are the only substances of great value found plentifully in this state. Iron is found in Plymouth, and in several other parts of the state; marble is quarried and wrought to considerable extent near Stockbridge. The fine granite of Chelmsford, and Teignmouth, is brought to Boston by the Middlesex canal.

In a commercial point of view, Massachusetts is well situated. Its coast is indented by a number of fine bays, of which the harbours of Boston, Salem, and Plymouth, are the principal. Connecticut river traverses the state, and Merrimack enters the ocean in its N.E. angle. From the latter stream to Boston harbour, a fine navigable canal conveys the lumber, stone, and other products of its shores to a profitable market. The obstructions in Connecticut river, have been so far removed, or remedied by short canals, as to open that stream to boat navigation, above the northern limit of Massachusetts.

From the epoch of the first settlement of the colonies of Plymouth and Massachusetts bay, from which was formed the present Massachusetts, its inhabitants have been distinguished for their steady attention to the interests of education. Harvard university at Cambridge holds the first rank in the literary institutions of the U. S. The theological seminary in Andover, Williams college in Williamstown, and Phillips academy in Andover, are all highly respectable institutions. Academies have been established throughout the state, in all the principal towns; and common schools are universal. According to Mr. Morse, there were in 1817, 401 religious congregations; of these, 366 were congregationalists; 91 were baptists; 32 were friends; 14 were episcopaleans, and 8 presbyterians.

The manufactures of Massachusetts are extensive and valuable. As early as 1810, their value amounted to near 22,000,000 of dollars. With the political changes, since that epoch, the manufactures of Massachusetts, like those of other states of the U. S., have fluctuated, but still remain flourishing and respectable. Boston, in respect to tonnage, is the first port, and Massachusetts the first state in the confederacy. With Maine, in 1815, the joint tonnage amounted to upwards of 452,000 tons. The citizens in the seaport towns of this state, are very generally engaged in the fisheries.

The staple exports, are, lumber, whale oil, various manufactures, salted provisions and ar-

dent spirits. In 1820, the domestic produce exported amounted to \$3,861,435.

Politically Massachusetts is subdivided into the following counties.

Counties.	Pop. in 1820.
Essex, - - - - -	74,580
Middlesex, including Charlestown, -	61,677
Worcester - - - - -	73,605
Suffolk, including the city of Boston, -	43,925
Norfolk, - - - - -	36,462
Bristol, - - - - -	39,998
Plymouth, - - - - -	38,112
Barnstable, - - - - -	24,029
Dukes, - - - - -	3,295
Nantucket, - - - - -	7,286
Franklin, - - - - -	29,289
Hampshire, - - - - -	26,487
Hampden, - - - - -	28,073
Berkshire, - - - - -	35,727
Total, - - - - -	521,725

Of this mass : were,

Foreigners not naturalized, - - -	3,425
Persons engaged in Agriculture, - -	63,460
do. do. Manufactures, - - -	33,464
do. do. Commerce, - - -	13,301

Progressive population of Massachusetts.

In 1790 - - - - -	378,787
1800 - - - - -	422,845
1810 - - - - -	472,040
1820 - - - - -	521,725

The amount at the latter epoch was subdivided into:

Free Whites.	Males.	Females.
Under 10 years old, - - -	70,993	69,260
10 and under 16, - - -	38,573	38,303
Between 16 and 18, - - -	10,922	
18 and under 26, - - -	49,506	52,805
26 and under 45, - - -	54,414	57,721
45 and upwards, - - -	38,668	46,171
Total, - - - - -	252,154	264,265
Total of blacks - - -	3,308	3,560

Massachusetts Bay, is that part of the Atlantic ocean E. from Mass., between cape Cod, cape Ann, and the coast.

Massacre Isle, island of Alabama, to the W. from Dauphin island.

Masserne Mountains. This chain has but recently been introduced to public notice, though a very distinct system, and though unequal, in mass or in elevation to the Alleghanies or Appalachian, is very little, if any less extensive as to range. The Masserne rises first into regular mountain ridges in Miss., about 70 ms. SW. from St. Louis, and preserving a SW. direction through Mis., Ark., and Texas, is lost towards the Rio Grand del Norte. It is pierced by the Arkansaw, Red, Brassos a Dios and Colorado rivers. Its geological structure has never been scientifically examined, and the result published. There is a very remarkable parallelism, between the Appalachian and Masserne systems, and the very singular curvature produced on its rivers by the former, is also produced by the latter. The Masernes are called the Ozark mountains by Hall, as it probably was not known to this author, that Ozark is the vulgarism for Arkansaw, used by hunters, trappers, &c.

Massafra, strong town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, with a bishop's see, seated at the foot of the Appennines, 16 ms. NW. of Tarento. Lon. 17° 20' E. lat. 40° 50' N.

Massena, pstv. of St. Lawrence cty. N. Y., on the river St. Lawrence. Pop. 1820, 944.

Masserano, town of Italy in Piedmont, capital of a small principality of the same name, held by its prince as a fief of the church. It is seated on a mountain, 40 ms. NE. of Turin. Lon. 8° 14' E. lat. 45° 38' N.

Mastico, or *Capo Mastico*, a cape on the S. side of Scio, one of the islands of the Archipelago.

Maswah, town of Abyssinia, on an island on the coast of the Red Sea. The houses in general, are built of poles and bent grass, as in the towns of Arabia; and a few are of stone, some of them two stories high. Lon. 39° 36' E. lat. 15° 35' N.

Masulipatam, seaport of Hindoostan, seated near the mouth of the Kirtna, on the coast of Coromandel. It is 200 ms. N. of Madras. Lon. 81° 12' E. lat. 16° 8' N.

Mataca, *Mantaca*, commodious bay on the N. coast of the island of Cuba, 35 ms. E. of Havana. Lon. 89° 16' W. lat. 23° 12' N.

Matagorda, fortress of Spain, seated near the entrance of the harbour of Cadiz.

Matalona, town of Italy in Naples and in Terra di Lavori, 8 ms. NW. of Capua, and 19 W. by S. of Benevento. Lon. 14° 14' E. lat. 41° 12' N.

Mataman, country of Africa, bounded on the N by Benguela, on the E. by parts unknown, on the S. by the country of the Hottentots, and on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean. There is no town in it, and the inhabitants live in miserable huts, it being a desert country little visited by the Europeans.

Matamushett, village, Hyde cty. N. C.

Matan, or *Mactan*, one of the Philippine Islands, where Magellan was killed in 1521.

Matawaschie River, U. C., runs into the Ot-towa, river, above the river du Rideau.

Matuban Cape, the most southern promontory of the Morea, ancient Tenaerium, between the Gulf of Coron and that of Colokythia. Lon. 22° 40' E. lat. 36° 25' N.

Matarm, large town of Asia, formerly the capital of an empire of that name, in the island of Java. It is strong by situation, and seated in a fertile and populous country, surrounded by mountains. Lon. 111° 55' E. lat. 7° 15' S.

Mataro, town of Spain in Catalonia, remarkable for its glass-works, seated on the Mediterranean, 15 ms. NE. of Barcelona. Lon. 2° 23' E. lat. 41° 36' N.

Matchedash, bay in the eastern part of lake Huron, into which the river Severn empties, and forms a communication with lake Simcoe, U. C.

Matcovitz, strong town of Upper Hungary, in the cty. of Scepus, seated on a mountain, 185 ms. NE. of Aresburg.

Matelica, town of Italy, in the marquise of Ancona, 15 ms. S. of Jesi.

Matewan, the Indian name of Fishkill creek, in Dutchess cty. N. Y. It is an excellent mill-stream, and near its mouth the Messrs. Schenck's

have erected, and for many years have kept in operation, a fine cotton factory, to which they have given the name of Mateowan.

Matera, considerable town of Italy, in Naples, and in the Terra d'Otranto, on the Canaparo, 35 ms. NW. of Tarento. Lon. $16^{\circ} 54'$ E. lat. $40^{\circ} 59'$ N.

Matilda Township, in the city of Dundas, U. C., is the sixth tp. in ascending the river St. Lawrence. It is opposite the Gallop islands, between Ogdensburg, and Hamilton.

Matildaville, village, Fairfax city, Virg., at the mouth of Difficult creek, 17 ms. above W. C.

Matlock, village of Eng. in Derbyshire, situated on the Derwent, 4 ms. N. of Wirksworth.

Matmai. See *Jeso*.

Mato Grosso. See *Matto Grosso*.

Matapony, river of Virg., rises in Spotsylvania, crosses Carolina, thence separates King William from King and Queen, and joins the Pamunky at Delaware and forms York river.

Matheo, St., town of Spain, in Arragon, 10 ms. from the Mediterranean, and 55 N. of Valencia. Lon. $0^{\circ} 36'$ W. lat. $40^{\circ} 12'$ N.

Matthew, St., island of Africa, 420 ms. S. by W. of Cape Palmas on the coast of Guinea. It was planted by the Portuguese, but is now deserted. Lon. $6^{\circ} 1'$ W. lat. $1^{\circ} 24'$ S.

Matthew, St., small island in the Indian Ocean. Lon. $123^{\circ} 51'$ E. lat. $5^{\circ} 23'$ S.

Mathews, city, Virg., commencing 8 ms. S. from the mouth of the Potomac. It occupies an elliptical peninsula, between Pianhantank and North rivers, having Gloucester city to the W. area about 80 sqms. There is a post office at the court house. Pop. 6920, in 1820. Ctl. Lat. $37^{\circ} 37'$ N. lon. W. C. $0^{\circ} 45'$ E.

Matthews, C. H. and psto. Matthews city, Virg., by psrd. 108 ms. E. from Richmond.

Matto Grosso, captain generalship of Brasil, bounded by the territories of the United Provinces of La Plata S. and SW., Peru W., Amazonia, or Para N., the river Araguay, or Province of Goias E., and the river Parana, or province of St. Paul's SE. It is an immense central province, occupying the country drained by the sources of Parana, Paraguay, Madeira, Xingua, and Araguay, extending from lat. $8^{\circ} 30'$ to 24° S. or upwards of 1100 ms., and E. and W. from the Araguay to Maderia river, nearly 1000 ms.

Mattapoisette, pstv. Plymouth city, Mass., 20 ms. SSW. from Plymouth, and 66 a little E. of S. from Boston.

Matteson's, psto. Otsego city, N. Y., 74 ms. SW. by W. from Albany.

Matituck, psto. Suffolk city, N. Y. on Pocomic bay, 8 ms. SW. from Southold, and 85 E. from New York.

Mattox Bridge, psto. in the upper part of Westmoreland city, Virg., 60 ms. by psrd. S. from W. C.

Matumay, seaport in the island of Jesso, capital of a province of the same name, tributary to Japan. Lon. $138^{\circ} 55'$ E. lat. 42° N.

Matura, seaport of Ceylon, with a small fort. The country round is exceeding wild, and abounds in elephants, which are here principally caught for exportation. It is situate on a river, nearly at the southernmost point of the island, 25 ms. ESE. of Galle. Lon. $80^{\circ} 28'$ E. lat. $5^{\circ} 53'$ N.

Matura, town of Hindoostan, in the province of Agra, 22 ms. NE. of Agra, and 70 SSE. of Delhi.

Maubal, town of the country of Candahar, 75 ms. NNE. of Candahar.

Maubeuge, fortified town of France, in the department of the Nord. In 1793, the Austrians formed the blockade of this place, but were soon driven from their position. It is seated on the Sambre, 15 ms. S. of Mons, and 22 ESE. of Valenciennes.

Mauchchunk, pstv. Northampton city, Penn., on the right bank of the Lehigh, 30 ms. by land above Beihlehem. It is the landing for the coal procured on a mountain of the same name. The mountain extends from the village, SW. and rises about 1000 feet above the Lehigh. See *Northampton city*, Penn.

Maugerville, town of New Brunswick in Sunbury, city., on St. John's river.

Mauldah, town Hindoostan, in Bengal, situate on a river that communicates with the Ganges. It arose out of the ruins of Gour, which are in its neighbourhood; and is a place of trade, particularly in silk, 170 ms. N. of Calcutta. Lon. $88^{\circ} 16'$ E. lat. $25^{\circ} 3'$ N.

Mauleon, town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, 20 ms. WNW. of Pau.

Mauleon, town of France, in the department of Upper Pyrenees, 28 ms. SE. of Tarbes.

Mauleon, town of France, in the department of Vendee, with an ancient castle on a rock. It is seated near the river Oint, 52 ms. NE. of Rochelle and 52 NW. of Poitiers.

Maumee, river, rises in Ind., flows NE. into the NW. angle of Ohio, through which it continues NE., and falls into the extreme SW. extension of lake Erie. About 18 ms. above its mouth it is impeded by shoals, occasioned by a series of ledges of rock, which cross the river for a distance of 18 ms. It is a fine navigable stream above and below these shoals. Its principal branches, which all unite above the shoals are St. Mary's, St. Joseph's, and Great and Little Auglaize.

Maumee bay, is an oval sheet of water, 5 ms. long and about 2 wide, and at the mouth of the Maumee river: it is united to lake Erie by two channels, formed by a small island in the form of a crescent. The western channel has a depth of about seven feet.

Maumee, pstv. and seat of justice, for Wood city, Ohio, on the left bank of Maumee river, above its lower falls, and nearly opposite Fort Meigs. Lat. $41^{\circ} 33'$ N. lon. W. C. $6^{\circ} 44'$ W.

Maura, St., island of the Mediterranean, about 50 ms. in circuit, which forms part of the republic of Seven Islands. It lies near the coast of Albania, 15 ms. N. of the island of Cephalonia. Lon. $20^{\circ} 46'$ E. lat. $38^{\circ} 40'$ N.

Maurepas, lake of Lou. It is formed by a dilation of the Amite river, and communicates with lake Ponchartrain by a strait 7 ms. in length called the pass of Manchac. It is of an oval figure, 12 ms. by 7. It receives from the S. the Acadian creek, from the W., New river and Amite river, and from the N. the Tickoshah. Its depth about 12 feet, but the pass of Manchac admits of vessels of six feet draft only.

Mauriac, town of France, in the department of Cantal, famous for excellent horses; seated

near the Dordogne, 29 ms. E. of Tulle, and 38 WNW. of St. Flour.

Maurice, St., river, L. C., which enters the St. Lawrence from the N., at the town of Three Rivers.

Maurice, St., town of Switzerland, in the Valais. It guards the entrance into the Lower Valais, from Bern; and is situate on the Rhone, between two high mountains, 16 ms. NW. of Martigny.

Maurice, St. city. L. C., on both sides of St. Maurice river, and extends along the NE. shore of St. Lawrence river from 3 ms. above St. Anne river, to 6 ms. above the Majkinonge, or about 58 ms. Its capital is the town of Three Rivers, the third in size in Canada.

Maurice, river, N. J., rising in Gloucester, and Salem, and falling into Delaware bay in Cumberland city. It is navigable 18 or 20 ms. for vessels of 100 tons.

Maurice, pstv. Cumberland city. N. J., on Maurice river, about 12 ms. SE. from Bridgetown, and 3 NW. from Port Elizabeth.

Maurice, tp. Cumberland city. N. J., on Maurice river. Pop. 1820, 2411.

Mauritius. See *France, Isle of.*

Mauria, one of the Society islands, in the Pacific Ocean, 14 ms. W. of Bolabola. Lon. 152° 32' W lat. 16° 25' S.

Mautern, town of Austria, on the S. side of the Danube, opposite Stein, with which it is connected by a long wooden bridge. It is 11 ms. N. by W. of St. Polten.

Maury, city. W. Ten., bounded by Giles S., Hickman W., Duck river or Williamson N., Bedford E. Length 35 ms., mean width 20; area 700 sqms. Surface hilly. Soil excellent. Staple cotton. Chief town, Columbia, 40 ms. SSW. from Nashville. Pop. 1820, 22,141. Ctl. lat. 35° 30' N. lon. W. C. 10° W.

Mavra-Muter, near Mount Volcano, small town of Greece, in the Morea, standing on the site of the ancient Messene.

Mauchfield, pstv. Penobscott city. Maine, 141 ms. NE. from Portland.

Maxwell's Store, pstv. Mecklenburg city. N. C., by pstrd. 178 ms. SW. from Raleigh.

Mawes, St., borough of Eng. in Cornwall, on the E. side of Falmouth haven, 12 ms. SSW. of Grampound, and 262 W. by S. of London.

Maratauny, tp. Berks city. Penn., on the border of Lehigh city., and on the Sacony, branch of Maiden creek, 20 ms. NNE. from Reading. Pop. 1820, 1847.

May Cape. See *Cape May.*

Maxen, town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, 10 ms. S. of Dresden.

Maximin, St., town of France, in the department of Var, seated on the Argens, 21 ms. N. of Toulon.

May, small island of Stld., at the mouth of the Frith of Forth, with a light-house, 6 ms. SE. of Anstruther, which is the nearest part of the coast.

May, Cape, cape of the U. S. in N. J., on the N. side of the mouth of the Delaware. Lon. 75° 4' W lat. 39° N.

Mayamba, or Majamba, town of the kingdom of Loango, capital of a district of the same name. The chief trade is in logwood. It

stands at the mouth of the Banna, 110 ms. NW. of Loango. Lon. 9° 50' E. lat. 3° 20' S.

Maybole, town of Stld., in Ayresshire, with a manufacture of blankets; seated on an eminence, surrounded by hills, 8 ms. S. of Ayr.

Mayrn, town of Germany, in the territory of Treves, with a castle and a collegiate church; seated on the Nettle, 20 ms. W. of Coblentz.

Mayence. See *Mentz.*

Mayenne, department of France, including part of the late province of Maine. It takes its name from a river, which flows S., by the cities of Mayenne and Laval, to that of Angers, where it receives the Sarthe, and soon after joins the Loire. Laval is the capital.

Mayenne, city of France, in the department of the same name, with a castle on a rock. It is seated on the river Mayenne, 44 ms. WNW. of Mans. Lon. 0° 43' W. lat. 48° 18' N.

Mayenne and Loire, department of France, which includes the late province of Anjou. It has its name from two rivers. Angers is the capital.

Mayfield, pst. Montgomery city. N. Y., 18 ms. NE. from Johnstown. Pop. 1820, 2025.

Mayfield, eastern tp. Cuyahoga city. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 160.

Mayfield, pstv. Hickman city. Kent., 275 ms. SW. by W. from Hartford.

Mayhew, new village, or missionary station in the Choctaw country, Al., on a western branch of Tombigbee, about 60 ms. SSW. from Cotton-ginport.

Maynesborough, tp. Coos city. N. H., 16 ms. E. from Lancaster. Pop. 1820, uncertain.

Maynooth, town of Ireland, in the city of Kildare. Here is a royal college for students intended for the Romish church; and a college for lay students of the same persuasion. It is 12 ms. W. of Dublin.

Moyo, county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 62 ms. long, and 52 broad; bounded on the E. by Roscommon, on the S. by Galway, on the W. and N. by the Atlantic, and on the NE. by Sligo. It is a fertile country, and abounds in cattle, deer, hawks, and honey. It contains 75 parishes, and sends 4 members to parliament. The principal town, of the same name is much decayed. Lon. 9° 39' W. lat. 53° 40' N.

Mayo, or the *Isle of May*, one of the Cape de Verd Islands, in the Atlantic Ocean, 300 ms. from Cape de Verd in Africa, about 17 ms. in circumference. The soil in general is very barren, and water scarce. The inhabitants are negroes, who speak the Portuguese language, and many of them go naked. Lon. 23° W. lat. 15° 10' N.

Mayo, pstv. Rockingham city. N. C., 97 ms. NW. from Raleigh.

Mays'-Landing, pstv. Gloucester city. N. J., on the S. side of Great Egg harbour river, 40 ms. SE. from Philadelphia.

Mayslick, pstv. Mason city. Kent., on a branch of the N. fork of Licking river, 9 ms. S. from Washington.

Mayrville, formerly called *Limestone*, pstv. and seat of justice, Mason city. Kent., 63 ms. NE. from Lexington, and 74 SW. from Chillicothe. It contains the ordinary city buildings,

one printing office, glass factory, and several mercantile stores. Lat. $38^{\circ} 44'$ N. lon. W. C. $6^{\circ} 32'$ W.

Maytown, Lancaster cty. Penn.

Mayville, pstv. and seat of justice Chataque cty. N. Y., at the head of Chataque Lake; 8 ms. from Portland, on Lake Erie, and 60 SW. from Buffalo. Lat. $42^{\circ} 16'$ N. lon. W. C. $2^{\circ} 25'$ W.

Mazagan, strong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, seated near the Atlantic, 8 ms. W. of Azamor, and 120 N. of Morocco. Lon. $8^{\circ} 15'$ W. lat. $33^{\circ} 12'$ N.

Mazara, town of Sicily, capital of a fertile valley of the same name, with a good harbour, 25 ms. SW. of Trapani. Lon. $12^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $37^{\circ} 53'$ N.

Meaco, city of the island of Nippon, in Japan, of which it was formerly the capital. It is the great magazine of all the manufactures in Japan, and the principal place for trade. The inhabitants are said to be 600,000. Lon. $134^{\circ} 25'$ E. lat. $35^{\circ} 50'$ N.

Media, town of Hungary, in the bannat of Temeswar, seated on the N. side of the Danube, 15 ms. E. of Belgrade. It was dismantled by the Turks in 1738. Lon. $12^{\circ} 5'$ E. lat. 45° N.

Mead, tp. Crawford cty. Penn., contiguous to Meadville. Pop. 1820, 1311.

Mead, tp. Belmont cty. Ohio, on the Ohio river. Pop. 1820, 1072.

Meadow Dale, psto. Greenbrier cty. Virg., 257 ms. a little N. of W. from Richmond.

Mead's Creek, psto. Steuben cty. N. Y.

Meadville, pstv., borough and seat of justice, Crawford cty. Penn., situated on the E. side of French creek, 25 ms. NW. from Franklin. It contains beside cty. buildings, an arsenal, printing office, a college, and about 150 dwelling houses. Alleghany college in this town is a very prosperous institution, and under the active agency of the Rev. Timothy Aldew, its president, has one of the best libraries of any literary institution in the interior of the U. S. By grants from the state of Penn., and other sources, the college funds are ample. Pop. 1820, 649.

Meadville, pstv. Halifax cty. Virg., 153 ms. SW. from Richmond.

Meadville, pstv. Franklin cty. Miss., 70 ms. SW. from Jackson, and 30 SSE. from Natchez.

Meanderville, pstv. Bradford cty. Penn. See *Towanda*.

Meao, small island, one of the Moluccas, in the Indian Ocean, with a good harbour. Lon. $127^{\circ} 5'$ E. lat. $1^{\circ} 12'$ N.

Mearns. See *Kincardineshire*.

Measontown, (query, ought not this to be *Beasontown*?) pstv. Fayette cty. Penn.

Meath, or *East Meath*, cty. of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 36 ms. long, and 35 broad; bounded on the N. by Cavan and Louth, on the E. by the Irish Sea and Dublin, on the S. by that cty. and Kildare, and on the W. by West Meath. It contains 139 parishes, and sends 14 members to parliament. Trim is the capital.

Meath, *West*, cty. of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, bounded on the N. by Cavan, on the NE. and E. by Meath, on the S. by King's cty., on the W. by Roscommon, from which it

is separated by the Shannon, and on the NW. by Longford. It is one of the most populous, and fertile cties. in Ireland, contains 62 parishes, and sends 10 members to parliament. Mullenger is the cty. town.

Meaux, ancient and lately an episcopal town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, and late province of the Isle of France, with a bishop's see, seated on the Marne, which divides it into two parts. It is 10 ms. NW. of Colomiers, and 25 NE. of Paris. Lon. $2^{\circ} 58'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 58'$ N.

Mecan, large river of Thibet. It rises in that country, and flowing SE. through Laos and Cambodia, falls by two mouths into the Eastern Ocean, and forms an island below the city of Cambodia, which here gives name to the eastern branch. See *Cambodia*, and *Mecon*.

Mecca, ancient and very famous town of Asia, in Arabia the Happy; seated on a barren spot, in a valley, surrounded with little hills, about a day's journey from the Red Sea. It is commonly, though erroneously supposed, that Mecca became an object of religious veneration to the Arabians, from being the birth place, and seat of Mahomet's mission. It was considered a holy city by that people, many ages before the birth of Mahomet. Two ms. from the town, is the hill where they say Abraham went to offer up his son Isaac. Mecca is governed by a sheref, who is a temporal prince, and his revenue is increased by the donations of Mahometan sovereigns. It is 34 ms. ENE. of Jidda, the seaport of Mecca, and 220 S. by E. of Medina. Its present pop. about 18 or 20,000. Lon. $40^{\circ} 55'$ E. lat. $21^{\circ} 40'$ N.

Mechanick, village, Dutchess cty. N. Y., 15½ ms. NE. by E. from Poughkeepsie. In this village is a Friends boarding-school, capable of accommodating 100 students.

Mechanicsburg, pstv. Cumberland cty. Penn., on the southern or lower road from Carlisle to Harrisburg, 8 ms. from the latter.

Mechanicsburg, pstv. Champaign cty. Ohio, in Goshen tp., head of Little Daroy, containing 21 houses, 2 stores, a grist and saw mill. Distance, 11 ms. E. from Urbana, and 32 NW. from Columbus. It is a valuable situation for water-works.

Mechanicsburg, village, Liberty tp., on the SE. quarter of Butler cty. Ohio, and on the road from Hamilton to Cincinnati.

Mechanickstown, pstv. Frederick cty. Md., 15 ms. N. from Fredericktown.

Mechanics Hill, pstv. Moore cty. N. C., 69 ms. SW. from Raleigh.

Mechanicsville, pstv. Saratogo cty. N. Y.

Mechanicsville, pstv. Montgomery cty. Md., on the road from W. C. to Unity, 20 ms. N. from W. C., 30 NNW. from Baltimore, 25 SW. from Fredericktown, and 8 NE. from Rockville. The situation of this village, is high and healthy. The site elevated about 500 feet above the level of tide water in the Atlantic Ocean. Lat $39^{\circ} 15'$ N. lon W. C. $0^{\circ} 2'$ E.

Mechanickville, pstv. Darlington district, S. Carolina.

Mechoacan, ancient province, now a state of the republic of Mexico. Whilst the Spanish power existed in Mexico, Mechoacan was known as the intendency of Valladolid. Situated on

the western declivity of Anahuac, intersected with hills and charming valleys, which exhibit to the eye of the traveller, a very uncommon appearance under the torrid zone, extensive and well watered meadows. Valladolid enjoys generally a mild and temperate climate, exceedingly conducive to the health of the inhabitants. It is only when we descend the table land of Arico, and approach the coast, that we find a climate in which the new colonists, and frequently even the old inhabitants, are subject to the scourge of intermittent and putrid fevers. The general level, independent of particular mountain summits, differs in relative elevation from the low shores of the Pacific to the fine plain between the hills of Aguasarco, and the villages of Teipa, and Petatlan, 6396 feet above the surface of the ocean.

In this fine country, the fruits and grain of the temperate, is followed, and frequently intermixed with the plants of the torrid zone. Cotton and indigo, are its most valuable vegetable staples.

Valladolid contains two cities of considerable magnitude, Valladolid the capital, and Pascuaro. Tzintzontzan, bears the name of a city, but is in reality, a poor Indian village. It contains a part of the volcanic regions of Mexico. See *Iorulo*. Within its limits, are the mines of Zituquaro, Anganguo, Tlapuxahua, the Real del Oro, and Inguaron.

Mechoacan is from NE. to SW., about 250 ms., with a mean width of 100; area 25,000 sqms. It lies between lat. 18° and 20° 40' N., and is in a peculiar manner devoid of rivers, or harbours. It is bounded by the Pacific Ocean W., Jalisco, or Guadaluajara NW., Guanajuato N., Queretaro and Mexico E., and Mexico S. and southwest.

Mechoacan, capital of the state of the same name, is elevated 6396 feet above the level of the ocean, at lat. 19° 42' N. Snow has been known to fall in its streets. The aqueduct which supplies this city with potable water, cost upwards of 900,000 dollars. See *Mechoacan* and *Valladolid* of *Mechoacan*.

Mc Connellsville, pstv. and seat of justice for Morgan cty. Ohio. See *Mac Connellsville*.

Mecklin, called by the French *Malines*, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, on the Dyle. It is a place of very extensive manufactures, producing fine lace, linen, silk and woolen stuffs, also leather and hats; 13 ms. S. by E. from Antwerp, and 13 NE. from Brussels.

Meckenheim, town of Germany, in the territory of Cologne; situate on the Erft, 8 ms. S. W. of Bone.

Mecklenburg, dutchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, bounded on the N by the Baltic, E. by Pomerania, S. by Brandenburg, and W. by Holstein and Lunenburg. It extends 135 ms. in length, and 90 where broadest, and abounds in corn, pastures, and game. The country was, for many centuries, under the government of one prince, but on the death of the sovereign in 1592, it was divided between his two sons; the eldest retaining the dutchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, which is considerably the largest share, and the younger obtained the dutchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

Schwerin is the capital of the former, and New Strelitz of the latter.

Mecklenburg, cty. Virg., bounded by N. C. S., by Halifax W., Charlotte NW., Lunenburg NE., and Brunswick E.; length 33 ms., mean width 20; area about 600 sqms. This country is traversed from NW. to SE. by the Roanoke. The surface is undulating, rather than hilly. The soil productive. Staples, cotton and tobacco. The chief town, Boydtown, is about 60 ms. SW. from Petersburg. Pop. 1820, 19,786. Ctl. lat. 36° 40' N. lon. W. C. 1° 10' W.

Mecklenburg, cty. N. C., bounded by S. C., S. and SW., by Catawba river or Lincoln cty. N. C. NW., Iredell N., Cabarrass NE., and Anson SE.; length 45 ms., mean width 18; area about 800 sqms. Surface rather rolling than hilly. Soil near the streams excellent, but in the intervals sterile. It is drained by innumerable creeks flowing SW. into Catawba river. Staples, grain, cotton and tobacco. Chief town, Charlotte, 130 ms. SW. by W. from Raleigh. Pop. 1820, 16,895. Ctl. lat. 35° 15' N. lon. W. C. 3° 42' W.

Meckley. See *Cassay*.

Mecon, river, which rises in the NE. part of Tibet, and flows SSE. through the province of Yunan in China, and the kingdoms of Laos and Cambodia, into the China sea. At the city of Cambodia it divides into two branches, which run nearly parallel to each other, for above 200 ms. to the sea, the eastern of which, is called Cambodia, and the western, Oubequeme. This is the same stream known as *Cambodiu* river, which see.

Meeran, *Makran*, province of Persia, bounded on the N. by Segestan and Candahar, E. by Hindoostan, S. by the Indian Ocean, and W. by Kerman. The southern part is dry, and little more than a desert; the northern is less so, but animals are rare, and the soil far from fertile. Kidge is the capital.

Meernos, town of Portugal, in Tralos Montes, 15 ms. NNE. of Torre de Moncove, and 24 SE. of Mirandela.

Medea, town of Algiers, in the province of Titi, seated in a country abounding in corn, fruit, and sheep, 35 ms. SW. of Algiers.

Medea, or *Mahdia*, town of Tunis, formerly a place of importance, seated on a peninsula on the Gulf of Cabea, 100 ms. S. by E. of Tunis.

Medebach, town in the dutchy of Westphalia, 9 ms. W. of Corbach.

Medelin, small town of Spain, in Estramadura, seated in a fertile country, on the river Guadiana, 22 ms. E. of Merida. Lon. 5° 38' W. lat. 34° 41' N.

Medelpadia, maritime province of Sweden, in Norland, and on the Gulf of Bothnia. It is mountainous and woody, with fruitful valleys, and fine pastures. Sundswall is the capital.

Media, now the province of Ghilan, in Persia, once the seat of a powerful empire.

Medemblick, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Holland, seated on the Zuider Zee, with a good harbour. It is 9 ms. N. of Hoorn, and 22 NE. of Amsterdam. Lon. 3° E. lat. 52° 47' N.

Medfield, pstv. Norfolk cty. Mass., 18 ms. SW. from Boston.

Medford, pstv. Middlesex cty. Mass., on the Mystic river, 5 ms. NW. of Boston. Pop. 1810, 1443, in 1820, 1474.

Medford, pstv. Burlington cty. N. J., by pstrd. 46 ms. SE. from Trenton.

Medina, town of Arabia Deserta, celebrated for being the burial place of Mahomet. It is a small, poor place, but walled round, and has a large mosque, but nothing like the temple at Mecca. In one corner is a place 14 paces square, with great windows, and brass gates; and in the middle, the tomb of Mahomet. It is seated on a plain, abounding in palm trees, 200 ms. NW. from Mecca. Lon. $39^{\circ} 33'$ E. lat. $24^{\circ} 20'$ N.

Medina, cty. Ohio, lying in the northern parts of the state, bounded on the N. by Cuyahoga, E. by Portage, S. by Wayne, and W. by Huron cties. It is 38 ms. long, from E. to W., by 20 broad from N. to S., containing 760 sqms. Cty. seat, Medina. The head waters of Black and Rocky rivers are the principal streams. Pop. 1820, 3082. Lat. $41^{\circ} 10'$ N. and lon. W. C. 5° W. intersect in this cty.

Medina, C. H. and psto. Medina cty. Ohio, 180 ms. NNE. from Columbus.

Medina, pst. and seat of justice for Medina cty. Ohio, on the sources of Rocky river, 26 ms. SW. from Cleaveland. Pop. 1820, 320. Lat. $41^{\circ} 9'$ N. lon. W. C. $5^{\circ} 6'$ W.

Medina-Celi, ancient *Arcobriga*, town of Spain in Old Castile, capital of a duchy of the same name, seated near the Xalong, 10 ms. SE. of Sigüenza, and 75 SW. of Sargarossa. Lon. $2^{\circ} 24'$ W. lat. $41^{\circ} 42'$ N.

Medina-de-las-Torres, ancient but small town of Spain in Estramadura, with an old castle, seated at the foot of a mountain near Badajoz.

Medina-del-Compo, ancient *Mythymna-Cum-Irestria*, rich and commercial town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon. It has great privileges, and is seated in a country abounding with corn and wine, 37 ms. SE. from Zamora, and 75 NW. of Madrid. Lon. $4^{\circ} 24'$ W. lat. $41^{\circ} 20'$ N.

Medina-del-Rio-Secca, ancient town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, seated on a fertile plain, 55 ms. NW. of Valladolid, and 50 SE. of Leon. Lon. $4^{\circ} 33'$ E. lat. $42^{\circ} 6'$ N.

Medina-Sidonia, ancient town of Spain in Andalusia, with a castle, 36 ms. NNW. of Gibraltar, and 20 NE. of Cadiz. Lon. $5^{\circ} 36'$ E. lat. $36^{\circ} 40'$ N.

Mediterranean, sea between Asia, Africa, and Europe, extending from the straits of Gibraltar to the coasts of Syria and Palestine, above 2400 ms., but of unequal breadth. It communicates with the Atlantic Ocean by the straits of Gibraltar; and with the Marmora by the strait of Gallipoli. There is no tide in this sea, and a constant current sets in from the Atlantic through the straits of Gibraltar. It contains many islands, several of them large, as Majorca, Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily, Candia, and Cyprus. The eastern part of it, bordering upon Asia, is sometimes called the *Levant Sea*. Lon. 6° W. to 37° E. lat. 31° to 44° N.

The Mediterranean is the lower valley of that immense basin, which penetrates the eastern continent from W. to E. Under the articles *Black Sea*, *Danube*, *Dnieper*, &c., I have already discussed those parts of this region, which are connected with the Black Sea. If taken in its

utmost extent, the Mediterranean basin extends from the sources of the Nile, about N. lat. 8° , to those of the Dnieper, N. lat. 55° , or through 43° of lat., equal to 2988 English ms. Lat. 38° N. is about the mean parallel of the Mediterranean Sea itself, though its extremes reach from lat. 31° to 46° N. This great inland sea is not alone a separating water, between Europe and Africa, but also between two strongly contrasted land tracts, as respects their fitness for human residence. The European side is as remarkable for the number of rivers, deep gulfs, and fertility of soil, as is the coast of Africa for its dull uniformity of outline, general want of rivers, and aridity of soil. The Nile pours its far drawn volume into the NE. angle, and a narrow strip of arable surface stretches along the African coast, opposite the western extremity of the Mediterranean; but except the delta of the Nile, and the confined tract of Barbary, the far greater part of northern Africa is desert sands and rocks. The African, or more correctly, the Arabian desert, is again protruded northwards, between the Mediterranean and Euphrates. Thus from Tripoli to Cilicia, with very partial exceptions, the Mediterranean is skirted with a wide waste of sand and rocks, extending 1400 ms. With Asia Minor these harsh features disappear; and from Cilicia to the Atlantic Ocean, expand around the Euxine, Marmora, Ægean, Adriatick, and the western Mediterranean, one of the finest regions of the Earth.

The Mediterranean is naturally divided into two unequal sections by the projecting coasts of Africa and Italy, and the intervening island of Sicily. The Western gulf lies in form of a triangle; base 1200 ms. from the Straits of Gibraltar to Calabria, and altitude 500 from the African to the French coast, with an area of 300,000 sqms. The eastern Mediterranean extends from the coast of Tunis and Tripoli, to that of Syria, 1500 ms., and including the Archipelago and Gulf of Venice, will average 500 in width, and comprise an area of 750,000 sqms. The whole surface of this sea will therefore exceed a million of sqms. The effect of the Mediterranean on the climate of Europe, I have slightly noticed in the article *Earth*.

The Straits of Gibraltar, have a constant current setting eastward into the Mediterranean. Evaporation on the recipient and the greatly superior area of the Atlantic, satisfactorily accounts for this current. Though there is, it is probable, a small tide of attraction, in the Mediterranean, it is rendered imperceptible by the constant fluctuating and unequal wind tides. In saltness there is not much difference between the water in the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean. The surface of the latter has either lowered in the last 2500 years, or, the ancient harbours and coasts have been raised by alluvion. The admission of one of these revolutions is necessary to reconcile to truth the general facts of history.

Medniki, town of Poland, in the province of Samogitia, with a bishop's see; seated on the Warwitz, 40 ms. E. of Memel. Lon. $22^{\circ} 49'$ E. lat. $55^{\circ} 42'$ N.

Medua, town in the kingdom of Algiers, seated in a country abounding in corn, fruits,

and flocks of sheep. It is 175 ms. SW. of Algiers. Lon. $0^{\circ} 13'$ E. lat. $34^{\circ} 45'$ N.

Medway, river of Eng., which rises in Ashdown Forest, in Sussex; entering Kent, it passes by Tunbridge and Maidstone. It is navigable to Rochester; below which it divides itself into two branches, the western one enters the Thames, between the isles of Grain and Sheppey, and is defended by the fort at Sheerness; in this branch at Chatham, is a station for the royal navy. The eastern branch called the E. Swale, runs to Milton, and Feversham, below which it falls into the German Ocean.

Medway, pst. Norfolk cty. Mass., about 25 ms. SW. of Boston, and about the same distance NE. of Providence, R. I. Pop. in 1820, 1523.

Medwi, town of Sweden, in the province of E. Gothland, called the Swedish Spa, on account of its waters, which are vitriolic and sulphureous. The lodging houses form one street of uniform wooden buildings painted red. The walks and rides are delightful, particularly on the banks of the Wetter. It is 3 ms. from Wadstena.

Medziboz, town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhina, seated on the river Bog, 20 ms. S. of Constantinow.

Megalapolis. See *Sinano*, village of Greece, in the Morea.

Megara, ancient town of Greece, formerly very large, but now inconsiderable. Here are some fine remains of antiquity, 20 ms. W. of Athens. Lon. $23^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $38^{\circ} 6'$ N. Megara yet contains a thousand houses, though nearly half are deserted and in ruins. It is situated on two narrow ridges of a low eminence. The surrounding plain is perhaps 20 ms. in circumference, being limited on the S. by the line of coast, extending W. from the ancient port of Megara, Nisea, now Dodeca Ecclesias; to the N. by a long chain of circling mountains, now the Long mountains, Macri-playi, branching off north-westward from the hills of Kesata, towards the western extremity of Cithaeron, and the bay of Livadostro; and on the south-west by a very high range of hills, resting on the extremities of the northern mountains, formerly the Gerania, and now Dervini Vouni, or the Mountain of the Guard.

Megaris, province of ancient Greece, bounded by Bœotia, N., Attica E., the Saronic Gulf S., and Corinthia W. The much celebrated Geranian mountains, separating the Megaris from Carinthia, is the true line of separation between the Morea, and continental Greece. This district, and indeed all Megaris, is now generally called Dervini Choria, of which Megaris and Koundouri are the principal places. The Dervinotes, though generally Albanians, speak the Romaic, or modern Greek language, and amount to perhaps 50,000.

Megen, town of Dutch Brabant, seated on the Maese, 15 ms. SW. of Nimeguen. Lon. $5^{\circ} 26'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 49'$ N.

Megentheim, town of Wirtemberg, in Franconia, 19 ms. S. by W. from Wurtzberg. It appertains to, and is the residence of the Grand Master of the Teutonic Knights.

Megervar, town of Transylvania, capital of a cty. of the same name, remarkable for its good

wines. It is seated on the river Kotel. Lon. $25^{\circ} 20'$ E. lat. $46^{\circ} 50'$ N.

Megiere, town of Transylvania, subject to Austria, 28 ms. N. of Hermanstadt. Lon. $24^{\circ} 41'$ E. lat. $46^{\circ} 53'$ N.

Meheren, river, Virg., rises in Lunenburg and Mecklenburg cties., and flowing SE. through Brunswick, and Greenville, enters Hertford cty. N. C., and 7 ms. below the line contributes to form the Chowan by its junction with Notaway.

Mehran, principal of the channels into which the river Indus divides itself, near Tatta in Hindoostan Proper.

Mehun-Sur-Yevre, ancient town of France, in the department of Cher and late province of Berry. It is seated in a fertile plain, on the river Yevre, 10 ms. NW. of Bourges, and 105 S. of Paris. Lon. $2^{\circ} 17'$ E. lat. $47^{\circ} 19'$ N.

Mehun-sur-Loire, town of France, in the department of Loiret, and late province of Orleans, seated on the Loire, 10 ms. SW. of Orleans. Lon. $1^{\circ} 48'$ E. lat. $47^{\circ} 50'$ N.

Meigs, cty. Ohio, bounded E. and SE. by Ohio river, S. by Gallia and Athens, and N. by Athens. Length 30 ms., breadth very unequal, from 12 to 22; area 400 sqms. Surface broken, though some of the soil, particularly near the streams, is excellent. Chief town, Salisbury. Pop. 1820, 4480. Ctl. lat. $39^{\circ} 11'$ N. lon, W. C. $5^{\circ} W$.

Meigs, SE. tp. Muskingum cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 284.

Meigs, tp. Adams cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 2001.

Meigsville, pst. Morgan cty. Ohio, 70 ms. SE. by E. from Columbus. Pop. 1820, 211.

Meigsville, pstv. Randolph cty. Virg., by pstrd. 317 ms. NW. from Richmond.

Meigsville, pstv. Jackson cty. Ten., by pstrd. 84 ms. NE. by E. from Nashville.

Meillerie, village of the dutchy of Chablais. It is seated on the S. side of the Lake, of Geneva, in the recess of a small bay, at the foot of impending mountains in Savoy. This place is an interesting scene in the Eloisa of Rousseau.

Meinau, island in the bay of the Bodmer Sea, or middle Lake of Constance, one mile in circumference. It belongs to the knights of the Teutonic order, and produces excellent wine, which forms the chief revenue of the commander. It is 5 ms. N. of Constance.

Meinder, ancient *Meander*, river of Asia Minor, having its sources in the Phrygian mountains. Its numerous branches unite near Laodicea, and form a stream of considerable magnitude, which after a comparative western course of 200 ms., falls into the Archipelago, 20 ms. SE. from the island of Samos. The Meinder is the largest river in the western part of Asia Minor.

Meinder, little, or *Kutchuck Meinder*, is the ancient Caister, and falls into the Gulf of Scala Nova, between Samos and the peninsula of Chismi, near the ruins of Ephesus. Historic reminiscence gives lustre to this little stream of not more than 50 ms. comparative course.

Meissen, or *Misnia*, margravate of Germany, in Saxony, bounded on the N. by the dutchy of Saxony, on the E. by Lusatia, on the S. by Bohemia, and on the W. by Thuringia. It is 100 ms. in length, and 80 in breadth; and is a very

fine country, producing corn, wine, metals, and all things that contribute to the pleasure of life. The capital is Dresden.

Meissen, considerable town in the electorate of Saxony Proper, and in the margravate of Meissen, with a castle, and a famous manufacture of porcelain. It is seated on the Elbe, 10 ms. NNW. of Dresden, and 37 ESE. of Liepsick. Lon. $13^{\circ} 33'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 15'$ N.

Melaena, now *Kora Bouroun*, cape of Asiatic Turkey in Anatolia. The whole of that projecting part of the continent of Asia, which has been distinguished by the name of the Peninsula of Erythrae, is composed of two ranges of gigantic hills, the first of which running NW. to the promontory Melaena, is the mountain anciently Minas; and the second, stretching westward from the continent, that formerly called Corycus. The whole of the mountainous tract is interspersed with thick forests, abounding with every description of game, and also with wild boars. The isthmus between the two ancient towns of Ceos without and Clazomen within the gulf of Smyrna, is comparatively low, fertile and well cultivated. This is the same peninsula now called Chisme. See *Chisme* and *Myconessus*.

Melazzo, ancient town of Natolia, on a bay of the Archipelago, 60 ms. S. of Smyrna. Lon. $27^{\circ} 25'$ E. lat. $37^{\circ} 28'$ N.

Melbourne, tp. Buckingham cty. L. C., between Brompton and Durham, 50 ms. SE. from Three Rivers.

Melch small fortified town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Austria. Here is a celebrated Benedictine abbey, seated on a hill, 47 ms. W. of Vienna. Lon. $15^{\circ} 20'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 11'$ N.

Melcomb Regis, town of Eng. in Dorsetshire, united to Weymouth as a port, as a corporation, and as a market-town, but is a distinct borough. It is seated on the N. side of an arm of the sea, and joined to Weymouth by a timber bridge, which has a drawbridge in the middle, to admit the passage of ships into the western part of the harbour. Melcomb has good streets and yards for merchandise, and is 127 ms. WSW. of London. See *Weymouth*.

Meldola, town of Italy, in Romagna, 8 ms. SW. of Ravenna.

Meldert, town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, 10 ms. SE. of Lorrain.

Meldorf, town of Lower Saxony, in Holstein, seated near the mouth of the Myla, 22 ms. NNW. of Glückstadt.

Meldrum, town of Stld., in Aberdeenshire, 17 ms. NNW. of Aberdeen.

Melfi, town of Naples, in Basilicata, with a castle on a rock, 20 ms. NNW. of Acerenza.

Melgaza, town of Portugal, in Entre Douero e Minho, with a strong castle; seated on the Minho, 27 ms. N. by E. of Braga.

Melida, island of Dalmatia, in the Gulf of Venice, and in the republic of Ragusa. It is 30 ms. in length, and abounds in oranges, citrons, wine, and fish. It has a Benedictine abbey, six villages, and several harbours.

Melilla, town of the kingdom of Fez on the coast of the Mediterranean. It was taken in 1496, by the Spaniards, who built a citadel; but it was restored to the Moors. It is 115 ms. NE. of Fez. Lon. $2^{\circ} 57'$ W. lat. $34^{\circ} 58'$ N.

Melinda, kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Zanguebar. It produces gold, slaves, elephants' teeth, ostriches' feathers, wax, aloes, senna, and other drugs; also plenty of rice, sugar, coconuts, and other tropical fruits.

Melinda, capital of a kingdom of the same name, on the E. of Zanguebar and on the estuary of the Quilimancy river. It has a good harbour defended by a fort; but the entrance, is dangerous, on account of the great number of shoals and rocks under water. The inhabitants are Christians and Negroes, which last have their own king and religion, and the number of both is said to amount to above 200,000. It is 470 ms. SW. of Magadoxa. Lon. $41^{\circ} 48'$ E. lat. $2^{\circ} 13'$ S.

Melipilla, town of Chili, in a jurisdiction of the same name, 200 ms. N. of Concepcion. Lon. $71^{\circ} 39'$ W. lat. $33^{\circ} 28'$ S.

Melita. See *Malta*.

Melitello, town of Sicily, in Val di Noto, 8 ms. W. of Leoniti.

Melitol, town of Russia, in the province of Tauris, situate on a lake, 12 ms. from the sea of Asoph, and 108 S. of Catharineslaf. Lon. $83^{\circ} 10'$ E. lat. $46^{\circ} 22'$ N.

Melkham, town of Eng. in Wiltshire, with a manufacture of broad cloths, 11 ms. E. of Bath, and 96 W. of London.

Melk, town of Westphalia, in the principality of Osnaburg, 15 ms. E. by S. of Osnaburg.

Meller. See *Maler*.

Mellingen, town of Switzerland, is the bailiwick of Baden, which before their late subjugation; depended on the cantons of Zurich and Bern. It is seated in a fertile country, on the river Renss, 5 ms. S. by W. of Baden.

Melville, tp. Cumberland cty. N. J. Pop. 1820, 1010.

Melton Mowbray, town of Eng. in Leicester-shire, 18 ms. NE. from Leicester, and on the small river Wreak, a branch of the Trent, and at the western termination of the Oakham canal.

Meltonville, pstv. Anson cty. N. C., 132 ms. SW. from Raleigh.

Memel, strong town of Eastern Prussia, with a castle. It has the finest harbour in the Baltic, and an extensive commerce. It is seated on the N. extremity of the Curische Haf, an inlet of the Baltic, 70 ms. in length, which is here joined to the sea by a narrow strait. On the NE. side of the entrance into the harbour is a light-house, erected in 1796. It is 76 ms. NNE. of Königsberg, and 140 NE. of Dantzic. Lon. $21^{\circ} 40'$ E. lat. $55^{\circ} 46'$ N.

Memmingen, strong town of Suabia, near which the emigrants under the Prince of Conde, were in August 1795, defeated by the French republicans. It is seated in a fertile plain, 24 ms. SE. of Ulm, and 35 SW. of Augsburg. Lon. $10^{\circ} 16'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 3'$ N.

Memphremagog, lake of N. America, situated partly in the state of Vermont, and partly in Canada. It communicates with the river St. Lawrence, by the river St. Francis.

Memphis, pstv. Shelby cty. Ten., on the Mississippi river. It is situated on the site of Old Fort Pickering, and at the mouth of Loosahatchie river.

Menan, large river in the kingdom of Siam, which runs through it from N. to S., passes by

the city of Siam, and falls into the Gulf of Siam, below Bangkok. There are several singular fishes in it, besides crocodiles, which are common in these parts.

Menanabo, town in the island of Sumatra. It is the capital of a small kingdom of the same name, and seated on the S. coast, opposite the isle of Nassau, 250 ms. from the strait of Sunda.

Menat, town of France, in Auvergne, and in the late diocese of Clermont.

Mende, town of France, capital of the department of Lozere, and late province of Gerusidan. It is very populous; has manufactures of serges, and other woollen stuffs; and is seated on the Lot, 35 ms. SW. of Puy, and 210 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. $3^{\circ} 35'$ E. lat. $44^{\circ} 31'$ N.

Mendere, small river of Asiatic Turkey, in Anatolia, supposed to be the Scamander of Homer. It rises about 25 ms. S. by E. from the mouth of the Hellespont, and flows from the highest peaks of Ida. From the geography of the Iliad, the eastern branch of this stream, ought to be the least, but is found far the most considerable. They unite, however, and are lost in the marshes of the Hellespont near Kouni Kale.

Mendham, pst. Morris cy. N. J., 7 ms. W. from Morristown. Pop. 1820, 136.

Mendip-Hills, mountainous tract of Eng. in the NE. of Somersetshire, famous for its coal, calamine, and lead; the latter said to be of a harder quality than that of other counties. Copper, manganese, bole, and red ochre, are also found in these hills. On their summits are large swampy flats, dangerous to cross.

Mendlesham, small town of Eng. in Suffolk, 18 ms. E. of Bury St. Edmunds, and 82 NE. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 13'$ E. lat. $52^{\circ} 24'$ N.

Mendocino, Cape, cape of N. America, on the Pacific coast. Lon. W. C. 48° W. lat. $40'$ N.

Mendon, pst. Worcester cy. Mass., 37 ms. S. W. of Boston, and 12 N. of Providence, R. I. Pop. 1810, 1819, in 1820, 2254.

Mendon, tp. Monroe cy. N. Y., 12 ms. S. from Rochester. Pop. 1820, 2012.

Mendoza, city of Cordova, in the United Provinces of La Plata, at the foot of the Andes, on one of the sources of the Colorado, about 120 ms. SSE. from Santiago in Chili. Lon. W. C. 9° E. lat. $33^{\circ} 50'$ S.

Mendrah, province of the kingdom of Fezzan, with a town of the same name, 60 ms. S. of Mourzook. Although much of the land in this province, is a continued level of hard and barren soil, the quantity of trona, a species of fossil alkali, that floats on the surface, or settles on the banks of its numerous smoking lakes, has given it a higher importance than that of the most fertile districts.

Meneshould, St., ancient and considerable town of France, in the department of Marne, and late province of Champagne. St. Meneshould is 20 ms. NE. of Chalons, and 110 E. of Paris. Lon. $4^{\circ} 59'$ E. lat. 2° N.

Menia. See *Munia*.

Menin, strongly fortified town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Flanders, seated on the Lis. It is 8 ms. SE. of Ypres, and 10 N. of Lisle. Lon. $3^{\circ} 9'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 48'$ N.

Menomonie, river of Michigan, entering Green bay, 50 ms. NNE. from Fort Brown. It is na-

vigable for schooners to a considerable distance. Its entire comparative course about 120 ms.

Mentor, pst. Geauga cy. Ohio, on Lake Erie, W. from Grand river, and opposite Painesville. Pop. 1820, 452.

Mentz, late archbishopric and electorate of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine; bounded on the N. by Hesse and Wetteravia, E. by Frantonia, S. by the palatinate of the Rhine, and W. by the electorate of Treves. It produces much corn, fine garden fruits, and abundance of excellent wines. In 1798, this archbishopric and electorate, then the first state of the empire, was moved to Ratisbon, and all other bishoprics were secularized.

Mentz, or *Mayence*, city of Germany, capital of the late electorate of Mentz. It is well fortified, and deemed to be a barrier fortress. The palace, called Martinsburg, is a considerable building, partly ancient and partly modern; and opposite the mouth of the Maine, is a castle, called Favorita, with its fine gardens and water-works. The university, founded in 1477, has lately received considerable improvements. Of the hospitals, that of St. Roch is worthy of notice for its printing-office, and manufactures of stuffs and stockings. The city is built in an irregular manner, and plentifully provided with churches. In the cathedral, which is a gloomy fabric, is what they call a treasury, containing a number of clumsy jewels, some relics, and a rich wardrobe of sacerdotal vestments. Mentz is one of the towns which claim the invention of printing; and the growth of the best Rhenish wine, is limited to a circle of about 5 ms. round it. It is seated on the Rhine, just below the influx of the Maine, and on the opposite side, is the town of Cassel, connected with it by a bridge of boats. It is 22 ms. WSW. of Frankfort, and 70 E. by N. of Treves. Lon. $8^{\circ} 10'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 58'$ N.

Mentz, tp. Cayuga cy. N. Y., on the Great Western Canal. The pstv. in Mentz, is called Montezuma; 12 ms. NW. from Auburn. Pop. 1820, 5010.

Menuf, town of Egypt, situated in a well-cultivated country, near that branch of Nile which flows to Rosetta, 40 ms. NNW. of Cairo.

Menzala, town of Egypt, situate near a lake of the same name, 60 ms. long, separated from the Mediterranean by a narrow slip of land. It is 20 ms. SSE. of Damietta, and 73' NNE. of Cairo. Lon. $32^{\circ} 2'$ E. lat. $31^{\circ} 3'$ N.

Mequinenza, town of Spain, in Arragon, at the conflux of the Sgra with the Ebro, 58 ms. ESE. of Saragossa, and 180 ENE. of Madrid.

Mequinez, city of the kingdom of Fez, and a capital of the empire of Morocco. It is seated in a delightful plain, having a serene and clear air, for which reason the emperor resides in this place in preference to Fez. Mequinez is 58 ms. W. of Fez. Lon. $5^{\circ} 46'$ W. lat. $33^{\circ} 40'$ N.

Mer, town of France, in the department of Loire and Cher, 11 ms. NNW. of Blois.

Meran, handsome trading town of Germany, in the Tirol, capital of Erschland, seated on the Adige, 12 ms. W. of Salisbury, and 100 W. by S. of Longon. Lon. $2^{\circ} 25'$ W. lat. $51^{\circ} 6'$ N.

Mercer, pstv. Somerset cy. Maine, by pstvd. 94 ms. NNE. from Portland.

Mercer, *cty.* Penn., bounded by Trumbull *cty.* Ohio, W., Crawford *cty.* Penn. N., Venango E., Butler SE. and Beaver S.; length 32 ms., breadth 26; area 830 sqms. This *cty.* is drained by the Shenango, and Neshanoc branches of Big Beaver. Surface moderately hilly, and soil productive in grain, meadow grass, and orchard fruits. Staples, grain, flour, whiskey, &c. Chief town, Mercer, 37 ms. a little W. of N. from Pittsburg. Pop. 1820, 11,681. Ctl. lat. 41° 13' N. lon. W. C. 3° 15' W.

Mercer, *pslv.* borough, and seat of justice, Mercer *cty.* Penn., on the W. side of Neshanoc creek, 37 ms. a little W. of N. from Pittsburg. Pop. 1820, 506. Lat. 41° 13' N. lon. W. C. 3° 13' W.

Mercer, NW. tp. of Butler *cty.* Penn., on the waters of Slippery-rock creek. Pop. 1820, 641.

Mercer, *cty.* of Kent., bounded by Lincoln SE., Casey S., Washington W., Franklin N., Kentucky river, or Woodford and Jessamine NE., and Garrard or Dick's river E. Length 26 ms., mean width 14; area 350 sqms. Chief town, Harrodsburg. Pop. 1820, 15,587. Ctl. lat. 37° 47' N. lon. W. C. 7° 32' W.

Mercer, *cty.* Ohio, bounded W. by Ind., N. by Vauwert, E. by Allen and Shelby, and S. by Darke. Length 25 ms., breadth 24; area 560 sqms. The surface of this *cty.* is generally level, and in part marshy. An extensive inundated tract in its centre gives source to the Wabash and Miami rivers. The soil, where sufficiently dry for agricultural purposes, is excellent. It was formed from the new purchase, and therefore not included in the census of 1820. Ctl. lat. 40° 34', lon. W. C. 7° 32' W.

Mercersburg, *pslv.* Franklin *cty.* Penn., on the W. branch of Conegocheaque, 16 ms. SW. from Chambersburg.

Merdan, town of Turkey, in Diarbeck. The country about it produces cotton. It is 45 ms. SE. from Diarbekar. Lon. 39° 59' E. lat. 36° 50' N.

Merecz, town of Poland in Lithuania, seated at the confluence of the Berezano and Merecz, 30 ms. N. of Gnodno. Lon. 24° 10' E. lat. 50° N.

Meredith, tp. Strafford *cty.* N. H. It is about 72 ms. NW. of Portsmouth. Pop. 1820, 2416.

Meredith, *pslv.* Delaware *cty.* N. Y., 8 ms. N. from Delhi. Pop. 1820, 1375.

Meredith Village, *pslv.* Strafford *cty.* N. H., 35 ms. N. from Concord.

Mergui, seaport town of the Birman empire, on Tannaserim river, 6 ms. above its mouth. Lon. 98° 23' E. lat. 12° 12' N.

Mergui Islands, a group lying off the western coast of Malacca; they extend from N. to S. about 140 ms. along the Malay coast, with a strait intervening of from 12 to 20 ms. wide.

Merida, town of Spain, in Estramadura, said to have been built by the Romans, before the birth of Christ. Here are fine remains of antiquity, particularly a triumphal arch. It is seated in an extensive and fertile plain, 45 ms. S. by E. of Alcantara. Lon. 6° 4' W. lat. 58° 42' N.

Merida, formerly an intendency of Mexico, embracing the peninsula of Yucatan. By the recent political arrangements, the original name is restored, and Yucatan is now one of the states of the Mexican republic. See *Yucatan*.

Merida, city of Mexico, in Yucatan, of which

state it is the capital; about 70 ms. NE. from Campeachy. Pop. 10,000. Lat. 20° 45', lon. W. C. 11° 15' W.

Meriden, *pslv.* Cheshire *cty.* N. H., 45 ms. from Concord.

Meriden, *pslv.* New Haven *cty.* Conn., 17 ms. N. from New Haven. Pop. 1820, 1309.

Meridianville, *pslv.* Madison *cty.* Al., 8 ms. N. from Huntsville, and 75 a little W. of S. from Murfreesboro', Tenn.

Meriden, *pslv.* Madison *cty.* Miss.

Merion, *Lower*, tp. Montgomery *cty.* Penn., the lowest of the two tps. of that *cty.* SW. from the Schuylkill. Its E. angle is 5 ms. above Philadelphia. Pop. 1820, 2256.

Merion, *Upper*, tp. Montgomery *cty.* Penn., above the preceding. Pop. 1820, 1285.

Merionethshire, *cty.* of N. Wales, bounded on the N. by Caernarvonshire and Denbighshire, on the E. by the *cty.* of Montgomery, on the S. by Cardiganshire, and on the W. by the Irish sea. It is 36 ms. long, and 34 broad. The principal rivers are the Dee and Dovy; and it has a great mountain, the Cader Idris, one of the highest in Wales. The air is sharp, but the country feeds great herds of cattle. Merionethshire contains 6 hundreds, four market towns, 37 parishes, and sends one member to parliament. Harlech is the capital. Pop. 1801, 29,506; in 1811, 30,924, and in 1821, 33,911.

Meritz, **Meritch**, or **Merrich**, an important fortress and city of the Deccan of Hindoostan, situated near the N. bank of the river Kistna, 70 ms. SW. of Visiapour.

Merk, river of the Netherlands, which running N. by Breda, afterwards turns W., and falls into the Maese, opposite the island of Overflacke, in Holland.

Mermentau river, rises in the prairies of Opelousas, interlocking with the sources of the Calcasieu and Teche. The Mermentau is formed by the Nezpique, Cane, Plaquemine Brulé, and Queue Tortue. This stream may indeed be strictly called the river of Opelousas, as it drains the central parts of that district, and all the intermediate ground between the water courses, except a very narrow strip of wood on their immediate banks, is prairie. The whole country watered by this river is flat, and totally without stone, not even a pebble is to be seen. The timber in the woods is oak, hickory, ash, sweet gum, in the swamps cypress, and many other kinds of trees; pine is also found in more or less quantity on all the confluent of Mermentau, but towards the NW. sources of the Nezpique this tree is found in great abundance; oak is, however, the principal timber. Below the junction of the Plaquemine Brulé, Cane, and Nezpique, live oak begins to appear, and towards the sea coast, is found in considerable quantity, growing upon low ridges, which run parallel to, and appear to have been, at some past time, isles in the gulf. The tide rises in the Mermentau above the junction of Nezpique, Cane, and Plaquemine Brulé; however, when the waters of the Sabine Calcasieu and Mermentau are swelled by rain, and the NW., N., or NE. winds prevail, no tide passes their respective outlets. The soil on Mermentau is generally sterile, though superior in fertility to that on the Calcasieu and Sabine.

Mermentau Lake, is in every respect similar to those of the Sabine and Calcasieu, except in point of extent, being considerably less extensive than either of the two latter. Mermentau lake is less destitute of timber along its border than the other lakes westward, though the greatest part of the extent in its vicinity is a grassy morass. The outlet from the lake to the sea, is about one-fourth of a mile wide, very winding, and in many parts dilated into small lakes. A bar at the mouth prevents the entrance of vessels drawing more than four feet water.

Merom, pst. and seat of justice, Sullivan ct'y. Ind. See *Miriam*.

Mero, strong town of Asia, in the peninsula beyond the Ganges, and in the kingdom of Pegu, 140 ms. SW. of the town of Pegu. Lon. $98^{\circ} 36'$ E. lat. $16^{\circ} N$.

Merou, town of Persia, in Korasan, seated in a fertile country, which produces salt, 112 ms. SW. of Bockhara. Lon. $64^{\circ} 25'$ E. lat. $37^{\circ} 40'$ N.

Merrimack, river of the U. S. which rises in Grafton ct'y. N. H., and after running in a SE. direction through the state, enters Mass., near Dunstable. It then makes a sudden turn to the NE. and empties into the Atlantic Ocean at Newburyport. Its course is very crooked, and the navigation interrupted by frequent falls and cataracts. The Merrimack basin is about 130 ms. in length, with a mean width of 36; and embraces an area of 4350 sqms. The navigation of this stream has been more improved by art than any other stream of the U. S. Newburyport stands on the S. side of the bay at its mouth; vessels of 100 tons ascend to Haverhill, 12 ms. to the head of tide water. From Haverhill to Concord the navigation of the Merrimack is artificially improved. The Middlesex canal was cut from Boston Harbour, to the banks of the Merrimack, at the falls above Chelmsford. The great feeder of this canal is Concord river, flowing N. out of Mass., and precipitated from the table land of Middlesex into the valley of the Merrimack, below Chelmsford. The canal commences above Patucket falls. It is carried over, and on the level of Concord river 11 ms., and thence down the sloping intervening ground to Boston harbour. The whole length of this fine canal is $29\frac{1}{2}$ ms., an entire fall of 1007 feet, by 13 locks. The canal is 24 feet wide, with a depth of 4 feet. The locks are 90 feet by 12 feet, and of excellent masonry. Another fall has been cut around Patucket falls, in order to connect the navigable water above, and the Middlesex canal with the tide water below. The Patucket canal does not reach tide water, but below the falls the stream, though rapid, is navigable, and in 45 ms. falls 36 feet, and reaches the tide at Haverhill. Above the outlet of the Middlesex canal, are three other short cuts at several places. The Bow canal occurs first below Concord; is followed 6 ms. still lower down by Hookset canal; Amoskeag canal was made 8 ms. below Hookset; and in 9 ms. below the latter 6 short cuts have been made round as many rapids or falls. Cromwell's falls have also been passed by a canal 14 ms. below Amoskeag; and 15 ms. still lower is the Wicase canal, the last above that of Middlesex. See *Massachusetts* and *New Hampshire*.

Merrimack, ct'y. of N. H., formed recently from the tps. adjacent to, and including the state capital, Concord. For etl. lat. see Concord.

Merrimack, tp. of Hillsborough ct'y. N. H., Pop. 1810, 1592, in 1820, 1162.

Merrimack, river of Missu. rises in Franklin ct'y., flows NE. through Franklin, and separating Jefferson, from St. Louis, falls into the Mississippi, 5 ms. below the town of St. Louis.

Merrittstown, pstv. Fayette ct'y. Penn., on Dunlap's creek, 5 ms. S. from Brownsville.

Merrittville, pstv. Greenville district S. C., 120 ms. NW. from Columbus.

Merryhill, pstv. Bertie ct'y. N. C., about 120 ms. NNE. from Raleigh.

Merrymeeting bay, junction of the Kenebec and Androscoggin rivers, in Maine.

Mersburg, town of the circle of Saxony, in Misnia, with a bishop's see. It has a Lutheran bishopric, and is seated on the Sala, 10 ms. S. of Halle, and 56 NW. of Dresden. Lon. $12^{\circ} 6'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 28'$ N. It now gives name to a government of Prussia.

Mersea, town of Essex ct'y. U. C., on Lake Eric.

Mersey, river of Eng. which rises in the N. extremity of the Peak in Derbyshire, passes by Warrington, and receives the Weaver at Frodsham, where it forms a broad estuary, below Liverpool, and enters the Irish Sea. This river not only affords salmon, but is visited by annual shoals of smelts, here called sparlings, of a remarkable size and flavour. It is connected by the Staffordshire canal with the Trent and in course with the Irish Sea and the German Ocean.

Mersey Island, island of Eng. in Essex, between the mouth of the Coln and the entrance of Blackwater Bay. It has two parishes called E. and W. Mersey.

Merzburg, town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, and bishopric of Constance, seated on the N. side of the lake of Constance. It is the bishop's usual place of residence, and is 11 ms. from the town of that name. Lon. $9^{\circ} 26'$ E. lat. $47^{\circ} 43'$ N.

Mertola, strong town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated near the Gaudians, 60 ms. S. of Evora, and 100 SE. of Lisbon. Lon. $7^{\circ} 40'$ W. lat. $37^{\circ} 50'$ N.

Merton, village of Eng. near Oxford, situated near 2 military ways. There were entrenchments in the neighbouring woods, supposed to have been thrown up by king Ethelred or the Danes, whom he defeated in 871.

Merton, village of Eng. in Surry, seated on the Wandel, 7 ms. SW. of London. Nothing remains of its once famous abbey, but the E. window of a chapel, and the walls that surrounded the premises, which are built of flint, are nearly entire, and include about 60 acres. Upon the site of this abbey are 2 calico manufactures, and a copper mill; and about 1000 persons are now employed on a spot once the abode of monastic indolence. Merton is 7 ms. SW. of London.

Merve, the N. branch of the river Maese, on which the city of Rotterdam, in Holland is seated.

Merville, town of France, in the department of the North, and late province of French Flanders, seated on the Lis, 10 ms. SE. of Cassel. Lon. $2^{\circ} 43'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 37'$ N.

Mesched, considerable town of Persia, in Khorasan; fortified with several towers, and famous for the magnificent sepulchre of Iman Risa, of the family of Ali, to which the Persians pay great devotion. It is seated on a mountain, in which are found fine Turcois stones, 180 ms. S.E. of the Caspian sea. Lon. $57^{\circ} 45'$ E. lat. 37° N. Where ever the term Meschid is found it signifies a tomb.

Mesen, small seaport of Russia, in the government of Archangel, capital of a district of the same name. It is seated on the river Mesen, on the E. coast of the White Sea, 160 ms. N. of Archangel. Lon. $44^{\circ} 25'$ E. lat. $65^{\circ} 50'$ N.

Meskirk, handsome town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, in the country of Furstenburg, 15 ms. N. of Uberlingen.

Messa, town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco. It is composed of 3 fortified towns, at a small distance from each other, and a temple, built, (as the inhabitants suppose) with the bones of the whale which swallowed Jonah. It is seated at the foot of Mount Atlas, 168 ms. SW. of Morocco.

Messene, ancient city of peninsular Greece; on the SW. coast of the Peloponnesus. Its site is occupied by the modern village of Maurmati, or more correctly, Mavro-Matten, 25 ms. NE. from Navarin.

Mesopotamia, ptev. and NW. tp. of Trumbull cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 273.

Messina, city and seaport of Sicily, in Val di Demona, with a citadel and several forts. It is 5 ms. in circumference, and the see of an archbishop.—The public buildings and monasteries are numerous and magnificent, and it has four large suburbs. The harbour is one of the safest in the Mediterranean, and has a quay above a mile in length. It has a great trade in silk, oil, fruit, corn, and excellent wine. In 1780, it suffered much by an earthquake; and in 1783, was half destroyed by the same calamity; since which it has been rebuilt, with elegant houses, only 2 stories high. The inhabitants are estimated at 60,000. It is seated on the strait of Messina, which separates Sicily from Calabria, 110 ms. E. of Palermo. Lon. $15^{\circ} 50'$ E. lat. $38^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Messing, town of Franconia, in the principality of Aichstat, 14 ms. NNE. of Aichstat.

Mestre, town of Italy, in the Dogado, 8 ms. NW. of Venice.

Mesurado. See *Montserrat*.

Mesurata, seaport of Tripoli, and the residence of a governor. Caravans travel hence to Fezzan and other interior parts of Africa, by which they carry on a great trade. It is 100 ms. ESE. of Tripoli. Lon. $15^{\circ} 10'$ E. lat. $23^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Meta, large river of Colombia in New Grenada. It rises near Santa Fe de Bogota, and flows NE. by comparative courses 500 ms., falls into the Orinoco at lon. W. C. 9° E. and lat. 6° N.

Metapura, town of the isle of Borneo, in the kingdom of Benjarmissin, 72 ms. NE. of Benjarmissin, and 100 SE. of Negara.

Metcalfeborough, village, Franklin cty. Ten.

Metelen, town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, 19 ms. NW. of Munster.

Metelin, or *Mytilene*, island of the Archipelago, ancient Lesbos, to the N. of Scio, and almost at the entrance of the Gulf of Adramytti.

It is 40 ms. long and 24 broad, somewhat mountainous, and has many hot springs. The soil is very good, and the mountains are cool, being covered with wood in many places. It produces good wheat, wine, oil, and the best figs in the Archipelago. It is subject to the Turks, capital Castro. See *Mytilene*.

Methuen, pst. Essex cty. Mass., on the W. side of Merrimack river, 20 ms. NW. from Boston. Pop. in 1180, 1811, and in 1820, 1371.

Methwold, town of Eng., in Nortolk, 15 ms. NW. of Thetford, and 86 NNE. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 40'$ E. lat. $52^{\circ} 34'$ N.

Metting, strong town and castle of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and duchy of Carniola, seated on the Kulp, 40 ms. SE. of Lubach. Lon. $15^{\circ} 10'$ E. lat. $46^{\circ} 2'$ N.

Metro, river of Italy, which rises in the territory of the Church, runs into the duchy of Urbino, and falls into the Gulf of Venice, near Fano.

Metz, ancient, large, and strong town of France, in the department of Moselle, and late province of Lorraine, at the confluence of the Moselle and Seille, 25 ms. NW. of Nancy, 37 S. of Luxembourg, and 190 NE. of Paris. Lon. $6^{\circ} 16'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 7'$ N.

Metzger's, psto. Bedford cty. Penn.

Metzovo, village of Greece on the mountains between Albania and Thessaly. From this village it is supposed that the modern name of Pindus has been taken.

Metzovo Mountains, or the modern Pindus, chain which separates Thessaly from Albania. Mount Oeta, branching SE. towards the Gulf of Euboea, the chain of Othrys separating southern from northern Thessaly, and terminating near the Aegean Sea, in Pelion, Ossa, and Parnassus, are ramifications of the Metzovo. The nucleus of this mountain system is about N. lat. $39^{\circ} 20'$, where it rises into the region of perpetual snow. The rivers flow in various directions from this elevated tract; the Arta, ancient Arachthus, into the Gulf of Arta; the Archelous, now Aspeopotamo, and the Evenus, now Fidaic, into the Gulf of Cephalonia; the Cephissus, now Mavroneri, into Lake Toplias; and the Peneus, now Salembria, or Selampria, into the Aegean Sea.

The whole system of Pindus, is, however, only a minor continuation of the vast mass of mountains which separate Macedonia from Albania, and which latter is again only an embouchment of the still more considerable chain of Illyria or Haemus. The ancient Drilo, now the Driu, with a number of other mountain streams, drain Albania, and flow W. into the Gulf of Venice; whilst from the same chain rise the numerous sources of the Axios, now Vardari, and after having watered the fine valley of Macedonia, enter their common recipient, the Gulf of Salonica.

Meulan, ancient town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, and late province of the Isle of France, built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the banks of the river Seine, over which are two bridges, 20 ms. NW. of Paris. Lon. $1^{\circ} 57'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 1'$ N.

Meurs, town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, seated on the Rhine, 15 ms. NW. of Dusseldorf. Lon. $6^{\circ} 41'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 23'$ N.

Meurthe, department of France, including

part of the late province of Lorraine. It is so called from a river that rises in the department of the Vosges, and watering Luneville and Nanci, falls into the Moselle. Nanci is the episcopal see of this department.

Meuse, department of France, including the late dutchy of Bar. It takes its name from the river Meuse, or Maese. Bar-le-Duc is the capital. See *Maese*.

Mewari, considerable town of Japan, in the island of Nippon, with a royal palace, where the king sometimes resides. It is seated on a hill, at the foot of which are vast fields of wheat and rice, with fine orchards, full of excellent plums.

Mewat, hilly and woody tract of Hindoostan Proper, lying on the SW. of Delhi, and on the W. of Agra, confining the low country, along the W. bank of the Jumna, to a comparatively narrow slip, and extending westward about 130 ms. in length. From N. to S it is 90 ms.

Mexico, Republic of, an immense region of N. America.

The country out of which this republic has been formed, is peculiar as respects the features of its geography. It extends from lat. 15° 50' to 42° N.: the intermediate space embracing every variety of soil, from the most recent alluvion to mountain valleys, or rather plains, of near 8000 feet above the contiguous oceans. These elevated plains are again broken and decorated by colossal summits, rising from 12 to upwards of 17,000 feet.

In one of those aerial valleys, stands the city of Mexico, 7,400 feet above the level of the Gulf of Mexico. From this difference of elevation, and from embracing such an extensive range within and without the tropics, Mexico may be considered as possessing every climate of the earth, and capable of producing every vegetable necessary to the wants or the luxuries of human life. Its metallic wealth is no less abundant than its vegetables. From its bowels are extracted many of the most useful, and all the precious metals.

Mexico is perhaps better calculated than any other part of the earth, to form a political community capable of producing within its own limits, all that the necessities, the arts, or elegancies of society can demand.

As a vice-royalty of Spain, Mexico was subdivided into the following intendancies.

TABLE No. I.

	Sqms.	Pop.	To the sqm.
Merida, or Yucatan,	46,000	466,000	10
Vera Cruz,	32,000	156,000	5
Oaxaca,	34,000	535,000	13.3-4
Puebla,	21,000	813,000	38.3-4
Mexico,	45,400	1,512,000	33.1-3
Valladolid,	26,400	376,000	14
Guadalajara,	74,000	630,000	8.1-2
Guanaxuato,	6,900	517,000	74
Zacatecas,	18,000	153,000	8.1-2
San Louis Potosi,	263,000	335,000	11.3
Durango,	130,000	160,000	12-10
Sonora,	147,000	122,000	8-10
New Mexico,	44,000	40,000	9-10
Old California,	56,000	10,000	17-100
New California,	16,000	16,000	1
Amount,	960,000	5,841,000	6

The above table was constructed from the data afforded by Humboldt, in his Political Essay on New Spain, Black's Translation, vol. ii., rejecting fractions. There is some confusion and contradiction in the statements of this author, which diminish their authority; but we may suppose that in the aggregate he was nearly correct. Humboldt's estimate is for 1803, or 23 years past. If the ratio of increase given by this author is adopted, Mexico must now contain 8,481,000 inhabitants. If we compare the two countries of the U. S. and Mexico, and allow for the former the advantage of better political institutions, and to the latter superior mildness of climate, we may reasonably concede that their respective rates of increase cannot be very widely different. In the middle of 1803, the pop. of the U. S. did not materially differ from 6,000,000; now, August, 1822, it amounts, it is probable, to very nearly 11,000,000, but with a small excess above that number. Therefore, if we compare the two masses together by a simple statement of the rules of proportion, Mexico ought now to possess upwards of 10,700,000 inhabitants, and making every allowance for the ravages of war, it is evident, that if the basis of the calculation given by Humboldt is admitted, Mexico must now contain at least, eight and a half millions of inhabitants.

TABLE No. II.

Spanish provincial subdivisions.	Recent divisions into states and territories.	Area in sqms.	Pop. in 1825.
Mexico,	Mexico,	30,482	1,508,900
	Queratsaro,	13,482	754,992
Puebla,	Puebla de los Angeles,	18,441	1,212,495
Guanaxuato,	Guanaxuato,	6,255	813,150
Valladolid,	Mechoacan,	24,166	563,874
Guadalajara,	Jalisco,	72,389	944,867
Zacatecas,	Zacatecas,	17,580	230,298
Oaxaca,	Oaxaca,	32,697	801,076
Yucatan,	Yucatan,	79,534	695,732
Tabasca,	Tabasca,	14,676	78,036
Chiapa,	Chiapa,	18,750	93,750
Vera Cruz,	Vera Cruz,	27,660	156,740
San Louis Potosi,	San Louis Potosi,	19,017	174,957
Interior of the E.,	Coahuila y Texas, Tlaxmalipas, New Leon,	348,559	346,824
Interior of the N.,	Durango, Chihuahua, New Mexico ter.,	269,077	299,828
Interior of the W.,	Sonora y Cinaloa,	254,705	188,636
Old California,	California, Lower ter.,	57,021	13,419
New California,	California, Upper ter.,	376,344	25,400
Amount,		1,670,835	8,902,994

It may be observed, that in this table, No. 2, are included the three small territories of Colima, in Jalisco; Tlascala, in Puebla; and New Mexico, or rather Santa Fe, of New Mexico.

Table No. 1 expresses the area actually peopled, but No. 2 embraces the entire superficies of the Mexican republic. No. 2 is taken in great part from Tanner's map, and exhibits, if correct, how nearly accurate were the estimates appended to No. 1, as respects the progressive pop. of this country.

About one half the extent and pop. of Mexico is within the great river system of the Gulf of Mexico. It is in vain to attempt any specification of the Mexican pop., as our data is too vague to admit decisive estimates. One circumstance is too striking, however, to be omitted. Mexico has no slaves worth notice in a general statistical survey; that class of its pop. not amounting, at the utmost, to more than 10,000; or as 1 to 584 of the entire body of the people. The civilized Indians form more than two-fifths of the whole, and are the labouring, productive, and efficient, though not the ruling people.

Few civilized regions of the earth are less known than Mexico. The following account of the manufactures of Mexico is an extract from an English work, and deserves very serious attention.

The two first of the Mexican manufactures are those of cotton and wool, which are established upon a very large scale in the cities of Queretaro, Pueblo, and St. Michael, in the immediate neighbourhood of Mexico. The country itself furnishes the cotton and wool in great abundance, it being a mistake of English writers, that no part of America can afford the ordinary and staple wool of manufactures. This wool is as easily raised in Mexico, as in Lancashire or Lanarkshire. We are now translating from a French author who visited Queretaro, the Manchester of Mexico, sixteen years ago. "I visited Queretaro," he adds "with the greatest interest, that I might inform myself of the extent of the wool and cotton manufactures, and I am therefore enabled to say that, except the principal towns in France and Eng., Queretaro is a manufacturing town of the first rate and magnitude. The establishments at this period (1803) were divided into factories and workshops, in the latter of which the workman worked at home at the cost of their masters.—There were cotton factories, as large as any cotton factories in France, and more than 300 workshops. They had worked up that year about two millions worth (in dollars) of woollen cloths, bay, druggets, serges, and cotton stuffs."

The next fabric is that of leather, chiefly in tanning, which is carried to great perfection. It is unnecessary to add that the vast plains afford hides in abundance, and that the bark is equally plentiful. The Mexicans thus produce all the leather for their own consumption, and under general commerce might export much.

The linen and silk factories have not as yet attained to any extent, but from no other reason than because Spain, whilst they were dependent upon her, discouraged all linen fabrics, and clandestinely destroyed a most flourishing silk growth. Will it be credited by the people in Eng., that about forty years ago silk was nearly as plentiful in Mexico, as in Asia and Italy; but that the Mexicans, on rising one

morning, found all the mulberry trees in the empire cut down, and of course the silk universally destroyed. It seems that the Cadiz merchants, finding their commerce affected, had procured this secret order of the Viceroy, who had contrived to execute it with the same secrecy. The history of the world does not furnish a more atrocious example of the true spirit of monopoly.

The manufactory next in order is that of tobacco, which is made into segars and in part supplies all Europe. This produce is very great amounting to nearly ten millions of dollars annually. An article of the first importance, when we consider the quantity consumed in Eng., and for the supply of which we now depend upon the Americans.

The next manufactory is that of gunpowder, which is equally as considerable as that of tobacco and which, by the way, proves the nugatory nature of the recent proclamations in Europe against supplying the Independents with stores of War.—Gunpowder is as plentiful in Mexico as in Eng.; and all America may hereafter be supplied from that quarter.

Soap and soda are the manufactures next in order, both as to quantity and value; soda being particularly abundant, and so cheaply raised and worked as to become an article of vast future export. This soda very far exceeds in quality, any that can be procured from any other quarter, and the French chemists and dyers most sanguinely anticipate, that Europe may hereafter draw nearly the whole of her soda from S. America, as she imports her potash from the U. S.—Oil, tallow, spermaceti, honey and wax, abound likewise in every Intendancy, and must greatly add to the future value of this immense empire to the general commerce of Europe. "In no part of the world," says the French author from whom we are translating, "is there such a variety and abundance of every thing necessary to every want of man as in this kingdom of Mexico; in no country is every thing raised so cheaply."

Besides the manufactures above enumerated, every town almost through this vast empire has its own manufacture, and particularly the large towns in the immediate vicinity of the capital. We have before had occasion to say that the country is in shape like a hat—the high main and table land of Mexico being the crown, and the narrow line of the coast being the rim. In the middle of this crown, or table land, is the city of Mexico, half way, or 300 ms. from Vera Cruz the Atlantic port, and the same distance from Acapulco, the chief port of the Mexican empire on the Pacific Ocean.

The country as we have before said, is divided into fifteen Intendancies, each of which has a subordinate Governor and a bishop's see, and cathedral of its own. In all these great cities are seated some manufacture peculiar to the places: some of them are celebrated for their pottery, some for their hats, some for their works in jewellery. Indeed, in this latter work the Mexicans so particularly excel, as to rival any manufactory in Europe, not even excepting the establishments in Switzerland, and the workman of the Palais Royale.

In these interesting particulars the reader,

we doubt not, will be strongly impressed with the same conclusion with ourselves; namely, how infinitely various and important is the produce, and must be the future exports, of Spanish America, in comparison with those of the U. S.; and thence, by a necessary consequence, what a formidable rival the former will be to the latter. And let it not escape our attention, that in the rivalry Great Britain must be the gainer, as her magazine and market are proportionably extended."

See the different states under their respective heads.

From its position, Mexico has a natural connexion with Asia, Europe, and with every part of N. and S. America. It is rather deficient in both Oceans in good harbours, and from the elevation of the interior country it can never derive much benefit from the few rivers which flow from its mountain valleys. The interior and transport commerce is carried on with mules of burden. Goods to the value of upwards of 18,000,000 of dollars, are thus annually transported from the Atlantic coast over the interior table land, whilst the flour, hides and metals descend from the central table land to Vera Cruz. Humboldt has shown, that through the city of Mexico, if a canal was otherwise practicable, it would demand from 330 to 340 locks to unite the two oceans, and concludes rationally that land carriage is alone practicable, for useful commercial purposes, between that great city, and the opposite oceans. The following condensed view of the rivers of the Mexican empire, flowing into the Mexican Gulf will close this article.

The following are the principal rivers of Mexico, which are discharged into the Gulf of Mexico. No stream of any consequence exists on the western coast of Yucatan; and, it is only when reaching the influence of the mountains of Guatemala, and Mexico, that rivers of much magnitude are found flowing from the interior country.

The Sumasinta is discharged into the Bay or Gulf Terminos, which is, indeed, rather an estuary of a number of rivers, than a mere bay.

The St. Pedro falls into the Bay of Campeachy to the W. of the Sumasinta. Both of these streams rise in the mountainous table land of Guatemala, and are of considerable magnitude, but the interior country, or even the coast, is very imperfectly known.

The Guassacualco is a short but very important stream, falling into the Gulf of Mexico at its extreme southern extension. This stream rises in Oaxaca, interlocking with the source of the Chimalapa, within 50 direct ms. from its mouth. This is one of the channels of communication mentioned by Humboldt, as suitable to unite the waters of the two American oceans. The entire distance from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean, by the valleys of the two rivers Chimalapa, Guassacualco, does not exceed 120 ms., but the nature of the intermediate country is too little known, to admit the formation of any rational conclusion, upon the practicability of an artificial connexion of the sources of these rivers.

The Alvarado follows the Guassacualco, and like the Sumasinta, is poured into a spacious

bay, the recipient of many streams, precipitated from the high table land of Oaxaca. The Alvarado interlocks with the sources of the Chicometépec, and both roll down steep slopes forming an entire descent of upwards of 7000 feet. We are now arrived upon the extensive mountain plains of Anahuac, and though within the tropics, in a very temperate climate. The elevations are, however, such as to preclude not only much natural, but extensive improvements of the artificial navigation by water into the interior. In summer the rivers are nearly exhausted by evaporation, and in winter swelled to torrents. The main spine of the chain of Anahuac also approaching so much nearer to the Gulf of Mexico than to the Pacific Ocean, renders the rivers in this region much more abridged in their length, which enter the former, than those falling into the latter recipient.

The Rio Blanco, the north-western branch of the Alvarado, rises at the base of the enormous volcanic summit of Orizaba, the Citlaltepétl of the Aztecs. It is, I believe, from the Rio Blanco, that the immense quantities of the pumice stone, scattered along the shores of the Mexican gulf, have been floated. I have seen this substance in great abundance upon the coasts of Louisiana, and Texas.

From the Alvarado to the bay of Tampico, in a distance of 300 ms., not one deep indenting of the coast, except Tamiagua, exists. The city of Vera Cruz intervenes, but that entrepot of Mexican commerce, and rendezvous of the Spanish navy, is built upon a low sandy beach, without either a harbour or fresh water. The coast, indeed, entirely round the Gulf of Mexico, with very partial exceptions, is low, sandy, or marshy, and in most places very unhealthy in summer and autumn.

The mouth of the Tampico bay is at N. lat. 22° 20' W. lon. W. C. 21° 15'. The Tampico receives the united waters of the Rio Altamira, from the intendancy of St. Louis Potosi, and the Tula, or Moctezuma, from the valley of Tenochtitlan, in which the city of Mexico is situated. The Tula, as it is called, in the higher part of its course on the Moctezuma, is in many respects one of the most remarkable streams of the earth. The valley of Tenochtitlan, from which it flows, cannot be better represented than by a saucer turned bottom upwards; the rim representing the spines of the mountains out of the intervening valley of which it flows. This valley, known by its Aztec name of Tenochtitlan, comprises about 1700 sqms., of which one-tenth part is covered by lakes. In its natural state, only one narrow brook, between very high and precipitous banks, issued from this extraordinary valley, and carried its waters into the Tula.

There are beside some smaller, five principal lakes, Zumpango, San Christobal, Chalco, Xochimilco, and Tezcuco. They do not lie upon a level, Zumpango is nearly 30 English feet above that of Tezcuco, and Xochimilco forms a mean between the two former.

The higher lakes are composed of fresh water, but the lowest, that of Tezcuco, is salt. Their proportions and extent, as given by Humboldt, by whom they were surveyed, are Xochimilco

and Chalco 50 sqms.; the lake of Tescuco 80 sqms.; San Christobal 28, and Zumpango 10 sqms.

These lakes are supplied by a few small rivers and innumerable torrents poured down from the adjacent mountain slopes. The Tezcucuo receives the rivers of Papolotla, Tezcucuo, Teotihuacan, and Tepeyacac (Guadaloupé;) and the Zumpango is supplied by the streams of the Pacluca, and Guatitlan, the latter is the largest river of the Mexican valley.

It may be noted as a curious fact, that the two cities of the great river system of the Atlantic, in North America, which occupy the extremes of elevation, New Orleans and Mexico, that both are subject to partial inundation, and both stand indebted to artificial defence for preservation against the encroachments of water. Mexico stands 7468 feet above New Orleans, and is, nevertheless, of the two cities, most liable to submersion.

In ordinary seasons the quantity of rain which falls at Mexico, according to Humboldt, is nearly 5 feet in perpendicular depth. This enormous mass of fluid falls also in a short period of time, and before any other outlet existed, except the inadequate channel of the brook (arroyo) Tequisquiac, the lower part of this elevated basin was liable to complete submersion.

The Aztec annals have noticed many instances of those destructive inundations, and some remains still are shown of very extensive works erected during the existence of the Aztec monarchy, to obviate their effects. One of the Aztec kings, Ahuitzotl, lost his life in attempting to escape from a flood of water, he had himself contributed to augment, by some injudicious embankments thrown up to prevent such a catastrophe.

Beside many of lesser magnitude, the Spanish historians mention 5 ruinous floods, which intervened in a little more than a century after the conquest of Mexico by Cortes. The first in 1553, under the viceroyalty of Don Louis de Velasco, the elder; the second in 1580, during the viceroyalty of Don Martin Enriquez de Alamanza; the third in 1604, under the viceroy Montesclaros; the fourth in 1607, under the viceroy Don Louis Velasco the second; and fifthly, in 1629, whilst the Marquis de Cerralvo was viceroy.

The peculiar structure of the valley, and such alarming accidents, aroused the attention of the Spaniards, and as early as 1580, galleries or canals of evacuation were suggested, in order to carry the surplus floods through the gorges of the mountains near Nochistongo into the Tula; but no actual operation of that kind was effected until 1607, when the viceroy, the Marquis Salinas, employed an able engineer, Enrico Martinez, supposed to be a Dutchman, to make, in conjunction with some other mathematicians, an exact survey of the valley. This survey led to the commencement of the truly stupendous hydraulic work, the Desague (drain) of Huehuetoca.

Like all great national undertakings, the advance of the Desague was slow and interrupted. It was commenced on the 28th of November, 1607, by the hand of the viceroy, in the presence of the Audiencia. It was in the first instance

only a deep gallery upwards of 4 ms. in length, nearly 14 feet in depth, and 11½ feet wide. The water first entered it on the 17th of September, 1608, in less than 10 months from the original undertaking. Could we abstract our minds from the melancholy fact that this stupendous execution was effected by the forced labour of the Indians, we must admire a work, which even now, in the most populous nations, could not be considered other than extraordinary. Our admiration is enhanced also, by the additional labour performed in the same time, to carry the waters from the northern opening of the Desague to the Rio Tula. A dyke, upwards of 5 ms. in length, was cut to effect the latter object, and led the superabundant waters of the valley of Tenochtitlan towards the Gulf of Mexico.

A regular and detailed history of this singular work, is given by Humboldt in his description of the Intendancy of Mexico, and forms one of the most instructive parts of his Political Essay on New Spain. From this account we find that the Desague, though still unfinished, has eventuated in an enormous open cut (tajo abierto) through the mountains. "The Desague," says Humboldt, "in its actual state, is undoubtedly one of the most gigantic hydraulic operations ever executed by man (from 262 to 328 feet wide, and from 161 to 196 feet deep.) We look upon it with a species of admiration, particularly when we consider the nature of the ground, and the enormous length, breadth, and depth of the aperture. If this cut was filled with water 10 metres (32.8 English feet) the largest vessels of war could pass through the range of mountains which bound the plain of Mexico to the N.E."

From its commencement within the valley to its discharge, (salto,) the Desague, is 67,535 feet (1.8 ms.) in length, and in one point 196 feet deep, with a mean width at top of about 320 feet. The head of the Desague, in the channel of the Rio Guatitlan, is 10½ varas, or 29½ feet above, and below the Salto del Rio, or discharge, it is 107½ varas, or 295 feet below the level of the lake of Tezeuco; having an entire fall of 324½ feet. The expense at various periods, nearly \$6,000,000. Those who wish information more in detail than is in my power to give in this place, upon the topography of this remarkable region, will do well to read the third book of the Political Essay: the reading of this valuable document will explain the cause of the unnavigable nature of the Mexican rivers.

The Altamira, or northern branch of the river of Tampico, rises on the arid elevated plains of Zacatecas, and of San Louis Potosi, more than 2° of lat. N. of the valley of Tenochtitlan. Near the sources of the latter river, commences the North American desert. See *Coahuila y Texas Zacatecas*.

At the bar of Tamigua, 50 or 60 ms. SE. from the mouth of the Tampico river, commences a range of long sandy islands, which extend parallel to the continent as far as the mouth of the Trinity. The general range of the coast from the Guasacualco, to the Tampico, distant from each other upwards of 400 ms., is from SE. to NW.; but at the latter place turns to

nearly N., and maintains that direction, through nearly 7° of lat., or between 4 and 500 ms.

Having the parched surface of Zacatecas in the rear, the space of 250 ms from the Tampico to Rio Grande, affords no rivers of any particular consequence. St. Ander, and San Fernando, are two mountain streams, which rise in Zacatecas and New Biscay, and flowing eastward carry comparatively little water into the Gulf of Mexico. The different structure of the two countries may be conceived from the fact, that those two rivers have as great length of course, as have most of those of the Atlantic slope of the U. S., and yet the former hardly can be said to have mouths.

At N. lat. 25° 55' W. lon. W. C. 20° 30', the Rio Grande del Norte falls into the Gulf of Mexico. This is the first great river flowing from the Mexican interior provinces, into the Gulf of Mexico. The Rio Grande, according to most of our maps of that part of America, rises at N. lat. 41° 30', lon. 34° W. from W. C.; its mouth, as determined by Humboldt, is at N. lat. 25° 55', W. lon. of Paris 99° 51'; it flows through more than 15° of lat. and 13° 30' of lon., having a comparative course of upwards of 1400 ms. with a general course of nearly SE.

The extent of surface drained by this river, or the quantity of water it yields at its mouth, bears very inadequate proportion to its great length, which, on a comparative scale, would be only exceeded in N. America, by the Missouri and Lower Mississippi united, by the St. Lawrence, Saskatchewan, and Unjiga; it exceeds the length of both the Colorado and Columbia, though it is probable that either of the two latter streams carries to its respective recipient, more than ten times the mass of water discharged by Rio Grande. From its source N. lat. 41° 30', to the mouth of its first considerable branch, the Rio Conchos, from New Biscay, N. lat. 30° 20', or above 10° of lat. it flows in a very narrow valley, not averaging 100 ms. wide. Below the mouth of the Conchos, the river gradually turns to the E. and NE.; here the basin is the widest, being from NE. to SW. above 400 ms. Within this sweep, the largest tributary of the Rio Grande, the Rio Puerco, enters from the N., and some distance below its junction, the main stream again resumes its SE. course, which it pursues to its final discharge into the Gulf of Mexico. The Rio Grande, drains an area of about 150,000 sqms.

As we are now approaching the U. S., and as the phenomena of the climate of the regions watered by the Rio Grande, are necessary elements to determine many problems in the meteorological analysis of the seasons of the former, I here beg leave to quote the observations of Humboldt upon this river, and the country it drains.

"It is sufficiently remarkable," says that author, "to see that after the lapse of two centuries of colonization, the province of N. Mexico does not yet join the intendency of New Biscay. The two provinces are separated by a desert; this desert extends from the Passo del Norte, towards the town of Albuquerque, N. lat. 35° 40'. Before 1680, in which year there was a general revolt among the Indians of New

Mexico, this extent of uncultivated and uninhabited country, was much less considerable than it is now. There were then three villages, San Pascual, Semillette, and Socorro, which were situated between the marsh of Muerto, and the town of Santa Fe; Bishop Tamaron, perceived their ruins in 1760, and he found apricots growing wild in the fields, an indication of the former cultivation of the country.

"The desert of the Muerto, is a plain 30 leagues (near 90 ms.) in length, destitute of water. The whole of this country is, in general, of an alarming degree of aridity; for the mountains *de los Mansos*, situated to the E. of the road from Durango to Santa Fe, do not give rise to a single brook. Notwithstanding the mildness of the climate, and the progress of industry, a great part of this country, as well as Old California, and several districts of New Biscay, and of the intendency of Guadalupe, will never admit of any considerable population.

"New Mexico, though under the same latitude with Syria, and Central Persia, has a remarkable cold climate. It freezes there in the middle of May. Near Santo Fe, and a little further N., under the parallel of the Mores, the Rio del Norte is sometimes covered, for a succession of several years, with ice thick enough to admit the passage of horses and carriages. We are ignorant of the elevation of the soil of the province of New Mexico; but I do not believe, that under the 37° of lat., the bed of the river is more than 7 or 800 metres, (2296 or 2624 feet) of elevation, above the elevation of the ocean. The mountains which bound the valley of the Rio del Norte, and even those, at the foot of which the village of Taos is situated, lose their snow towards the beginning of June.

"The great river of the North, rises in the Sierra Verd, which is the point of separation, between the streams which flow into the Gulf of Mexico, and those which flow into the South Sea. It has its periodical rises, like the Orinoco, the Mississippi, and a great number of rivers of both continents. The waters of the Rio del Norte begin to swell in the month of April, they are at their height in the beginning of May, and they fall towards the end of June. The inhabitants can only ford the river on horses of an extraordinary size, during the drought of summer, when the strength of the current is greatly diminished.

"The water of the Rio del Norte, like that of the Orinoco, and all the great rivers of S. America, is extremely muddy. In New Biscay they consider a small river called Rio Puerco, the mouth of which lies S. from the town of Albuquerque, near Valentin, as the cause of this phenomenon; but M. Tamaron observed that its waters were muddy far above Santa Fe, and the town of Taos. The inhabitants of the Passo del Norte, have preserved the recollection of a very extraordinary event which took place in 1752. The whole bed of the river became dry all of a sudden for more than 30 leagues above, and 20 below the Passo; and the water of the river precipitated itself into a newly formed chasm, and only made its reappearance near the Presidio de San Eleazar.

this loss of the Rio del Norte remained for a considerable time. The fine plains which surround the Passo, and which are intersected with small canals of irrigation, remained without water, and the inhabitants dug wells in the sand, with which the bed of the river was filled. At length, after the lapse of several weeks, the water resumed its ancient course, no doubt because the chasm and subterraneous conduits were filled up.

The Rio Grande del Norte is the true American Nile, and except flowing in an opposite direction, the two rivers have very strong traits of resemblance.

In the angle between the Rio Grande and Red river, rises a series of streams flowing into the Gulf of Mexico. The first of these from the Rio Grande is the Rio Neuces, or Walnut river, rising in the plains of Texas, at N. lat. 31° W. lon. W. C. $23^{\circ} 30'$, flowing parallel to the Rio Grande 250 ms. it falls into the Laguna Madre, N. lat. $27^{\circ} 20'$, W. lon. W. C. 21° draining about 15,000 sqms.

The shore of the Gulf of Mexico, NE. from the Rio Grande, is as remarkable for the abundance, as is that S. from that stream for the scarcity of its rivers. The Neuces is followed by the united streams of the St. Marco and Guadalupe. It is probable from the phenomena of the rivers of these regions that the substrata are calcareous. The circumstance quoted from Humboldt, of the sinking of the waters of the Rio Grande, almost superinduces the supposition of a calcareous base. The St. Marks (San Marco) rises in the mountains of St. Saba, and is remarkable for the number of excessively large fountains, another almost unerring mark of a calcareous formation. It may seem incredible, but it is nevertheless true, that few parts of this continent are more imperfectly known than the angle between Rio Grande and Red river W. and NW. from the Sabine. The names of the rivers, as they follow in succession, were communicated to me by a number of persons who had travelled the country, and particularly by Mr. Davenport, who resided many years at Nacogdoches, and by a French gentleman of the name of Laforest, who also resided a considerable time in Texas. Neither the shores or interior have ever been surveyed, or even visited, by any scientific traveller. The sources and courses of the rivers are very imperfectly known; their mere relative names were all I could procure beyond the extent of my own sphere of observation, which was limited by the waters of the Sabine, which I intersected at N. lat. 32° , and surveyed from thence to its mouth.

It is well known, however, that the rivers from the Rio Grande to Missouri inclusive, have gained from the configuration of the intermediate country a very singular corresponding curve. These curves give to a map of the rivers of Texas, Arkansas, and Missouri, a regularity which appears artificial. It is from such a structure that the Colorado of the Gulf of Mexico presents so singular an aspect. With a comparative length of 700 ms., the basin of that river does not exceed 60 ms. in mean width. The basins of most rivers make more or less approach to the form of an ellipse, and the dif-

ference between the greatest breadth seldom amounts to so great a disproportion as three to one; in the case of the Colorado the difference is double the ordinary scale of comparison.

That river rises at N. lat. 34° W. lon. W. C. 28° , and flowing south-east by east 500 ms., turns 150 to the south-east, and about a similar distance to the S. falls into the Gulf of Mexico, at N. lat. 29° W. lon. W. C. $19^{\circ} 40'$. This stream has its regular spring and summer inundations similar to the Rio Grande, and about the same period. The parched and open nature of the country from which they both flow, causes an excessive depression in the latter end of summer and in autumn. Indeed the overwhelming rains that sometimes deluge, and the long droughts which occasionally parch the interior of Texas, and which extend their effects into Lou., Ark., and Misu., are amongst the most singular phenomena of physical geography. Whilst I was in Lou. there intervened near 3 years, I believe, 1800, 1801, and 1802, without rain at St. Antonio de Behar, and over an immense extent of the interior regions. During the 2 first years of that series the Mississippi did not overflow its banks.

The basin of the Brassos a Dios, follows that of the Colorado, and partakes of a similar structure. The sources of the latter are, however, in the mountains of San Saba, upwards of 300 ms. E. of those of the former. The Brassos rises at N. lat. 33° W. lon. W. C. 25° , and flowing nearly parallel to the Colorado falls into the Gulf of Mexico after a comparative course of 400 ms., with also a very narrow basin of less than 50 ms. mean width.

The Trinity is the last river of Texas beyond the Sabine. These two streams rise in the same plain S. of Red river, at about N. lat. $32^{\circ} 30'$, and both flow nearly parallel to each other, with a general course to the S., curving to the eastward by a semi-elliptical sweep; each having a comparative course of about 300 ms.

We may turn and cast a cursory retrospective glance upon the rivers of Texas. I may observe that by the name of Texas, is designated all the country between Louisiana and New Mexico, and between the boundary of the U. S., the Rio Grande, and Gulf of Mexico.

Though the coast of Texas is amply indented with bays, many of which are of extent and depth to admit vessels of any draught, the rivers are extremely shallow, and, except during floods, unavigable. No large falls, or even cataracts, are known to exist. The very slight tides in the Gulf of Mexico, give little aid to the commercial facilities in the confluent rivers.

Similar to the Atlantic coast, SW. from New York, that of the Gulf of Mexico is every where low, and either sandy or marshy. This gives a peculiar character to the rivers of both, which distinguish them from such as flow from a rocky or bold shore. Bars of sand or mud interrupt the navigation, more or less, of all the rivers of the world, but in a high degree those whose egress to their recipients are made through shores having but little declination above the water level.

Mexico, state of the Republic of Mexico, bounded by the Pacific Ocean SW.; by Mechoacan NW. and W.; by Queretaro N., and by

Puebla de los Angeles E., length 220 ms., mean width 130, and area about 30,480 sqms. It extends from lat. $16^{\circ} 34'$ to $20^{\circ} 15'$ N. The state of Queretaro, has been recently formed out of the northern part of the late intendancy of Mexico. See *Queretaro*.

More than two thirds of the former intendancy of Mexico are mountainous, in which there are immense plains elevated from 6,560, to 7,550 feet above the level of the ocean. From Chalco, Queretaro, are almost uninterrupted plains of 150 ms. in length, and from 25 to 30 wide, on the low Pacific border the climate is sultry and unhealthy. Near the gigantic summits of Popocatepetl, and Iztaccihuatl, the highest peak of the state of Mexico, the Nevado de Toluca, is 15,156 feet above the level of the ocean. The particular valley of Mexico, or Tenochtitlan, surrounded by the mountains of Anahuac, is one of the most singular features of our globe. Its form is oval; length about 55 ms. and breadth 38; area about 1,700 sqms. of which one tenth is covered by water. Its circumference 200 ms. The surrounding Cordillera, or porphyritic rim has a mean height of 9,840 feet. In this extraordinary vale or basin are 5 lakes, near one of which the city of Mexico is situated. See *article Mexico republic of Queretaro, and city of Mexico*.

From the outside of the basin the water flows in every direction towards the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, but from the basin itself, only one outlet exists, carrying the water into the Tula or Moctezuma river. And what is peculiarly remarkable, this outlet is in a great degree artificial. For the rivers of this intendancy, and for those of the Mexican empire in general, which enter the Gulf of Mexico. See *Empire of Mexico*. The sources of the Rio Grande de Santiago rise on the western slopes of the mountains of Anahuac, and cannot be considered a stream of the intendancy of Mexico. The river of Xacatlutla rises near Cuernavaca, and drains the SW. part of the intendancy. It is a region which, though exposed to excessive annual rains, the rivers are few in number and comparatively small.

In a region of such difference of level, and such excessive difference of moisture the seasons must also offer almost every change of temperature. The high plains of Anahuac are as remarkable for the purity of the air, as are those of the Pacific coast, for their insalubrity. The two climates are clearly distinguished by the inhabitants. The cities of the elevated table land are called, *ciudades de tierra fria*, or cities of the cold region, whilst those near the coast, are designated, *ciudades de tierra caliente*, or cities of the hot region. Its most important mines are, La Veta Biscaino de Real del Monte, Zimopan, and Tehulilotepec.

The cities of the intendancy of Mexico, are Mexico, Tezcuco, Cuyoacan, Tacubaya, Tucu-ba, Cuemavaca, Chilpanzinco, Tasco, Acapulco, Zacatula, Lerma, Toluca, Pachuca, Caderieta, San Juan del Rio, and Queretaro.

Mexico, city of, capital of the intendancy of the same name, and of the whole republic, is situated at lat. $19^{\circ} 26'$ N. lon. W. C. $22^{\circ} 5'$ W., on or near the W. shore of the Lake Tez-

cuco, and in the central part of the valley of Tenochtitlan, and also nearly mid-distance between Vera Cruz and Acapulco. The site of Mexico is elevated 7470 feet above the ocean level. The name of this city, and of the country is a subject of some doubtful speculation, there is good reason to believe the name, however, to be derived from Mezitli, or Huitzilopochtli, the Mexican god of war. The valley was called Tenochtitlan from Tenochques a national appellation of the Aztecs. It was founded according to the Aztec historians, in 1321, precisely two centuries before the Spanish conquest. The ancient city was divided into four quarters, Teopan or Xochimilco, Atzacualco, Moyotla, and Creepopan; and the old limits are preserved in St. Paul, St. Sebastian, St. John, and St. Mary. The present streets have for the most part the same direction with the old ones, running from N. to S., and from E. to W. But what gives the new city a peculiar and distinctive character, is, that it is situated entirely on the continent, between the extremities of the two Lakes of Tezcuco, and Xochimilco, and that it only receives by navigable canals the fresh water of the Xochimilco. The ancient city was placed on an alluvial plain, or rather morass, which has been by the mere operations of nature in five centuries, raised to a considerable elevation, and the shores of the lakes restricted. The surface of Lake Tezcuco is 7468 feet above the level of the ocean, and its waters are salt; Lake Xochimilco, is higher, and composed of fresh water. Before, and for more than a century after the Spanish conquest, no city of the world was so subject to destructive inundations as Mexico. This casualty has been diminished in its effects and occurrence by increased evaporation arising from the destruction of the adjacent forests, and more efficaciously by the great drain *Desague*. See *Republic of Mexico*, "Mexico is undoubtedly one of the finest cities ever built by Europeans in either hemisphere," says Humboldt, with the exception of Petersburg, Berlin, Philadelphia, and some quarters of Westminster, there does not exist a city of the same extent, which can be compared to the capital of New Spain, for the uniform level of the ground on which it stands, for the regularity and breadth of the streets, and the extent of the public places. The architecture is generally of a very pure style, and there are even edifices of very beautiful structure. The exterior of the houses is not loaded with ornaments. Two sorts of hewn stone, the porous amygdoloid, called tezoutli, and especially a porphyry of vitreous feldspath, without quartz, give to the Mexican buildings an air of solidity, and sometimes even magnificence. There are none of those wooden balconies, and galleries to be seen, which so much disfigure all other cities built by Europeans in both Indies. The balustrades and gates are all of Biscay iron, ornamented with bronze, and the houses instead of roofs, have terraces, like those in Italy, and other southern countries."

The edifice, destined to the school of mines for which the richest individuals of the country furnished a sum of more than three millions of francs, 554,112 dollars, would adorn the princi-

pal places, of Paris, or London. Two great palaces, or hotels, have been constructed by Mexican artists, pupils of the Academy of Fine Arts of the capital. One of these palaces in the Quarter della Traspansa, exhibits in the interior of the court a very beautiful oval peristyle of coupled columns. The traveller justly admires a vast circumference paved with porphyry flags, and enclosed with an iron railing, richly ornamented with bronze containing an equestrian statue of king Charles IV. placed on a pedestal of Mexican marble, in the midst of the Plazo Mayor of Mexico, opposite the cathedral and the Viceroy's palace. It is much less, however, from the grandeur and beauty of the monuments, than from the breadth and straightness of the streets; and much less from its edifices, than from its uniform regularity and from its extent and position that the city of Mexico attracts the admiration of Europeans. "From a singular coincidence of circumstances," says Humboldt, "I have seen successively, within a very short space of time, Lima, Mexico, Philadelphia, Washington, Paris, Rome, Naples, and the largest cities of Germany. By comparing together impressions which follow in rapid succession, we are enabled to rectify any opinion, which we may have too easily adopted. Notwithstanding such unavoidable comparisons, of which several, one would think, must have proved disadvantageous for the capital of Mexico, it has left in me a recollection of grandeur, which I principally attribute to the majestic character of its situation, and to the surrounding scenery.

In fact nothing can present a more rich and varied appearance than the valley, when, in a fine summer morning, the sky without a cloud, and of that deep azure, which is peculiar to the dry and rarified air of high mountains, we transport ourselves to the top of one of the towers of the cathedral of Mexico, or ascend the hill of Chapultepec. A beautiful vegetation surrounds this hill. Old cypress trunks of more than from 49 to 52 feet in circumference raise their naked heads above those of the schinus, which resemble in their appearance, the weeping willows of the E. From the centre of this solitude, the summit of the porphyritical rock of Chapultepec, the eye sweeps over a vast plain of carefully cultivated fields, which extend to the very foot of the colossal mountains covered with eternal snow. The city appears as if washed by the waters of the lake Texcoco, whose basin, surrounded with villages and hamlets, brings to mind the most beautiful lakes of the mountains of Switzerland. Large avenues of elms and poplars, lead in every direction to the capital; and two aqueducts, constructed over arches of very great elevation, cross the plain, and exhibit an appearance equally agreeable and interesting. The magnificent convent of Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe appears joined to the mountains of Tepayacac, among ravines, which shelter a few dates, and young Yucca trees. Towards the S., the whole tract between St. Angel, Tacabaya, and San Augustine de las Cnevas, appears an immense garden of orange, peach, apple, cherry, and other European fruit trees. This beautiful vegetation forms a singular contrast with the

wild appearance of the naked mountains which enclose the valley, among which, the famous volcanoes of La Puebla, Popocatepetl, and Itzaccihuatl, are the most distinguished. The first of these forms an enormous cone, of which the crater, continually inflamed and throwing up smoke and ashes, opens in the midst of eternal snow.

The police of Mexico is good, the streets are wide, clean, and well lighted. The city is supplied with fresh water from two sources, one on Chapultepec hill, and the other near the mountain which separates the valley of Tenochtitlan from that of Lerma, and Toluca. To convey this water, two great aqueducts have been constructed. The water of Chapultepec, enters the city at the Salto del Agua, by an aqueduct of 10,826 feet; and that of Santa Fe, is brought along Alameda, and terminates near la Traspansa, at the bridge de la Maresca, by an aqueduct of 33,464 feet, or upwards of 6 and one-third ms. The latter stream is most pure. What is very remarkable, the ancient city was supplied in the same manner, and by aqueducts not less massive or lengthy, than those erected by the Spaniards.

In its actual state Mexico is no doubt considerably the most extensive, and best populated city of either America. Its existing population, is, however, difficult to fix with any precision, but must from all concurrent testimony exceed 180,000.

Mexico, Gulf of, inland sea of North America; having the Mexican provinces SE., SW., and NW., the U. S. N., and NE., and Cuba E. It extends from lat. 18° to 31° 20' N., and from lon. W. C. 4° to 21° W. From the mouth of the Alvarado, to that of the Apalachicola, in a NE. and SW. direction upwards of 1000 ms., its mean width from SE. to NW. about 600 ms.; superficial area exceeding 600,000 sqms. The Gulf of Mexico is connected with the Caribbean sea by the channel of Cuba, and with the Atlantic Ocean by the Florida stream. The current generated by the trade winds, and by the rotation of the earth on its axis, is carried into the Mexican Gulf by the Cuba Channel, and discharged by the Florida stream; the Gulf being an immense reservoir.

Mexico, pst. Oxford city. Maine. Pop. 1820, 148.

Mexico, pst. Oswego city. N. Y., on Mexico bay of lake Ontario, 15 ms. E. from Oswego. Pop. 1820, 1590.

Mexico, pst. Miffln city. Penn., on the left side of the West branch of Susquehannah, 12 ms. above Millerstown, and 15 below Lewis town.

Meyenberg, town of Upper Saxony, in the marche of Prenzitz, 60 ms. NNW. of Berlin.

Meyenfeldt, town in the country of the Grisons, seated on the Rhine, in a pleasant country, fertile in excellent wine, 15 ms. NE. of Coire. Lon. 9° 36' E. lat. 47° 2' N.

Mezieres, town of France, in the department of Ardennes, and late province of Champagne, with a citadel, seated on the Meuse, 12 ms. NW. of Sedan, and 127 NE. of Paris. Lon. 4° 48' E. lat. 49° 46' N.

Mezen, river of European Russia, rising between the Vyezegda, and the Petchora and

flowing, parallel to the Dwina, into the White Sea.

Mezin, town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, and late province of Guienne, seated in a country that abounds in wheat; with vines, from which they principally make brandy; and with the cork-tree, which they sell both in its natural state, and in corks. It is 9 ms. NW. of Condom.

Mezurado. See *Monterrado*.

Mazzovo. See *Pindus*.

Mia, or *Mijah*, large town of Japan, seated on the S. coast of the Isle of Nippon, with a fortified palace. Lon. 135° 40' E. lat. 35° 50' N.

Miami, river of Ohio, rising in Hardin ct., interlocking with the head waters of the Scioto. It runs in a SW. direction, above 100 ms. across the western borders of Logan, and through Shelby, Miami, Montgomery, Butler, and Hamilton cties., into the Ohio river, exactly in the SW. corner of the state, by a mouth 200 yards wide. Bordering upon this river, are some of the finest arable lands in the state. But its navigation is not easy, on account of the rapidity of its current; it is, however, navigated to a limited extent, 75 ms., and some of its waters approach so near those of the Au Glaize, a southern branch of the Maumee, that a communication is effected between them by a portage of 5 ms. Its mouth is in N. lat. 39° 4' and W. lon. W. C. 70° 50'.

Miami, of the Lake. See *Maumee*.

Miami, ct. Ohio, bounded on the N. by Shelby, E. by the cties. of Champaign and Clark, S. by Montgomery, and W. by Dark ct. It is 21 ms. in extent from N. to S., by 20 from E. to W., and contains about 410 sqms. Troy, the ct. seat, and Piqua are the principal towns. The principal waters are the Miami river, which runs across it from N. to S., the Southwest branch, and Spring, Honey, and Lost creeks. Soil fertile. Staples, grain and flour. Pop. 8851. Ctl. lat. 40° 5' N. lon. W. C. 7° 10' W.

Miami, tp. Hamilton ct. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 1426.

Miami, pstv. Hamilton ct. Ohio, 15 ms. above the mouth of Great Miami river, and 16 W. from Cincinnati.

Miami, tp. Champaign ct. Ohio. Pop. 1820, uncertain.

Miami, tp. Green ct. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 550.

Miami, NW. tp. Clermont ct. Pop. 1820, 1607.

Miami's berg, pstv. Montgomery ct. Ohio, 12 ms. S. from Dayton.

Miami University, Oxford tp. Butler ct. Ohio.

Miami, western tp. Logan ct. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 359.

Miami, tp. Cooper ct. Misu.

Michaels, town and seat of justice, Madison ct. Misu., on little Black river, 80 ms. SW. from Cape Girardeau.

Michael, St. For words, under this head see *St. Michaels*.

Michael de Ibarra, St., town of Peru, in the province of Quito, 60 ms. NE. of Quito.

Michael, Gulf of, St., that part of the Pacific Ocean which lies to the E. of Panama. It was first discovered by the Spaniards, after their march across the isthmus of Darien.

Michaelsville, pstv. Harford ct. Md.

Michelonia, country of Prussia, which is part of the circle of Culm, and separated from the other part by the river Dribents. It takes its name from the castle of Michelow.

Michigan, large Lake of North America, whose NE. extremity communicates with the NW. end of Lake Huron, by the strait of Michilimackinack. It is situated wholly within the limits of the U. S. It is about 340 ms. in length, including the straits of Michilimackinack. Its width varies from 20 to 70 ms. The area covered by this lake amounts to about 15,000 sqms. Green bay is connected with it to the NW. and lake Huron NE. It is navigable for vessels drawing 12 feet water, through the straits of Michilimackinack, and within the body of the lake for those of the largest class.

Michigan Territory.—This expanse is composed of two parts naturally divided or separated. The first is formed by the peninsula between the lakes Erie, Huron, and Michigan; the second from the immense former NW. territory between the river Mississippi, N. lat. 49°, the river Rain, the lakes Superior, Huron, Michigan, and the northern limits of the state of Illinois, on N. lat. 42° 30'.

The second part is merely annexed to the first for temporary purposes of civil government.

	Ms.
The peninsula of Michigan is bounded on	
Lake Michigan, - - - - -	260
On Lake Huron, - - - - -	250
River St. Clair, Lake St. Clair, Detroit river, and Lake Erie, to the north boundary of Ohio, - - - - -	136
Along the N. boundary of Ohio to the E. boundary of Indiana, - - - - -	80
Thence due N. along E. boundary of Indiana, to the NE. angle of that state, - - - - -	10
Thence due W. along the N. boundary of Indiana to Lake Michigan, - - - - -	110

Having an outline of - - - - -	846
Area, 34,000 sqms. = 21,760,000 acres.	
Extreme south, N. lat. 41° 35'.	
Extreme north, N. lat. 45° 20'.	
Its greatest length is from N. to S., 260 ms., its mean breadth, 130 ms.	

	Ms.
The Trans-Michigan part of the territory has an interior limit on the state of Illinois, along N. lat. 42° 30', - - - - -	210
Up the Mississippi to its source, and to the head of Red river, - - - - -	700
Down Red river to N. lat. 49° - - - - -	300
A frontier boundary along N. lat. 49°, to the river Rain, - - - - -	150
Along Rain river to its source, - - - - -	150
Down Fox river to Lake Superior, - - - - -	100
Along the NW., W., and S. shores of Lake Superior, and St. Mary's river, to the straits of Michilimackinack, - - - - -	650
Along Green Bay and Lake Michigan, - - - - -	350

Having an outline of - - - - -	2610
Area, 140,000 sqms., = 89,600,000 acres; which, if added to the superficial contents of the peninsular part, quotes 174,000 sqms., or 111,360,000 acres.	

Extreme S. of the trans-peninsular section, N. lat. $42^{\circ} 30'$. Extreme N., N. lat. 49° .

It is about 650 ms. from the NE. angle of the state of Illinois, to the NW. angle of Michigan territory on Red river. Its breadth is very irregular, but averages about 200 ms.

Of this immense region, much remains unknown; and of those parts which have been explored, our information is generally imperfect. The peninsular section, though much more correctly delineated on our maps than the more remote, and more inaccessible parts to the NW. remains still extremely defective in its representation. It may seem strange, but it is nevertheless a fact, that I was myself the first to publish the names and positions of several of the most important rivers in the very environs of the city of Detroit.

In general description, little will suffice on the whole of this region. It is less variegated than any section of the U. S. of equal extent. The surface is in a great measure flat, or gently rolling or waving. The peninsula contains some prairie, but is in much the greater part covered with a dense forest. On the trans-peninsular division, the prairies are more expansive, and the forests, where they do occur, composed of more humble and less numerous specific material. The soil of the peninsula is, perhaps, in proportion to extent, equal, if not superior, to any equal continuous area in the U. S., the state of Illinois excepted.

In point of climate, it must be obvious that very sensible extremes must be felt in a country stretching over $6\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ of lat.; but these extremes are very little affected in Michigan by inequality of surface. On some maps, mountains are drawn near the sources of Ouisconsin and Fox rivers, where no such elevations exist. The country is there hilly, but by no means mountainous, and towards either the lakes or Mississippi river, becomes comparatively level. It is needless, however, to amplify on objects of remote importance, and concerning which our information is at once vague, and of doubtful authority; we will, therefore, confine our observations respecting Michigan more particularly to the part contained in the peninsula.

I may merely observe, that this point of land is generally level in its interior, with a sloping border towards the circumscribing lakes and river. Its superstructure is in every respect analogous to the northern parts of Ohio and Indiana. A prolongation of the table land mentioned in my general view of those states, passes through Michigan, and reaches to the straits of Michilimackinack. This plain is no doubt underlaid with the same secondary base, reaching from Ohio river, and a similar superstratum is found in Michigan, which spreads over the schist of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

Almost all the rivers of Michigan are precipitated over ledges of either limestone or sandstone rock, a few miles before joining their respective recipients. Above these falls, the country gradually becomes flat and marshy; below it is dry, sloping, and very productive. In one respect, the features of Michigan very essentially differ from those of Ohio and Indiana. In the two latter sections, the mouths of the confluent of Ohio river, surrounded by

hills, whose true character I have drawn; wild in the former, the approach to the discharge of its streams is made down a very gradual and but little broken plain. In one instance, the original inclined plain was gradually cut into ravines by the Ohio, and other streams; in the second instance, the original plain was simply refracted, by the formation of a sloping border, whose inclination was greater than the interior and remaining fragment of the primitive level.

It has been seen that Lake Michigan was only elevated above the Atlantic tides about 650 feet. From any data yet procured, no part of the peninsula can be elevated above that lake 200 feet, or 800 feet above the ocean.

The straits of St. Mary, uniting Lake Huron with Lake Superior, has but little current, except at the rapid of St. Mary, a distance of 2 or 3 ms. Fifty feet is as much as can be allowed for all the depression from Lake Superior to Huron, giving to the former an elevation above the Atlantic tides of 650 feet.

It will at once be seen from the elements given, that a Canadian sea is a species of valley, reaching far into the interior of the continent, with an elevation, at its utmost extremity, not so great by 150 feet as the ground on which stands the city of Pittsburg.

I mention these striking facts in this place, as they present, in a striking manner, the peculiar structure of the widely extended connexion between the two great basins of Mississippi and St. Lawrence; and in order to introduce some brief observations on a phenomenon which has excited considerable surprise and observation. It has been found, that in receding from the central parts of New York, and even Pennsylvania, that though advancing into a higher lat., when proceeding to the margins of Lakes Erie and Ontario, that the seasons became more mild. The quantum of the change, as in all similar cases, has been, no doubt, very much exaggerated; but that such an effect is actually perceptible, admits of no serious doubt. The cause remains to be explained. We have already repeatedly adverted to the elevated region which protrudes from New York and Pennsylvania, into Ohio, and which gradually depresses, advancing SW., until it finally subsides into a level table land, in the NW. part of Ohio, and NE. part of Indiana. In the region skirting the southeastern side of Lake Erie, we have found the summit level of the ridge in question about 1200 feet in height, whilst that of Lake Erie was not half so much.

Pittsburgh is upwards of 200 feet above Detroit, and about on a level with the table land of Michigan. It ought not, therefore, to excite surprise, that places elevated from 500 to 800 feet above others, should be more exposed to the action of frost.

The peach tree flourishes on the S. shore of Ontario, whilst it languishes a degree of latitude more southwardly for the very reasons I have assigned. In 1818, in September, I travelled from Buffalo to Albany, and found indications of approaching winter, in proportion to my recession from the level shores of Erie, and entrance on the hilly and broken tracts contained in Seneca, Cayuga, Onondago, Cortland, Madison, Chenango, Otsego, Schoharie, and

Green cities. In my previous route from Buffalo to Detroit, the contrary aspect was very visible, though at a less advanced season. The time of harvest is more than a week earlier at Detroit, than at Buffalo, though the difference of lat. is only about 30'. In the central and elevated parts of N. York, due E. from Detroit, the seasons differ in length near a month. Not as has been supposed, from relative E. and W. position, but from relative height, and proximity to water.

It may not be irrelevant to observe, that causes remote and doubtful, ought never to be resorted to, when those near and obvious, will satisfactorily account for the phenomena under examination. The effects of the trade winds have been by Volney, and some others, stated to exist far beyond their possible actual sphere of influence. It demands but a very limited knowledge of the physical and chemical properties of air, to enable the mind to conceive, that every thing else equal, the cold mass of atmospheric air in the higher parts of the Mississippi basin, was more liable from its superior weight, to extend its effects towards the lower parts of the basin, than for the heated and buoyant mass at that lower part to not only resist, but actually force a heavier body to recede to the higher and superior section.

Civil and political subdivisions of Michigan, with the result of the census of 1820 annexed.

Counties.	Inhabitants.
Wayne, - - -	3574
Macomb, - - -	898
Oakland, - - -	330
Michilimackinack, -	819
Brown, - - -	952
Crawford, - - -	492
Monroe, - - -	1831
	8896

To which may now be added, Lenawee, St. Marie, and Washtenaw.

The extent of the cities of Michigan, is too vague to admit any relative estimate. The inhabited parts of this territory are, a strip along the southeastern side of the peninsula, extending from the mouth of the Maumee, to the discharge of St. Clair river, from Lake Huron about 140 ms., and reaching inland about 30 ms.; with an area 4200 sqms., and with 7125 inhabitants, not quite an average of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to the sqm. At an interval of 250 ms., we find 819 inhabitants at and around Michilimackinack; and 150 ms. still further, 952 in Brown city, embracing the region adjacent to Green Bay, and Fox river. The whole inhabited and cultivated extent of the Mich. territory, may be estimated at about 5000 sqms.

The progressive population of this fine, and naturally favoured country, has been, from various causes, extremely slow, but is now, since the completion of the N. Y. canal, rapidly increasing. It is within the range of reasonable anticipation, that the completion of the N. Y. western canal will produce a flood of emigration to Michigan, and to the NW. part of the state of Ohio. It is hardly within the powers of imagination, to conceive a place better adapted for inland-commerce, than is the city of De-

troit; nor a finer country for all the purposes of agriculture suitable to its climate, than is the peninsula of Michigan.

Detroit stands at lat. $42^{\circ} 25'$ N., and lon. W. C. $5^{\circ} 50'$ W. The site is a gently sloping bank, rising 30 or 40 feet, into the centre of the city, and thence spreading into an extensive plain in its rear. The town is yet small, but has an active and prosperous aspect. It contained in 1820, 1422 inhabitants.

Michilimackinaw, straits and island of, between Lakes Michigan and Huron. The straits extend about 40 ms. in length, but with very unequal breadth. A gentle current sets through it from Michigan into Huron, which at the narrows near the island where the strait is restricted to about 4 ms. width, is most sensibly felt. The island is about 7 ms. in circumference. See *Michilimackinaw* city.

Michilimackinaw, city. Mich. Territory, embracing the foregoing island, and adjacent shores. The principal settlement is on the island, which contains a court-house, jail, and about 100 houses. The island rises to some considerable height in many places, one of which hills is elevated 300 feet above the level of the lake. The name of this island is said to be derived from Michi, Mackinaw, or Great Turtle, from its form. The town is, during summer, a place of very considerable resort, being a complete thoroughfare between the lower and higher parts of the Canadian sea. It has a regular custom-house, and is a port of entry.

Michilimakinak, pstv. and seat of justice, Michilimakinak city. Mich. Territory, is situated on Michilimakinak island.

Michi-picoten, river of U. C., falls into a bay of the same name, in the NE. part of Lake Superior. From the head of this river, short portages lead to the navigable waters of Severn and Moose rivers of James bay.

Middleborough, tp. Plymouth city. Mass., situated at the head of Buzzard's bay, in the lat. of $41^{\circ} 48'$, and lon. of $70^{\circ} 40'$ W., at the distance of 16 ms. NE. of New Bedford, and 40 S. of Boston. Great quantities of nails are made here. Smith iron made from ore found in the tp. Pop. 1820, 4687.

Middleborough-four-corners, psto. Plymouth city. Mass., 45 ms. SSE. from Boston.

Middlebrook, pstv. Augusta city. Virg., 10 ms. SW. from Staunton.

Middlebrook, psto. Montgomery city. Md., on Seneca creek, 35 ms. NW. from W. C.

Middleburg, strong city of Holland, capital of the island of Walcheren, and of all Zealand. The squares, streets, and public buildings, are magnificent, particularly the town-house, (formerly a celebrated abbey,) which is decorated with the statues of the ancient counts and countesses of Holland. The inhabitants are computed at 30,000. The harbour is commodious, and has a communication with Flushing by a canal, which will bear the largest vessels. It is 30 ms. NNW. of Ghent, and 72 SW. of Amsterdam. Lon. $3^{\circ} 37'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 29'$ N.

Middleburg, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Flanders, 5 ms. SE. of Sluys.

Middleburg, pst. Schoharie city. N. Y., 10 ms. S. from Schoharie. Pop. 1820, 3782.

Middleburg, Somerset city. N. J. See *Millstone*.
3 N

Middleburg, psto. Union cty. Penn., 61 ms. NNW. from Harrisburg.

Middleburg, pstv. Frederick cty. Md., 20 ms. NE. from Frederick.

Middleburg, tp. Cuyahoga cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 157.

Middleburg, pstr. Loudon cty. Virg., on Goose creek, 12 ms. SSW. from Leesburg, and 45 NW. by W. from Alexandria.

Middleburg, village, Nelson cty. Kent.

Middleburg, pst. and seat of justice, Addison cty. Ver., 33 ms. NNW. from Rutland, and 35 SSE. from Burlington. It stands on the right bank of Otter creek, near the falls, 13 ms. above Vergennes. It is a very manufacturing town, the operations of which are facilitated by the water power afforded by the falls of Otter. There are two cotton factories, one for nails, a number of grist and saw mills, and a machine for sawing marble; a fine quarry of which exists in the village. It is cut extensively into the various objects to which that fine stone is commonly applied. Beside the common cty. buildings, this town contains an academy, two printing offices, and a number of places of public worship.

Middleburg college has been incorporated since 1800, and though entirely supported by private bounty, has extensive and elegant buildings. It has a president, 5 professors, 2 tutors, a respectable library of 1200 volumes, and a philosophical apparatus. Students about 100. Pop. of the village in 1800, 2138, and in 1820, about 2500.

Middleburg, pst. New Haven cty. Conn., on a branch of Naugatuck river, 22 ms. NW. from New Haven. Pop. 1820, 836.

Middleburg, pst. Genesee cty. N. Y., between Allens and Tonnewanto creeks, 12 ms. S. from Batavia. Pop. 1820, 1782.

Middleburg, pstv. Portage cty. Ohio, 187 ms. NE. from Columbus.

Middlebury Village, pstv. on the eastern boundary of Genesee cty. N. Y., and on Allens creek, 15 ms. SSE. from Batavia. This psto. is different from that of Middlebury in the same tp.

Middlefield, pst. Hampshire cty. Mass., 25 ms. W. from Northampton. Pop. 1820, 755.

Middlefield, pst. Otsego cty. N. Y., between Cherry Valley and Otsego Lake. Pop. 1820, 2579.

Middle Granville, pst. Hampshire cty. Mass., 120 ms. W. from Boston.

Middle Haddam, pst. Middlesex cty. Conn., on the left side of Connecticut river, 10 ms. SE. from Middletown.

Middleham, town of Eng. in N. Yorkshire, on the Eure, 11 ms. S. by W. of Richmond, and 255 NNW. of London.

Middle Island, pstv. Suffolk cty. Long Island N. Y., about 60 ms. E. from the city of New York.

Middleport, pstv. Niagara cty. N. Y.

Middlesex, cty. Eng., 22 ms. long, and 17 broad; bounded on the N. by Hertfordshire, E. by Essex, S. by Surrey and Kent, and W. by Buckinghamshire. It contains 179,200 acres; is divided into 6 hundreds, and 98 parishes, beside those in London and Westminster; and has those two cities and 6 market towns. Beside the Thames, Lea, and Coln, which are its

boundaries to the SE. and W., Middlesex is watered by several small streams; one of which, called the New river, is artificially brought from near Hertford, for the purpose of supplying London with water. Pop. 1801, 818,129; in 1811, 953,276; and in 1821, 1,144,531.

Middlesex, pst. Washington cty. Ver., 6 ms. N. from Montpelier.

Middlesex, cty. Mass.; bounded N. by Hillsborough cty. in N. H., NE. by Essex cty. in Mass., SE. by Suffolk, Norfolk, and Boston harbour, and SW. and W. by Worcester; length 40, mean width 20 ms.; area 800 sqms. Surface delightfully variegated. Soil though varied and rather sterile generally, yields nevertheless, grain, pasturage, and orchard fruits in considerable abundance. The body of the country is drained by Concord river; the Nashua passes over its NW., and Charles river over its SE. angle. Chief towns, Cambridge and Charlestown. Pop. 1820, 61,476. Ctl. lat. 42° 28' N. lon. W. C. 5° 45' W.

Middlesex Canal. See *Merrimack River*.

Middlesex, cty. Conn.; bounded by Long Island Sound SE., by New Haven SW., Hartford NW. and N., and New London E.; length 26 ms., mean width 12; area 336 sqms. Surface generally hilly, soil like the surface, varied, but generally productive in grain, pasturage, and orchard fruit. Connecticut river intersects it, and separates it into two unequal sections, leaving about two-thirds SW. from Connecticut river. Chief town Middletown. Pop. 1820, 22,408. Ctl. lat. 41° 28' N. lon. W. C. 4° 20' E.

Middlesex, pst. Ontario cty. N. Y., on the E. side of Canandaigua Lake, and W. from Flint creek, 17 ms. SW. from Geneva. Pop. 1820, 2718.

Middlesex, cty. N. J.; bounded E. by Staten Island Kills and Raritan Bay, SE. by Monmouth cty., SW. by Huntingdon and Burlington, W. by Somerset, and N. by Essex; length 32 ms., mean width 11; area 322 sqms. The southwestern part of this cty. near Delaware river, is drained by Assampink creek, all the residue is watered by the Raritan and its confluent. Surface is generally uneven, rather than hilly. Soil varied, but generally productive in grain, fruits and pasturage. Chief town New Brunswick. Pop. 1820, 21,470. Ctl. lat. 40° 25' N. lon. W. C. 2° 34' E.

Middlesex, cty. Virg.; bounded SE. by Chesapeake Bay, SW. by Piankatank river, or Gloucester and King and Queen cties., NW. by Essex, and NE. by Rappahannock river; length 35 ms., mean width 6; area 210 sqms. Soil sandy and barren. Chief town Urbana. Pop. 1820, 4057. Ctl. lat. 37° 35' N. lon. W. C. 0° 30' E.

Middle Lister, small island in Lake Erie, lying NW. from the Bass islands. It is one of the three, called the Middle, East, and West Lister, though bearing from each other NE. and SW.

Middleton, town of Eng. in Lancashire: it has the cotton trade in all its branches, a large twist manufacture, and considerable bleaching works. It stands on the Rochdale canal, 6 ms. N. by E. of Manchester, and 139 NNW. of London.

Middleton, pst. Strafford cty. N. H., 28 ms. NE. from Concord. Pop. 1820, 482.

Middleton, pst. Rutland cty. Ver., 36 ms. W. from Windsor. Pop. 1250.

Middleton, tp. Essex cty. Mass., 9 ms. NW. from Salem. Pop. 1810, 541; and in 1820, 596.

Middleton, pst. Delaware cty. N. Y., on Pochton, branch of Delaware river. Pop. 1820, 1949.

Middleton, North, tp. Cumberland cty. Penn., including one half of the borough of Carlisle, and extending on both sides of Connedogwinet from Carlisle to the Blue Mountain. Pop. 1820, 1514.

Middleton, South, tp. Cumberland cty. Penn., including one half of the borough of Carlisle, and extending to the South Mountain. Pop. 1820, 1500.

Middleton, tp. Columbia cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 1168.

Middleton, tp. Rutland cty. Ver., on Poultney river, 52 ms. N. from Bennington, and 12 ms. SW. from Rutland.

Middleton, tp. R. 1., between Newport and Portsmouth. Pop. 1820, 949.

Middleton, city, port of entry, and seat of justice, Middlesex cty. Conn., on the right bank of Connecticut river, 31 ms. by water above its mouth, 15 by land below Hartford, and 25 NE. from New Haven. Beside the ordinary cty. buildings, and places of public worship, it contains an almshouse, 2 printing offices, 2 banks, one of which a branch of that of the U. States, and 2 insurance companies. Some very important and flourishing manufactories exist in this city and vicinity. One a sword factory, producing annually about 5000 swords. A pistol factory, making annually from 7 to 10,000 pistols. One for ivory combs, a pewter factory, 2 woollen, and 2 cotton factories, with one paper, and one powder mill. Pop. 1810, including the tp., 5382, and in 1820, exclusive of the tp., 2618; the tp. 3861; and together, 6681.

Middleton, pstv. Orange cty. N. Y.

Middleton, pstv. Saratoga cty. N. Y., 3 ms. NW. from Waterford, and 14 N. from Albany.

Middleton, pst. Delaware cty. N. Y. See *Middleton*.

Middleton, pst. Monmouth cty. N. J., on a small creek near Hariton bay, 20 ms. SE. by E. from New Brunswick. The tp. contains an academy, and includes Sandy Hook, Middletown point, and the Navesink hills. Pop. 1820, 4369.

Middletown, tp. Delaware cty. Penn., between Ridley and Chester creeks, 15 ms. SW. by W. from Philadelphia. Pop. 1820, 994.

Middletown, tp. Bucks cty. Penn. Pop. 1820, 1891.

Middletown, pstv. Dauphin cty. Penn., on the point above the junction of Swatara creek with the Susquehannah river, 9 ms. below Harrisburg, and 27 NW. from Lancaster. It is an ancient village, chiefly inhabited by Germans. Pop. 1820, 567.

Middletown, pstv. Fayette cty. Penn., 10 ms. E. from Brownsville, and 6 N. from Uniontown.

Middletown, pstv. Washington cty. Penn., on a branch of Cross creek, 12 ms. NW. from Washington.

Middletown, pstv. New Castle cty. Del., on Apoquinimink creek, 21 ms. SSW. from Wilmington.

Middletown, pst. Frederick cty. Md., 9 ms. NW. by W. from Frederick.

Middletown, village, Dorchester cty. Md., between Blackwater and Pearsquaking creeks, 9 ms. SW. from Cambridge.

Middletown, pstv. Frederick cty. Virg., on Cedar creek, 14 ms. SW. from Winchester.

Middletown, Sullivan cty. Ten.

Middletown, pstv. Jefferson cty. Kent., 11 ms. a little N. from E. Louisville. Pop. 250.

Middletown, tp. of considerable importance, Butler cty. Ohio, on the E. side of the Miami river, 6 ms. below Franklin, and 14 above Hamilton. Pop. 1820, 514.

Middletown-point, pstv. Monmouth cty. N. J., 14 ms. NW. from Shrewsbury.

Middletown Upper Houses, pst. Middlesex cty. Conn., immediately adjoining Middletown.

Middleville, pstv. Herkimer cty. N. Y., by pstrd 90 ms. NW. by W. from Albany.

Middleway, pstv. Jefferson cty. Virg., by pstrd. 85 ms. NW. from W. C.

Middlewich, town of Eng., in Cheshire, on the Croke, and noted for its salt pits, and making fine salt. It is 24 ms. E. of Chester, 167 NW. of London. Lon. 2° 30' W. lat. 53° 13' N.

Midhurst, town of Eng., in Sussex, on a small river which almost surrounds it, 11 ms. N. by E. of Chichester, and 50 W. by S. of London. Lon. 0° 45' W. lat. 51° N.

Midway, Liberty cty. Geo., a settlement formed by emigrants from Dorchester, in Massachusetts.

Miechau, or *Miezava*, handsome town of Poland, in Cujavia, seated on the Vistula river, 10 ms. S. by E. of Thorn. Lon. 18° 46' E. lat. 52° 58' N.

Mifflin, cty. Penn.; bounded by Perry SE., Huntingdon SW. and W., Centre NW., and Union NE. Length 39, width 21 ms.; area 826 sqms. The cty. is traversed from SW. to NE. by several of the Appalachian ridges; it is drained by the Juniata and its branches. The surface is generally mountainous, rocky, and soil sterile; the banks of the Juniata, and those of its branches are in many places very favourable exceptions. Staples, grain, flour, whiskey, lumber, cattle, &c. Chief town, Lewistown. Pop. 1820, 16,818. For cty. lat. see *Lewistown*.

Mifflin, tp. Alleghany cty. Penn., W. from Monongahela river, and E. of the tp. of St. Clair, 7 ms. SE. from Pittsburgh. Pop. 1820, 2221.

Mifflin, tp. Cumberland cty. Penn., between the Conedogwinet and Blue mountains, 14 ms. W. from Carlisle. Pop. 1820, 1461.

Mifflin, tp. Lycoming cty. Penn., on the N. side of the West branch of Susquehanna, below the mouth of Pine creek, and 14 ms. above Williamsport. Pop. 1820, 1038.

Mifflin, tp. Dauphin cty. Penn., on Wiconisco creek, 25 ms. N. from Harrisburg. Pop. 1820, 1195.

Mifflin, tp. Richland cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 467.

Mifflin, tp. Franklin cty. Penn. Pop. about 300.

Mifflin, the westernmost tp. of Pike cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 669.

Mifflinburg, pst. Union cty. Penn., 5 ms. NW. from New Berlin. Pop. 1820, 620.

Mifflinburg, pstv. in the eastern part of Co.

lumbia city. Penn., on the left bank of Susquehanna river, 17 ms. above Danville, and 34 below Wilkes Barre.

Mifflintown, pstv. Mifflin city. Penn., on the left bank of Juniata river, 44 ms above Harrisburg.

Milan, city of Italy, capital of the dutchy of the same name, and the see of an archbishop. It was the ancient capital of Lombardy, and also of the late kingdom of Italy, Napoleon Bonaparte being here crowned king of Italy, on May 26, 1805. The city is 10 ms. in circumference; but the garden grounds are so extensive, that it does not contain above 140,000 inhabitants. It stands in a delightful plain, between the rivers Adda and Tesin, which communicate with the city, by means of two canals. The town itself has no other fortifications than a high wall and ramparts; but the citadel, called Castello di Porta Zobbia, is a place of great strength. Here are 22 gates, a university, several colleges, many fine palaces, 250 churches, of which 96 are parochial, 90 convents, 100 religious fraternities, and a great number of hospitals. The cathedral is in the centre of the city, and next to St. Peters at Rome, is the most considerable in Italy. This vast fabric is built of white marble, supported by 50 columns, and adorned within and without by a prodigious number of marble statues; and its treasury is reckoned the richest in Italy next to that of Loreto. The college of St. Ambrose has a library, which, beside a prodigious number of manuscripts, contains 60,000 printed books; and its superb gallery is adorned with rich paintings. Milan has considerable commerce in grain, especially rice, with cattle and cheese; and has manufactures of silk and velvet stuffs, stockings, handkerchiefs, ribbons, gold and silver lace, and embroideries, woollen and linen cloths, glass, porcelain, and curious works in steel, crystal, agate, hyacinths, and other gems. It has been many times taken in the wars that have desolated Italy. It is now the seat of an Austrian Viceroy, and capital of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, or Austrian Italy. It is 165 ms. NW. of Florence. Lon. 9° 12' E. lat. 45° 28' N.

Milan, or the *Milanese*, late dutchy and considerable country of Italy, included in the late Italian republic. It was bounded on the N. by Switzerland, and the country of the Grisons; on the E. by the republic of Venice, and the dutchies of Parma and Mantua, on the S. by the dutchy of Parma, and the territory of Genoa, and on the W. by Piedmont and Montferrat; being 150 ms. in length, and 78 in breadth. The soil is every where fertile in corn, wine, fruits, rice, and olives; and there are also plenty of cattle. The rivers are the Secchia, Tesin, Adda, and Oglio. There are likewise several lakes, the three principal of which are Maggiore, Como, Lugano. It is a peculiarly fertile and productive region, and cultivated with the utmost skill and care. It is now divided between Austria and Sardinia. Austrian Milan contains about 8000 sqms. and 2,000,000 of inhabitants. Sardinian Milanese extends over 3300 sqms. and is peopled by 556,000 inhabitants.

Milan, pstv. in the NE. part of Dutchess city. N. Y.

Milan, pstv. Huron city. Ohio, 123 ms. N from Columbus.

Milazzo, or *Melazzo*, seaport of Sicily, in Val di Demona. It is divided into the upper and lower town; the upper is very strong, and the lower has a fine square, with a superb fountain. It stands on a rock on the W. side of a bay of the same name, 13 ms. W. of Messina. Lon. 15° 34' E. lat. 38° 12' N.

Milbern-port, borough of Eng. in Somersetshire. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, linen, and hosiery; and is seated on a branch of the Parret, 2 ms. E. by N. of Sherborn, and 114 W. by S. of London.

Milburn, pstv. Somerset city. Maine, 92 ms. NNE. from Portland.

Mildenhall, town of Eng. in Suffolk, 12 ms. NW. of Bury, and 70 NNE. of London.

Milesburg, or *Milesboro'*, village, Centre city. Penn., on Bald Eagle creek, 2 ms. N. from Bellefont, through the Mountain Gap.

Miles Cross Roads, pstv. Knox city. Ohio, 74 ms. NE. from Columbus.

Mileto, town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, 5 ms. from Nicotera.

Milford, pst Hillsborough city. N. H., 27 ms. S. from Concord. Pop. 1820, 1245.

Milford, pst. Worcester city. Mass., 18 ms. SE. from Worcester. Pop. 1820, 1160.

Milford, pstv. New Haven city. Conn., on Long Island Sound, 9 ms. SW. from New Haven. The village stands on an excellent harbour for vessels of 200 tons, and the amount of shipping owned there amounts to about 1500 tons, chiefly engaged in the coasting trade. A fine quarry of marble exists within this tp. Pop. 1820, 2785.

Milford, pst. Otsego city. N. Y., on Otsego creek, 10 ms. below, or S. from Cooperstown. Pop. 1820, 2505.

Milford, pst. Hunterdon city. N. J., 34 ms. NW. from Trenton.

Milford, pstv. and seat of justice, in Upper Smithfield tp., Pike city. Penn., on the Delaware, 55 ms. above Easton. Lat. 41° 18' N. lon. W. C. 2° 12' E.

Milford, NW. tp. of Bucks city. Penn. Pop. 1820, 1195.

Milford, tp. Mifflin city. Penn., on the Juniata, opposite Mifflintown, and on Tuscarora and Licking creeks. Pop. 1820, 1554.

Milford, Upper, SE. tp. of Lehigh city. Penn. Pop. 1820, 2416.

Milford, tp. Somerset city. Penn., on Castleman's river and Laurel Hill creek, 5 ms. SW. from Somerset. Pop. 1820, 1394.

Milford, pst. Kent city. Del., on the left bank of Mespillion creek, 19 ms. S. by E. from Dover.

Milford, pstv. Greenville district, S. C., 95 ms. NNW. from Columbus.

Milford, tp. Ashtabula city. Ohio, adjoining the tp. of Jefferson on the SE.

Milford, small village near the southwestern corner of Union city. in Union tp. Ohio, on the western bank of Darby creek.

Milford, tp. Butler city. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 1501.

Milford, village, Hamilton city. Ohio.

Milford, village, Miami city. Clermont city. Ohio, on the E. bank of Little Miami river, 12 ms. from its mouth, and 15 northwesterly from Williamsburg.

Milford Haven, deep inlet of the Irish Sea, on the coast of Pembrokeshire, generally allowed to be the safest and most capacious harbour in Great Britain. It branches off into 16 deep and safe creeks, 5 bays and 13 roads, in which it is said 1000 ships may ride in perfect security, and at a sufficient distance from one another. At the entrance on the W. point, called St. Ann's, is an old lighthouse, and a blockhouse. Here the earl of Richmond, afterward Henry VII., landed on his enterprise against Richard III. A packet-boat sails from hence every day, except Tuesday, for Waterford, in Ireland.

Milford Centre, pstv. Worcester Cty. Mass.; 24 ms. SW. from Boston.

Milfordville, pst. Otsego Cty. N. Y., 40 ms. W. from Albany.

Milhaud, town of France in the department of Aveyron, seated on the Tarn, 50 ms. NW. of Montpellier, and 142 S. of Paris. Lon. $3^{\circ} 11'$ E. lat. $44^{\circ} 3'$ N.

Millboro', pstv. Washington Cty. Penn.

Millborough, pstv. Bath Cty. Virg., 172 ms. NW. by W. from Richmond.

Millborough, village, Sussex Cty. Virg., about 30 ms. SE. from Petersburg.

Millburg, pst. Worcester Cty. Mass., 6 ms. S. from Worcester, on Blackstone river. It is one of the most eligible manufacturing establishments in the city, and manufactories have been established for paper, nails, black lead, woollen cloth, leather, fire arms, mill saws, scythes, &c. Pop. 1820, 926.

Mill Creek, hundred, New Castle Cty. Del. Pop. 1820, 3046.

Mill Creek, pstv. Berkley Cty. Virg., 93 ms. NW. from W. C.

Mill Creek, large and valuable mill stream, rising in the northern part of Logan Cty., Ohio, and running from thence in an E. by S. direction into the W. side of Sciota river, 6 ms. below Fulton's creek, Delaware Cty.

Mill Creek, large mill stream, Butler and Hamilton counties, Ohio, running south by west into the Ohio river, immediately below Cincinnati.

Mill Creek, tp. Hamilton Cty. Ohio, immediately N. from Cincinnati. Pop. 2500.

Mill Creek, tp., on a creek of the same name, in the eastern part of Union Cty. Ohio. Much of the soil is rich and fertile. Pop. 1820, 195.

Milledgeville, pst. Baldwin Cty. Geo. It is the seat of justice for the city and capital of the state, on the right bank of Oconee river, about 300 ms. above Darien and 312 above the mouth of the Altamaha, and on very uneven broken ground. Lon. W. C. $6^{\circ} 12'$ W. lat. $38^{\circ} 5'$ N. It contains the city, and state buildings, a state penitentiary, 2 or 3 printing offices, 2 or 3 places of public worship. Boats of 25 or 30 tons are navigated from this town to Darien.

Millie Isles, seignior, York and Effingham cties. L. C., on the N. of St. John's channel, 20 ms. NW. from Montreal.

Miller, Cty. Ark. Situation and extent uncertain. See *Addenda* article *Arkansas*. Pop. 1820, 999.

Millersburg, pstv. Holmes Cty. Ohio, 103 ms. from Columbus.

Millersburg, pstv. Ripley Cty. Ind., 72 ms. SE. from Indianapolis.

Millersburg, pstv. Bourbon Cty. Kent., on Hinkston's river, 10 ms. NE. from Paris, and 56 E. from Frankfort.

Millers Creek, pst. Estil Cty. Kent., 75 ms. SE. from Frankfort and 10 E. from Irvine.

Miller's Inn, pst. Nelson Cty. Kent., 59 ms. SW. from Frankfort.

Miller's Place, pst. Suffolk Cty. N. Y., on Long Island, 70 ms. E. from the city of New York.

Miller's Tavern, pst. Prince Edward Cty. Virg., 46 ms. SW. from Richmond.

Miller's River, branch of Connecticut river, rises in Worcester Cty., flows W. and enters Connecticut in Franklin Cty. Mass.

Millerstown, pstv. Lebanon Cty. Penn., 5 ms. W. from Lebanon.

Millerstown, pstv. Perry Cty. Penn., on the left bank of the Juniata river, 29 ms. above Harrisburg.

Millersville, pstv. Lehigh Cty. Penn.

Millesimo, town of the Sardinian states, 30 ms. W. from Genoa.

Mille Vaches, seignior, Northumberland Cty. L. C., 130 ms. below Quebec.

Millfarm, pst. Caroline Cty. Virg., 30 ms. N. from Richmond.

Mill Grove, pst. Mecklenburg Cty. Virg., by pstrd. 134 ms. SW. from Richmond.

Mill Grove, pst. Sumpter district S. C., 51 ms. from Columbia.

Mill Hall, pst. Centre Cty. Penn., by pstrd. 132 ms. from Harrisburg.

Millheim, pst. Centre Cty. Penn., 13 ms. E. from Bellefonte.

Millington, pstv. Morris Cty. N. J., 53 ms. NNE. from Trenton.

Millport, pst. Erie Cty. N. Y.

Millport, pst. Perry Cty. Ind., by pstrd. 160 ms. SSW. from Indianapolis.

Millsay, pstv. Bullock Cty. Geo., 70 ms. SE. from Milledgeville.

Millborough, pstv. Sussex Cty. Del., on Indian river, 10 ms. SE. from Georgetown.

Millfield, tp. Coes Cty. N. H., about midway between Connecticut river, and Umbagog lake, 120 ms. N. from Concord. Pop. 1820 uncertain.

Millstone, river, N. J., SE. branch of the Raritan, rises in Monmouth, flows NW. across Middlesex, and enters Raritan river in Somerset Cty. This stream is peculiarly remarkable, as being the only one in the U. S., which rises on the sea sand alluvial formation and flows from it over the primitive, in an inverted order.

Millstone, or *Middleburg*, pstv. Somerset Cty. N. J., on Millstone river, 14 ms. NNE. from Princeton, and 10 W. from New Brunswick.

Milthorp, town of Eng. in Westmoreland, on the Retha, near the mouth of the Ken. As the navigation of the Ken is obstructed by a cataract near its mouth, Milthorp is the only port in the city, and hence the fine Westmoreland slates, and other commodities are exported. It is 8 ms. S. of Kendal, and 255 NNW. of London.

Millville, pstv. Cumberland Cty. N. J., on Maurice river, 12 ms. E. from Bridgetown.

Millville, pstv. Genesee Cty. N. Y.

Milleville, pstv. King George's city. Virg., by postd. 90 ms. S. from W. C.

Milleville, pstv. Butler city. Ohio, 25 ms. NW. from Cincinnati, and 7 a little N. of W. from Hamilton.

Millwood, pstv. on Shenandoah river, Frederick city. Virg., 11 ms. SE. from Winchester, and 61 NW. by W. from W. C.

Milo, ancient *Melos*, island of the Archipelago, 50 ms. in circumference, with one of the best and largest harbours in the Mediterranean. It produces excellent fruits, and delicate wine; abounds in very good cattle, especially in goats; and has mines of iron and sulphur. It is 60 miles N. of Candia. Lon. $26^{\circ} 6'$ E. lat. $36^{\circ} 41'$ N.

Milo, pstv. Penobscot city. Maine, 145 ms. NE. from Portland.

Miltenberg, town of Franconia, in the electorate of Mentz, seated on the Maine, 20 ms. SE. of Aschaffenburg. Lon. $9^{\circ} 19'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 46'$ N.

Milton, town of Eng. in Kent, on the E. branch of the Medway, and noted for excellent oysters. It is 14 ms. NE. of Maidstone, and 42 E. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 52'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 22'$ N.

Milton, town of Eng. in Kent, incorporated with Gravesend, from which it is 1 mile distant.

Milton Abbey, town of Eng. in Dorsetshire, 14 ms. NE. of Dorchester, and 112 W. by S. of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 32'$ W. lat. $50^{\circ} 50'$ N.

Milton, town of Eng. in Kent, in the great bend of the riviere a la Tortue, 35 ms. E. from Montreal.

Milton, pst. Stafford city. N. H., on the Piscataqua, 27 ms. above Portsmouth. Pop. 1820, 1232.

Milton, pst. Chittenden city. Ver., on Lake Champlain, at the mouth of Lamoil river, 12 ms. N. from Burlington. Pop. 1820, 1600.

Milton, pst. Norfolk city. Mass., opposite Dorchester, or Neponset river, 7 ms. S. from Boston. Vessels of 150 tons ascend thus far. It contains several manufactories, and an academy. Pop. 1820, 1502.

Milton, large pstv. Litchfield city. Conn., 5 ms. W. of Litchfield. In this village there is an elegant Gothick church, belonging to the Episcopalians, built after the draught of Trinity church in N. York.

Milton, tp. Saratoga city. N. Y., containing the village and springs of Ballston Spa. Pop. 1820, 2796.

Milton, pstv. on Hudson river, in the SE. part of Ulster city. N. Y., 11 ms. above Newburg.

Milton, or *Kings Ferry*, over Cayuga lake, Cayuga city. N. Y. 20 ms. NNW. from Ithaca.

Milton, pstv. Morris city. N. J., 68 ms. N. from Trenton.

Milton, pst. Northumberland city. Penn., on the left bank of the W. branch of the Susquehanna river, 12 ms. above Northumberland.

Milton, or *Broadkill*, pstv. Sussex city. Del., on Broadkill creek, 15 ms. SE. by E. from Milford.

Milton, pstv. Albemarle city. Virg., on the Rivanna river, 5 ms. below Charlottesville.

Milton, village, Rockingham city. N. C.

Milton, pstv. Laurens district, S. C., 65 ms. NW. from Columbia.

Milton, pstv. Trumbull city. Ohio, by postd. 19 ms. NE. from Columbus.

Milton, tp. Wayne city. Ohio, 12 ms. NE. from Wooster. Pop. 1820, 208.

Milton, tp. Richland city. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 544.

Milton, pst. Miami city. Ohio, 8 ms. SW. from Troy, and by postd. 106 NW. by W. from Columbus.

Milton, tp. Jackson city. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 434.

Milton, pstv. Wayne city. Indiana.

Milton, pstv. Gallatin city. Kent., 52 ms. northwardly of Frankfort.

Milton, pstv. Rutherford city. Tenn., 10 ms. from Murfreesborough.

Milton, pstv. Lincoln city. Tenn. 56 ms. S. from Murfreesborough.

Milton's Bluff. See *Marathon*, Alabama.

Mina, pstv. Chataque city. N. Y., by postd. 374 ms. SW. by W. from Albany.

Minas Bay, is a small gulf extending from the head of the bay of Fundy, eastward into the peninsula of Nova Scotia.

Minas Geraes, captain generalship of Brasil; bounded by the Atlantic Ocean E., Rio Janeiro SE., St. Pauls SW., Goias W., and Bahia, or St. Salvador N. Length 600, breadth 300 ms. It is drained by the Parana, St. Francisco, and Doce rivers, and traversed from N. to S. by a chain of mountains. It produces gold, diamonds, and other minerals, with an immense variety of the most precious vegetables. Between lat. $14^{\circ} 30'$, and $22^{\circ} 30'$ S. Pop. 360,000.

Minarville, pstv. Montgomery city. N. Y., 35 ms. NW. from Albany.

Minch, great sound, or channel, on the W. coast of Scotland. It is bounded on the W. by the islands of Lewis and Harris, N. and S. by Uist, and Barra on the W., and on the E. by the isle of Skye.

Mincio, river of Italy, flowing from the lake of Garda by Mantua, into the Po, 8 ms. below that fortress.

Mindanao, the largest of the Philippine islands, next to Luconia. It is 180 ms. long and 120 broad, and is governed by a sultan, who is absolute. It is a mountainous country, full of hills and valleys; and the mould is generally deep black, and fruitful. The principal town of the same name is pretty large, and is situated on the eastern coast.

Mindelheim, town of Suabia, with a castle on a mountain. It is the capital of a lordship between the rivers Iller and Lech, and 23 ms. SW. of Augsburg.

Minden, fortified town of Westphalia, capital of a principality of the same name. Its convenient situation for trade and navigation, its breweries, sugar-houses, and wax manufacture, are great advantages to the inhabitants. It is seated on the Weser, 43, ms. E. of Osnaburg. Lon. $8^{\circ} 56'$ E. lat. $52^{\circ} 19'$ N.

Minden, Western tp. and pstv. Montgomery city. N. Y., on the right bank of the Mohawk. Pop. 1820, uncertain.

Minden, tp. Monroe city. N. Y., in the NE. part of the city. Pop. 1820, 2012. See *Mendow*.

Mindoro, one of the Philippine islands, 50 ms.

in circumference, separated from Luconia by a narrow channel. It is full of mountains, which abound in palm-trees, and all sorts of fruits. The inhabitants are pagans and pay tribute to the Spaniards.

Minehead, borough and seaport of Eng. in Somersetshire. It is a good harbour on the Bristol channel, for ships of large burden; and carries on a trade in wool, coal, and herrings. It is 31 miles N. of Exeter, and 163 W. by S. of London. Lon. $3^{\circ} 34' W.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 12' N.$

Minerva, tp. Essex cy. N. Y., near the centre of the county. Pop. 1820, 271.

Minerva, pstv. Mason cy. Kent. 77 ms. NE. by E. from Frankfort.

Mine Shibleoth, pstv. and Lead Mine, Washington cy. Misu. about 55 ms. SSW. from St. Louis. Mine Shibleoth, according to Schoolcraft, is one of the most productive lead mines of Misu. The ore of this mine averages 62½ lbs. of metal.

Mingrelia, province of Asia, which makes part of Georgia; bounded on the W. by the Black sea, E. by Imeritia, S. by a part of Georgia, and N. by Circassia. It is governed by a prince, who was tributary to the sovereign of Imeritia, but in 1783, he put himself under the protection of Russia. The face of this country, its products, and the customs and manners of the inhabitants, are similar to those of Georgia.

Mingau, group of islands along the northern shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Minho, river of Spain, which has its source in Galicia, near Castro del Rey, and passing by Lugo, Orteuse, and Tey, it then divides Galicia from Portugal, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean, at Caminha.

Minato, St., episcopal town of Tuscany, seated on the Arno, 20 ms. SW. of Florence. Lon. $10^{\circ} 45' E.$ lat. $43^{\circ} 40' N.$

Minisink, pst. Orange cy. N. Y. It is situated on the NE. side of the river Delaware, and joining to N. J. Pop. 1810, 4005, in 1822, 5053.

Minerbino, small town of Naples in Italy, in Terra di Bari, 26 ms. N. of Cirenza. Lon. $16^{\circ} 19' E.$ lat. $41^{\circ} 8' N.$

Minorca, one of the Balearic group, an island of the Mediterranean, lying 50 ms. to the NE. of Majorca. It is 30 ms. in length and 12 in breadth; and is a mountainous country, with some fruitful valleys, where there are excellent mules. Cittadella is the capital: but greater consequence is attached to the town of Mahon on account of its excellent harbour, which is defended by Fort St. Philip, one of the strongest fortresses in Europe, and on the fate of which the whole island depends. Lon. $3^{\circ} 48' E.$ lat. $39^{\circ} 50' N.$

Minori, town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, on the Gulf of Salerno, between the town of that name and Amalsi.

Minot, pst. Cumberland cy. Maine, 35 ms. from Portland. Pop. 1822, 2524.

Minsingen, town of Suabia, in the dutchy of Wirtemberg, with a handsome castle. Lon. $9^{\circ} 35' E.$ lat. $48^{\circ} 32' N.$

Minski, town of Lithuania, Capital of a palatinate of the same name, with two citadels, one of which is seated in a morass. The country is pretty fertile, and has forests containing vast numbers of bees, whose honey makes part of

its riches. Minski is 65 ms. N. of Sluczk, and 100 SE. of Wilna. Lon. $26^{\circ} 48' E.$ lat. $54^{\circ} 11' N.$

Minsk, government of European Russia, between the Dwina, and Volhynia. Area 57,000 sqms., with a pop. of 950,000.

Molans, fortress of France, in the department of the Lower Alps and late province of Provence, seated on a craggy rock, in the valley of Barcelonetta. Lon. $6^{\circ} 20' E.$ lat. $45^{\circ} 33' N.$

Mioss, lake of Norway, in the province of Hedemarke, 80 ms. in circumference. It is divided by a large peninsula, and is from 12 to 18 ms. broad. It contains one island about 10 ms. in circumference, fertile in corn, pastures, and wood, and sprinkled with several farm houses.

Miquelon, small desert island, SW. of Cape May in Newfoundland, ceded to the French by the peace of 1763, for drying and curing their fish. It was taken by the English in 1795. Lon. W. C. $20^{\circ} 50' E.$ lat. $46^{\circ} 42' N.$

Miramichi, bay and river of the E. coast of New Brunswick, 60 ms. S. from Chaleur bay. The river rises about 120 ms. inland, interlocking with the sources of the Shicatahoch branch of St. John's river.

Miranda-de-Douero, fortified town of Portugal capital of the province of Tralos-Montes, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a rock, near the confluence of the Douero and Fresna, 208 ms. N. by E. of Lisbon. Lon. $6^{\circ} W.$ lat. $41^{\circ} 40' N.$

Miranda-de-Ebro, town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a strong castle, seated in a country that produces excellent wine, on the river Ebro, over which is a handsome bridge. It is 34 ms. S. of Bilbao, and 160 N. of Madrid. Lon. $3^{\circ} 13' W.$ lat. $42^{\circ} 49' N.$

Mirande, town of France, in the department of Gers, and late province of Gascony, seated on a mountain near the river Baïse. Its principal articles of commerce, are wool, down, and geese feathers. It is 15 ms. SW. of Auch, and 340 SW. of Paris. Lon. $0^{\circ} 26' E.$ lat. $43^{\circ} 30' N.$

Mirandola, town of Italy, capital of a dutchy of the same name. It is a well fortified place, subject to the house of Austria, and 20 ms. NE. of Modena. Lon. $11^{\circ} 19' E.$ lat. $44^{\circ} 52' N.$

Mirebeau, town of France, in the department of Vienne. Its asses have long been famous for their beauty and strength. It is 16 ms. N. of Poitiers, and 175 SW. of Paris.

Mirecourt, town of France, in the department of Vosges, famous for its violins and fine laces. It is seated on the river Modon, 27 ms. S. of Nanci, and 30 SE. of Toul. Lon. $6^{\circ} 4' E.$ lat. $48^{\circ} 15' N.$

Miremont, town of France, in the department of Dordogne. Near it is a remarkable cavern called Cluseau. It is seated near the river Vizeze, 15 ms. E. of Bergerac.

Mirepoix, town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrenees. It was lately an episcopal town, and is seated on the Cers, 15 ms. N. of Foix.

Miseno, cape of Italy, in the Terre di Lavori, between Puzzoli and Cuma. On it are the ruins of the ancient Misenum.

Miserden, village of Eng. in Gloucestershire, 6 ms. NW. of Cirencester, famous for a park, in a valley of which is a mound of a circular form, now overgrown with trees. This was the site of an ancient castle, built in the reign of

king John; and part of the moat, which encompassed the building, is still to be seen.

Mistra, town of Greece, in the Morea. It is seated on the Vasilipotamo, ancient Eurotas, 2 ms. from the ruins of Sparta, 28 ms. SE. from Tripolizza, 100 ms. SW. of Athens, and 90 N. by E. of Lepanto. Lon. $22^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $37^{\circ} 6'$ N.

Mississauga River, of U. C. runs into Lake Huron, between le Serpent and Thessalon River, on the N. shore.

Mississauga Point, of U. C., in the tp. of Newark, lies on the W. side of the entrance of the river Niagara, and opposite the fortress of Niagara.

Mississauga Island, U. C., lies opposite the mouth of the Trent, and about the same distance from the portage at the head of the bay of Quinte.

Missisconie, or *Missisqui*, river rising in Canada, enters Vermont in Franklin city; whence it flows nearly in a western course to Michiscou or Missisconie bay, a branch of lake Champlain.

Mississippi River. From the magnitude and importance of this great stream, the following comprehensive view is taken, not alone of its confluent properly so called, but also, those in the vicinity of its delta, which enter the Gulf of Mexico in the U. S.

The most south-western stream of the U. S. is that of the Sabine. This river has its source in the province of Texas, N. lat. $32^{\circ} 30'$. It flows in a general course nearly S. but curves to the eastward about mid-distance between its source and mouth. At N. lat. 30° , it expands into a large lake, of 30 ms. in length, and from 5 to 8 wide; which at its lower extremity, again contracts into a river and discharges into the Gulf of Mexico, at N. lat. $29^{\circ} 28'$, W. lon. from W. C. $15^{\circ} 45'$.

The Sabine affords no navigation of consequence, having only 3 feet water on the bar at its mouth; the Sabine lake is also shallow, not having more than 4 or 5.

The Calcasieu is the next stream E. of the Sabine. The former rises in the angle between the latter and Red river; flows nearly S. about 120 ms. and falls into the Gulf of Mexico, 30 ms. E. of the mouth of the Sabine. The Calcasieu, similar to the Sabine, expands into a lake, and again contracts into a river channel, before its final discharge. The former is also similar to the latter in its navigation being impeded by a bar, and by the shallowness of its large lake. The mouth of the Calcasieu river is at N. lat. $29^{\circ} 20'$.

Following the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, 12 ms. E. from the discharge of the Calcasieu, is found the entrance of the Mermentau. This latter stream is formed by a number of branches, having their sources in the prairies of Opelousas. The general course of the Mermentau is from NE. to SW. about 100 ms. It is remarkable as possessing similar features to the Calcasieu and Sabine rivers, and similar also in a defective navigation, arising from a bar at the entrance, and by the shallowness of its large lake, neither affording more than 3 or 4 feet water.

An interval of near 60 ms. stretches E. of the mouth of the Mermentau to that of the Vermilion, a fine but small stream, rising in Ope-

lousas, but flowing through Attacapas into the Gulf of Mexico, after an entire course of about 80 ms. The lands along the Vermilion river are of the first quality, producing cotton, and towards the mouth some plantations of sugarcane have been successfully attempted; but vessels drawing more than 5 feet water cannot enter. The Vermilion enters the Gulf of Mexico at N. lat. $29^{\circ} 45'$.

The united streams of Atchafalaya, Teche, and Courtableau, form a river of much greater importance and magnitude than any other in the U. S., W. of the Mississippi.

The Atchafalaya is the upper mouth of the Mississippi, and leaves the latter at N. lat. 31° , and W. lon. from W. C. $14^{\circ} 47'$, by a stream 110 yards wide; its course is a little E. of S., and by its windings 48 ms. to where it receives the Courtableau from the NW. Below the Courtableau, the Atchafalaya flows 80 ms., and is again augmented by the Teche, also from the NW. After receiving the Teche the Atchafalaya flows 20 ms., where it is lost in a large bay, known by the same name. The Atchafalaya bay is about 23 ms. long, and 13 wide. It is enclosed on the SW. by two long narrow points of land, Point Chevreuil, and Point au Per. Between those two points extends a bar, over which there is 9 feet water, and within the bay and river sufficient depth to permit the passage of any vessel to the mouth of the Teche, which can pass the bar. The mouth of Atchafalaya is at N. lat. $29^{\circ} 21'$, W. lon. from W. C. $14^{\circ} 22'$.

The Teche rises in Opelousas, and flowing 30 ms., enters Attacapas, where it receives a creek from the W., and assumes the form of a river. After entering Attacapas, the Teche continues, by a very winding course of 80 ms., a little E. of S., to New Iberia, N. lat. $30^{\circ} 2'$. The town of New Iberia stands upon the right bank of the Teche, at the head of schooner or sloop navigation. Vessels, however, drawing 5 feet water, can ascend to this place at all seasons. The Teche, below New Iberia, gradually widens from about 30 to 100 yards, and deepens from 5 to 30 or 40 feet. Its stream now turns ESE. and continues 90 ms., where it mingles its waters with the Atchafalaya.

The Teche is a small, but very singular and important stream. In all its length, of about 130 ms., it drains one of the most fertile tracts in the U. S. On its upper waters cotton, and towards its mouth sugar and molasses, are the staples produced for market.

New Iberia is a port of entry, and vessels are frequently cleared out from that place, but the general commercial communication is with the city of New Orleans, through the Atchafalaya, Plaquemine, and Mississippi, or by the lakes Palourde and Veret, and the Lafourche and Mississippi rivers.

The Plaquemine is an outlet of the Mississippi, 117 ms. above New Orleans. It is only during the seasons of flood that water is discharged into the Plaquemine, which, after a very circuitous course of 15 ms., joins the Atchafalaya. Through the Plaquemine is, however, transported most of the merchandise for the supply of the very flourishing settlements of Attacapas and Opelousas; and by this route

is also sent to market the valuable staples of those places.

Boats from 15 or 20, to 50 or 60 tons, ascend from New Orleans, and entering the Plaquemine, pass into the Atchafalaya. Those destined to the lower parts of Attacapas descend the latter river, and enter by the mouth of Teche. Those bound to the central part of Attacapas ascend the Atchafalaya about 20 ms., and thence, by an outlet and Lake Chetimaches, proceed to the Fause Point landing. Here is a portage of 10 or 12 ms. to St. Marinsville, the chief town of Attacapas. Another outlet and a chain of small lakes and bayous (creeks,) enable vessels to be conveyed to the upper part of Attacapas, and the lower part of Opelousas. Vessels destined for the higher and central parts of Opelousas, ascend the Atchafalaya to the mouth of Courtableau, and thence up the latter river to Lemell's landing, 6 ms., or into Bayou Carron, within 4 ms. from St. Landré, seat of justice and chief town of Opelousas.

The Courtableau is a fine little river, formed by the united streams of Crocodile and Bouf. The two latter creeks unite at N. lat. $30^{\circ} 34'$. The general course of the Courtableau is SE., about 30 ms. in length. It affords, during high water, part of a very eligible channel of communication between the settlements of Opelousas, and the lower part of Rapides, with the banks of the Mississippi.

The navigation of the Atchafalaya is entirely obstructed by rafts of timber, above the mouth of the Courtableau. These extraordinary masses of trees commence 26 ms. below the efflux of the Atchafalaya from the Mississippi, and extend by intervals to within 5 ms. of its junction with the Courtableau.

Advancing along the Gulf of Mexico, eastward from the mouth of Atchafalaya, the Lafourche is the first inlet of consequence, in a commercial point of view. In the intermediate distance of 60 ms., several small creeks enter the Gulf, but from their very abridged length of course are unimportant.

The Lafourche, (the Fork,) as its name imports, is an outlet of the Mississippi, and the second from the right in descending from the Atchafalaya, the Plaquemine being the first. The outlet of the Lafourche is at N. lat. $30^{\circ} 6'$ W. lon. from W. C. $14^{\circ} 1'$. After leaving the Mississippi, the general course of the Lafourche is SE. by S. 90 ms. It enters the Gulf of Mexico at N. lat. $28^{\circ} 57'$, W. lon. from W. C. $13^{\circ} 30'$.

The Lafourche is one of the most important inlets of Louisiana, having 9 feet water on its bar, and admitting vessels drawing 4 or 5 feet to within 30 ms. of its efflux. An arable border of extremely productive soil, skirts both banks of the Lafourche for 60 or 70 ms. from the Mississippi. Cotton and sugar are the principal staples. Most of the produce and merchandise of the settlements along its banks, are transported by the Mississippi, to and from New Orleans.

Between the mouth of the Lafourche and that of the Mississippi, several inlets admit a boat navigation to New Orleans. The principal of these bays is that of Barataria, by which,

and a number of lakes and interlocking streams a direct communication exists from the Gulf of Mexico to the Mississippi at New Orleans.

The Mississippi itself has 3 main and 3 lesser passes or outlets. The most frequented of which is that of the SE., upon the bar of which there are 12 feet water at low tides. Next to that of the SE. that of the SW. is the best entrance. The latter has indeed as great a depth of water as the former. Upon the South Pass there are 8 feet water. These three are the chief outlets of this great stream. The West, North, and pass à la Loutre, have from 5 to 8 feet water on their respective bars.

Between New Orleans and Mobile bay, a very interesting inland navigation exists, through Lake Pontchartrain, the Rigolets, Lake Borgne, Pass au Christian, and Pass au Heron. This channel is formed by a chain of islands, the low marshy expanse NE. of the Mississippi river, and the main shore of Lou. and Miss. Vessels above 5 feet draught cannot make this passage, as over either the shoals of the Pass au Christian, or Heron, that is the ordinary depth.

This interior channel is continued to the NW. of New Orleans, by Lake Pontchartrain, Pass au Manchac, Lake Maurepas, Amite river, and Bayou Iberville, to the Mississippi, river, 125 ms., by water, above that city. Schooners drawing 5 feet water, go up as far as Galvestown, at the confluence of Bayou Iberville and Amite rivers. From the efflux of the Iberville to the Pass of Heron is about 200 ms., 80 of which are to the NW., and 120 to the NE. by E. of New Orleans. Into this extensive channel are discharged, exclusive of the Amite and Mobile rivers, the Tickfoha, into Lake Maurepas; the Tangipao and Chifuncte, into Lake Pontchartrain; Pearl river into the Rigolets; and the Pascagoula, opposite Horn island. Each of these minor streams afford less or more facilities to navigation, but do not admit vessels of more than 5 feet draught but a very short distance from the sea. Schooners are most commonly used in the commerce of these inlets and shallow rivers. A steamboat plies, however between New Orleans, and Mobile and Blakley.

Mobile bay is a fine sheet of water, of 30 ms. in length, with a mean width of 11 ms. Dauphin island, and Mobile point, land-lock Mobile bay. The main entrance, with 18 feet of water, lies between the island and point. Pass au Heron, with 5 feet, lies between Dauphin island and the main shore of Alabama. A bar, with only 10 feet of water, crosses Mobile bay, about 5 ms. below the town of Mobile.

Above Mobile town the bay gradually ceases, and is succeeded by a low sunken tract of 30 ms. in length, and from 3 to 5 ms. wide. Through this occasionally inundated tract, beside many minor streams, meanders the Mobile and Tensaw rivers; the former being the continuation of the Tombigbee, and the latter of the Alabama river. Vessels drawing five feet water are taken as high in the Tombigbee as Fort St. Stephens, and in the Alabama to Fort Claiborne. At each of those two latter places, shoals impede the farther navigation of the rivers respectively, with vessels propelled by sails, though boats ascend and descend, in the

Tombigbee, to Cotton Gin port, and in the Alabama, to its head at the junction of Coosa and Tallapoosa.

East of Mobile, Pensacola is the first harbour of any consequence. The Perdido intervenes, but having but little water, and terminating in a barren uninteresting country, merits no particular notice. Pensacola, to its depth of water, is one of the finest havens of the world. Its entrance is at N. lat. $30^{\circ} 23'$, W. lon. from W. C. $10^{\circ} 20'$. The entrance between Rose island and Carancas point is over a bar having 22 feet water, upon a fine sandy bottom. The bay is about 20 ms. in length, with a mean width of about 3 ms. The anchorage is, in every part, a soft mud or sand. No rocky banks or dangerous shoals environ this noble sheet of water. The bay, above the town of Pensacola, is divided into two arms; one, stretching N. receives the Escambia, and the other, to the NE. the Yellow Water river.

The basin of the Appalachicola is remarkable as forming the connecting link between the waters which flow into the Gulf of Mexico, from those which enter the Atlantic Ocean. The Appalachicola is formed by two streams, the Chatahooche and Flint rivers. The former rises in the Appalachian mountains, at N. lat. 33° , interlocking with the sources of Tennessee, Oakmulgee, Oconee, and Savannah rivers, and flowing SW. by S. through 2° of lat., turns thence nearly due S., to N. lat. $30^{\circ} 45'$, where it receives the Flint. The latter, an inferior stream to the former, has its sources in the angle between the Oakmulgee and Chatahooche rivers, at N. lat. $33^{\circ} 40'$, and flowing SW. by S., 200 ms., unites with the Chatahooche, and forms the Appalachicola.

This latter fine river flows a little W. of S. to N. lat. $29^{\circ} 50'$, having an entire course of about 70 ms.; its mouth is into St. George's sound.

The basin of the Appalachicola affords an inland navigable expanse of 400 ms. in length, with a mean width of 150, and having an area of about 20,000 sqms. Though interrupted by some falls, and many shoals, the rivers of Chatahooche and Flint are navigable almost to their sources; and schooners of considerable size ascend the Appalachicola to its head.

Cotton, tobacco, grain, tar and lumber, are the common staples of this basin.

In all the immense distance from Pensacola to the bay of Espiritu Santo, except the mouth of the Appalachicola, there is no inlet of any commercial consequence in a general view.

The fine bay of Espiritu Santo is situated upon the W. coast of the peninsula of East Florida, at N. lat. $27^{\circ} 40'$, W. lon. from W. C. $6^{\circ} 20'$. There is about 2 feet more water on the bar of Espiritu Santo than upon that of Pensacola, but the country round the latter remains so imperfectly known, that its commercial value cannot be estimated with any certainty at present.

Having followed in regular order the minor streams flowing into the Gulf of Mexico, we now turn to a review of the basin of the Mississippi.

This great stream, forming a river of the first order, deserves particular notice in an element-

ary work. Under the general term Mississippi, we include not only that river properly so called, but every secondary or confluent body of water which enters into, or contributes to augment the mass of the main recipient.

Following this plan, the basin of the Mississippi may be naturally divided into four grand sections; first, advancing from E. to W., the valley of Ohio and its tributary waters; that of Mississippi and its branches; that of Missouri and its branches; and that of the lower Mississippi, below the mouth of Missouri. Of these sections in order.

Ohio valley.—This very important region embraces about 200,000 sqms. of area, equal to 128,000,000 of U. S. acres. Its greatest length is from the NE. sources of the Alleghany river to the head of Bear creek, a branch of Tennessee river, 750 ms. Its greatest breadth, from the sources of the French Broad, to those of the Wabash river, 500 ms. In point of climate, it extends from N. lat. 34° to $42^{\circ} 30'$, or through $7\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ of lat., affording a very considerable difference of seasons and temperature.

It has been long the opinion of the author of this article, an opinion formed from the fruits of many years' observation, that the Ohio basin once formed an immense inclined plane; and that the beds of all the rivers have been formed by abrasion of water. This theory is supported by Mr. A. Bourne, author of a large and valuable map of the state of Ohio. The following is a quotation from a manuscript letter from that gentleman on the subject. "The hills are generally found near the rivers or large creeks, and parallel to them on each side, having between them the alluvial valley, through which the stream meanders, usually near the middle, but sometimes washes the foot of either hill alternately. Perhaps the best idea of the topography of this state may be obtained, by conceiving the state to be one vast elevated plain, near the centre of which the streams rise, and in their course wearing down a bed or valley, whose depth is in proportion to their size, or the density of the earth over which they flow. So that our hills, with some few exceptions, are nothing more or less than cliffs or banks made by the action of the streams; and although these cliffs or banks, on the rivers and larger creeks approach the size of mountains, yet their tops are generally level, being the remains of the ancient plain. In the eastern part of the state, some few hills are found in sharp ridges similar to those in the eastern states. The base of the hills is generally composed of limestone, free, or sandstone, slate, and gravel, admixed mineral coal, ochre, &c."—*Bourne*.

The author of this article surveyed, in 1815, Pittsburgh and its environs, and found the rocks there, as in every other part of the Ohio valley, perfectly parallel to the horizon, of course, speaking technically, floetz formation. The circumstance most conclusive of the fact, that the hills and valleys of this region were formed by abrasion, is the uniformity of elevation and similar material of corresponding strata on the opposing banks of the streams; phenomena every where visible, where the nature of the country will admit accurate observation. The coal strata near Pittsburgh are in every place

found about 340 feet above low water level in the rivers of that vicinity.

Embracing the whole Ohio valley in one perspective, it is found divided into two very unequal portions by that river; leaving 120,000 sqms. to the SE., and 80,000 on the NW. The Ohio, forming a common recipient for the water of the minor streams of both slopes, flows in a very deep ravine, S. 64° W., 478 geographical, or 548 ms., in a direct line from Pittsburgh to the junction of this river with the Mississippi. The entire length of Ohio by its meanders, is by actual admeasurement 948 ms.

The peculiar features of this river, and its immediate banks, have led to most of the gross misrepresentations respecting the valley in general. The low water surface of the Monongahela at Brownsville, has been found to amount to 850 feet above high tide in the Chesapeake bay. Estimating the fall in the Monongahela to be 20 feet from the borough of Brownsville to the city of Pittsburgh, would produce 830 feet as the elevation of the latter place above the Atlantic Ocean. The apex of the hills in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, are within a small fraction of 460 above the low water level of the Monongahela, Alleghany, and Ohio rivers. By these elements we have 460 added to 830, or 1290 feet as the extreme elevation of the hills near Pittsburgh, above the Atlantic tides. We may, therefore, if the correctness of our previous theory is admitted, suppose that the latter elevation was that of this part of the original plain from which the valley has been formed. This elevation evidently declined towards the now mouth of the Ohio, leaving a descent for the waters.

The actual elevation of the present surface of the country, adjacent to the great central junction of the Mississippi with its confluent, is not determined with the same precision with that of Pittsburgh; but, from the length of the Mississippi below the mouth of Ohio, a near approximation may be obtained. From the mouth of Ohio to that of the Mississippi, the distance is within a small fraction of 1100 ms., which, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches to the mile, yields 3850 inches, 320.8 feet, as the entire depression of the Mississippi river from the mouth of Ohio to the Gulf of Mexico.

The fall in the Ohio river exceeds that of the Mississippi, and has been estimated at about 5 inches to the mile, consequently, if we multiply 948 ms., the entire length of Ohio, by 5, we have 4740 inches, or 395 feet, as the amount of descent in that stream; and adding 395 to 320.8 feet, we find 715.8 feet, as the declivity of the waters from the confluence of the Monongahela and Alleghany rivers, at the city of Pittsburgh, to the Gulf of Mexico.

A very remarkable difference is perceptible between the different elevations of Pittsburgh above the Chesapeake bay and Gulf of Mexico, amounting to more than 125 feet, in favour of the former sheet of water. This apparent phenomenon is explicable on the simplest laws of hydrostatics. The Gulf stream flows from the Gulf of Mexico towards that part of the Atlantic Ocean adjacent to the Chesapeake bay, demonstrating that a difference of level must exist between the extremes, sufficiently great to admit a current of considerable velocity. That velo-

city has never been very accurately determined; but, if we allow only $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches per mile, would yield in 900 ms., 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ feet. That the actual fall from Florida channel to the mouth of Chesapeake bay, considerably exceeds 100 feet, there can be no rational doubt, when the necessary geographical phenomena are duly examined.

We may, from the data given, consider the valley of Ohio composed of an inclined plane, chequered by the deep channels of the rivers, hills, and extensive flats, the whole resting upon a base of secondary formation. In many parts of this interesting region, as in the state of Kent, the beds of the rivers are vast chasms, rather than valleys, in the true acceptance of the latter term. The two opposing slopes exhibit some very curious contrasts. Though considerably most extensive, the southeastern slope has no extensive remains of the ancient plain; the northwestern slope, on the contrary, contains immense remains of the former plain. The rivers which enter the main recipient from the former, rising in or near the northwestern ridge of the Appalachian mountains, are precipitous from their sources, flowing, as already observed, in very deep channels; whilst those streams which enter from the northwestern slope, rise out of a level continuous plain, in many places morass, as in part of the states of Ohio and Indiana. The latter rivers are sluggish towards their sources, gaining velocity in their advance towards the Ohio river.

The secondary rivers of the southeastern slope are, the Monongahela, Little Kenhawa, Great Kenhawa, Sandy, Licking, Kentucky, Greene, Cumberland, and Tennessee. Those flowing from the northwestern slope are, the Alleghany, Beaver, Muskingum, Hockhocking, Sciota, Miami, and Wabash. Of these streams; the Alleghany rises in Penn., flows into N. Y., and winding from NW. to W. and SW., again enters Penn., forming the northwestern, or rather northern constituent of Ohio. No branch of the Alleghany flows from the high table land; the region it waters is in some parts mountainous, and every where hilly; the sources of the Alleghany flow, however, from the highest point of the valley of Ohio. Advancing westward from the region watered by the Alleghany, the sources of the Beaver exhibit the commencement of the great central plain, which separates the two great basins of the Mississippi and St. Lawrence. This plain stretches westward, and widening in extent through the states of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, reaches the Mississippi river. In its natural state, the valley of Ohio was, in the greatest part of its extent, covered by a dense forest, but the central plain presented a very remarkable exception. As far E. as the sources of Muskingum, commenced open savannahs, covered with grass, and devoid of timber. Similar to the plain itself, those savannahs expanded to the westward, and on the waters of Illinois river opened into immense natural meadows, generally known under the denomination of prairies.

We have dwelt with more minuteness on this central plain than we would otherwise have done, from a conviction that it affords phenomena highly illustrative of the peculiar structure

of that part of North America. It has been shown in this article, that the surface of Ohio, at the city of Pittsburgh, was 830 feet above the nearest tide water of the Atlantic Ocean, and 715.8 feet above the surface of the Gulf of Mexico. Lake Erie has been found by actual admeasurement, 565 feet above the tide water of the Hudson at Albany; consequently, the Ohio at Pittsburgh is 265 feet above the surface of Lake Erie; the intermediate distance, in a direct line, 105 ms. Therefore if a channel was opened from the Ohio river at Pittsburgh to Lake Erie, as deep as the bottom of the river, and sloping towards the lake by gradual descent to its surface, the waters of Alleghany and Monongahela would, in place of flowing down Ohio, rush into Lake Erie with the enormous velocity arising from a fall of 265 feet in 105 ms.; or upwards of $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet per mile. When these mathematically established facts are contrasted with the circumstance, that the extreme north-western waters of Alleghany, those of Lake Chataughque, rise within 3 ms. of Lake Erie, the singular but real construction of the country becomes apparent. Nothing but actual measurement could render credible, that Pittsburgh, situated at the confluence of two streams, each of which, following their meanders, have flown, above 200 ms., and one of which, (Alleghany,) having part of its sources so near the very margin of Lake Erie, and yet, that the city of Pittsburgh should be elevated 265 feet above the surface of the lake.

But by far the most remarkable feature of the Ohio valley is, that its real slope does not correspond to the courses of its rivers. It is a fact not well known, that loaded boats at high water can pass from Lake Michigan into Illinois river, and vice versa. We have seen that Lake Erie was 565 feet above the level of the Atlantic tides. The elevation of Lake Michigan above Lake Erie, cannot, from the shortness and gentle currents of Detroit river, St. Clair river, and straits of Michilimackinack, exceed 35 feet. We may, therefore, assume 600 feet as the level of Lake Michigan. This would correspond very nearly with that of the Ohio river, between the mouths of Miami and Kentucky rivers. Illinois river, we will see, presents much more the aspect of a canal than that of a river, whilst the central table land we have reviewed, is so elevated, as to produce water courses, whose descent is rapid, and those flowing into Lake Erie all precipitated over falls before reaching their recipient. During the continuance of spring flood, loaded boats of large tonnage may be navigated from the rapids of Ohio, by that river, the Mississippi and Illinois rivers, and through the Canadian sea to the cataract of Niagara, without meeting a single rapid; whilst the direct line between the extremes of this navigation, would pass over an elevated ridge. When due attention is paid to the real phenomena of the connected basins of Mississippi and St. Lawrence, the true causes of the apparent anomalies we have noticed are developed. It is at once rendered apparent, that the true slope of the Ohio valley is nearly at right angles to the range of the Appalachian mountains, and that its lowest line of depression, is the channels of the Illinois and Mississippi rivers.

Soil, climate, and productions.—The soil of this interesting section of the earth, is by no means so uniform as is generally supposed, though, taken as a whole, it may be considered fertile. The alluvial bottoms of the streams, great and small, are generally a deep loam, exuberantly productive. This rich vegetable earth, in many places reaches the apex of the highest hills. Those hills present, however, great variety of soil; always clothed with timber, though often precipitous, rocky, and sterile. The extreme southeastern part, from the sources of Alleghany to the most southern part of the valley in the state of Alabama, presents a mountainous, or very broken, hilly tract of country, upwards of 700 ms. in length, with a mean width of about 100. The soil is on this region extremely varied, and as it contains at its extremities nearly the greatest contrast of lat. of the valley of which it forms a part, the vegetable productions, natural and artificial, are here also most varied. There are few timber trees known on this continent between N. lat. 34° and 42° , but which are here found. The most prominent and valuable species of which, are 10 or 12 species of oak, hemlock, pine, the lirioidendron tulipifera, five or six species of hickory and walnut, three species of maple, one of which, the acer saccharinum, is amongst the most singular and valuable trees known on this globe; three or four species of ash, with an immense variety of useful trees and shrubs not enumerated. The flora is also highly varied and elegant. Medical plants abound. Spring water is abundant and excellent.

Of naturalized plants, trees, and shrubs, the number and variety preclude a complete specification. Extending through 8° of lat., and presenting considerable difference of level, the climates admit the cultivation of plants whose powers of resisting the inclemencies, or of profiting by the changes of seasons, are very different. The cereal gramina—wheat, rye, oats, barley, and Indian corn, or maize, is every where cultivated. Meadow grasses flourish best in an advance to the N. In the southern part, even where extensive settlements have been made, meadows are rare, but towards the northward, form a large part of rural economy. This observation, though in a more limited extent, may be applied to orchards, and even gardens. Where the crops become very valuable, horticulture is every where neglected, as are orchards, except in the vicinity of cities or large towns. In the region before us, below N. lat. $36^{\circ} 30'$, cotton commences to be cultivated as a valuable crop. Some culture of this vegetable, extends N. of the assumed limit, but rather for domestic use than as an article of commerce. The quantity and quality of this vegetable is enhanced, soil and exposure being equal, in a very near ratio, with advance to the S. As we will have more occasion to dilate on this vegetable in the sequel of this article, it would be irrelevant to touch farther on the subject in this place.

The orchard trees generally cultivated in the region before us, are the apple, pear, peach, plum, nectarine, &c.

The mineral treasures of this region, compose a large share of its most valuable produc-

tions. Iron, salt, and mineral coal, are the most valuable and abundant. Iron ore is found in almost every section of this extensive line. The immense masses of mineral coal are very extensive; those near Pittsburgh are only the most abundant and best known. It is amongst the most remarkable features in the natural history of the U. States, that from Onondago in the state of N. York, to the SW. angle of Virginia, the earth appears in every place, at a certain depth, to afford water saturated with *muriate of soda*, (common salt.) This indispensable mineral is found where, if wanting, it could not be obtained without very great expense. Salt is now made at Onondago in N. York, Conemaugh in Pennsylvania, and on the Kenhawa and other places in Virginia;—all in the same range.

The Ohio river bounds the tract we have reviewed, as far southward as the mouth of the Great Sandy. Here the former turns almost at right angles, and pursuing a course something N. of W. to the mouth of the Great Miami, again inflects about SW. by W. to its junction with the Mississippi. This wide curve, in conjunction with a part of the Mississippi, bounds the great limestone expanse of Kentucky, and W. Tennessee. This latter region, though adjoining the former, presents features essentially different. The base of the Kentucky section, appears to be in great part, flint or secondary limestone, the face of the earth becomes more monotonous; the rivers flow in many places in chasms, walled on both banks by precipices of limestone. Fresh water, in many places, scarce. Minerals rare, if limestone is excepted. In point of climate and vegetable production, no very material difference appears between the contiguous parts of the two sections under review, except that which arises from soil. In respect to extent and fertility, the soil of Kentucky and W. Tennessee, is generally productive, and in a variety of places, highly fertile. Vegetables, either indigenous or exotic, are very nearly similar, on both sections, on the same line of latitude, and of equal exposure and elevation. From a lower surface, cotton, and other tender vegetables, are cultivated farther N., near the Ohio, than towards the north-western ridges of the Appalachian mountains. The climate of both will be more amply noticed in the sequel of this article.

Respecting the northwestern section of the Ohio valley, a few observations will suffice, after what has preceded respecting that of the SE., and on the review of the whole valley in general. Similar latitudes present in great part, similar climate, phenomena, and vegetable products. From the peculiar structure of the northwestern section already delineated, it must be evident, that mineral products are rare; and such is the fact. Iron ore is found, though not abundantly, in the NW. part of Pennsylvania, and NE. part of Ohio. Mineral coal abounds along the Ohio, and on some other streams, as far down the valley as Cincinnati, and might, it is probable, be obtained in other places, if the earth were perforated to sufficient depth. Indications of *muriate of soda*, and some trifling fragments of *sulphate of lime*, (gypsum,) have been discovered, but neither to any con-

siderable extent. In the far greater part, however, of this section of the Ohio valley, few or no indications of minerals appear. The flatness and peculiar structure of two-thirds of the states of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, preclude the exposure of mineral bodies, if such existed. It has been by the action of water in wearing deep channels in the earth's surface, that mineral bodies have in most cases, been exposed to human view and use.

In point of soil, climate, and vegetable production, the southwestern section of the Ohio valley has been too highly coloured, though favourable in many respects to human residence. The range of country within 100 ms. of the Ohio river being broken into hill and dale, good wholesome water is abundant, but receding to the central table land, is in many places wanting. In most essential circumstances, as respects natural phenomena and human economy, strong analogies exist between the contiguous parts of the two great sections of Ohio valley, whilst their extremes present a total contrast. It would be mere repetition to dilate further, after what has been given on this subject; the foregoing observation was made in order to draw the reader's attention to features so strongly traced, and illustrative of the subject on which we are treating. It has been too generally prevalent with authors, as well as travellers, to represent the Ohio valley as a monotonous surface, uniform in aspect, climate, and fertility; whilst, in all these respects, perhaps no equal region of the earth presents, in all these points, more marked or more abrupt contrasts, if some very mountainous tracts are excepted.

Valley of the Mississippi Proper.—Before entering upon the physical survey of the particular valley of the Mississippi, above its junction with Missouri, it is necessary to take a view of the entire stream which now designates the whole basin.

In our defective state of information, it is impracticable to determine which is the most remote branch of the Mississippi, nor is it perhaps an object of much consequence. The latitude and longitude of its source are also undefined. Authorities on that subject differ so much, that no great confidence is due to any. It is probable, that, like other rivers, no real certainty of the main source or latitude is attainable, without extraordinary pains and skill. We may, however, assume N. lat. 48°, and W. lon. W. C. 18°, as the source of that great river. Its general course is about SW. 300 ms., to the mouth of the Corbeau, which comes in from the right. Below the Corbeau, the Mississippi assumes a southeastern course of 200 ms. to St. Anthony's falls, at the foot of which it receives the St. Peter's, a large tributary stream from the NW. Below the mouth of St. Peter's, the Mississippi continues SE. 80 ms., and in that distance, receives from the left the St. Croix, Chippeway, and Black rivers. Between the two former, occurs Lake Pepin, a mere dilatation of the river. After receiving Black river, the Mississippi curves more to the S., and 80 ms. below the former, receives from the left a large branch, the Ouiskonsin. Thence again turning to SE. 100 ms., is joined by Rock

river, a stream of considerable size, flowing from NE. to SW., and rising near Lake Michigan. Below Rock river, the Mississippi turns to a little W. of S. 100 ms., to its junction with the Lemoine river, a very considerable tributary stream from the NW. One hundred and twenty miles in a southeastern course, below the Lemoine, the Illinois unites with the Mississippi, and 15 ms. lower, the latter and Missouri form their junction. The entire length of the Mississippi above the mouth of Missouri, is by comparative estimate 995 ms. The country drained by this river, is generally rather level than hilly, much of its surface prairie. Except towards its source, no lakes of any considerable consequence are found on any of its confluent. Its waters are tolerably limpid, and its current gentle. Though, from accidental circumstances, the Mississippi has gained the pre-eminence in giving name to the general recipient, it is nevertheless, a mere branch, and by no means the principal one, of Missouri. Below their junction, the united stream flows 198 ms. SE., where it receives an immense accession of water through the channel of Ohio; below which, the congregated mass turns a little W. of S., and flows in that direction 316 ms., receives the White river, and 14 ms. lower the Arkansas, both from the right. The Yazoo enters from the left, 187 ms. below the mouth of Arkansas; and 211 ms. below the mouth of Yazoo, the Mississippi receives its last tributary stream of consequence, the Red river, from the right. Two ms. below Red river, the Atchafalaya flows out to the S. From the mouth of Arkansas, to the efflux of Atchafalaya, the general course of the Mississippi is nearly from N. to S. Below the former, the latter assumes a southeast course, which it pursues 347 ms. to its final exit into the Gulf of Mexico. The entire length of the Mississippi, below the mouth of Missouri, is 1273 miles, by the windings of the stream. If one-third is added to its comparative length above Missouri, for its particular meanders, the result will give 1327 ms., which added to 1273, yields 2600 ms. as the entire length of the Mississippi, following the bends.

Like all rivers of great length, the Mississippi is subject to an annual rise and fall. The periods of these floods are tolerably regular, but the quantity and elevation of the water differs continually, and often to many feet in two succeeding seasons. The river commences its swell generally in March, or the beginning of April. The increase of water, at first rapid, gradually becomes more slow, until the supply beginning to exhaust, the volume commences its fall or decrease, which at Natchez, is in a long series of years, from the 15th to the 20th of June, and at New Orleans, in the first week in July. There is, however, in most years, a lesser and earlier flood, which varies in time, much more than that of the spring and summer. In October, November, or December, this lesser flood intervenes generally, in the last days of December, and first of January. This lesser flood seldom rises so high as to overflow the banks, and it has been observed, that when the earlier flood is more than commonly high, the later flood is in propor-

tion, lower than common. The efflux of Plaquemine, is the common scale in the Delta, of the excess and period of both floods.

The velocity of the current of the Mississippi, has been greatly mistaken. Taking the motion of its swells, the only safe criterion, it is found that, below Ohio, the entire mass does not move as much as one mile per hour. The line of upper current moves more rapidly than the mass, but even the former does not move by any means with the rapidity usually supposed.

The depth of water in the Mississippi varies of course with the increase and decrease of its floods, but this difference of elevation is more perceptible above, than in the delta. At Natchez, it is from 30 to 40 feet, at Lafourche about 23 feet, and at New Orleans about 9 feet. There is usually about 12 feet water on the bars of the Northeast and Southwest Passes. In the South and West Passes 9 feet, and in those of the North and Pass à la Loutrre 8 feet. Above the passes, the river deepens to upwards of 100 feet. At New Orleans, it is upwards of 120, and at the Lafourche, 133 feet at high water. There is no place below the mouth of Ohio, where the channel is ever less than 12 feet in depth.

Valley of the Mississippi Proper; above the mouth of the Missouri.—In point of area, the valley of the Mississippi proper, is not so extensive as that of Ohio, the former only extending over a surface of 180,000 sqms. Its greatest length is from the sources of the Mississippi river, to the junction of that stream with the Missouri 650 ms., and its greatest breadth, from the sources of the Wisconsin to those of Lemoine river, 350 ms.

Before proceeding farther, however, with the descriptive geographical detail, it may not be considered irrelevant, to review one of those great natural features of North America; without attention to which, no correct conception of its peculiar topography can be obtained. This feature is the great natural meadows known by the name of Prairie. In a state of nature, with but very partial exceptions, a dense forest covered all those parts of the continent of North America contained in the Atlantic slope; the lower part of the basin of St. Lawrence, below the head of Lake Erie, and two-thirds of that basin to its extreme northwestern point; N. of the St. Lawrence basin to the 55° of N. lat.; four-fifths of the valley of Ohio; the residue of the continent E. of the Mississippi river, to the Gulf of Mexico; and W. of that stream from 50 to 100 ms. This enormous forest, one of the largest on the globe, remains yet 19 parts in 20; the efforts of man having made but partial inroads on either its mass or extent. This great forest is bounded on its western limit by another region of much greater area, but with a very different character. The second may be strictly called the grassy section of the continent of North America, which from all that is correctly known, stretches from the forest region indefinitely westward, and from the Gulf of Mexico, to the farthest Arctic limits of the continent. The two regions are not divided by a determinate limit. In passing from one to the other, the features respect-

ively are so blended, that the change is in most places imperceptible; though in some instances extremely abrupt.

In general, the prairie region is less hilly, mountainous, or rocky, than that of the forest; but exceptions in both cases are frequent. Plains of great extent exist in the latter, and mountains of no trifling elevation and mass chequer the former section. We are now to approach the survey of regions, in which prairie forms no small part of the entire surface, and will in the sequel reach others, where those seas of grass extend over almost the whole superficies.

The extreme northern source of the Mississippi, strange as it may appear, continues unknown. In Melish's map, it is laid down at Turtle lake, $47^{\circ} 45'$ N. lat. whilst in Schoolcraft's map, lately published, the sources of that great river are extended to the Lakes, Labeish and Turtle, both extending above N. lat. 49° a discrepancy between these two authorities of course exists of $1^{\circ} 14'$ of lat. The nature of the country, indeed, renders precision on this point difficult, without extreme expense of labour and time. We will assume N. lat. 48° as the source of this great river; its junction with Missouri being at N. lat. $38^{\circ} 56'$, it flows consequently through 9° of lat., within a trifling fraction. The length of the Mississippi above the mouth of the Missouri, is still less accurately known than the position of its source, every authority differing from each other on the former subject. That nearly all estimates of its length are overrated, there are many weighty reasons to believe. Compared with the Ohio, on most maps, no essential difference appears, when the Alleghany is added to the latter. The actual length of the Ohio, by its meanders, we have shown to be 948 ms., that of the Alleghany is about 250; the two distances united amount to 1198, say 1200 ms. For a long period, the Ohio itself was estimated at 1188: more correct information corrected the error. On all maps, and from every information we have seen the sinuosities of the Ohio are at least as great as that of the Mississippi; we may, therefore, without much risk of material error, give 1327 ms. as the maximum length of the latter stream.

The confluent rivers of the Mississippi, advancing from its source along its right bank, are, Leech Lake river, Vermilion, Pine river, Riviere de Corbeau, Elk, Sac, and Crow rivers; these enter above the Falls of St. Anthony; below that point are, St. Peter's Upper Iowa, Turkey, little Maquaqueitois, Galena, Great, Maquaqueitois, Lower Iowa, Lemoine, and a few other streams of little note between the mouth of Lemoine, and that of Missouri. From the left the Mississippi receives advancing from its source, Thornberry river, Round Lake river, Turtle, Portage river, Chevreuil, Prairie, Trout, Sandy Lake river, St. Francis and Rum rivers. These streams enter above the falls of St. Anthony. Below that point are, St. Croix, Chipewew, Black, Prairie, le Crosse, Ouisconsin, Sissinawa, Riviere, au Fèvre, Rock, Henderson's, and the Illinois. These streams are given, in most part, from the authority of Mr. Schoolcraft, and are also more minutely detailed, from

the circumstances that the valley of the Mississippi proper is yet imperfectly known, of great importance in the geography of the U. S., and that the source of intelligence is recent and respectable.

Mr. Schoolcraft estimates the elevation of the sources of the Mississippi at 1330 feet above the Atlantic. From comparison with our calculations respecting the descent of the Ohio, a very remarkable coincidence appears, though founded upon totally independent data.

The valley of the Mississippi, though contiguous to that of Ohio exhibits an aspect essentially different. The sources of the latter we have found issuing from an elevated, mountainous, hilly, and broken country; those of the former, on the contrary, flow from an immense marshy plain, in great part devoid of timber. The humble elevation of the region from which the sources of the Mississippi are drawn, accounts for the adjacent country remaining in its primitive state, and fully corroborates the correctness of the theory assumed respecting the valley of Ohio.

One of the first observations which strikes the mind on a survey of this extensive tract, is, its general monotony. No chains of mountains of note, or even lofty hills, rise to vary the perspective. Some elevations there are towards the sources of the largest confluent, and a few solitary hills, dignified, for want of contrast, by the title of mountains. The Mississippi is traversed by several falls, such as those of Pecagama, about midway between Sandy and Winnepec lakes, at N. lat. $47^{\circ} 30'$; the Little Falls, at N. lat. 45° ; the Big Falls, below the mouth of the Sac river; and those of St. Anthony, at N. lat. 44° , immediately above the mouth of St. Peter's river. The view of extensive prairies, when first seen, has an awful and imposing effect on the mind, but that impression is soon lost, and a dreary void, obtrudes in its place. Many parts of the Mississippi banks are high, broken, and precipitous; but taken as a whole, this great valley presents few objects upon which those can dwell with interest who pass from the rich ever varying scenery of Ohio; particularly that of its banks and southeastern slope.

Had the head waters of the Mississippi descended from a mountainous, or even a very high table land, similar to that from which flows the Ohio, with a slope of sufficient inclination, the general face of the country, drained by the former river, would have now assumed an aspect similar to that from which flow the head waters of the latter. But in reality though on a much larger scale, the Mississippi resembles those of the NW. slope of the Ohio valley, in the circumstance of flowing from a flat table land, and in gaining ascent and depth of channel in their progress towards their respective recipients. It is a feature peculiar perhaps to the Mississippi, that the country adjacent to its source and that near its final discharge, are in so great a degree similar in their general physiognomy. A difference of lat. of 19° precludes much resemblance in vegetable or stationary animal production. But according to Mr. Schoolcraft, who visited its sources in the month of July, the migratory water fowl found there at

that time of the year, are very nearly specifically the same found at its mouth in the months of December, January, February, and March. "It is also deserving of remark," says that writer, "that its sources lie in a region of almost continual winter, while it enters the ocean under the lat. of perpetual verdure."

Climate, Soil, and Production.—Extending through 9° of lat., the change of climate in the valley of the Mississippi proper, is greater than found in any other valley in the basin of which it forms a part, except the more northern parts of that of Missouri. So defective is our information respecting the larger tributaries which enter the Mississippi above Missouri, that little more need be added respecting the Mississippi valley in general. Suffice to say, that in point of soil, vegetable and mineral productions, lead excepted, this valley is in every respect inferior to that of Ohio. The ordinary timber in similar latitudes are nearly the same in both valleys; but towards the sources of the Mississippi, pine, spruce, cedar, maple, and white birch are the prevalent timber trees. In fact, the far greater part of the upper, and much of the lower part of the valley is composed of prairie, low swamp, or lakes. Much good alluvial land, particularly on the Illinois, borders the streams, but in no moderate proportion to what is found in the valley of Ohio.

In the lower part of the Mississippi valley the exotic vegetables cultivated are, in most part, the same found in our middle states generally. The climate being rather more severe in a given latitude in the Mississippi basin than on the SE. side of the Appalachian mountains, some small difference of vegetable location may exist, but not to any very great amount.

Towards the sources of the Mississippi, the wild rice (*zizania aquatica*) abounds in the swamp, and along the low margins of the rivers and lakes, and constitutes no small part of the food of the natives. Perhaps in an advanced state of society, this species of cerealia, which can be cultivated in places unsuitable to any other vegetable, may become the resource of civilized man, and under skilful culture attain a development similar to what has taken place with other grains, such as wheat, rye, oats, barley, and maize. In fine, in the valley of the Mississippi, we find every object denoting our approach to the wide spreading waste on which we are now to enter.

Valley of Missouri, above its junction with the Mississippi.—The Mississippi having been first discovered, has by prescription given name to the whole basin; but the Missouri, above their junction, is a stream which has drained a country of more than 2½ times the extent of the valley of the former. The error is now without remedy; therefore, though of so much greater magnitude, it must, in a geographical point of view, be considered as a tributary stream to the Mississippi.

Missouri river rises in the Chippewan, or, as they are absurdly called, Rocky Mountains. What is by pre-eminence called Missouri, is not the main stream, if our maps are even tolerably correct. The Yellow Stone river is longer than its rival above their junction, and receives larger and longer tributary streams. Assuming,

however, Jefferson's river as the extreme source of Missouri, the latter will rise at N. lat. 44° 20' W. lon. from W. City 35°. The general course for about 120 ms. is NE., receiving in that distance several tributary streams. It thence turns N. 120 ms. and about N. lat. 46° 20', is augmented by Dearborne's river from the NW. It thence curves to the NE. 80 ms., to the entrance of Marias river from the NW. Below is junction with the Marias river, the Missouri pursues an eastern course 150 ms., and thence a northeastern course of 150 ms. to the mouth of Yellow Stone river. Estimating the distance from its source by either branch, along the streams the Missouri has flowed, at its junction with Yellow Stone river, more than 1000 ms., and has drained above 150,000 sqms. of surface, mostly prairie. Its volume is here, perhaps, as wide and deep as at its junction with the Mississippi. After receiving the Yellow Stone, the Missouri curves first NE., and thence SE., 200 ms., to the Mandan villages, at N. lat. 47° 25'. Between the mouth of Yellow Stone river and the Mandan villages, the volume of Missouri has gained its extreme N. bend at N. lat. 48° 20', and has, besides many lesser tributaries, received the Little Missouri from the right, flowing from SW. to NE. Nearly opposite to the mouth of the latter, the Moose river branch of Assiniboin rises within less than one mile from the bank of the Missouri. At the Mandan villages, the Missouri turns directly S., and flows in that course through 4° 20' of lat., or near 300 ms. In this distance it has received a few unimportant tributaries from the left, and from the right the large streams of Cannon Ball, Wetarhoo, Sawarcarna, Chayenne, Teton, and White rivers. Below the mouth of the latter, the Missouri turns to the SE., E., and S., 300 ms., to its junction with the La Platte, an immense body of water flowing from the W. and heading with the Arkansas, Lewis's, and Yellow Stone rivers. In the latter course, the Missouri has also received from the left the Jacques, and Great and Little Sioux rivers. Below its junction with the Platte, the Missouri flows 200 ms. SE. to the mouth of the Kanes river, a large tributary flowing from the W., and heading between the Arkansas and Platte rivers. The Missouri has now gained nearly the 39°, of N. lat. and turning to a little S. of E. 250 ms., joins its vast volume to that of the Mississippi, after an entire comparative course of 1870 ms., and particular course of about 3000 ms. Between the mouths of the Kanes and Mississippi rivers, the Osage, a large branch, enters Missouri from the SW. The Osage is a considerable stream, rising in the angle between the Kanes, White, and Arkansas rivers.

Our geographical knowledge of the various branches of Missouri, is still more limited than respecting the Mississippi. Of the main stream, as high as the Mandan villages, our notices are tolerably ample. Lewis and Clarke, Stoddard, Brackenridge, Bradbury, and others, have enlarged the public stock of information on this interesting topic: but with all that has yet been published, a feeble light has been thrown upon those immense regions.

The greatest length of the basin of Missouri is from the mouth of that stream to the head of

Marias river, 1200 ms., its greatest breadth from the sources of the Platte to a few ms. SE. of the Mandan villages, 700 ms. The outline is too vaguely known to admit precision, as to the area of this vast extent; it must, however, equal if not exceed 500,000 sqms., equal to 320,000,000 U. S. acres.

General Features.—Engrasping the whole valley of Missouri in one view, two remarkable features must command pre-eminence; the turbid muddy appearance of the water, and the very great difference in length and volume of the confluent streams from the right bank, when compared with those from the left bank of the main recipient. Whilst from the right, the Missouri receives such vast branches as the Yellow Stone, Chayenne, Quicouree, Platte, Kanzas, and Osage; from the left, all the branches are of minor importance. This characteristic continues to distinguish the valley of the lower Mississippi below the mouth of Ohio; where, to the great volumes of the White, Arkansas, and Red rivers, are opposed the very inferior streams of the Yazoo, Big Black, and Homochitto.

It would appear that the Mississippi basin is divided into two immense inclined planes, falling from the two opposing chains of mountains, that of the Chippewan, and the Appalachian; and that the two planes are in a very near ratio to the respective magnitude and elevation of the chains from which they decline. The line of contact between those planes is formed by the Illinois, and thence by the Mississippi, below the mouth of the former; and if we extend our views beyond the Mississippi basin, Lake Michigan is evidently the continuation of this line of depression to the N.; whilst to the SE., the rivers entering the Gulf of Mexico, as far as the Appalachicola inclusive, belong to the Appalachian plane; and to the SW., all streams flowing into the Gulf of Mexico, as far as the Rio Grande del Norte, or even to the Sumasinta, appertain to the plane of Chippewan.

But to return to our particular subject, that of the Missouri valley. It would be useless to give a list of the smaller rivers of this tract, the names of which are hardly known. A general outline is all that ought to be attempted. The Missouri valley is bounded on the W. by the enormous chain of the Chippewan or Rocky mountains from which flow the sources of the Missouri and most of its largest branches. The exact elevation of the Chippewan, or indeed any of its peaks within the domain of the U. S., have never been determined, and the result made public. The general table land upon which those ridges rest must, from the great length of the Missouri, exceed 3000 feet; perhaps about 5000 feet would be a safe estimate for the general elevation of the whole chain, particular peaks excepted.

The Chippewan partakes with the adjacent country the character of nakedness, timber being rare and of stunted growth. Like the Appalachian, and most other American mountains, the Chippewan is formed in collateral ridges, with deep intervening valleys. The rivers rise in these valleys and pierce the ridges in their course. The sources of Missouri extend along the chain through near 8° of lat., or

upwards of 500 ms. In this region the main stream and most of its tributaries flow to NE. The sources of Big Horn, a branch of the Yellow Stone river rise at N. lat. 41° 30', whilst Marias river has its most northern source above N. lat. 48° 30'. Some of the northern confluent of Missouri probably lie as far as N. lat. 50°

Missouri leaves the Chippewan by falling over continued ledges of rocks, in a distance of 18 ms.; after which, this overwhelming mass of water is augmented every few ms. by large tributary waters, without falls or even shoals to its mouth. The channel is deep, and bounded by enormous precipices of rock. The immediate margin of the streams only excepted, this almost interminable expanse is prairie, devoid of timber; and except the deserts of Arabia, no part of the earth presents an equal surface, less inviting to civilized man, than the far greater part of the valley of Missouri. Its asperities become more apparent as information respecting its real features expand. The general character of this extensive valley may be completed in few words; that, with some very partial exceptions, it is a wide and arid waste in summer, and over which, in winter, the piercing winds of the N. sweep without impediment, and on which a dense civilized population can never exist.

Climate, Soil, and Productions.—In so wide an extent a very great diversity of climate must necessarily exist. From the considerable elevation of some parts, northern position of others, and the open exposure of nearly the whole extent, the winters are extremely severe. The whole of the valley, a small part of the south-eastern extremity excepted, has an aspect and climate with a striking resemblance to the steppes of central Asia; and like those steppes, must forever be thinly peopled.

With the exception of the alluvial banks of the streams, the soil is, as far as correct information has been obtained, dry, and sterile, which, added to the want of timber, and in many places of great extent, water, settlement of an agricultural people is rendered not only difficult but impossible.

The state of Missouri, embracing about 63,000 sqms., it is probable, if the advantages of climate are superadded to soil, possesses one-fourth part of the productive surface of this entire valley.

Of the indigenous vegetables of the Missouri valley little can be said. Mr. Bradbury was the only naturalist of sufficient skill to investigate the subject of its botany, who ever reached the interior of the valley, as far as the Mandan villages, and his opportunities of observation were so limited as to preclude extensive research.

It is probable that the mineral treasures of this extensive valley, may in some measure compensate for its many other disadvantages. Of the quantity of iron ore and mineral coal laid open to the day along the banks of Missouri, Mr. Bradbury expresses himself in raptures. So small a part has been examined, and that so hastily, even by Mr. Bradbury himself, that no conclusive deductions can be made on any branch of the natural history of the valley of Missouri at present.

Valley of the Mississippi, below the mouth of the Missouri.—We now approach what may be strictly designated as the tropical region of the U. S., though the entire surface of the section under review is not included under that government. The common recipient, the Mississippi, has been noticed under the head of that river in general; we may therefore observe, that the section under review extends in its greatest length from the mouth of the Mississippi, to the sources of the Arkansaw, 1400 ms.: the greatest width of the valley is, from the junction of the Mississippi and Missouri to the mouth of the Atchafalaya, 600 ms. The area of no section of the Mississippi basin can be determined with more difficulty than that under review. The sources and length of the two most considerable confluent remain uncertain to a very serious extent. In this article we have assumed 330,000 sqms., equal to 211,000-200 acres.

In respect to climate, the lower valley of the Mississippi extends from N. lat. 29°, that of the mouth of the Mississippi, to N. lat. 42°, the sources of the Arkansaw river: or through 13° of lat., with a difference of elevation from the level of the Gulf of Mexico, to at least 5000 feet. These extremes, when due allowance is made for the difference of elevation, amount to 28° of lat.

The principal confluent of this valley which enter the main recipient from the right; are, commencing below the mouth of Missouri, Merimack, St. Francis, White, Arkansaw, and Red rivers; those from the left are, commencing below the mouth of Ohio, Kaskampa, Redfoot, Obian, Chickisaw, Forked Deer, Yazoo, Big Black, Homochitto, and Buffalo rivers.

Features.—The lower valley of the Mississippi is the most diversified section of the U. S. Every variety of landscape, every trait of natural physiognomy, and an exhaustless source of metallic and vegetable production is here found. This expanse is limited on the E. by a dense forest, and on the W. by the lofty but naked spines of the Chippewan mountains.

After receding about 100 ms. from the banks of the Mississippi to the W., and in many places a less distance, prairies commence, which, gradually encroaching on the forests, finally spread one wide waste of grass, as on the higher branches of the general basin. The open plains of Arkansaw and Red rivers, are merely a continuation of those of the valley of Missouri, and with similar features. Those immeasurable plains of grass seem destined to be, in all future, as they have been in all former ages, the empire of ruminant animals, such as the buffalo, deer, wild goat, or antelope, and wild sheep. Following this apparent law of nature, if those prairies should ever become the residence of civilized inhabitants—those inhabitants must be herdsmen, and not cultivators of the earth. As far as settlements have been made on one side of this grassy desert by the Spanish Americans, and on the other by the people of the U. S., in western Louisiana and elsewhere, effects have followed natural causes, and the traveller finds a rude habitation on the banks of a brook or river, with a small field or two, in which a little maize and

sweet potatoes are cultivated; and from thence the eye ranges over a shoreless sea of grass, on which cattle and horses are seen grazing in all directions. This is not the fiction of a sportive imagination; it is a reality which the eye that directs the pen that records the fact hath seen innumerable times. And it is here noted as illustrative of how much man is influenced in his modes of existence, his manners, and political condition, by the soil, climate, and other natural phenomena around him; and to the operations of which, as he cannot control, must submit. And such is the flexibility of human nature, that what was necessity, becomes by habit pleasure, and the mounted herdsmen of New Mexico, Texas, Louisiana, and Arkansaw, would not change condition with any other people on earth. Free as the plains on which they rove are wide, these horsemen know no luxury beyond their herds, sigh for no distinction but that of managing their steeds with most adroitness.

Such is the germ of a people, which, in the short lapse of two centuries, will inhabit a surface more than equal to two-thirds of all Europe. The mind cannot detach itself from this truly interesting subject without reflecting, that, to the physical similitude between the deserts of Arabia, and the steppes of central Asia, with the interminable plains of interior N. America, a strong moral resemblance does, and ever must continue to exist between the respective inhabitants of those distant regions.

To the many other features in common between the prairies of Red and Arkansaw rivers, and the steppes of central Asia, is the prevalence of muriate of soda, (common salt) which, as has been observed, renders the water of those rivers brackish.

When we turn our eye to the entire surface of the valley under review, we find it divided into two very unequal portions. The grand recipient, the Mississippi, is seen rolling almost at one extremity; a narrow strip of land, with rivers of very small comparative magnitude, skirt its left bank. This confined border of about 500 ms. in length, by a mean width of 50 ms., amounting to 25,000 sqms., is opposed by an extent of 305,000 sqms., watered by the great volumes of White, Arkansaw, and Red rivers. Consequently the valley is divided into two sections, the proportions of which exceed 16 to 1.

Next to the Mississippi itself, the Arkansaw river, would appear the most prominent object on this almost interminable landscape. When the Missouri is assumed as the principal stream, the Arkansaw, in point of length, ranks as its second confluent, being longer than either the Platte, Mississippi Proper, or Ohio, which follow in order. The sources of the Arkansaw remain unknown, to any precision, but are generally supposed to extend to N. lat. 42°, and W. lon. from W. C. 34°; the position of its mouth has long been sufficiently well known; it enters the Missouri at N. lat. 33° 56', and W. lon. from W. C. 14° 10'. This stream, therefore, winds through upwards of 8° of lat. and 20° of lon. Its length, by comparative course, is about 1400 ms.; but, by its meanders, must exceed 2000 ms.

The geography of the Arkansas has now become an object of the first importance, as its channel forms, from the 100th degree of lon. W. of London, to its source, if those sources are S. of N. lat. 42°, part of the limit between the U. S. and the Spanish dominions in America.

From the discoveries recently made by captain Long, the magnitude of the Arkansas has been hitherto underrated. A large body of water formerly made to enter Red river, is now found to flow into the Arkansas by the Canadian Fork. The Arkansas is more impeded by falls and cataracts, than any river of the great inclined plane we have noticed. Issuing from an elevated and mountainous region, the bed of this stream is unnavigable with large boats, except about 600 ms. above its mouth. From thence it flows in a deep and rapid channel, of about 600 yards wide, to its junction with the Mississippi. The particular tributary streams of the Arkansas remain in great part imperfectly known. This river now gives name to a territory of the U. S., and in the lapse of a few years, will no doubt designate a state of the confederacy, similar to the Illinois, Missouri, and Mississippi.

Next in magnitude of volume, and length of course to Arkansas, is Red river. Like its rival, Red river flows from that spine of mountains, which, ranging from Mexico northward, assumes local appellations in different places; in Mexico this chain retains the native Aztec name of Anahuac; near the sources of Red and Arkansas rivers, it is known as the mountains of New Mexico; and farther N. as the Rocky mountains, or the Chippewan.

Great uncertainty reigns over the sources of Red river; but, if the information given by captain Long be correct, and it is entitled to great credit, those waters which originate from N. lat. 32° to 35°, and W. lon. from W. C. from 25° to 28°, which in all our maps are represented as flowing into the Gulf of Mexico, by the Colorado, and other streams, on the contrary, are the sources of Red river. By comparative courses this stream is about 1000 ms. in length; but following it by its meanders, is probably 1500 ms.

Both the Arkansas and Red river have their regular periodical inundations, similar to the Mississippi, and enter their recipient at the season of flood respectively, with an immense body of water, which in no small degree contributes to supply that enormous mass of fluid, which annually rolls over Louisiana into the Gulf of Mexico. Arising from the saline and ochreous earths through which they flow, the waters of these two great rivers are in a considerable degree brackish; that of Red river so much so, that at Natchitoches, and from thence to its entrance into the Mississippi, it cannot be used either for drinking, or for culinary purposes.

Red river enters the Mississippi at N. lat. 31° 1', and W. lon. from W. C. 14° 40'.

The next confluent of the Mississippi, in point of magnitude, which enters from the right bank below the mouth of the Ohio, is White river. This latter river, though of greatly inferior length, or volume to the two former, is of great importance from the extent of excel-

lent land it drains. White river rises in the angle between Arkansas and Osage rivers, and has its source mingled with those of both, the latter, also with those of the Merrimack and St. Francis. White river, after a comparative course of about 400 ms., falls into the Mississippi, a few ms. above the mouth of the Arkansas.

St. Francis and Merrimack would neither deserve particular notice amid the description of rivers such as we have been surveying, except as flowing from one of the most interesting metallic regions of this globe.

St. Francis rises in the cities of Washington and St. Genevieve, in the state of Missouri, and flowing S. by comparative course 250 ms., enters the Mississippi about 100 ms. by water above the White river.

The Merrimack rises in the highlands between the sources of the St. Francis and those of the Gasconade, a branch of Missouri, flows E. by comparative course 100 ms., enters the Mississippi 18 ms. below St. Louis.

It is unnecessary here to notice the soil, climate, or productions of the lower Mississippi valley, as these subjects will come more appropriately under the respective heads of the states of Mississippi and Missouri. A reference is also made to the article of Mississippi state, as respects the confluent of the Mississippi river, from its left bank, below the mouth of Ohio.

Summary.

	Sqms.
Valley of the Ohio, - - - -	200,000
Do. Mississippi proper, - -	180,000
Do. Missouri, - - - -	500,000
Do. Lower Mississippi, - -	330,000

Total area of the Mississippi Basin, 1,310,000

We may here remark, that including the basin of Columbia, the Trans-Mississippian Territory of the U. S. amounts to 1,144,843 sqms., equal to 732,699,520 U. S. acres.

To close the survey of the Mississippi basin, it only remains to examine the general laws by which the annual floods of the Mississippi are regulated and determined. In order to elucidate this subject, it is necessary to combine under one view the entire surface of the basin. This investigation embraces one of the most important questions in physical geography; it is to examine one of the most stupendous operations of nature, performed on a scale commensurate with the magnitude of the effect.

In our review of the valley of Ohio, 320.8 feet was given as the elevation of the waters at the junction of Ohio and Mississippi rivers. From want of correct data as to the real length or general fall of its waters, no satisfactory calculation can be made as to the absolute elevation of the sources of Missouri. We have assumed in this article 3000 feet as the propable height, above the respective oceans, of the sources of that stream. In an analysis similar to that on which we are engaged, relative elevation is one of the elements most necessary to a correct result. We may remark in this place, with sincere regret, that during all the time in which our citizens have visited the sources of Missouri,

that the elevation of not one peak or pass has been determined and published. We have, however, some facts which enable us, by analogy, to approach an accurate estimate of the height of the sources of the Missouri. From the extreme cold, and from the late continuance of snow at N. lat. 45 or 46°, we cannot suppose the base of the Chippewan mountains to be in that region less than 2800 or 3000 feet. At the first glance, when is known the great length of the stream, from its discharge into the Gulf of Mexico to its remotest sources, so moderate an elevation of the latter may appear too limited; but 3000 feet would demand very nearly a foot per mile, an enormous descent, much more than double that ordinarily found in rivers. In the foregoing estimate, the absolute height of peaks, or even ridges, is not taken into account.

It has often excited astonishment in those who knew the extent, without duly attending to the structure of the Mississippi basin, that the entire delta is not annually submerged. We now proceed to investigate the causes of the long continuance, and in common years, the moderate elevation of the Mississippi floods. Recurrence to a good map will render intelligible what is to follow, and obvious, that the peculiar structure and relative position of the respective valleys, which compose this great basin, are the true causes which prolong the duration, and mitigate the height of the annual inundation.

In conducting this review, we may consider the basin subdivided into the four valleys already noticed: that of Ohio, Mississippi proper, Missouri, and Lower Mississippi. The relative extent of each has been determined, and the principal streams noticed. If we were to turn an attentive eye to a map of those four sections, and unaided by a single fact drawn from actual observation, it would follow from theory, from its more southern position, and from its length extending E. and W., that the valley of the lower Mississippi must first discharge its waters; the Ohio valley would follow; Upper Mississippi would succeed to Ohio; and lastly would issue the discharge of Missouri, or largest subdivision of the basin; such are indeed the facts.

It would also be evident from inspection, that of every valley taken separately, nature opposes insurmountable obstacles to a simultaneous discharge. Red and Arkansas rivers flow nearly parallel, through 14° of lon., and yet in every year, the discharge of the former precedes that of the latter nearly a month. Red River is the true N. American Nile, though on a smaller scale. That title has been bestowed on the Mississippi with unparalleled absurdity. Except in the single circumstance of each protruding a delta at their respective mouths, no two rivers could possibly present more contrasted features than does the Mississippi and Nile. In fact, except in one circumstance, very little resemblance exists even between the Nile and Red river; the Nile, in common years, has only one flood, Red river has often two; but the floods of the Nile are discharged by regular rise, and as regular depression, which is eminently the case with Red river; a circumstance which in a very striking manner, distinguishes both from the Mississippi river, which rises

and falls by pulsation, if such a term is admissible.

Near the NW. angle of Louisiana, a chain of lakes commences on both shores of Red river, which continue to skirt that stream upwards of 100 ms. The writer of this article examined these lakes, and found them to be evidently formed in the ancient channels and adjacent low grounds of considerable water-courses, the discharge of which into Red river has been gradually impeded by a natural embankment, formed by the sediment brought down by that river. These lakes, as they now exist, are from four or five to thirty ms. in length, and from one quarter to three ms. wide, and are filled and emptied alternately, as the floods of Red river rise and fall; they are in fact real reservoirs, which in the rise of Red river, receive great part of its surplus water, and as the river depresses, discharge that surplus slowly, tending very greatly to mitigate the rapid emission of the Red river flood on the delta. As far as the writer is informed, this feature is peculiar to Red river, and distinguishes that stream from every other.

Red river, like the Mississippi, has a flood in autumn; but what may be denominated the annual inundation of that river, reaches the delta in February, and continues through March end April.

The efflux of Arkansas uniformly succeeds that of Red river, but, from its greater length of course, extent it drains, and also from the more northerly and mountainous country from which its remote sources are drawn, the volume of the former very greatly exceeds that of the latter; though from different causes, both rivers are alike in yielding their waters by slow and regular discharge. The great mass of the flood of Arkansas reaches the delta in March and April, and is therefore simultaneous with the latter part of that of Red river. White river, in strictness, forms part of the Arkansas tide, and flows out with the first flux of the latter stream.

We may here observe, that all the rivers of the Mississippi basin, above N. lat. 37°, are liable to be annually frozen. The Mississippi, at St. Louis, is three years in five passable on the ice with loaded carriages, by the first week in January. The Ohio, in an equal lat. is not so soon frozen, though the cold is equally intense on the latter, as on the former river. The causes, which produce this apparent anomaly, are obvious. The waters of the Mississippi, flowing from high lat., are cooled almost to the point of congelation, when they arrive at the junction of the Mississippi and Missouri; whilst those of Ohio, in the lat. of St. Louis, flowing nearly from E. to W. demand a longer exposure to frost to become frozen. The gradual melting of the ice and snow above the lat. assumed, that of 37°, is another very controlling cause of the slow emission of the general flood.

The Ohio valley, from its compact form, greater comparative descent, and from the medium climate in which it is situated, emits its waters with more irregularity than any stream in the Mississippi basin. The Ohio tide of flood occurs from November until March, inclusive, though perhaps four years in five, this river yields the principal discharge in the latter

month. The floods of this valley are more sudden in their rise and more impetuous in their discharge than that of any section of the Mississippi basin. The main tide of Ohio reaches the delta in May. The various streams are, however, so relatively placed, as to render a simultaneous discharge impossible. The effect, therefore of this river, in producing an augmentation of the floods which inundate the delta, is much lessened in its operation.

The Mississippi proper is still more disadvantageously situated, to admit a rapid emission of its waters than the Ohio. Flowing nearly in a N. and S. direction, and through so great a range as 9° of lat. the more southern confluent must be very much exhausted before those towards the source are relieved from fetters of ice. The great body of the Mississippi tide is, however, co-eval with that of Ohio.

It is the accumulation of the waters of the three valleys we have surveyed, and those of the Kanzas and Osage branches of the Missouri, which produce what is known as the annual Mississippi inundation. This flood, nine years in ten, reaches the highest point of its elevation at Natchez, between the 10th and 20th of June. Few instances occur in a long succession of years, in which the waters at that city have not commenced their depression by the first week of July. And yet the heaviest mass afforded by the largest natural section, has not yet reached the delta.

Powerful as are the causes which combine to prolong the discharge of the enormous body of waters contained in the three sections of the Mississippi basin we have examined, none contain such controlling impediments to an aggregated and sudden emission, as does the Missouri valley above the Platte inclusive.

The Yellow Stone and Missouri spread their sources through 7° of lat., and assuming a general course of N.E., unite their waters above N. lat. 48° , turn to the E. and S.E., and finally assume, at the Mandan villages, a southern course, after having flown through 11° of lon. The Platte pursues a general course from W. to E. above N. lat. 40° , and flows through 14° of lon. It must be obvious, from what has been shown in this article, or by inspection of a good map, that the higher branches of Missouri must remain frozen, long after those more southward have commenced their rise, and nearly as late as the period of high tide on the delta. The mean motion of the entire mass of water, in any of the confluent of the Mississippi, does not much, if any, exceed one mile per hour; therefore between three and four months are necessary for the passage of water from the extreme sources of the Missouri to the delta of the Mississippi; consequently, though those waters commence their rise in May, they do not frequently reach the delta until late in July, or early in August; of course, at a period when the main spring and summer inundation is very greatly abated, and the water retired within the banks of the Mississippi river.

Though the period of flood is well known to the inhabitants of the delta, and in common years can be calculated within a few days, such is the inequality of the seasons over the whole basin, that no length of experience gives the

probable elevation or quantity. In 1800, and in 1801, the waters of the Mississippi, at Natchez did not attain the height of the banks.

The delta commences at the mouth of Red river, or, more correctly at the efflux of the Atchafalaya. At this place is a gorge, through which the overwhelming mass of surplus water is confined to within 3 ms.; but by the channel of the Atchafalaya, a very large quantity flows out to the right from the main stream, never again to return. One hundred and twenty ms. lower flows from the left, the Manchac or Iberville. Those two streams, the Atchafalaya and Iberville bound the delta, and below their efflux respectively, no water which flows from the Mississippi ever returns; nor are there any bodies of arable land, except upon the immediate banks of the water courses; all beyond is either liable to annual overflow, or morass.

We have now included as much of general observation upon the Mississippi basin as is compatible with the necessary brevity of this treatise, and will therefore conclude our review of that subject with a few reflections upon the delta.

It is evident from either actual view or inspection on a map, that all the space I have designated as within the delta, must have been formed by alluvial deposit; but from that physical fact many conclusions have been drawn, unsupported by the laws of nature, or the geographical physiognomy of the country.

It is a common belief, that the Mississippi frequently changes its bed, and that it flows upon a comparative ridge. Neither of those opinions are correct; the bed of the Mississippi, like that of all rivers, is the deepest valley of the country through which it flows. As high up as the efflux of La Fourche, it is 130 feet deep at low water, and 75 or 80 at Natchez. At New Orleans, the depth exceeds 100 feet. The deepest lakes, in the whole adjacent country, do not exceed 18 or 20 feet, and the very small depression of their surface below that of the Mississippi, shown by the tides, will leave the bottom of the river upwards of 100 feet below that of any other water course or lake in the delta. When the Mississippi is reduced to its lowest point of depression, water ceases to flow into the Atchafalaya, Iberville, and Plaquemine; and instances have occurred, when the same circumstances took place with the Fourche; and yet, as I before remarked, at the very lowest point of its depression the Mississippi water, even as high as La Fourche, is 120 feet deep; therefore, to desert its channel, that great river must quit a bed of upwards of 2600 feet wide, and 120 feet in depth below the lowest of its outlets, and about 140 feet below the general level of the delta.

It remains for me to show the causes of the ordinary misconception, that the Mississippi does desert its channel. A glance of the eye upon a good map, will exhibit the sweeping bends of that great river. In an alluvial soil, the current, where it strikes against one side of the river, wears away a portion of the bank, and deposits it upon the opposite shore. This enlarged section shows the nature of those currents, which are thrown by the points into

the bends, or more correctly from the convex to the concave side of the stream. The consequence is, that the decrement of the banks is from the bends, and the increment to the points, or rather a little below. If by a large curve of the river, two bends approach each other, the intervening isthmus or neck may be worn through by the current, and the river thrown into the new channel. This was the case in three places, since Louisiana was settled by the French; at the mouth of the Yazoo, at that of the Homochitto, and at Point Coupee. The latter name is derived from the circumstance. The former bed of the river, now lakes, has in every other respect, except current, a perfect resemblance to the curves of the Mississippi. Besides those lakes, thus formed within the reach of history, several others exist near the Mississippi to attest the still more ancient revolutions of that stream. Such are Lake Concordia, opposite Natchez, Lake St. John, a few ms. above; Lake St. Joseph, opposite the mouth of Big Black river; Lake Providence, opposite Stack Island; and Grand Lake immediately above the N. line of Louisiana, upon N. lat. 33°.

Of these eight lakes, all are on the right side, except one at the mouth of the Yazoo, and one at that of the Homochitto, and all have, as I before observed, the most exact resemblance to sections of the Mississippi.

Receding from that stream beyond the limits of these, the other lakes, within or above the Delta, assume a totally different appearance, and have the irregular form of similar bodies of water in other places. Those near the present bed of the Mississippi, are monuments attesting the antiquity of that bed. Combining therefore, the depth of the main river, with the general features of the Delta, and other alluvial tracts above, the conclusion is inevitable, that this great river flows in a channel, from which, with the exceptions stated, its waters cannot find another outlet to their general recipient, more easily than any other given river, the Hudson, Delaware, or Susquehannah, for instance.

We must close these already lengthened observations on the Delta of the Mississippi, by a few general remarks upon that stream.

I have already expressed my opinion, that the velocity of the water of that river and of its confluent are overrated. I have formed that conclusion from actual observation, but it may be supported by collateral facts. If any vessel is put in motion, say a steam-boat, in stagnant water, and its rate of going ascertained, that rate must, as a matter of course, exactly counterbalance a current of equal rapidity. Therefore, if a steam-boat could move 6 ms. per hour in still water, it would move 1 mile per hour in a current having a velocity of 5 ms. per hour. It is very commonly and very confidently asserted, that the Mississippi moves 4 or 5 ms. per hour during the time of high water, and yet steam-boats are known to be propelled against its current 5 or 4 ms. per hour. If these two motions are added together, we have 9, 10, or 12 ms. per hour in still water for these vessels. I have been much in steam-boats in the most favorable situations

and when aided by wind, tide and steam, 10 ms. was the greatest distance I ever knew performed in one hour by any of these vessels. Six is I believe, in calm weather, and stagnant water, very nearly their mean rate of motion.

If this latter supposition is correct, and steam-boats are propelled up the Mississippi at the rate of 4 ms. per hour, it will leave 2 ms. per hour for the mean motion of the upper current or surface of the Mississippi river, coinciding very nearly with what I have before stated. This 2 ms. per hour, must however, be considered as the velocity of the upper part of the volume of water, and is, I have no doubt, more than double that of the entire mass.

Mississippi, state of the U. S., having the Mississippi and Pearl rivers on the W., the 35th degree of N. lat. or the state of Ten. N., the state of Al. on the E., and the Gulf of Mexico, and N. lat. 31°, or Lou. on the S. The outlines of this state are :

	Miles.
From the mouth of Pearl river along the Gulf of Mexico, to the SW. angle of Al.,	80
Along the western boundary of Al., to the NW. angle of that state, on the southern boundary of Ten.,	320
Thence W. along the southern boundary of Ten., to the SW. angle of that state on the left bank of the Mississippi river,	90
Thence down that stream to N. lat. 31°,	530
Thence due E. along N. lat. 31°, and the state of Lou., to the right bank of Pearl river,	105
Thence down Pearl river, to the place of beginning,	60
Having an entire outline of	1185

Area 45,760 sqms., equal to 29,285,400 acres. Extreme S., N. lat. 30° 8'; extreme N., N. lat. 35°. Length from S. to N., 338 ms.; mean width, about 135 ms.

The remarkable resemblance in form and geographical position, between the states of Al. and Miss., is obvious on a first glance on their connected maps. In addition to every other point of similitude, both have a prolongation towards the Gulf of Mexico, below N. lat. 31°, of nearly equal area and extent on that gulf.

Of the rivers of the state of Miss., that stream from which the name of the state is derived, claims the first rank.

The Mississippi washes the state from N. lat. 31° to 35°, a distance, following the stream, of 530 ms. The features of the Mississippi have been so amply noticed under the preceding head, that no farther notice respecting it is necessary in this place.

Next in magnitude and importance amongst the rivers of this state, is the Pearl. This stream rises in the state, about N. lat. 33°, and flowing in a general course nearly S., flows into the Rigolets between Lakes Borgne and Pontchartrain, at N. lat. 30° 10', after an entire comparative course of about 200 ms. From N. lat. 31° to its mouth, the Pearl forms part of the boundary between the states of Lou. and Miss.

The Pascagoula rises in the state of Miss.,

about N. lat. $32^{\circ} 40'$, flows in a southern course to N. lat. $30^{\circ} 20'$, falls into the Gulf of Mexico after a comparative course of about 150 ms. The main branch of Pascagoula is known by the name of Chickisawhay, as far down as 5 ms. S. of N. lat. 31° , where it forms a junction with the NW. branch, the Leaf river, and from thence to the final discharge takes the name of Pascagoula.

Some streams, but of small note, enter the Bay of St. Louis between the Pearl and Pascagoula rivers.

The sources of the Amite, Tickfoha, Tangipao, and Bogue Chito rivers are in the state of Missip.

Flowing into the Mississippi, are the Buffalo, Homochitto, Big Black, and Yazoo rivers. Of these latter streams, in point of magnitude, the first rank is due to the latter. This river has its source near the southern boundary of Ten., interlocking with the head waters of Tombigbee. The Yazoo enters the Mississippi at N. lat. $32^{\circ} 30'$, after a comparative course of about 200 ms.

Big Black river rises about N. lat. 33° , between the sources of the Pearl and the Yazoo, flows SW. 150 ms., and falls into the Mississippi at the Grand Gulf, N. lat. $32^{\circ} 5'$.

Between the Big Black and Homochitto, the Mississippi river receives the water of Bayou Pierre, Coles creek, and St. Catherine creek; these creeks are comparatively small, but important from their position, and the excellence of the land they drain. The city of Natchez, though so near the bank of the Mississippi, is situated on a branch of St. Catherine creek, which has its discharge 15 ms. below.

The Homochitto river rises about 50 ms. NE. from Natchez; flows SW. about 100 ms.; enters the Mississippi at N. lat. $31^{\circ} 12'$.

The Buffalo is rather a creek than a river, not having a course of more than 25 or 30 ms. This stream rises in Amite, and flows W. through Wilkinson cty., and falls into the Mississippi 2 ms. above Loftus Heights.

The Tennessee river forms a part of the boundary of the state of Missip., from the mouth of Bear creek to the Tennessee line, at N. lat. 35° , about 20 ms., and ought consequently to be classed as one of the rivers of the state.

We have already observed, that the sources of the Tombigbee were in the state of Mississippi. The sources of Tombigbee rise near the Tennessee line, flow to the SE., and enter the state of Al. at about N. lat. $33^{\circ} 30'$.

The state of Mississippi has a very confined and incommodious sea coast, of 80 ms. in extent. In this distance, the Pascagoula is the only inlet by which vessels of the smallest size can enter, and in that only schooners of small draught, at high water, can reach the junction of Chickisawhay and Leaf rivers. The Pearl admits no navigation worth mention; and the Bay of St. Louis is a mere indentation of the coast, of no practical use in a commercial point of view.

The Mississippi river is the great harbour and outlet of the state.

The state of Mississippi is naturally divided into four grand divisions of soil: the islands in Lake Borgne, and the Gulf of Mexico; Pine

Forest; Mississippi, and other river alluvion; and the Mississippi Bluffs.

Advancing from S. to N., first occurs a chain of low sandy islands, lying about 6 or 7 ms. from the main shore; their names are, ranging from W. to E., the group of the Malheureux (unfortunate) Islands; Mary Anne, Cat, Ship, Dog, Horn, and Petite Bois islands.

The opposing shore, once a part of W. Florida, is a level pine forest to the water edge; constituting the second, and by far most extensive superficies of soil in the state. Receding from the shores of the gulf, inland, the face of the country imperceptibly swells into hills; and though no part of the state rises into elevations that can be designated mountains, much of its surface is extremely broken.

Next in extent to the Pine Forest land, is the range called the Mississippi Bluffs; and lastly, the more confined, but greatly most valuable land, where found above annual overflow, river alluvion. Of these three latter divisions of soil in order.

As we have already observed, the Pine Forests reach the waters of the Gulf of Mexico; and we may add, extend in the intervals between the streams, to the northern extremity of the state. This species of soil, deriving its title from the principal timber it produces, in most places gradually mingles with the river alluvion, or Mississippi Bluffs, and produces an intermediate soil partaking of the qualities of both; and on which oak, ash, hickory, dogwood, sweet gum, and other trees, intermingle with the pine. This mixed soil and timber is known in the country by the name of interval land, and is often found very productive. The pine lands have hitherto been considered extremely sterile; how far future modes of culture, or artificial means, may tend to meliorate this species of soil, remains an undecided problem.

In the northern parts of the state of Missip., towards Ten., the pine woods are frequently interrupted by a species of prairie, or rather barrens, on which grow shrub oak, and other dwarf bushes; but the soil continues to exhibit the unproductive character of that of the pine woods.

It would not be hazardous much, to estimate the extent of these barren tracts at two-thirds of the entire area of the state.

In all the length of the state of Missip., from N. lat. 31° to 35° , a range of bluffs extends. These bluffs reach, and are washed by the Mississippi in a few places only. Immediately above N. lat. 31° , rises the highest of these bluffs, known by the name of Loftus Heights, which skirt the river 4 or 5 ms. A very large curve of the Mississippi, to the W., leaves an extensive overflowed tract along the right bank, as high as Ellis's Cliffs, where, by an eastern curve of the river, the bluffs are again washed by the stream; which is also the case at the city of Natchez. Above the latter place, the bluffs and river do not again come in contact below the Grand Gulf at the mouth of the Big Black river. The bluffs again reach the stream at Walnut Hills, below the mouth of the Yazoo, and at the Chickisaw Bluffs, immediately at the NW. angle of the state.

These bluffs are the mere extension of the

comparatively elevated surface of the state of Miss. over the low grounds of the river of the same name.

When the waters are low, it is found that the bluffs are underlaid by a crude concrete of sand and pebbles, held in mass by an oxide of iron, the whole, no doubt, resting on a secondary base.

The elevation of the bluffs vary, but about 100 feet mean height would not be a serious departure from fact. They are cut into hills by the abrasion of water of the numerous streams which flow from the pine woods in the interior.

What renders these bluffs and hills objects of peculiar interest, is the quality of the soil, which is in almost all places good, and in many exuberantly fertile. Reeeding from the bluffs, the pine forests imperceptibly encroach, and in some places, at a more or less distance from the river, say in a direct line from 15 to 20 ms., closes the productive border.

The foregoing limit is taken in general; many of the water-courses have fertile tracts on their banks, farther into the interior of the state; but the latter description of land belongs more particularly to river alluvion, than to the soil of the bluffs or hills.

The soil of the bluffs and hills is a rich loam, resting on clay; and digging wells has disclosed the fact, that the general substratum to the clay is loose sand.

The whole of this fine border of soil, in a state of nature, is covered with a very dense forest, with an underwood of reed cane, the *Arundo gigantea*, many species of *vitis*, *smilax*, and other climbers, and an infinite variety of more humble vegetables.

A mere list of the most prevalent timber trees will serve to demonstrate the fertility of this tract; these are,

Black oak, white oak, Spanish oak, black jack oak, willow oak, wild cherry, sweet gum, poplar, large laurel, beech, *fagus pumila*, here a tree often forty feet in height, and eight or ten inches in diameter; black locust, mulberry, persimon, honey locust, black gum, cotton wood, linden, mucilaginous elm, sassafras, sycamore, ash, black walnut, bitternut hickory, nutmeg hickory, and red flowering maple.

Of more humble trees and shrubs, and other vegetables, the following are most indicative of fertility of soil; papaw, dogwood, spicewood, Spanish mulberry, buckeye, poke, blackberry, muscadine, and reed cane.

It would swell this article to too great length, to give a mere list of the most interesting vegetable productions of the fine tract under review; the foregoing are inserted as illustrative of its natural fertility.

When compared with the entire area of the state, the productive tract before us is confined in extent; but when we turn our attention to the exotic vegetables which are, or can be produced within its limits, the intrinsic value of the land is rendered apparent.

Indigo, tobacco, and cotton, have in turn been cultivated as staples, and produced in great abundance: the latter has for more than twenty-five years past superseded the two former, and will, in all human probability, continue the great staple of this part of the U. S.

Much speculation has been made upon the quantity of cotton which is, or can be produced per acre, upon the bluff lands. The writer of this article, from some personal experience, will undertake to assume 250 pounds of clean cotton as about an average crop.

To cotton, indigo, and tobacco, may be added, as the exotic plants cultivated in the state of Mississippi, Indian corn, (*zea maize*), oats; and, where the inhabitants choose, wheat may be produced; but the culture of that grain is seldom attempted. Most garden plants grow luxuriantly, though good gardens are rare. That species of potato, the tuberous rooted *solanum*, commonly called Irish potato, is cultivated, but does not succeed so well, either as to quantity or quality, as the same vegetable does farther northward. The sweet potato (*convolvus batatas* of Muhlenberg) is produced in the utmost abundance.

Of cultivated fruits, the principal are the apple, peach, and fig; the latter, below N. lat. 32°, seems to flourish as if natural to the climate. The plum, nectarine, apricot, &c. are cultivated, but not extensively.

Like all the southern states of the U. S., meadows cannot be correctly said to exist in the state of Miss.

Though the winters are in general mild, the seasons are extremely variable. Frequently frosts occur of sufficient severity to destroy cotton, indigo, tobacco, and other tender plants, as early as the first week in October; whilst, perhaps in the next season, the flowers of the same vegetable will be found blooming in December, and even in January, as was the case in 1805.

No winter, however, passes without frost, and very few without snow, at Natchez. In December, 1800, the thermometer of Fahrenheit fell to 12°, 5 ms. S. of Natchez; and often since that period, the cold has been nearly, if not altogether, as intense. This casual severity prevents, to the utmost southern extremity of the state, the cultivation of either sugar cane or the orange tree; vegetables which are, in fact, confined in the delta of the Mississippi to a latitude S. of most parts of the state of Miss.

The bluff lands are followed by the river alluvion, which, though less in quantity, is still more productive, where above annual or casual overflow. From the bluffs confining, and of consequence causing the accumulation of the surplus water of the Mississippi in the spring and summer, there exists less arable soil on the left bank of the Mississippi river, in the state of that name, than on the right bank in Arkansas territory, and in Louisiana. Some very wealthy settlements on the left bank do, however exist, with a soil possessing the usual fertility of the Mississippi banks. The arable border varies from half a mile to 200 yards and is every where terminated in the rear by overflowed grounds, submerged annually from one to ten or twelve feet.

The natural growth of the river arable border is, in general, sweet gum, different species of oak, ash, and hickory, hackberry, sycamore, &c. with an under-growth of reed cane, and below N. lat. 31° 30', the palmetto. In the

Overgrown swamps, the principal timber is cypress, tupelo, different species of oak and hickory, maple, sweet gum, and ash. On all other water-courses in the state, more or less alluvion occurs; but in all places is confined in extent, and on the streams in the interior, often merges into the interval land or pine forest.

Taken together, the bluff lands and river alluvion amount to about 5360 sqms., equal to 3,558,400 acres. The bluff lands extend from N. lat. 31° to 35°, with more or less width, as the rivers intervene.

Confined as the two foregoing tracts of land are when compared to the area of the state, of which they form a part, they nevertheless form, in the aggregate, the most extensive continuous tract of productive soil in the U. S., S. of N. lat. 35°; and when its fertility and local advantages are taken into view, it is hazardous no violence to truth, to estimate this region as one of the most valuable in the U. S.

The country near Natchez was settled by the French in 1718, and Fort Rosalie built on the bluff, within the now incorporated limits of that city. The first French colony was massacred by the savages, in 1729, and the country remained uninhabited by the whites many years afterwards.

In 1763, Natchez, then considered a part of West Florida, was ceded by Spain to Great Britain, who retained possession until 1781, when that place and all West Florida was conquered by the Spaniards under Governor Bernardo Galvez; and, by the treaty of Paris, West Florida was confirmed to Spain. As the limits of the British and French colonies, and afterwards those between the British and Spanish colonies, had never been fixed, the Spanish authorities held Natchez and the adjacent country as an appendage of Florida until 1798, when the city and country were evacuated by the officers and troops of Spain, and the U. S. commissioners took full possession. In 1799, the line of demarkation was completed, and the boundary fixed, which now separates the states of Louisiana and Mississippi, between the Mississippi and Pearl rivers.

April 7th, 1798, an act of Congress was passed, authorizing the President of the U. S. to appoint commissioners to adjust the limits of the territory W. of the Chatahochee river.

May 10th, an act was passed for the organization of a government, and the territory named "The Mississippi Territory."

June 9th, 1808, an act passed, admitting a delegate from the Mississippi Territory in Congress.

June 17th, the assent of Georgia demanded, for the formation of two states out of the Mississippi Territory. This demand was subsequently acceded to by Georgia.

January 21st, 1815, a petition from the legislature of the Mississippi Territory laid before Congress, praying admission into the Union on the same footing with the original states. A committee of Congress reported on this petition favourably, December, 1816.

A law was passed in consequence, March 1st, 1817, authorizing the call of a Convention, which was called, and met July, 1817, accepted the terms proposed by Congress, framed a con-

stitution, August 15th, which was accepted by Congress in December following; and the state of Mississippi assumed her station as a member of the U. S. Since the period of admission, no event of consequence, in a general view, has taken place in this state.

The appropriated and inhabited part of Mississippi, at the epoch of taking the last census, (1820) was subdivided into the following counties:

Counties.	Inhabitants.	Sqms.	To sqm.
Adams,	12,073	480	26
Amite,	6,853	960	7
Claiborne,	5,963	380	12
Copiah,			
Covington,	2,230	750	3
Franklin,	3,821	720	5
Greene,	1,445	1080	1½
Hancock,	1,594	900	1½
Hinds,			
Jackson,	1,682	1250	1
Jefferson,	6,822	560	12
Lawrence,	4,916	600	8
Marion,	3,116	830	3½
Monroe,	2,721	600	4½
Perry,	2,037	900	2
Pike,	4,438	800	5½
Simpson,			
Warren,	2,693	360	8 nearly.
Wilkinson,	9,718	609	10
Wayne,	3,323	950	3½
Yazoo,			
Total	75,448	12,720	5

The only parts of Mississippi on which an adequate comparative pop. has yet been formed, is confined to a strip of about 100 ms. along the margin of the Mississippi river, and extending to about a mean of 30 ms. wide inland. This will embrace all the 5 river counties, Warren, Claiborne, Jefferson, Adams, and Wilkinson, and the best peopled parts of Amite, and Franklin counties; and will include about 42,600 inhabitants, on this river section of the state, or about 14 to the sqm. Deducting 42,600, from 75,448, will leave 32,848, for the residue of that part of Miss. included in the foregoing estimate. This exhibits a space of 9,720 sqms., inhabited by 32,848 persons, or a small excess above 3 to the sqm. The inhabited Mississippi river section of this state, lies between lat. 31° and 32° 30' N. The inland, or more correctly, south-eastern section, lies between lat. 30° 10', and 31° 52' N.

Cotton is the general staple.

By the census of 1820, the pop. of Miss. was found composed of 42,176 whites, 32,814 slaves, and 458 coloured persons, and classed thus:

Engaged in Agriculture,	22,033
do. in Manufactures,	650
do. in Commerce,	294

Mississippi was admitted into the Union, as a state, December, 1817.

Missolonghi, or more correctly *Mezzalonghi*, is, or was a town of Greece, in the Turkish province of Xeromenes, ancient Aetolia. This city, not unaptly called the Venice of Greece, is situated on the S.E. side of the salt marsh, or shallow which extends between 2 and 3 ms. into the land below Natouco, and still 6 ms. be-

yond Missolonghi itself, into the Gulf of Lepanto. Missolonghi, is distant about 20 ms. from and nearly opposite Patras in the Morea, and about an equal distance NE. from the islands of Carzolari. Lat. $38^{\circ} 36'$ N. lon. $21^{\circ} 34'$ E.

Though a port of much consequence, the bay or shallow harbour of Missolonghi, admits vessels of only 3 feet draught. The entrance is defended, or rather obstructed, by a small fort called Bosillida, 5 ms. distant from the town. The rows of stakes, placed by the fishermen, along the outer line of the shallows, towards deep water, give the appearance of a double coast to Missolonghi and its environs, when seen from the Gulph of Lepanto.

After a siege of 4 months, this devoted place was blown up by its desperate inhabitants, on the 23d, of April, 1826. The inhabitants preferred death to Turkish mercy. The Turks offered terms, which the inhabitants refused, and mixed their blood and bones with the ruins of their native city.

Missolonghi, or *Mezalonghi*, a town of Greece in the Morea, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ leagues from the Gulf of Chiarenza, ancient Cyllene, 12 ms. SE. from Gastouni, ancient Elis, and 40 ms. nearly SSE. from Missolonghi in Roumelia; lat. $38^{\circ} 2'$ N. lon. $21^{\circ} 50'$ E. Missolonghi of the Morea, contains about 200 houses, scattered along the slope of a mountain, with a well cultivated vicinity. The names of these towns are taken from the Italian, and ought to be written, Mezzolonghi, and pronounced, Mettzolongee; the g hard.

Missouri River. See article *Mississippi River*; section, Valley of Missouri above its junction with the Mississippi.

Missouri, *State* of, one of the U. S., bounded NE. and SE. by the Mississippi river; S. by the territory of Arkansas; and W. and N. by the western unappropriated territory of the U. S., formerly a part of Louisiana.

The limits of Missouri are:

	Miles.
Beginning on the left bank of the Mississippi river, at the mouth of the Lemoine river, and thence down the former stream to where it is intersected by N. lat. 36° ,	550
Thence due W., along N. lat. 36° , to the right bank of St. Francis river,	50
Thence up St. Francis to a point where that river is intersected by N. lat. $36^{\circ} 30'$	50
Thence due W., along the territory of Arkansas, to a point where a meridian line, drawn from the junction of the Missouri and Kansas rivers, will intersect N. lat. $36^{\circ} 30'$,	200
Thence due N. to a point, where a line extended due W. from the Sac Village, on Lemoine river will intersect the W. boundary,	273
Thence due E. to the Lemoine river,	130
Thence down the Lemoine river to the place of beginning,	20
	1,272

Area within a trifling fraction of 63,000 sqms., equal to 40,320,000 acres. Mean length from N. to S., 280 ms.; mean breadth from E. to W. 220 ms. Extreme S., N. lat. 36° . Extreme N., N. lat. $40^{\circ} 36'$.

Missouri in point of extent, is the third state

of the U. States, and only falls below Virginia and Georgia.

Though part of this state is hilly, and some of the hills approach in elevation the dignity of mountains, yet, strictly speaking, no mountains, either in detached grounds or chains, exist within the limits of the state.

For every object of human affairs, rivers are the most important features of an inland country, and few regions of the earth, of equal extent, can compare with Missouri in the magnitude, number, and navigable facilities of its rivers.

Of these the first in order is the Mississippi and Missouri, both of which have been so amply noticed in our description of the Mississippi basin, that no further account of them is necessary in this place.

The Lemoine river, though for a few miles forming part of the boundary, can scarcely be called a river of Missouri. The Osage, rising in the territory of Arkansas, and flowing NE. into the Missouri, is the most important confluent of that river in the state of Missouri. The Osage has its mouth near the centre of the state, where the future seat of government is intended to be placed. The Osage is a large navigable stream in all its length in the state, and waters some excellent, and much good land.

Besides the foregoing large streams, the Missouri receives from the right, below the mouth of the Kansas, Blue Water, Gasconade, and some smaller streams; and from the left, Grande, Charlaton, Good-Woman's, Great Manitou, Otter, and Charette rivers. The Merimack enters the Mississippi 18 ms. below St. Louis, but has been noticed, as have been White and St. Francis rivers, which closes the list of the streams of the state of Missouri.

The position of Missouri is in a high degree favourable to commerce, pop., and wealth. Extending 44° of lat., its temperature must vary considerably, if uninfluenced by any other cause than mere geographic extent. This is not, however, the case, as will soon appear.

In conducting this general survey, I have endeavoured, in a particular manner, to delineate those features which influence the meteorological phenomena, and the temperature of the seasons, and also to point out the great outlines of soil. In respect to Missouri, it will be necessary to deviate from the strict observance of the plan pursued in describing the state of Mississippi. Instead, therefore, of dividing the former state into its natural sections, in relation to soil, we will take each of its river districts by itself.

We have seen that the river Mississippi washes Misu. on its NE. and SE. frontier, 550 ms. following the meanders, though, by comparative course, the distance along the Mississippi would not exceed 350 ms. Though the mere banks of the Mississippi preserve a nearly uniform character in all their extent along the front of Misu., yet, from difference of climate, the vegetable productions are very different at the two extremes. So much has already been said on the features and quality of the alluvial margins of the Mississippi, that it is needless to amplify on the subject.

Ascending the Mississippi from its mouth, no

eminence is to be found on its western bank in a distance of upwards of 1000 ms. Twenty-eight ms. above the junction of Mississippi and Ohio, occurs the first rocky bluff on the right bank. It is composed of an enormous projecting precipice of limestone, whose real height above the water, has never been very satisfactorily determined. This ledge is, no doubt, a continuation of the great limestone formation of the Ohio valley. In Missouri, it is a part of a ridge of hills which continues from this point westward, through the state, and ranges between the waters of Arkansaw, and those of Osage and Kanes rivers, perhaps to the Chipewan mountains. This ridge divides Misu. into two very distinct climates. In the south-eastern part of the state, along the Mississippi river, the cotton plant is cultivated, though only for family use; as an object of commerce, it offers no great advantage: but, above the ridge in question, that plant ceases, and a region commences favourable to the production of the cereal gramina.

Near the Mississippi, below the limestone ridge, the banks are in every respect similar to what they have been described in Louisiana. The rear lands, as far as the St. Francis, are analogous to grounds similarly placed, in all the distance from the limestone range to the sea marsh.

The St. Francis rises partly in the hills of the limestone ridge, and in part from the drain of the Mississippi. The north-eastern branch of that stream appears to have been formed from an ancient outlet of the Mississippi, and to have contained a volume of water much larger than passes by its channel at present. The ordinary distance between the two rivers is about 50 ms., flowing nearly parallel from N. lat. 37° to N. lat. $43^{\circ} 30'$, where the St. Francis, by a gradual curve towards the lower part of its course, joins the Mississippi. The north-western branch rises near N. lat. 38° , in a very hilly, broken, rocky, and barren tract of country. There are some good lands, but in no quantity commensurate with the extent drained by this river, whose whole length, by comparative course, is 250 ms., one half in Misu., and the other in Ark. Extensive settlements have been made on the sources of the St. Francis and its tributaries. According to the very respectable testimony of Mr. Schoolcraft, from personal observation, the country from which the western, or rather north-western sources of St. Francis flows, is primitive, composed of granite, gneiss, and other congregate rocks; amongst which are situated one of the richest iron, and the most abundant lead mines on the globe. The geological notices of Mr. Schoolcraft deserve the utmost attention; because made by a professed mineralogist, and a man who visited the region to collect facts, and not to support any preconceived theory. This gentleman has been, it must be acknowledged, much too general on a fact so important as the existence of a primitive region W. of the Mississippi, and so near that stream. He has however, enriched our literature with by far the best account extant of the mineral resources of Misu., and very correct, though brief notices of its soil and vegetable productions.

Black river, the N. fork of White river, rises in the southwestern part of Missouri, by a number of branches, of which Strawberry river, Spring river, and Currents river, are the principal. The sources of Black river, are in the ridge of hills, or rather mountains, which have been already noticed. The base of country drained by Black river is calcareous, consequently the soil is very productive. The climate, as to temperature, is in no respect essentially different from that of St. Francis. The former, from superior elevation, and more exemption from stagnant water, is no doubt much more salubrious than the latter. Like all calcareous regions, that of Black river affords some very large fountains of water, from one of which Spring river takes its name. The surface watered by Black river, is about 8000 sqms. The timber is extremely large and varied. On the streams, cotton wood, different species of hickory, oak, and elm, prevail. The sugar maple is found, but the climate is rather too far S. for the profitable extraction of its sap. The *lirodendron tulipifera* is also found in this section of country, of an enormous growth. Oak is, however, the prevailing tree on the waters of Black river. Like Tennessee, and the southern parts of Kentucky, the vegetation of the southern section of Missouri, partakes of the specific variety of the northern and southern extremity of the United States. Cotton is cultivated, but rather for domestic use, than as a commercial staple. The cereal gramina produce abundantly: though, on the verge of the prairie country, Black river drains a very dense forest. In fine, that part of Missouri south of the ridge we have alluded to, and watered by St. Francis, Black, and Mississippi rivers, may be with propriety considered as naturally connected with the Arkansaw basin, though politically included in Missouri. The ridge is generally clothed with pine, the soil sandy, and extremely steril. It in fact divides the state into two unequal zones, of very different temperature.

The Merrimack rises near the centre of the state; has its source in the dividing ridge, though its course is nearly E. along its northern slope. The length of the Merrimack, is not above 120 ms., comparative course. Its sources are in a steril pine forest, and most of its banks partake the character of the soil from which it flows. It is an unimportant stream, in either a geographical, or agricultural point of view, though in respect to mineral wealth, one of the most remarkable in the United States.

The mine tract, according to Mr. Schoolcraft, the best authority on the subject, extends in length from the head waters of the St. Francis, in a NW. direction, to the Merrimack, a distance of 70 ms., and from the Mississippi, in a SW. direction, to the Fourche à Courtois, a distance of about 45 ms., and covering an area of 3150 sqms. The same author remarks, that it is not in every section of it that lead is to be traced, and he describes the mineral character of the soil, rocks, and other fossil bodies of this tract, as subject to so much variety, as to render indications of ore difficult to reduce to any safe result. The aspect of the country is steril, hilly, and in many places precipitous.

Many highland barrens, level but sterile, checker the mine district. The soil in general, is a reddish coloured, hard, stiff clay, admixed with much siliceous gravel. Nodules of iron-ore and pyrites are frequent. The mineral hills are covered in most places by a stunted growth of oaks, principally the post oak, the *quercus obtusiloba* of Michaux. A line of pine separates the sources of St. Francis from those of Merrimack, and passes through the mine tract in a direction from NW. to SE. Though in general, the soil of this tract is unproductive, the banks of some of its streams are very favourable exceptions. This fact is elucidated by the forest trees found on this alluvial soil; which are, sycamore, elm, cotton-wood, walnut, maple, buckeye, hackberry, ash, papaw, spice-wood, and other trees and shrubbery, indicative of fertile land. Mr. Schoolcraft mentions a fact, of which, from the accompanying remarks, he seems not to have understood the cause. He observes, that around many of the mines, the earth, thrown out and raised from great depths, produces trees and shrubs which are not peculiar to the surface, and instances the cotton-wood, or poplar, and beech-grapes, the *vitis riparia*, I presume. He states, that he frequently saw those vegetables growing near old diggings, where the earth had been raised 30 or 40 feet, and where, previous to those diggings, no such trees or vines existed. It is well known to botanists, that the seeds of many, perhaps most plants, if buried at great depths in the earth, will retain their vegetable organization for countless ages. The indestructibility of the seeds of plants is, indeed, one of the most curious subjects of philosophical reflection and research. Mr. Schoolcraft ascribes the cause of the phenomenon to that opprobrium of science, equivocal generation; a supposition at variance with all the laws of analogy, as applied to organized beings. The fact proves unequivocally, that the country has underwent great changes in its external crust, since the vegetables cited deposited their seeds in the soil, now covered by extraneous and very different bodies.

Here, as in every other place, where silica forms a large part of the soil, the spring water is clear, cool, and of course, wholesome; and being exempt from the causes that produce disease, stagnant water and decaying vegetables, the mine country is possessed of an atmosphere of the utmost salubrity.

The change of climate between the region watered by Black and St. Francis rivers, and that by Merrimack, is apparent in the vegetables cultivated by the inhabitants of each. On the Merrimack, wheat succeeds extremely well, a fact no where perceptible S. of the dividing ridge. Wheat, and indeed all the cerealia, may be, it is true, cultivated even in Louisiana; but below the 38° of N. lat., wheat, rye, and barley, evince that they are removed from their congenial climates; and in no part of N. America, except some of the table land of the great spine of Anahuac, or Chippewan, where elevation compensates advance towards or into the tropics, does the cereal gramina, except maize, attain the full development of their growth. And even maize, in Louisiana, Mis-

issippi, and Alabama, does not by any means attain the rich and abundant produce of that grain, as in the Mississippi basin, above N. lat. 35°. The same remark applies in a striking manner to the apple. This most valuable of all tree fruits, deteriorates about the same latitude with wheat. The apple, W. of the Mississippi, first grows to advantage above the mine district. The peach-tree finds its most congenial air about N. lat. 38°, though it is a fruit possessing in the United States, a much wider range than the apple.

The Osage rises about N. lat. 37°, W. lon. from W. C. 21°, and flows E. a little N., having a comparative course of 400 ms., one-third of which is in Missouri. This river rises in the great western prairies, and, like every stream of that region, exhibits some very productive and a large proportion of sterile land. Its meanders are in the lower part of its course very winding, consequently it contains much alluvial soil in proportion to its length, estimated comparatively.

The banks of the Missouri and Mississippi, are uniformly in a high degree productive, and contain perhaps one-third of all the valuable arable land of the state. The right shore of the Mississippi is, from Tewapaty bottom to the mouth of the Missouri, in most places, an enormous limestone wall. This distance is about 170 ms. This limestone is merely the buttress of the underlaying strata of the interior country. The Mississippi flows in a deep channel, whose sides are elevated near 200 feet above its highest surface. Those precipitous banks are continued in the Missouri. The rich alluvial bottoms are at the base of this limestone precipice, and no doubt derive much of their fertility from the calcareous debris that the abrasion of the waters, in past ages, has worn away and deposited below.

About one-third part of Missouri lies N. of Missouri river, and W. of Mississippi river. This, in point of soil, is much the best part of the state. It is more uniformly fertile, though less diversified in surface, than the section S. of Missouri, and SW. of the Mississippi river. The northern section is also much chequered by small rivers, which generally flow S. into Missouri, and though mostly forest land, some extensive and very productive prairies occur. South of Missouri, there exists no medium between the best and worst lands, and similar to all those parts of the United States below the Missouri, and W. of the Mississippi, the good soil extends in lines mostly upon the alluvial banks of rivers, or along the margin of prairies, and, consequently, can never admit a dense and scattered population. This is not so much the case with the northern section; the farms will assume in that quarter something of the promiscuous extension over the face of the country, which is characteristic of settlements in the northern and eastern states.

Taken as a whole, Missouri, like most new countries in the United States, has been, as a body of arable land, greatly overrated. As a commercial position, if due allowance is made for its internal situation, the value of this section of our country has never yet been duly appreciated. The truly astonishing assemblage

of rivers, which seem to have sought a common centre of union, would indicate St. Louis, or some other place in its vicinity, as the future *entrepot* between widely extended, and far distant portions of our empire. If the pursuits of mankind, and their individual means of subsistence, were exclusively agricultural, Missouri could never, in proportion to territorial extent, possess a population equally dense with New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, or Illinois; but in the complex admixture of employment, and the illimitable transmission of the products of human labour, arising from the improvement of modern manners and arts, population does not depend for its entire subsistence upon the quality of the soil inhabited by any portion of mankind. Commerce and the plastic arts demand, perhaps, as many hands as agriculture. There is, indeed, no employment of human labour, where so great a surplus is produced, as that of agriculture; and none in which the industry of a few will so effectually supply the wants of many. It is for this reason that the density of population must, particularly in such places as Missouri, depend as much, if not more, upon commercial, mining, and manufacturing pursuits, as upon the operations or resources of agriculture. In addition to the apparently inexhaustible stores of lead ore, some of the most abundant iron mines in the world, exist on the Missouri river, and in the interior of the state. In Washington city, Bellevue settlement, in addition to lead, says Mr. Schoolcraft, "in the richness of the ore, and extent of the beds or mines, is no where paralleled. The most noted plane is the iron mountain, where the ore is piled in such enormous masses, as to constitute the entire southern extremity of a lofty ridge, which is elevated 500 or 600 feet above the plain." Water power to work this mass abounds in all directions. It is however, only one of a number of mines of this really most precious of all metallic bodies, which lie scattered over the sources of St. Francis and Merrimack rivers.

In the same vicinity, and in fact over the entire lead tract, ores of zinc abound; a very interesting fact in the mineralogy of Missouri. Zinc is, when it can be cheaply procured, one of the most useful metals, answering nearly all the purposes, without the destructive qualities of copper. Zinc has been hitherto considered a scarce ore, and should it be found in large bodies in the Mississippi basin, will add a very important article to the resources of that fine region.

The most singular circumstance in the mineralogical history of the interior of N. America, is the abundance and extent of the stores of muriate of soda, common salt. Amongst the revolutions effected in the last forty years on the condition of society, there is none more salutary to private convenience, than the change in the price of salt in the interior of this continent. I remember when the supply for W. Pennsylvania and W. Virginia, was procured by transportation from the Atlantic slope. At a period when money was at least 100 per cent. above its present value, salt cost in those places, five dollars per bushel, at a *minimum* price. It is now manufactured in a great variety of places,

where the face of the earth gave few indications of its existence.

There is good reason to believe, that at certain depths, the whole basin of the Mississippi is saturated with salt water; a fact which, combined with the abundant existence of limpid fresh water at the surface, is highly consolatory.

Where muriate of soda prevails to such excess, as in some parts of the Spanish internal provinces, the earth becomes uninhabitable, cold, and sterile. This is also the case with part of central Asia. In Europe, salt is procured generally from the sea, or found in substance in mines, as at Guadaloupe in Spain, and more particularly, Wieliczka, near Cracow, in Austrian Poland. In North America, this mineral has not been found in solid imbedded masses, though no reasonable doubt can be entertained, but that the bowels of the earth must contain prodigious bodies of that fossil in its crystalized state, in places where it is so very extensively held in solution by water. It may be safely expected, that in some future day, muriate of soda will be quarried in the Mississippi basin, as in Spain and Poland.

Coal has been mentioned amongst the mineral products of Missouri; but I am unacquainted with any extensive body of that fossil yet brought into use in that state. Mr. Bradbury speaks with enthusiasm of the enormous strata of both coals and iron, which lines many parts of the banks of Missouri; but the coal spoken of by this author, is generally above the limits of Missouri.

Many other mineral substances, of less value, have been discovered in Missouri; but so much of the area of the state remains unsettled, that its mineral and vegetable wealth have only commenced their development. From what is known much may be expected; few sections of the earth, of equal superficies, and of so recent civilized colonization, have exhibited so rich a variety of mineral resources as southern Missouri.

This state is in a peculiar degree remarkable, as forming the connecting link between the forest and meadow or prairie sections of North America. That enormous forest, which may be remarked as covering the entire Atlantic slope, nine-tenths of St. Lawrence basin, all the basins of Appalachicola and Mobile, and the Delta of the Mississippi, and most parts of the left side of its basin, reaches into Missouri, and covers nearly all its southern and southeastern sections. This great body of woods is indented in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, by a protrusion of the prairies, which expand, advancing SW., and range through Missouri S. of Missouri river. On the W. border of that state, on the Osage, and near the junction of the Missouri and Kansas rivers, the prairies usurp much the greater share of the surface of the whole country. Lines of woodland follow the streams, leaving the intermediate spaces open plains. Those lines of timbered ground gradually become more attenuated westward, until nearly one unbroken waste spreads over hundreds of ms. The peninsula between Missouri and Mississippi rivers, is not so naked of timber as are the sources of the Arkansas, Kansas, and Platte rivers, yet immense prairies occur on

the former region also. Over an extent much more than equal to the inhabited parts of the United States and Canada, the winds of the N., W., and S.W., breathe over Missouri, without much impediment from mountains, hills, or forest. It will be seen in the sequel, that from this exposure arises the peculiarly variable and cold climate, which prevails near the junction of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers. If due attention is paid to the physiognomy of the adjacent regions, it will at once be seen, that the surface of Missouri is in a peculiar manner liable to extraneous influence. To the S.W., for upwards of 1200 ms., expands an open desert. To the W., as known, the extension of the same desert leaves the earth a void. To the N.W., a two-fold cause superinduces a flux of cold air over Missouri. The openness of the immense region in that direction, and the constant volumes of cold, and often frozen water, brought down by the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. It is from these combined causes that such excessive changes are felt, and inequalities of seasons experienced, to extremes scarcely known in any other spot on this planet. It is from this complicated climate, that in N. lat. $38^{\circ} 30'$, the rivers are frozen, four years in five, before the end of December. Another phenomenon has been observed in Missouri, which in a striking manner distinguishes its seasons from those of Louisiana or the Atlantic slope; that is, the much less moisture in the atmosphere of the former. Though frosts are so rigorous at St. Louis as to render the Mississippi passable on the ice before the beginning of January in ordinary seasons, yet deep snow or drenching rains are uncommon. The air is commonly dry, cold, and elastic. In reality the position of Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana, are singularly worthy of philosophic attention. A dense forest covers all the alluvial bottoms of the Mississippi, and those of its confluent. On the east side of that vast recipient, we have seen this forest only terminated by the Atlantic Ocean. On the W., it is followed by the prairies or desert we have noticed. Moisture is as remarkably abundant in the forest tracts, as it is wanting in the prairies. The natural consequence of the position of places, on the confluence of two regions whose meteorological constitutions are so essentially different, is an exposure to the extremes of both, following the current of air. This is, in an extraordinary degree, the case with Louisiana, where two successive seasons may differ so much, as one to present an almost constant deluge of rain, and the other scarcely affording a single shower. Ascending the Mississippi, the quantity of rain becomes less in a given time, at least as far N. as 42° .

A remark may be made in place, that what may be designated the rainy and dry seasons, are not confined to the tropics. Rain and snow are mere relative terms; therefore, in the U. States, the rainy and dry seasons are nearly as regular in their succession and periods, as similar seasons are within the tropics. The difference is rather in the quantity, than in the times of rain and fair weather. To this theory, Louisiana is the most remarkable exception; and when viewed in connexion with

the adjacent and distant regions, the causes of the aberrations of the seasons of that state, are at once to be conceived, and clearly understood. It ought, however, to be recollected, that we are now making a natural and not a political survey; therefore, in specifying Louisiana, the Delta of Mississippi and contiguous places are meant. It is when making such expensive surveys, and elucidating the phenomena of nature on so large a scale, that the full value of maps can be fully appreciated. Without maps, no enlarged views of the laws of meteorology could ever be formed by any exertion of the human intellects; and it is from neglect of such comprehensive combinations, that so many crude notions on particular climates pass current.

The climate of Missouri is consequently liable to great extremes of heat and cold. The winters of St. Louis are severe; the Mississippi, in ordinary seasons, being frozen before the end of December. The illimitable plains to the S.W. and W. of the state, leave an open vent to the winds, and superinduce a much greater severity of cold in a given lat., than on the Atlantic coast.

The seasons of Missouri partake of the unsteady character of the climate of the Mississippi basin, and indeed of the continent of North America in general. No two seasons in succession have much resemblance to each other. The occurrence of first frost in autumn, the last in spring, or the quantity and times of rain and snow in winter, are equally uncertain.

In one respect, the climate of Missouri differs essentially from that on the Atlantic slope in similar latitudes: as we before observed, less moisture falls on the former than on the latter, either as rain or snow. This circumstance has misled many as to the real nature of the climate of Missouri, and has given to it a character of mildness, the reverse of the fact.

The productions of Missouri have been noticed, both vegetable and metallic. We may merely add, that the vegetables usually cultivated, are those found in the middle states generally.

In metallic and other fossil substances, Missouri is perhaps the richest region in the United States. The following catalogue, given by Mr. Schoolcraft, yields a result, which strongly illustrates the mineral wealth of that state, where most of the substances are found.

Metallic Substances.—Native iron, red oxyd of iron, iron sand, native magnet, argillaceous oxyd of iron, micaceous oxyd of iron, iron pyrites, brown hematite, sulphuret of zinc, sulphate of zinc, sulphuret of lead, granular sulphuret of lead, earthy oxyd of lead, carbonate of lead, sulphuret of antimony, black oxyd of manganese, native copper, sulphate of copper.

Saline Substances.—Nitrate of potash, muriate of soda, sulphate of magnesia, native alum.

Inflammable and Miscellaneous Substances.—Sulphur, stone-coal, pumice, madrepore, graphite.

Earthy Substances.—Chalk, flint, horn-stone, rock, crystal, novaculite, common quartz, citrine, radiated quartz, red ferruginous quartz, granular quartz, tabular quartz, hoary quartz, steatite, mica, chalcedony, reddle, yellow earth,

opalized wood, agarie mineral, plastic white clay, fuller's earth, stalactite, stalagmite, pudding stone, opal, jasper, agatized wood, carnelian, sulphate of lime, feldspar, calcareous spar, basanite, buhrstone, onyx agate, greenstone porphyry, schorl, ochre, shale.

To the above may be added carbonate of lime, in form of limestone, and marble.

The lead mines of Missouri are principally in the city of Washington, but there are also diggings in St. Genevieve, Madison, and Jefferson counties.

The ore is that species called galena, by mineralogists; the sulphuret of lead, of chemistry. The ore yields about 80 per cent. pure lead. The mass seems inexhaustible, but very irregularly disposed, the veins having no stratification, but branch through the other substances in every direction, and of an indefinite thickness. Taken as a whole, the lead district of the state of Missouri is the richest in the production of that metal of any ever discovered.

The lead mines of the state of Missouri deserve some historical notice, from their immensity and national importance.

The West Company was formed by letters patent under the regency of the Duke of Orleans, during the minority of the King of France, Louis XV.; dated the 23d of August, 1717, and enregistered the 6th of September following.

Under this company, came out to Louisiana in 1719, Philip Francis Renault, son of Philip Renault, a noted ironfounder at Consobre, near Manberge, in France.

In 1720, Renault and one of his associates, a M. Lamotte, discovered the respective mines which bear their names.

Renault worked the mines extensively, but was in the end obliged to abandon the undertaking, from some fiscal arrangements in France, and returned to his native country in 1742. From that period until 1797, or during the long period of 55 years, no attempts of any consequence were made to smelt lead in these neglected mines.

In 1797, a Moses Austin, Esq. from Wythe city, in Vir., made a journey to the lead mines in Louisiana, and obtained a patent from the Spanish authorities for one league square, in consideration of erecting a reverberatory furnace. This work was commenced in 1798. Mr. Austin sunk the first regular shaft for raising the ore.

In 1799, this gentleman erected a shot tower, and made shot of approved quality. The latter work was erected under the superintendence of Elias Bates. Since the foregoing period, the lead mines have continued to attract public attention, and have been extensively worked. When Mr. Schoolcraft visited this tract in 1818, he enumerated 45 diggings.

What is now the state of Missouri formed a part of Louisiana, and has underwent the political revolutions of that country, and was amongst the first parts that the French discovered. In 1674, two missionaries, by the names of Jolliet and Marquette, entered the Mississippi by the route of Ouiconsin, descended the former stream to the Arkansas, and returned to Canada by the Illinois. The country was visit-

ed by M. de la Salle, in 1683. Some settlements were made soon after in the respective regions now comprised in the state of Illinois and territory of Arkansas, but none in any part now within the state of Missouri.

In 1762, all Louisiana was ceded by France to Spain, and possession taken in 1769.

Upper Louisiana, now state of Missouri, began to be peopled about 1760. The attempt of settlement at the mines by Renault, and its failure, we have seen. In 1762, the present town of St. Louis was commenced, since which period settlements have gradually, but during the existence of the Spanish government, slowly advanced. In 1803, this country, with all Louisiana, was ceded to the United States; and, early in 1804, was taken possession of by Major Amos Stoddard.

Louisiana was divided into two territories, that of Orleans below N. lat. 31°, and Louisiana, containing the residue of that country. New Orleans continued the capital of Orleans, and St. Louis of Louisiana.

In 1810, the then territory of Louisiana contained 20,485 inhabitants, of which 3011 were slaves.

In 1812, when the territory of Orleans became the state of Louisiana, Louisiana territory was changed to the territory of Missouri, and, on the 4th of January, 1813, Mr. Edward Hemstead took his seat in Congress, as delegate. April 3d, 1818, the bill for the admission of Missouri into the Union, as a state, received a second reading, and was committed.

On the bill being brought up for a third reading, its passage was opposed, unless under condition of prohibiting the introduction of negro slaves. This opposition defeated the bill in the session of 1818-19, and in the session of 1819-20, both of which, particularly the latter, was in great part consumed in debates on the subject.

In the former session, March 5th, 1820, an act was passed permitting the people of Missouri to elect a convention, which was empowered to frame a constitution, and adopt such name as they should choose; and under such constitution, when approved by Congress, such a state to become one of the United States, with all the rights and immunities appertaining to the original states.

The convention of Missouri met at St. Louis, — 1820, and formed a constitution, which was presented to Congress for approval, at the opening of the session of 1820-21. A clause in the constitution, excluding from the state free negroes and people of colour, gave rise to a long and violent debate in both houses, which eventuated in a resolution of Congress, dated March 3d, 1821, in the following terms:

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Missouri shall be admitted into this Union on an equal footing with the original states, in all respects whatever, upon the fundamental condition, that the fourth clause of the twenty-sixth section of the third article of the constitution submitted on the part of said state to Congress, shall never be construed to authorize the passage of any law, and that no law shall be passed in conformity

thereto, by which any citizen of either of the states in this Union, shall be excluded from the enjoyment of any of the privileges and immunities to which such citizen is entitled under the constitution of the United States: *Provided*, That the legislature of the said state, by a solemn public act, shall declare the assent of the said state to the said fundamental condition, and shall transmit to the President of the United States, on or before the fourth Monday in November next, an authentic copy of the said act; upon the receipt whereof, the President, by proclamation, shall announce the fact; whereupon, and without any further proceeding on the part of Congress, the admission of the said state into this Union, shall be considered as complete."

The legislature of Missouri, on the 26th of June, 1821, passed an act of accession to the conditions contained in the foregoing resolution of Congress, and transmitted the act to the President of the United States, who, on the 10th day of August, 1821, issued his proclamation pursuant to the tenor of the resolution of Congress; and the accession of the legislature of Missouri to its provisions, and Missouri became a state of the United States.

It may not be uninteresting to trace the line, which, by the act of admission of Missouri, bounds the slave holding from the non-slave holding states and territories that have been, or may be formed beyond the Mississippi. Beginning on the right bank of that stream, at the mouth of Ohio, and following the boundaries of the state of Missouri up the Mississippi and Lemoine rivers, and thence to the SW. angle of Missouri, on the N. boundary of the Arkansas territory, at N. lat. 36° 30', and thence due W. to the frontier line between the United States and Spain.

Civil and political subdivisions of Missouri, with the result of the census of 1820, annexed.

Countries.	Inhabitants.	Sqms.	To Sqm.
Boone, Callaway,			
Cape Girardeau,	5,968	1200	5
Chariton,			
Clay, Cole,			
Cooper,	6,959	17000	1-3
Franklin,	2,379	1170	2
Jefferson,	1,835	650	3
Gasconade,			
Howard,	13,426	11450	1 1-2
Madison,	2,947	4940	4-10
Montgomery,	4,075	1800	1 3-4
New Madrid,	2,296	1800	1 1-3
Lillard,			
Lincoln,	1,662	2100	3-4
Perry,			
Pike,	3,747	5000	3-4
Ralls, Ray,			
St. Charles,	3,970	400	10 nearly.
St. Francis,			
Saline,			
Scott,			
St. Genevieve,	4,962	1050	5 nearly.
St. Lewis,	10,049	600	16 3-4
Washington,	2,769	2960	1 nearly.
Wayne,	1,443	10750	1-10
	66,586	62870	1 1-2

The extent and relative pop. of Missouri, can be only vaguely calculated, as the outlines and respective area of the cities, remain unascertained to any approach to accuracy. The foregoing table will exhibit, however, the general extent, it is presumed, sufficiently correct for ordinary purposes.

The lines of settlement in Missouri run chiefly along or near the water courses, and if the one-tenth part of the entire area is assumed for the surface actually under culture, I am led to believe, will be an ample estimate. This would yield 6287, or in round numbers, 6300 sqms., and with a pop. a little exceeding 10 to the sqm.

By the census of 1820, the people of Missouri were found to be composed of 55,988 whites; 376 free coloured persons; and 10,222 slaves, and classed thus:

Foreigners not naturalized	-	-	496
Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	13,559
do. in Manufactures	-	-	1,887
do. in Commerce	-	-	480

In the number employed in manufactures, it is probable are included about 1100 persons employed in the lead mines.

Mistra, or *Mistira*, village of Greece, in the Morea, supposed, though erroneously, to be on the site of Sparta. According to Chateaubriand, and Poqueville. Mistra is situated one and a half ms. from the ruins of Sparta, and on the W. side of the Eurotas, (now Vasilipotamos river, or brook.) Mistra contains a pop. of 15,000, one third Mahometans, the residue Greeks, and Jews.

Mitcham, village of Eng. in Surry, seated on the Wandle, on which are some snuffmills, and two calico printing manufactures. It is 8 ms. SW. of London.

Mittan, strong town of Poland, the capital of Courland, remarkable for its large ducal palace. It is seated on the Bolderau, 45 ms. E. of Goldingen, and 270 NNE. of Warsaw. Lon. 23° 50' E. lat. 56° 40' N.

Mobile, river of the U. S., in the State of Al., is formed by the united streams of Tombigbee and Alabama rivers. The extreme NW. sources of Tombigbee are in the state of Miss., near the S. line of Ten., from whence the different branches flow SE. into Al., where; uniting, they form the Tombigbee, which flows nearly due S. to its junction with the Alabama, at N. lat. 31° 5'. The Tombigbee receives, besides many lesser confluenta, the Tuscaloosa, or Black Warrior, a large stream from the NE. The entire length of the Tombigbee is about 300 ms., by comparative course.

The Alabama is formed by the united streams of the Coosa and Tallapoosa, which both rise in Geo., and flowing to the SW., unite at N. lat. 32° 23', and from thence to the junction with Tombigbee assumes the name of Alabama. The entire length of the Alabama, from the sources of the Coosa to the head of the Mobile river, is, by comparative course, about 400 ms. A considerable branch from the N., called the Cahaba, enters the Alabama about 100 ms., by the windings of the stream, below the junction of the Coosa and Tallapoosa. Cahaba, the seat of government for the state of Al., is situated at the mouth of the Cahaba river.

The river Mobile is about 40 ms. in length, from the head of Mobile bay to the junction of Tombigbee and Alabama rivers. Within a very short distance of its head, the Mobile divides into two branches, that of Mobile proper to the W., and Tensaw to the E. These never again unite, but flow separately into Mobile bay, with several inlets from one to the other. The islands enclosed between the main branches and the inlets are, in general, liable to inundation.

The Mobile river admits vessels of 12 feet draught in all its length; the Tombigbee, those of 5 feet to Port Stoddart; and Mobile, those of about 6 feet to fort Claiborne.

Mobile Bay, opens below the mouth of the Mobile and Tensaw rivers, and gradually widens from 4 to 10 or 12 ms., and, extending 30 ms. nearly S., again contracts to about 5 ms., having Dauphin Island in nearly the middle of its entrance into the Gulf of Mexico. The main channel, between Dauphin Island and the Point of Mobile, has a depth of 18 feet. The channel between the main shore and Dauphin Island, known by the name of the Pass au Heron, has only 6 feet. A bar of 13 feet water crosses Mobile bay 3 ms. below the town of that name.

Mobile Point, is a long, low, sandy and narrow peninsula, which bounds Mobile bay on the S., extending from the bay of Bon Secours, the southeastern extremity of the former, towards Dauphin Island, which it approaches to within 3 ms. This point has been rendered remarkable, by the erection of a military post on its extreme W. extension, called Port Bower.

This fort was attacked, September 15th, 1814, by a British squadron, consisting of two vessels of 28 guns each, and one of 18 guns, with a land force of 200 Indians, and 110 marines. The British were repulsed, with the loss of the *Hermes*, and about 100 men killed and wounded.

After their defeat at, and retreat from New Orleans, the British attacked and took Port Bower, on the 15th of February, 1815.

Mobile Town, is situated on the W. or right shore of Mobile bay, near the mouth of Mobile river, upon a bank elevated 18 or 20 feet above the surface of the water in the bay. Mobile contains about 200 houses and 1000 inhabitants. It is a place of considerable trade, though the entrance to the harbour is inconvenient for vessels drawing more than 8 feet water. A long, narrow, and low island lies before the town, and extends about 5 ms. above, round which large vessels are obliged to pass in order to reach the harbour, in which any vessel can enter in safety which can pass the bar, 3 ms. below the island.

Mobile is situated at N. lat. $30^{\circ} 44'$, and W. lon. from W. C. $10^{\circ} 55'$, and from Greenwich, $87^{\circ} 55'$.

Mobile, cty. Al., bounded by the Gulf of Mexico S., Mississippi W., Baldwin and Monroe eties. in Al. N., and West Florida E. Length 58 ms., mean width 45; area 2600 sqms. It occupies that part of Al. S. from the 31° N. lat. and between the state of Mississippi and territory of West Florida. Surface generally level or moderately hilly. Soil with but very partial exceptions barren, and covered with pine tim-

ber. Chief towns, Mobile and Blakeley. Pop. 1820, 2672. Ctl. lat. $30^{\circ} 42'$ N. lon. W. C. 11° W.

Mocaupour, town of the country of Napaul, capital of a district of the same name. It is situate on the E. side of the Napaul, 48 ms. SSE. of Catmandu, and 130 N. of Patna. Lon. $85^{\circ} 37'$ E. lat. $27^{\circ} 35'$ N.

Mocha, small island off the coast of Chili. Lat. $38^{\circ} 30'$ S. lon. W. C. $3^{\circ} 10'$ E.

Mocha, or *Moka*, town of Arabia, in Yemen, seated on a small bay of the Red Sea, near the strait of Babelmandel. On each of the points of land, which enclose the road, is a fort; but they are wretched structures. The town is of a circular form, surrounded by a wall, in which are six gates. It carries on a great trade, especially in coffee; and the inhabitants are estimated at 18,000, without including the Jews, who inhabit the suburbs. The English, from Hindoostan, at present engross almost exclusively the trade of this place. It stands in a barren plain, 140 ms. SSW. of Sane, and 630 SSE. of Mecca. Lon. $44^{\circ} 25'$ E. lat. $13^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Mockerville, pstv. Rowan cty. N. C., by pstrd. 190 ms. W. from Raleigh.

Modbury, town of Eng. in Devonshire, with a manufacture of plush; seated between two hills, 36 ms. SSW. of Exeter, and 208 WSW. of London.

Modena, or *Modenesse*, a dutchy of Italy, 65 ms. long and 35 broad, bounded on the W. by Parma, N. by Mantua, E. by the Ferrarese, Bolognese, and Tuscany, and S. by the republic of Lucca. It includes the dutchies of Mirandola and Reggio. The soil is fertile in corn, wine, and fruits of different kinds. It also feeds a great number of cattle.

Modena, fortified city of Italy, capital of the Modenesse, with a magnificent college. The ducal palace is richly furnished, and contains fine paintings. The inhabitants are estimated at 30,000. It is seated between the rivers Secchia and Panaro, 34 ms. S. by E. of Mantua, and 60 NNW. of Florence. Lon. $11^{\circ} 12'$ E. lat. $44^{\circ} 34'$ N.

Modesttown, pstv. Accomack cty. Virg.

Modica, town of Sicily, in Val di Noto, on the river Accellaro, 10 ms. W. of Noto.

Modon, strong town of European Turkey, in the Morea, with a safe harbour. It is seated on a promontory projecting into the sea of Sapienza, 15 ms. W. of Coron. Lon. $21^{\circ} 31'$ E. lat. $36^{\circ} 53'$ N.

Moers. See *Meurs*.

Moeskirch, town of Suabia, in the principality of Furstenburg, 18 ms. N. of Constance.

Moffat, town of Sld. in Dumfriesshire, near the river Annan, encompassed on all sides, except the S., by hills of different heights. Its delightful situation, and its mineral springs attract much company. It is 20 ms. N. by E. of Dumfries.

Moffat Hills, the highest mountains of the S. of Sld., on the N. border of Dumfriesshire. Hartfell, the most elevated, is 2300 feet above the level of the sea. They feed numerous flocks of sheep, and from them descend, in different directions, the Tweed, Clyde, and Annan, whose sources are but little distant from each other.

Moffit's Mill, psto. Randolph cty. N. C., 85 ms. W. from Raleigh.

Moffitt's Mill, psto. Pendleton district, S. C., 172 ms. NW. from Columbus.

Moffitt's Store, psto. Columbia cty. N. Y.

Mogador, town of the kingdom of Morocco, with a harbour for vessels of a middling size. It is surrounded by walls, with batteries, and at high tides is almost encompassed by the sea. The streets are all in straight lines, and contain a great number of handsome houses. The port is formed by a channel between the mainland and an island above a mile in length. It is 180 ms. WNW. of Morocco. Lon. $9^{\circ} 35'$ W. lat. $31^{\circ} 28'$ N.

Mohacs, town in Lower Hungary, in the cty. of Buraniwar, at the conflux of the Corasse with the Danube, 23 ms. N. by E. of Esseck.

Mogrebina, or *Magrebi*, "people of the west," terms by which the Arabs and Moors of western Africa are known in Mahometan Asia.

Mohawk, river of N. Y., the great western branch of the Hudson. The extreme north-western source of the Mohawk is in Lewis cty. It thence enters Oneida cty., flows S. 20 ms. to Rome, where it turns to SE. about 28 ms. by comparative courses, to its first northern confluent West Canada. Here it assumes nearly an eastern course of 5 ms., to its passage through the Katsbergs, at the Little falls. It is precipitated at this place over a ledge of rocks. See article *New York*, section, Grand Western Canal. Below the Little Falls, the Mohawk flows, by comparative courses, 70 ms. SE. by E. to its junction with the Hudson at Waterford. Two ms. above Waterford, it is again precipitated over the Cahocs rocks by a single pitch of 70 feet. The Mohawk, besides West Canada, receives from the N. East Canada, Chuctananda, and some others of lesser note; and from the S. Oriskany creek, and Schoharie river. Its entire comparative course, 123 ms. It passes the villages or towns of Rome, Utica, Herkimer, Little Falls, Oppenheim, Palatine, Canajoharie, Caughnawago, Amsterdam, and Schenectady. Its banks generally rise by an acclivity of more or less inclination, but in some places, as at Schenectady, Herkimer, Utica, and Rome, meanders through extensive alluvial flats. The soil in most places, particularly that of the flats, highly fertile and well cultivated. The great Western Canal has been formed along its right shore from opposite Waterford to Rome.

Mohawk Bay, in Fredericksburgh, U. C., bay of Quinte, lies opposite to the Mohawk settlement, and close to the mouth of the river Appauce.

Mohawk Settlement, bay of Quinte, U. C., is W. of Richmond, and comprehended between the river Shannon and Bowen's Creek.

Mohawk, village on the Grand River, or Ouse, U. C., is the principal village of the Six Nations. This is the residence of their principal Chief, Captain Joseph Brant. The village is beautifully situated, has a neat church with a steeple, a school house, and a council house; and not far from it is a grist and saw mill.

Mohegan, village of U. C., on the right bank of the Thames, 5 ms. below Norwich. Here reside the remnant of the Mohegans.

Mohiccon, large creek of Ohio, rises in Wayne and Richland cties., flows S. about 50 ms. joins

White Woman's river in Coshocton, near the E. border of Knox cty.

Mohiccon, tp. Wayne cty. Ohio. Pop. 1839, 632.

Mohila, one of the Comora islands, between the N. end of Madagascar and the continent of Africa. It has a good road for ships. Lon. $43^{\circ} 50'$ E. lat. $12^{\circ} 25'$ S.

Mohilef, or *Magiler*, government of the Russian empire, comprising a part of Lithuania, dismembered from Poland in 1772.

Mohilef, or *Magiler*, town of Lithuania, capital of a Russian government of the same name. It has a considerable trade, and is situated on the Dnieper, 340 ms. ENE. of Warsaw, and 364 S. of Petersburg. Lon. $30^{\circ} 14'$ E. lat. $53^{\circ} 52'$ N.

Mohrin, town of Brandenburg, in the New Mark, 18 ms. NNW. of Custrin.

Mohrungen, town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland, situate on a lake of the same name, which almost surrounds it. It is 56 ms. SSW of Konigsberg, and 56 SE. of Dantzic.

Mosiah, town and fort of Arabia Petrea, on the coast of the Red sea, 130 ms. S. of Acaba, and 180 NW. of Medina. Lon. $35^{\circ} 50'$ E. lat. $27^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Moirs River, runs into the bay of Quinte, U. C., near the SW. angle of the tp. of Thurlox.

Moirs, tp. Franklin cty. N. Y. Pop. 1826, uncertain.

Mojaiksk, town of Russia, 63 ms. W. from Moscow.

Moirans, town of France in the department of Isere, on the river Isere, 25 ms. SE. of Vienne.

Moisac, town of France in the department of Lot, with a trade in corn and flour, seated on the Tarn, near its conflux with the Garonne, 13 ms. NW. of Montauban.

Mola di Bari, town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, seated on the Gulf of Venice, 17 ms. E. of Bari.

Mola di Gaeta, town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, seated near the sea, 3 ms. NE. of Gaeta.

Mold, town of Wales, in Flintshire. The assizes are held here. It is 5 ms. S. of Flint, and 201 NW. of London.

Moldau, river of Europe, in Bohemia; it rises in the Winterberg hills, near Ravensburg, within less than 20 ms. from the Danube, at the mouth of the Inn, flowing nearly N. about 100 ms., it unites with the Beraun from the SW. at lat. 50° N. About 5 ms. below the mouth of the Beraun it passes the city of Prague, and joins the Elbe above Melnick, 20 ms. below Prague. The Moldau drains more than half of all Bohemia. See *Muldau*.

Moldau, or *Sereth*, river, rises in the Carpathian mountains, in the Austrian province of Bukowine, and flowing SE. falls into the Danube, above the mouth of the Pruth. The Moldau gives name to Moldavia.

Moldavia, province of Turkey in Europe, 270 ms. long, and from 50 to 120 broad; bounded on the N. by Poland, from which it is also divided on the NE. by the Dniester, E. by New Russia and Bessarabia, SE. by Bulgaria, from which last it is parted by the Danube, SW. by Walachia, and W. by Transylvania. The other principal rivers are the Pruth and Sereth. The W. part is mountainous, and there are

some uncultivated deserts; but it abounds in good pastures, which feed a great number of horses, oxen, and sheep; it also produces corn, pulse, honey, wax, fruits, with plenty of game and fowls. The sovereign, who is styled hospodar, is tributary to the grand seignior. The inhabitants are Christians of the Greek church. Jassy is the principal town.

Mole, river of Eng., Surry, which rises on the borders of Sussex, flows N. to Dorking, and passing beneath Box Hill, is said to disappear in its vicinity, and to rise again near Leatherhead. Hence it is supposed to divert its name; but the fact is, that a tract of soft ground, 2 ms. in length, called the Swallows, in very dry seasons absorbs the waste water in caverns on the sides of the banks; but not so as to prevent a constant stream from flowing in an open channel above ground. The Mole, proceeding from Leatherhead to Cobham, enters the Thames, opposite Hampton Court.

Mole, port of St. Domingo. See *Nicholas*, St.

Molfetta, town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, seated on the Gulf of Venice, 10 ms. W. by N. of Bari.

Molieres, town of France, in the department of Lot, 11 ms. N. of Montauban, and 16 S. of Cahors.

Molina, strong town of Spain, in New Castile, seated on the river Gallo, in a territory abounding in pastures, 35 ms. S.E. of Sigüenza, and 88 ENE. of Madrid. Lon. $1^{\circ} 53'$ W. lat. $40^{\circ} 50'$ N.

Molise, territory of Naples, lying between Terra-di-Lavora, Abruzzo Citeriore, Capitanata, and Principato Ulteriore. It is in the form of a triangle, whose sides are 39 ms. in length, and is a mountainous country, but fertile in corn, wine, saffron, and silk.

Molise, town of Naples, capital of a territory of the same name, but not populous. It is 30 ms. N. of Naples. Lon. $14^{\circ} 43'$ E. lat. $41^{\circ} 36'$ N.

Molsheim, town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, and late province of Alsace, seated on the Brusch. It is 10 ms. W. by S. of Strasburg, and 28 E. of Paris. Lon. $7^{\circ} 35'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 52'$ N.

Moluccas, or *Spice Islands*, cluster of islands in the Indian Ocean, lying E. of Celebes. The principal are Ternat, Amboyna, Tydore, Machian, Motyr, and Bachian, the largest of which is hardly 30 ms. in circumference. They produce neither corn, rice, nor cattle, except goats; but they have oranges, lemons, and other fruits; and are most remarkable for spices, especially cloves. They have large snakes, which are not venomous; but very dangerous land crocodiles. The natives are idolatrous; but there are many Mahomedans. They were discovered in 1511, by the Portuguese, who formed some settlements; but the Dutch drove them away. See *Banda*.

Motwitz, town of Silesia, in the province of Grotzka, remarkable for a battle which the Prussians gained over the Austrians in 1741. It is 40 ms. S. of Breslaw. Lon. $17^{\circ} 14'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 23'$ N.

Mombaza, town of Africa, with a citadel, seated in an island of the same name, on the eastern coast opposite to Zanguebar, 75 ms. SSW. of Melinda, and subject to Portugal. Lon. 48° E. lat. 44° N.

Mombaza, country of Africa, subject to the Portuguese; hence they export slaves, gold, ivory, rice, flesh, and other provisions, with which they supply the settlements in Brasil. The king of Melinda, being a Christian, had a quarrel with the Portuguese governor, took the castle of Mombaza by assault, turned Mahometan, and murdered all the Christians, in 1631; but in 1729, the Portuguese became masters of this territory again.

Mompox, town of Colombia, in New Granada, on the left bank of the Magdalena, about 20 ms. above the mouth of the Canca.

Mona, and *Moneta*, small group of islands between Hispaniola and Porto Rico.

Mona, island of Denmark, in the Baltic, seated on the SW. of the isle of Zealand, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. Lon. $12^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $55^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Monacks, pstv. Montgomery ety. Al., 95 ms. by pstrd. E. from Cahaba.

Monaco, small but handsome and strong town of Italy, capital of a territory of the same name, in the Sardinian states, with a castle, a citadel, and a good harbour. It is naturally very strong, being seated on a craggy rock that projects into the sea.

Monadnock, lofty peak of N. H. Coos ety., rising to the elevation of 3254 feet above the ocean level.

Monaghan, ety. of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 32 ms. in length and 22 in breadth; bounded on the N. by Tyrone, on the E. by Armagh, on the SE. by Louth, and on the W. by Fermanagh. It is full of woods and bogs, and a third part of it is taken up by Lough Earne. It contains 24 parishes.

Monaghan, borough in Ireland, and capital of the ety. of the same name, 40 ms. SW. of Belfast, and 60 NNW. of Dublin.

Monaghán, tp. York ety. Penn., on the S. side of Yellow Breeches creek, joining Cumberland ety. Pop. in 1820, 1158.

Monaster, ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, pleasantly seated near the sea, 70 ms. SE. of Tunis. Lon. $11^{\circ} 6'$ E. lat. $35^{\circ} 50'$ N.

Montcalier, town of Italy, in Piedmont, subject to the king of Sardinia, and seated on the Po, 5 ms. SE. of Turin. Lon. $7^{\circ} 48'$ E. lat. $45^{\circ} 2'$ N.

Moncalvo, small but strong town of Italy, in Montferrat, seated on a mountain, 12 ms. SW. of Casal. Lon. $7^{\circ} 19'$ E. lat. $45^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Moncaon, or *Monzon*, very strongly fortified town of Portugal, in Entre-Douero-e-Minho, 8 ms. SE. of Tuy, and 26 N. of Braga. Lon. $8^{\circ} 28'$ W. lat. $42^{\circ} 8'$ N.

Monchabou, city of Asia, in the kingdom of Burman, which in 1755, was the residence of the king, before the court removed to Ava the present capital, from which it is distant 39 ms. Monchabou was the birth place of Alompra, the founder of the Burman empire. It is situated at lat. 24° N. and lon. $96^{\circ} 56'$ E.

Moncon, or *Monzon*, strongly fortified town of Spain, in Arragon, seated at the confluence of the Sofa and Cinca, 6 ms. S. of Balastro, and 50 NE. of Saragossa. Lon. $0^{\circ} 28'$ E. lat. $42^{\circ} 2'$ N.

Moncontour, town of France, in the depart-

ment of Isle and Vilaine, and late province of Bretagne, 39 ms. SW. of St. Malo. Lon. $2^{\circ} 36'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 15'$ N.

Moncton, pst. Addison cty. Ver., 26 ms. S. by E. of Burlington on Lake Champlain, and 13 N. of Vergennes, with 1500 inhabitants.

Mondego, river of Portugal, which has its source near Guarda, and crossing the province of Beira, passes by Coimbra, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean, near a cape of the same name.

Mondidier, small town of France, in the department of Somme, and late province of Picardy, where there was formerly a palace. It is seated on a mountain, 24 ms. SE. of Amiens, and 57 N. of Paris. Lon. $2^{\circ} 34'$ W. lat. $49^{\circ} 39'$ N.

Mondonnedo, town of Spain, in Galicia, in a fertile country, on a small river, 60 ms. NE. of Compostella. Lon. $7^{\circ} 10'$ W. lat. $43^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Mondoubleau, town of France, in the department of Loire and Cher, and late province of Blaisois. It has a castle, and is 13 ms. N. of Vendome.

Mondovi, town of Piedmont, with a citadel, a university, and a bishop's see. It was taken by the French in April, 1766. It is the largest and most populous town of Piedmont, and is seated on a mountain near the river Elero, 8 ms. NW. of Ceva, and 35 SE. of Turin. Lon. $8^{\circ} 6'$ E. lat. $44^{\circ} 38'$ N.

Monforte, town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, 30 ms. N. by E. of Portalegra. Lon. $7^{\circ} 21'$ W. lat. $39^{\circ} 32'$ N.

Monforte, town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, 20 ms. S. of Portalegra. Lon. $7^{\circ} 51'$ W. lat. $38^{\circ} 47'$ N.

Monghir, town of Hindoostan, in Bahar, with a fort, seated on the right bank of the Ganges, 80 ms. E. by S. of Patna, and 230 NNW. of Calcutta. Lon. $86^{\circ} 36'$ E. lat. $25^{\circ} 24'$ N.

Mongula, Country of the, or Western Chinese Tartary, is bounded on the N. by Siberia, E. by Eastern Tartary, S. by the Great Wall of China and Lea-tong, and W. by Independent Tartary. The Mongul Tartars have neither towns, villages, nor houses; they wander in hordes, and live under tents, which they remove from one place to another, according as the temperature of the different seasons, or the wants of their flocks require; they pass the summer on the banks of rivers, and the winter at the foot of some mountain or hill which shelters them from the piercing N. wind. The Mongula are nominally subject to China, but in reality are a free nomadic race. They have been very improperly, by European writers, confounded with the Mandshurs and Tartars, from both of whom they differ essentially, in language and manners. See *Mandshuria*.

Monheim, town of Bavaria, in the principality of Neuburg, 8 ms. N. of Donawert.

Monikendam, seaport of N. Holland, which has manufactures of soap and silk. It is seated on a gut or frith of the Zuider Zee, 8 ms. NE. of Amsterdam. Lon. $4^{\circ} 38'$ E. lat. $52^{\circ} 28'$ N.

Ministrol, town of France, in the department of Upper Loire, 14 ms. SW. of St. Etienne.

Monk's Corner, village, Charleston district,

S. C., on Cooper's river, 30 ms. above Charleston.

Monkton, tp. Anapolis cty. Nova Scotia.

Monkton, tp. Westmoreland cty. New Brunswick.

Monkton, pstv. and tp. Addison cty. Ver., 23 ms. S. of Burlington. Pop. 1250.

Monmouthshire, cty. of Eng., 24 ms. long, and 20 broad; bounded on the N. by Herefordshire, E. by Gloucestershire, SE. by the mouth of the Severn, and W. and SW. by the cities of Brecknock and Glamorgan. It contains 340,000 acres; is divided into six hundreds and 127 parishes; has 7 market towns, and sends 3 members to parliament. Beside the Wye, which parts it from Gloucestershire, the Minnow, which separates it from Herefordshire, and the Rhyney, or Rumney, which divides it from Glamorganshire, this cty. has, almost peculiar to itself, the river Usk, which divides it into two unequal portions. Pop. 1801, 45,582; in 1811, 62,137; and in 1821, 71,835.

Monmouth, borough of Eng., capital of Monmouthshire, at the mouth of the Minnow, which here joins the Wye. Over the former is a very ancient bridge and gateway, once a barrier against the Welsh. It is 18 ms. S. of Hereford, and 120 W. by N. of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 46'$ W. lat. $51^{\circ} 49'$ N.

Monmouth, pst. Kennebec cty. Maine, 17 ms. W. from Augusta. Pop. 1820, 1590.

Monmouth, cty. N. J.; bounded on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean, SW. by Burlington, and NW. by Middlesex, and N. by Raritan Bay; length 60 ms., mean width about 18, and, exclusive of water, about 1000 sqms. in surface. Its form triangular, and in one part, from Wreck Pond to Allentown it is 30 ms. wide. Surface in the western and northern part undulating, but towards the ocean level. Soil of middling quality, though in places extremely productive. A very remarkable marl zone crosses this cty in a direction from NNE. to SSW. Chief town, Freehold. Pop. 1820, 25,038. Ctl. lat. $40^{\circ} 5'$ N. lon. W. C. $2^{\circ} 42'$ E.

Monmouth. See *Freehold*.

Monocacy, small but fine river of Penn., and Md. It rises in Adams cty. of the former state and enters Potomac in Frederick cty. of the latter. It drains near one half of Adams, and almost the entire surface of Frederick cty.; comparative length about 50 ms.

Monomotapa, kingdom on the E. coast of Africa, bounded on the N. by Monomugi, on the E. by the Mosambique, on the S. by Sofala and Manica, and on the W. by unknown regions. It is watered by several rivers, of which Zambeza is the chief. It lies between 23° and 35° E. lon. and 14° and 19° S. lat.

Monomugi, kingdom of Africa, lying near the equator, between Abyssinia on the N., Zanguebar on the E., Monomotapa on the S., and Congo on the W. This country is very little known to the Europeans.

Monongahela, river of the U. S., rises in Randolph cty. Virg., interlocking with the sources of the Great Kenhawa, at N. lat. $38^{\circ} 30'$. Its course is nearly S. 80 ms., to where it receives the W. branch, from Lewis and Harrison cties. Below their junction, the united stream flows

SE. 30 ms. to the S. boundary of Penn., which it passes, and 2 ms. lower receives from the SE., Cheat river, little, if any, inferior in column or length to the Monongahela itself. Cheat river rises in Randolph cty., and flows through that and Monongahela cties., enters Penn., and unites with the main stream as before noticed. The sources of the Monongahela and Cheat are in the western spurs of the Appalachian mountains. Below the mouth of Cheat, the Monongahela flows nearly S. 50 ms., to its junction with the Youghiogheny. The latter rises in the Appalachian mountains, in Alleghany cty. Md., interlocking with the sources of the N. branch of the Potomac, flows N. into Penn.; passing through Fayette, Westmoreland, and entering Alleghany cty., unites with the Monongahela at M'Keesport, after a comparative course of about 100 ms.: 12 ms. below its junction with Youghiogheny, the Monongahela unites with the Alleghany, and forms the Ohio, at the city of Pittsburg. The entire length of the Monongahela river, by comparative courses, is about 170 ms., but following the meanders of the streams, either along the main or Cheat branch, the length exceeds 200 ms.

The country drained by the Monongahela, is in some parts mountainous and in all hilly.

For down stream navigation, the Monongahela at high water, is passable with large boats as high as the mouth of the W. branch, and by lighter vessels much higher. Cheat river is navigable into Randolph cty., about 50 ms. by comparative course above its mouth, and the Youghiogheny to the Ohiopyle falls, in Fayette cty., 60 ms. above its junction with the Monongahela.

The various branches of the Monongahela, which derive their sources from the western chains of the Appalachian system, similar to the Potomac, claim a more than ordinary share of attention, as presenting the connecting links of a proposed line of canal improvement. Cheat river flows from the northwestern slope of Alleghany mountain, and draining the eastern part of Randolph cty., passes Chesnut Ridge, enters Preston cty., and, there a navigable stream, continues N. to within 5 ms. from the S. boundary of Penn.; turning to the W. through Laurel Hill, and thence NW., crosses the S. line of Penn., and unites with Monongahela.

Monongalia, or *Monongahela*, cty. of Virg.; bounded N. by Penn., E. by Preston cty., Virg., S. by Sandy creek or Randolph cty., SW. by Monongahela river or Harrison, and W. by Tyler; length 33 ms., mean width 20; area 660 sqms. Surface generally extremely hilly, and in part mountainous. The river alluvion and some of the soil of the hills highly fertile. The Monongahela and Cheat unite in the lower part of the cty., and both streams traverse it obliquely. Chief town Morgantown. Pop. 1820, 11,060. Ctl. lat. $39^{\circ} 30'$ N. lon. W. C. $3^{\circ} 30'$ W.

Monopoli, town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, on the coast of the Gulf of Venice, 28 ms. ESE. of Bari.

Monpazier, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, 18 ms. SW. of Sarlat.

Mongnegna, or *Monguegan*, town of Peru, in

the bishopric of Arequipa, and capital of a territory of its name adorned with large vineyards. Its whole commerce is in wine and brandy, which are greatly valued. It is 100 ms. SE. of Arequipa. Lon. $71^{\circ} 40'$ E. lat. $17^{\circ} 34'$ S.

Monroe, tp. Hancock cty. Maine. Pop. 1820, 732.

Monroe, pstv. Fairfield cty. Conn., by pstrd. 54 ms. SE. from Hartford.

Monroe, pstv. Monroe cty. Michigan, by pstrd. 34 ms. SW. from Detroit.

Monroe, or *Southfield*, pstv. Orange cty. N. Y., 19 ms. S. from Newburg. In this tp. are some very extensive iron works. Pop. 1820, 2969.

Monroe, cty. of N. Y., bounded by Lake Ontario N., Ontario cty. E., Livingston S., and Genesee W. Length 32 ms., mean width 17; area 540 sqms. Washed by Lake Ontario on its northern side, crossed nearly in the middle by Genesee river, and at right angles to that stream by the Grand canal, and drained by a number of large creeks, this cty. occupies a very eligible position. The surface is generally hilly, with a good soil. Some alluvial flats extend along Lake Ontario and Genesee river. It was in the census of 1820, included in Genesee, and Ontario counties. Chief town, Rochester.

Monroe, pstv. Sussex cty. N. J., 84 ms. N. from Trenton.

Monroe, pstv. Bradford cty. Penn., by pstrd. 190 ms. N. from Harrisburg.

Monroe, pstv. Bucks cty. Penn.

Monroe, cty. Virg., bounded SE. by Bottetourt and Giles, SW. by Kenhawa river or Giles, NW. by Greenbriar, N. by Nicholas, and NE. by Bath and Bottetourt. Length 35 ms., mean width 13; area about 450 sqms. Surface mountainous or very hilly. The body of the country lying between Green briar and Kenhawa river, some very good alluvial soil skirts the streams, though generally rocky and sterile. Chief town, Uniontown. Pop. 1820, 6620. Ctl. lat. $37^{\circ} 32'$ N. lon. W. C. $3^{\circ} 25'$ W.

Monroe, pstv. Warren cty. N. C. 70 ms. SE. from Raleigh.

Monroe, pstv. Walton cty. Geo., 66 ms. NNW. from Milledgeville. Lat. $33^{\circ} 46'$ N. lon. W. C. $7^{\circ} 6'$ W.

Monroe, cty. Ohio, bounded E. by Ohiop river, S. by Washington, W. by Morgan, NW. by Geurnsey, and N. by Belmont. Length 38 ms., breadth 18; area 516 sqms. It is almost entirely very hilly and broken, though the soil is generally productive. Chief town, Woodfield. Pop. 1820, 4641. Ctl. lat. $39^{\circ} 48'$, lon. W. C. $4^{\circ} 5'$ W.

Monroe, tp. in the eastern borders of Ashtabula cty. Ohio. It is 7 ms. long from N. to S. by 5 broad from E. to W. Pop. 1820, 384.

Monroe, the NE. tp. in Muskingum cty. Ohio, through which passes the road leading from Zanesville to Coshocton. Pop. 1820, 377.

Monroe, tp. Guernsey cty. Ohio, adjoining the N. line of the cty. Pop. 1820, 544.

Monroe, tp. Richland cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 389.

Monroe, village of Highland cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, uncertain.

Monroe, tp. Licking cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 591.

Monroe, pst. in the eastern borders of Butler

city. Ohio, 12 ms. NE. from Hamilton. It contains one store, and some Mechanic's shops.

Monroe, western tp. Pickaway cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 653.

Monroe, pst. Clark cty. Ohio, about 10 ms. N. from Fairfield, in Green cty.

Monroe, tp. Preble cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 303.

Monroe, tp. Miami cty. Ohio, W. of the river Miami. Pop. 1820, 839.

Monroe, cty. Ind., bounded by Lawrence S., Martin W., Delaware NE., and Jackson E. Length 24 ms., breadth 18, and area 324 sqms. Chief town Bloomington.

Monroe, cty. Kent., bounded by Tenn. S., Allen cty. Kent. W., Barren N., Adair NE., and Cumberland E. It occupies the dividing ground between Cumberland and Big Barren rivers. Length 28 ms., breadth 23; area 700 sqms. Its chief town, Tomkinsville, is 120 ms. S. from Louisville. Pop. 1820, 4956. Ctl. lat. $36^{\circ} 46'$ N. lon. W. C. $8^{\circ} 22'$ W.

Monroe, pstv. and seat of justice, Overton cty. Tenn., on a small branch of Obies river, 100 ms. NE. by E. from Nashville. Lat. $36^{\circ} 25'$ N. lon. W. C. $8^{\circ} 11'$ W.

Monroe, cty. E. Tenn., bounded by N. C. E., the Cherokee lands S., M'Minn W., and Tennessee river, or Blount and Sevier N. Length 43 ms., mean width 23; area 1050 sqms. Surface rough, hilly, broken, and in part mountainous. It is bounded on one side by the Tenn., and drained by the Tellico river. Pop. 1820, 2539. Ctl. lat. $35^{\circ} 32'$, lon. W. C. $7^{\circ} 15'$ W.

Monroe, cty. Ill., bounded by the Mississippi river W., St. Clair NE. and E., and Randolph SE. Length 27 ms., mean width 12; area 324 sqms. Chief town Hendersonville. Pop. 1820, 1337. Ctl. lat. $38^{\circ} 16'$ N. lon. W. C. $13^{\circ} 8'$ W.

Monroe, SE. cty. of Mich., bounded by lake Erie E., Ohio S., the unsettled Indian country W., and Wayne cty. N. Length, breadth, and area, uncertain. Surface generally level, and soil productive. It is traversed from the NE. to SE. by the rivers Raisin, Huron of Erie, and some lesser streams. Chief town Monroe. Pop. 1820, 1831. Ctl. lat. 42° N. lon. W. C. 7° W.

Monroe, pstv. and seat of justice, Monroe cty. Mich., on the right bank of the river Raisin, 40 ms. SW. from Detroit. Lat. $42^{\circ} 2'$ N. $6^{\circ} 18'$ W. lon. W. C.

Monroe, cty. of Miss. bounded E. by the state of AL., W. by Tombigbee river, and NW. by the road from Natchez to Nashville. Length 50 ms. mean width 8; area 450 sqms. Staple, cotton. Chief town, Cotton Gin Port. Pop. 1820, 2721. Ctl. lat. $34^{\circ} 10'$ N. Lon. W. C. $11^{\circ} 20'$ W.

Monroe, cty. of AL., bounded by Clarke W., Wilcox N., Butler NE., Conecuh SE., and S. uncertain. Length 48 ms., mean width 28; area 1340 sqms. Surface, except near the streams, sterile and covered generally with pine timber. The Alabama, however, meandering through from NE. to SW., gives a considerable superficies of very rich alluvion. Staple cotton. Chief town, Claiborne. Pop. 1820, 8838. Ctl. lat. $31^{\circ} 30'$ N. lon. W. C. $10^{\circ} 20'$ W.

Monroetown, pstv. Pittsylvania cty. Virg. 168 ms. W. by W. from Richmond.

Monroeville, pstv. Huron cty. Ohio, 120 ms. N. from Columbus.

Monroe Works, psto. Orange cty. N. Y.

Mons, ancient, large, and strong city of the kingdom of the Netherlands, with a considerable manufacture of woollen stuffs, and a good trade. It stands partly on a hill, and partly on a plain, at the confluence of the Haine and Trouille, by which the country round it may be overflowed at pleasure. It is 17 ms. NE. of Tournay, 37 W. of Namur, and 143 N. of Paris. Lon. $4^{\circ} 5'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 27'$ N.

Monsanto, strongly fortified frontier town of Spain, in Estramadura. Lon. $5^{\circ} 50'$ W. lat. $39^{\circ} 40'$ N.

Monsaraz, town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated on the Gaudiana, 25 ms. SW. of Elvas. Lon. $7^{\circ} 32'$ W. lat. $38^{\circ} 26'$ N.

Monson, pst. Somerset cty. Maine 150 ms. NE. from Portland.

Monson, tp. of Hamden cty. Mass. Pop. 1810, 1674, in 1820, 2126.

Monsterberg, or *Munsterberg*, town of Germany, in Silesia, in a province of the same name, 26 ms. NE. of Glatz, and 27 S. of Breslaw. Lon. $17^{\circ} 16'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 37'$ N.

Monstier. See *Moutier*.

Montabour, small fortified town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, between Coblenz and Limburg. Lon. $7^{\circ} 50'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Montaeniac, considerable town of Natolia, on the sea of Marmora. It carries on a great trade, especially in fruits, and is seated on a bay of the same name, 70 ms. SSE. of Constantinople. Lon. $29^{\circ} 10'$ E. lat. 40° N.

Montague Island, one of the New Hebrides, in the S. Pacific Ocean, near Sandwich Island. Lon. $168^{\circ} 31'$ E. lat. $17^{\circ} 46'$ S.

Montaigu, town of France, in the department of Vendee, and late province of Poitou, 4 ms. W. of Maulcon. Lon. $1^{\circ} 50'$ W. lat. 47° N.

Montague Township, partly in the cty. of Grenville, and partly in Leeds, U. C., lies to the northward of Wolford, and is washed by the river Badesau.

Montague, pst. Franklin cty. Mass., on the left bank of Connecticut river, opposite Greenfield. It is 18 ms. above Northampton. Pop. 1820, 1074.

Montague, pstv. Sussex cty. N. J. 93 ms. N. from Trenton.

Montague, pstv. Essex cty. Virg., by pstrd. 72 ms. NE. from Richmond.

Montague, island on the Pacific coast of N. America, at the entrance of Prince William's Sound. Lat. 60° N. lon. W. C. 77° W.

Montaban, strong town of Spain, in Arragon, with a citadel, seated on the Rio-Martin, 44 ms. S. of Saragossa, and 92 N. by W. of Valencia. Lon. $0^{\circ} 30'$ W. lat. $41^{\circ} 9'$ N.

Montalcino, small town of Tuscany, in the Sienna, on a mountain, 17 ms. SSE. of Sienna, and 45 SE. of Florence. Lon. $11^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $43^{\circ} 7'$ N.

Montalto, town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, on the river Monacio, 10 ms. N. of Ascoli, and 45 S. of Ancona. Lon. $15^{\circ} 50'$ E. lat. $42^{\circ} 54'$ N.

Montabras, frontier town of Portugal, in Alentejo, about 51 ms. distant from Lisbon. Lon. $6^{\circ} 24'$ W. lat. $39^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Mont a Peine fief, Hertford cty. of L. C. on St. Lawrence, 8 ms. below Quebec.

Montargil, small town of Portugal, in the province of Estramadura. Lon. $8^{\circ} 11'$ W. lat. $39^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Montargis, considerable town of France, in the department of Loiret, and late province of Orlannois, famous for its excellent mustard and cutlery. It is seated on the river Loire, from which it has a navigable canal to the Seine, near a fine forest, 15 ms. S. of Nemours, and 62 S. by E. of Paris.

Montarville, seignior, Kent. cty. L. C., between Boucherville and Chambly, 12 ms. E. from Montreal.

Montauban, considerable commercial town of France, in the department of Lot, lately the episcopal see of the province of Querci. The inhabitants amount to 20,000: and have manufactures of silk stockings and stuffs, serges, shalloons, &c. It is seated on an eminence, on the river Tarn, 20 ms. N. of Toulouse, and 30 S. of Cahors.

Montauk Point, E. end of Long Island, in Southampton. The light house is at lon. W. C. $5^{\circ} 6'$ E. lat. $41^{\circ} 4'$ N.

Montabazon, town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, and late province of Touraine, agreeably seated at the foot of a hill, on which is an ancient castle, 135 ms. SW. of Paris. Lon. $0^{\circ} 45'$ E. lat. $47^{\circ} 1'$ N.

Montbelliard, handsome strong town of France, capital of a pricipality of the German empire of the same name, between the department of the Doubs, and that of the Upper Rhine. It is seated on the foot of a rock, on which is a citadel. It was taken in 1674, by the French, who demolished the fortifications; but it was restored to the prince. It is seated near the Alaine and Daubs, 33 ms. W. of Basle, and 45 NE. of Besancon. Lon. $6^{\circ} 50'$ E. lat. $47^{\circ} 31'$ N.

Mont Blanc, the highest mountain of the Alps, in Savoy, being 15,662 feet above the level of the sea. It is called Mont Blanc, from its uncommonly white appearance. The summit was deemed inaccessible till 1786, when Dr. Paccard ascended it.

Montblanc, town of Spain in Catalonia, 15 miles N. of Tarragona. Lon. $1^{\circ} 5'$ E. lat. $41^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Montbrison, town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire, and late province of Forez, seated on the Velize, 40 ms. W. of Vienne, and 250 N. by E. of Paris. Lon. $2^{\circ} 27'$ E. lat. $43^{\circ} 32'$ N.

Montdauphin, town of France, in the department of Upper Alps, and late province of Dauphiny, seated on a craggy mountain, almost surrounded by the Durance, 8 ms. NE. of Embrun. Lon. $6^{\circ} 45'$ E. lat. $44^{\circ} 40'$ N.

Mont-de-Marson, town of France, and capital of the department of Landes, and late province of Gascony. It is seated on the Midouse, 30 ms. NE. of Dax. Lon. $0^{\circ} 30'$ W. lat. $43^{\circ} 55'$ N.

Monte-Cassino, mountain of Naples, on the top of which is a celebrated Benedictine abbey. Lon. $13^{\circ} 44'$ E. lat. $41^{\circ} 39'$ N.

Montecchio, considerable town of Italy in the duchy of Reggio, 8 ms. NW. of Reggio. Lon. $13^{\circ} 54'$ E. lat. $42^{\circ} 8'$ N.

Monte Christo, town, bay, and cape on the N. side of St. Domingo. The cape is a high hill,

in the form of a tent, called by the French Cape la Grange. Lon. $71^{\circ} 50'$ W. lat. $19^{\circ} 54'$ N.

Monte Falco, town of Italy, in the dutchy of Spoleto, near the river Clitunno, 12 ms. W. of Spoleto.

Monte Falcone, town of Italy, in Friuli, with a castle near the river Pouzano, 18 ms. WNW. of Triest.

Monte Fiascone, town of Italy, in the patri-mony of St. Peter, near the lake Bolsena, 12 ms. NNW. of Viterbo.

Monte Fossoli, town of Tuscany, in the Pisano, 18 ms. E. by N. of Leghorn.

Montelimar, town of France, in Drome, at the junction of the Jabron and Roubion, on the E. side of the Rhone, 100 ms. S. from Lyons.

Monte Leone, town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, 12 ms. NNE. of Nicotera.

Monte Leone, town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, 9 ms. N. of Benevento.

Monte Marano, town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, near the river Calore, 18 ms. S. of Benevento.

Monte-Mor-o-Velho, town of Portugal, in Beira, with a very large castle. It is seated in a very fertile country, and is 83 ms. N. of Lisbon. Lon. $8^{\circ} 9'$ W. lat. $40^{\circ} 5'$ N.

Montenegro, mountainous district of European Turkey, in Albania.

Monterey. See *St. Carlos de Monterey*.

Monte-Pelosa, episcopal town of Naples in Basilicata, seated on a mountain, near the river Basiento, 14 ms. E. of Cirenza. Lon. $16^{\circ} 18'$ E. lat. $40^{\circ} 47'$ N.

Monte-Pulsiano, episcopal town of Tuscany, seated on a mountain, near the river Chiana, in a country noted for excellent wine, 50 ms. S. by E. of Florence. Lon. $11^{\circ} 49'$ E. lat. $43^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Montesa, very strong town of Spain, in Valencia. It is the seat of an order of knighthood of the same name, and 5 ms. NW. of Xativa. Lon. $0^{\circ} 10'$ W. lat. $39'$ N.

Monte-Santo, formerly called Mount Athos, a mountain of Turkey in Europe, on the Gulf of Contessa. It is called Monte-Santo, or the Holy Mount, because there are 22 monasteries thereon, in which are 4000 monks, who never suffer a woman to come near them. It is 17 ms. S. of Salonichii. Lon. $24^{\circ} 39'$ E. lat. $40^{\circ} 27'$ N.

Monte Velino, mountain of Italy, supposed to be the most lofty part of the Appennines, and 8400 feet above the level of the Mediterranean. It is 46 ms. NE. of Rome.

Monte Verde, a town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, 10 ms. NE. of Conza.

Monte Video, town of S. America, near, and E. of the mouth of Plate river. It is a defective open seaport, claimed by the Portuguese, and by the United Provinces of La Plata. The former have been in possession since 1817. Its supposed pop. 20,000. Lon. W. C. $20^{\circ} 45'$ E. lat. $34^{\circ} 55'$ N.

Montezuma, pst. Cayuga cty. N. Y., on the Erie canal, 12 ms. W. from Auburn. It is a flourishing village, with upwards of 100 dwelling houses.

Mont-Ferrand. See *Clermont*.

Montferrat, dutchy of Italy, bounded on the E. by the Milanese and Genoa, on the N. and W. by Piedmont, and on the S. by the territory

of Genoa, from which it is separated by the Appennines. It contains 200 towns and castles, is very fertile and well cultivated, abounding in corn, wine, oil, and silk, and is subject to the king of Sardinia. Casal is the capital.

Montfort, town of France in the department of Seine and Oise, and late province of the Isle of France, 16 ms. W. of Versailles. Lon. $2^{\circ} 50'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 45'$ N.

Montfort, town of France, in the department of Isle and Vilaine, and late province of Bretagne. It is seated on the river Men, and is 12 ms. W. of Rennes. Lon. $1^{\circ} 58'$ W. lat. $48^{\circ} 8'$ N.

Montfort, strong town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Utrecht, with an ancient castle. It is seated on the Yssel, 7 ms. S. by E. of Utrecht. Lon. 5° E. lat. $52^{\circ} 4'$ N.

Montfort, town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, capital of a country of the same name, subject to the house of Austria. It is 16 ms. S. of Lindau, and the Lake of Constance. Lon. $9^{\circ} 54'$ E. lat. $47^{\circ} 22'$ N.

Montgomery, borough of Wales, capital of Montgomeryshire. It had a tower and castle, which were demolished in the civil wars. It stands on the side of a hill, 24 ms. SW. of Shrewsbury, and 168 NW. of London. Lon. $3^{\circ} 5'$ W. lat. $52^{\circ} 26'$ N.

Montgomery, pst. and tp. Franklin cy. Ver., 40 ms. NE. from Burlington.

Montgomery, tp. Hampden cy. Mass., 12 ms. NW. from Springfield. Pop. 1820, 604.

Montgomery, cy. N. Y., bounded by Schenectady, SE., Schoharie S., Otsego SW., Herkimer W., Hamilton N., and Saratoga E. Length and breadth would average about 30 ms. each; area 900 sqms. This is a very richly diversified cy. The Mohawk meanders through it, dividing it into two unequal sections, leaving about one-third part S. from the river. East Canada creek enters the Mohawk from the N., and for a distance of nearly 15 ms. forms the boundary between Montgomery and Herkimer cties. The Schoharie river enters at the SE. angle, and flowing nearly N., falls into the Mohawk, opposite Tripes Hill. The NE. angle of this cy. is watered by the Sacondago branch of the Hudson. Except the alluvial plains near the Mohawk, this cy. is generally hilly, but rising in most instances, particularly S. from the Mohawk, by a not very abrupt acclivity; the slopes are arable to the summits. The soil partakes of the variety of the surface, presenting every transition from the highly fertile banks of the Mohawk, Schoharie, and other streams, to eminences, rocky, and of course sterile. Staples, grain, flour, live stock, &c. Chief town, Johnstown. Pop. 1820, 37,569. Ctl. lat. 43° N. lon. W. C. $2^{\circ} 36'$ E.

Montgomery, tp. Orange cy. N. Y., 12 ms. W. from Newbury; at the village there is an academy. Pop. 1820, 5541.

Montgomery, tp. Somerset cy. N. J. Pop. 1820, 2405.

Montgomery, cy. Penn., bounded by Philadelphia and Delaware cties. SE., Chester SW., Berks NW., Lehigh N., and Bucks NE.; length 30 ms., width 15; area 450 sqms. The surface of this county is delightfully variegated by hill and dale. It is washed by the Schuylkill, from its extreme western angle, to the boundary of

Upper Merion tp., and is drained by Perkiomen and Wissahicon creeks, flowing into the Schuylkill; and by the Pennipack and Tocony creeks entering Delaware. The W. and Lexington branches of the Neshaminy, also rise in Montgomery and Hatfield tps. in this county. The soil is generally productive in grain, fruits, and meadow grasses, and also in garden vegetables. Staples, grain, flour, whiskey, fruit, garden productions, beef, pork, mutton, and various other articles. It is peculiarly remarkable for the production of fine marble. See *White Marsh*. Chief town, Norristown. Pop. 1820, 35,793. Ctl. lat. $40^{\circ} 15'$ lon. W. C. $1^{\circ} 40'$ E.

Montgomery, tp. and pst. Montgomery cy. Penn., on the NP. boundary of the cy., and on the dividing ground between the sources of the Perkiomen, Wissahicon, and Neshaminy creeks. The village, called Montgomery square in this tp., is 20 ms. nearly N. from Philadelphia. Pop. 1820, 751.

Montgomery, tp. Franklin cy. Penn., on the S. boundary of the cy. between Warren and Antrim. Pop. 1820, 3398.

Montgomery, cy. Md., bounded by Potomac river, or by Fairfax and Loudon cties. Virg. S. W., Frederick cy. Md. NW., Patuxent river, or Anne Arundel NE., and Prince George, and D. C. SE.; length 28 ms., mean width 18; area 500 sqms. Surface hilly, and soil various. The cy. occupies a part of the valley between the first and second Appalachian ridge, and contains some excellent tracts of land; but in general the soil of this cy. is thin, and rather sterile. Staples, grain, flour, and tobacco. Chief town, Rockville. Pop. 1820, 16,400. Ctl. lat. $39^{\circ} 15'$ N. lon. W. C. $0^{\circ} 15'$ W.

Montgomery, cy. Virg., bounded by the Blue Ridge, or Franklin and Patrick SE.; Grayson and Wythe SW., Walker's mountain, or Giles cy. NW., and Bottetourt NE.; length 42 ms., mean width 22½; area 950 sqms. It is traversed in its western angle by the Great Kenhawa, and drained about two-thirds by that stream, and its confluent. The dividing ridge between the Kenhawa, and James, and Roanoke rivers, traverses this cy., Craig's creek and Catawba creek, branches of the former, and Staunton river, branch of the latter, rise in the NE. of Montgomery. The surface is in part mountainous, and every where very hilly and broken. The proportion of good soil but small, when compared to the general area. Chief town, Christiansburg. Pop. 1820, 8733. Ctl. lat. 37° N. lon. W. C. $3^{\circ} 12'$ W.

Montgomery, cy. N. C., bounded by Richmond and Anson S., Cabarrass W., Rowan and Randolph N., and Moore E.; length 42 ms., mean width 18; area 756 sqms. The Yadkin winds across this cy. from N. to S., which is drained by that stream and its confluent. Surface rather uneven than hilly. Soil near the streams fertile, but merging into pine barrens, in the intervals. Staples, cotton, grain, flour, and tobacco. Chief town, Tindalsville. Pop. 1820, 8693. Ctl. lat. $35^{\circ} 20'$ N. lon. W. C. 3° W.

Montgomery, cy. Geo., bounded by Oakmulgee river, S., by Little Oconee river, or Telfair cy. SW., Laurens W. and NW., and Emanuel

or Great Ohoope river NE.; length 40 ms., mean width 24; area 960 sqms. The Oconee, and Oakmulgee, form the Alatomaha, at the S. extremity of this city. Surface generally level, and soil steril. Chief town, Vernon. Pop. 1820, 1869. Ctl. lat. $32^{\circ} 20'$ N. lon. W. C. $5^{\circ} 50'$ W.

Montgomery, city, Ohio, bounded by Warren and Butler S., Preble W., Miami N., Clarke N. E., and Green E.; length 24 ms., width 23; area 480 sqms. Surface waving, generally, but in part level. Soil very productive. The main and W. forks of Miami river and Mad river, all unite in this city. Below their junction, the main stream turns SSW., and enters the NE. corner of Butler city., near the village of Franklin. Chief town, Dayton. Pop. 1820, 15,999. Ctl. lat. $39^{\circ} 45'$ N. lon. W. C. $7^{\circ} 18'$ W.

Montgomery, tp. near the eastern border of Richland city, Ohio. Pop. 1820, 704.

Montgomery, city, tp. Franklin city, Ohio. Pop. 1830, 1531.

Montgomery, pstv. Franklin city, Ohio, 14 ms. NE. from Cincinnati.

Montgomery, city, Kent., bounded SE. and S. by Estill, W. by Clark, NW. by Bourbon, NE. by Bath, and E. by Pike; length 38 ms., mean width 12; area about 420 sqms. It is drained by the sources of the S. fork of Licking, those of the Red river branch of Kentucky river, and by some creeks of the main fork of Licking. Surface rather uneven than hilly; soil productive. Chief town, Mount Sterling. Pop. 1820, 9587. N. lat. 38° , and lon. W. C. $6^{\circ} 30'$ W. intersect in this city.

Montgomery, city, Ten., bounded by Christian and Todd cities in Kent. N., by Robertson city in Ten. SE., Dickson S., and Stewart SW.; length 40 ms., mean width $17\frac{1}{2}$; area 700 sqms. Tennessee river traverses the southern part of this city., and at Clarksville receives from the NE. Red river. Soil is not generally very productive, though in part highly so. Surface is uneven rather than hilly. Staples, cotton, grain, flour, &c. Chief town, Clarksville. Pop. 1820, 12,219. Ctl. lat. $36^{\circ} 30'$ N. lon. W. C. $10^{\circ} 15'$ W.

Montgomery, city, Al., bounded by Pike SE., Butler S., Wilcox and Dallas W., Alabama river, or Autaga NW. and N., and the Muscogee or Creek Lands NE.; length 50 ms., mean width 30; area 1500 sqms. Surface generally hilly, and except near the streams, soil sterile. The junction of the Coosa and Tallapoosa, and of course the head of Alabama river, is near the northern border of this city., which leaves the Coosa at Wetumka falls, 5 ms. above its mouth. Staple, cotton. Chief town, Montgomery. Pop. 1820, 6604. Ctl. lat. $32^{\circ} 10'$ N. lon. W. C. $9^{\circ} 10'$ W.

Montgomery, pstv. and seat of justice, Montgomery city, Al., on Alabama river, 70 ms. by land from Cahaba. Lat. $32^{\circ} 20'$ N.

Montgomery, city, Miss., bounded by Missouri river S., Howard city. W., Cuivore river, or Lincoln N., and St. Charles E.; length 50 ms., mean width 35; area 1850 sqms. Surface hilly in general, though with some exceptions. Soil varied. Pop. 1820, 3074. Ctl. lat. $38^{\circ} 50'$ N. lon. W. C. $13^{\circ} 55'$ W.

Montgomery's Ferry, pstv. Cumberland city, Penn.

Montgomeryshire, city, of Wales, 36 ms. long, and 34 broad; bounded on the N. by Merionethshire and Denbighshire, NE. and E. by Shropshire, S. by Radnorshire, SW. by Cardiganshire, and W. by Merionethshire. It contains 500,000 acres; is divided into 9 hundreds, and 47 parishes, and has 5 market towns. The number of inhabitants in 1811, was 51,931; and it sends two members to parliament. Though barren and mountainous in many parts, it has a greater mixture of fertile vale and plain, than several of the Welsh cities. Its riches proceed from its sheep and wool, the hilly tracts being almost entirely sheep walks; and the flocks, like those of Spain, are driven from distant parts to feed on them during the summer. This city. also affords mineral treasures, particularly lead; and it abounds with slate and lime, but there is no coal. Its principal rivers are the Severn, Vyrnew, and Tannat. Pop. in 1801, 47,978, in 1811, 51,931, and in 1821, 59,899.

Montgomeryville, pstv. Gibson city, Ind.

Monticello, pst. Sullivan city, N. Y., 4 ms. W. from Nevesink river, and about 40 a little N. of W. from Newburg.

Monticello, seat of the venerable Thomas Jefferson, Albemarle city, Virg., 2 ms. E. from Charlottesville. Lon. W. C. $1^{\circ} 48'$ W. lat. $38^{\circ} 8'$ N.

Monticello, pst. Fairfield district, S. C., 35 ms. N. from Columbia.

Monticello, pstv. and seat of justice, Jasper city, Geo., 32 ms. NW. from Milledgeville. Lat. $33^{\circ} 19'$ N. lon. W. C. $6^{\circ} 54'$ W.

Monticello, pstv. and seat of justice, Lawrence city, Miss., on Pearl river, 90 ms. E. from Natchez. Lat. $31^{\circ} 32'$ N. lon. W. C. $12^{\circ} 55'$ W.

Monticello, pst. and seat of justice, Wayne city, Kent., 100 ms. S. from Frankfort, and about 4 ms. E. from Cumberland river. Lat. $36^{\circ} 50'$ N. lon. W. C. $7^{\circ} 40'$ W.

Monticello, pstv. Lawrence city, Ark.

Montiel, formerly an episcopal town of Spain, in New Castile, 18 ms. from Metarza.

Montilla, town of Spain, in the province of Cordova, 51 ms. N. of Granada.

Montivilliers, town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, and late province, of Normandy, 95 ms. NW. of Paris. Lon. $0^{\circ} 20'$ W. lat. $49^{\circ} 35'$ N.

Montlouis, town of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees and late province of Roussillon, with a strong citadel at the foot of a rock, built by Lewis XIV. It is 430 ms. S. of Paris. Lon. $2^{\circ} 5'$ E. lat. $42^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Montluth, town of France, in the department of Ain and late province of Bresse, seated in a fertile country, on the Seraine, 12 ms. NE. of Lyons, and 205 SE. of Paris. Lon. $5^{\circ} 8'$ E. lat. $45^{\circ} 49'$ N.

Montluzon, or *Montlucon*, town of France, in the department of Allier and late province of Bourbonnois, seated on the river Cher, 150 ms. S. of Paris. Lon. $2^{\circ} 45'$ E. lat. $46^{\circ} 22'$ N.

Montmedi, small but strong town of France, in the department of Meuse and late duchy of Bar, seated on the river Cher, which divides it into the upper and lower town. It is 170 ms. NE. of Paris. Lon. $5^{\circ} 23'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 32'$ N.

Montmelian, formerly strong town of Savoy, but the French in 1705, demolished the fortifi.

cations. It is 8 ms. SE. of Chamberry, and 27 NE. of Grenoble. Lon. $6^{\circ} 15' E.$ lat. $45^{\circ} 30' N.$

Montmorenci, town of France, remarkable for the tombs of the ancient dukes of Montmorenci. It is seated on a hill, near a large valley, famous for its cherries, and is 7 ms. from St. Dennis, and 10 from Paris.

Montmorenci, Falls of. This fine cataract is in a small river of the same name, which falls into the left side of St. Lawrence, 9 ms. below the city of Quebec. The perpendicular pitch is 246 feet, and being in full view from the St. Lawrence, affords one of the most magnificent scenes in N. America.

Montmorillon, town of France, in the department of Vienne, and late province of Poitou. It is seated on the river Gartempe, over which it has a handsome bridge, 24 ms. SE. of Poitiers.

Montpellier, city of the department of Hérault and late province of Languedoc. It is one of the largest and most beautiful cities in France, and has a citadel; a bishop's see; a university, and a botanic garden, the first established in Europe. The number of inhabitants is computed at 30,000, is chiefly famous for its drugs and cordials, perfumed waters, hair-powder, and verdigris. This city contains 200 apothecaries, the air is extremely healthy, and many invalids resort thither from all parts, to recover their health. Montpellier is seated on a hill, 5 ms. from the Mediterranean, near the Lez, a small navigable river, and on the rivulet Merdanson, which is conveyed into different parts of the city by subterraneous canals. It is 27 ms. SW. of Nîmes, 47 NE. of Narbonne, and 380 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. $3^{\circ} 58' E.$ lat. $43^{\circ} 37' N.$

Montpellier, pstv. and seat of government for the state, in Caledonia cty. Ver., on the NE. side of Onion river, 54 ms. SE. of Burlington, on Lake Champlain, and 12 ms. N. of Williamson, in Orange cty. Pop. 2500. Lat. $44^{\circ} 16'$ lon. W. $74^{\circ} 28' E.$

Montpellier, seat of the Hon. James Madison, late President of the U. S., in Orange cty. Virg., 20 ms. NE. from Monticello.

Montpellier, pstv. Hanover cty. Virg., 24 ms. from Richmond.

Montpellier, pstv. Richmond cty. N. C., 105 ms. SW. from Raleigh.

Montpensiér, town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome and late province of Auvergne, seated on a hill, 210 ms. SE. of Paris. Lon. $3^{\circ} 14' E.$ lat. $46^{\circ} 4' N.$

Mont Pulciano. See *Monte Pulciano*.

Montreal, town of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, on a rivulet, 5 ms. W. of Palermo and 50 NE. of Mazara.

Montreal, town of Germany, in the territory of Treves; seated on the Elz, 20 ms. W. by N. of Coblenz.

Montreal, town of Spain, in the province of Arragon, on the Xiloca, 25 ms. NNW. of Teruel, and 40 S. by E. of Calatajud. Lon. $1^{\circ} 2' W.$ lat. $40^{\circ} 53' N.$

Montreal, island in St. Lawrence river, at the confluence of that stream and the Ottawa. It forms a cty. of the same name, 32 ms. long, but very irregular in width. The soil is very productive, and the surface pleasantly diversified by hill and dale.

Montreal, city, L. C., on the eastern side of the island of the same name. Montreal is a place of considerable extent, and great commercial importance. The houses are generally built in a modern style, in brick or stone, roofed with sheet tin, iron or copper, and many finished with taste and elegance. The public buildings are numerous. The seminary of St. Sulpice, dates its origin to the area of the French government over Canada, and is a flourishing institution. The Hotel Dieu, a charitable institution, founded by the French in 1644, for the purpose of relieving indigent sick, is still supported and conducted by a superior and 36 nuns. The Convent of Notre Dame, also a French establishment, conducted by a superior and 60 sisters, for the instruction of females in all the useful and ornamental parts of their education. The Convent of the Grey Sisters, is a general hospital for the reception of invalids and aged poor.

This city is the grand depot for the trade of Canada, and receives the inland freights from the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers. Its harbour is safe, with from 18 to 26 feet water. The rapid of St. Mary, 2 ms. below, is a very serious impediment to the entrance of vessels, demanding a strong wind to stem it. Rapids again occur about 4 ms. above the harbour, which entirely prevents any water communication between the city and La Chine. See *La Chine*.

Montreal is 120 ms. above Quebec, and 220 N. by W. from Boston. Pop. upwards of 20,000. Lon. W. $73^{\circ} 25' E.$ lat. $45^{\circ} 31' N.$

Montreal Isle, in the E. end of Lake Superior, is small, and situated between the mouths of the rivers Montreal and Charron, and near the shore.

Montreal, River de, U. C., empties itself into the E. end of Lake Superior, a little to the northward of the copper mines, and S. of the river Charron.

Montreal, river of the NW. territory of the U. S., which falls into the SW. part of Lake Superior, and about 60 ms. W. from the Ontonagon. It interlocks sources with the Chipewyan and Ouisconsin.

Montreuil, strong town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, seated on a hill, near the mouth of the Canche, 56 ms. S. of Calais, and 42 WNW. of Arras.

Montreuil Bellay, town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire, seated on the Touet, 10 ms. SSW. of Saumur.

Montrichard, town of France, in the department of Loire and Cher, with a castle, seated near the Cher, 12 ms. SE. of Amboise.

Montrose, borough and seaport of Stld. in Angus-shire, near the estuary of South Esk. The buildings are neat; and the most remarkable are the town-house, the church, an elegant episcopal chapel, an hospital for lunatics, and its parish church is the largest in Stld., except the parish church of Glasgow. A great number of trading vessels belong to this town, and a considerable trade is carried on to the Baltic, Hamburg, Riga, Archangel, &c. The salmon fisheries on the N. and S. Esk, form a valuable branch of commerce. The inhabitants of Montrose are said to be about 10,000, and it is 48 ms. NE. of Edinburgh. Lon. $2^{\circ} 32' W.$ lat. $56^{\circ} 40' N.$

Montrose, pst. and seat of justice, Susquehanna co. Penn., on the high ground from which flow the Wyallussing and Tunkhannoc into the Susquehanna SW., and also numerous creeks to the northward into the same stream near the S. line of N. Y. This is a neat village on an elevated site, commanding a fine view of the adjacent country. Lat. $41^{\circ} 48'$ N. lon. W. C. $1^{\circ} 4'$ E.

Montrose, village, Cumberland co. N. C.

Montrouis, town of St. Domingo, at the head of the Bight of Leogane, 5 leagues E. from St. Mark.

Mon, St. Michael, strong town of France, in the department of the Channel, and late province of Normandy, built on a rock in the sea, which is ascended at low water. It is 10 ms. SW. of Avranches, and 180 W. of Paris. Lon. $1^{\circ} 30'$ W. lat. $48^{\circ} 37'$ N.

Montsujon, town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, and late province of Champagne, 145 ms. SE. of Paris. Lon. $5^{\circ} 16'$ E. lat. $47^{\circ} 36'$ N.

Montserrat, cape of Africa on the Atlantic Ocean, and on the Grain coast, N. lat. $6^{\circ} 30'$, W. lon. from London $10^{\circ} 20'$. A river flowing as is supposed, from the Kong mountains enters the Atlantic Ocean, immediately N. from Cape Montserrat. This river, usually written Mesurado, is projected on Arrowsmith's map of Africa, flowing from NE. to SW. 350 ms. Another small stream about 70 ms. in length, the St. Pauls, is laid down on the same map, and nearly parallel to the Mesurado, at about 5 ms. distance. The St. Pauls enters the same bay, to the N. from the efflux of the Mesurado.

According to the Annual Report of the American Colonization Society, made to the Annual Meeting at Washington, Monday January 9th, 1826, the slip of ground between Mesurado, and St. Pauls rivers has been purchased by the society, and is represented by the Society to be elevated 20 feet above the river? which river? most probably both were meant.

Monterrat, mountain of Spain, in Catalonia, on which is a famous monastery and chapel, dedicated to the Virgin, resorted to by numbers of pilgrims. It is inhabited by monks of several nations, who entertain all that come out of devotion or curiosity, for 3 days gratis. This mountain is said to be 10 ms. in circumference, and 5 high, and the country around it is seen 150 ms. It is 25 ms. NW. of Barcelona.

Monterrat, one of the Leeward Carribee Islands, in the W. Indies, discovered in 1493 by Columbus, and so named by him from its resemblance to the mountain mentioned in the preceding article. It is about 9 ms. in length and breadth; and supposed to contain 50,000 acres, and the hills are covered with cedar and other trees. It carries on a great trade to Eng. and Ireland in rum, &c.; belongs to the English, and is 30 ms. SW. of Antigua. Lon. $62^{\circ} 34'$ W. lat. $16^{\circ} 54'$ N.

Montville, pst. Lincoln co. Maine, 30 ms. NE. from Wiscasset. Pop. 1820, 1266.

Montville, pst. New London co. Conn. It is situated about 9 ms. NW. of New London. Pop. 1810, 2187, and in 1820, 1951.

Monza, town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated

on the Lambro, 8 ms. NE. of Milan. Lon. $9^{\circ} 10'$ E. lat. $45^{\circ} 33'$ N.

Monze, Cape, N. lat. $24^{\circ} 55'$ E. lon. $65^{\circ} 46'$, is considered as the separating point between Indostan and Makran. From Cape Monze to the Gulf of Cutch, the shores of the Indian Ocean are called the coast of Sinete, and W. of the cape, to the mountains of Kerman, Makran. The bay of Corachie lies between Cape Monze and the delta of the Indus, has a depth sufficient for vessels of from 300 to 400 tons; the tide rises 12 feet.

Monzingen, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 12 ms. W. of Creutznach, and 42 E. of Treves. Lon. $7^{\circ} 14'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 50'$ N.

Mooers, pst. Clinton co. N. Y. Pop. 1820, 567.

Mookden. See *Moukden*.

Moon, Mountains of the, mountains of Africa, extending between Abyssinia and Monomotapa. They are higher than those of Atlas.

Moon, tp. Alleghany co. Penn., on the co. line, and left bank of Ohio, 10 ms. below Pittsburgh. Pop. 1820, 2014.

Moore, tp. Northampton co. Penn., on the head branches of the Hockendogge and Monocacy creeks, commencing 8 ms. NW. from Easton, and 2 ms. NW. from Nazareth. Pop. 1820, 1645.

Moore, co. N. C., bounded by Cumberland SE., Richmond SW., Montgomery W., Randolph NW., and Chatham N., length 38 ms., width 28, and area about 530 sqms. Its form triangular, extending from the Haw river, about half way to the Yadkin. Surface hilly, and soil generally thin and sterile, though much good land skirts the streams. Staples, cotton, grain, flour, &c. Chief town Alfordtown. Pop. 1820, 7128. Ctl. lat. $36^{\circ} 20'$ N. lon. W. C. $2^{\circ} 22'$ W.

Moorsborough, pstv. Rutherford co. N. C., by pst. 226 ms. SW. by W. from Raleigh.

Moorestown, pstv. Columbia co. Penn.

Moore's Salt Works, pst. Jefferson co. Ohio.

Moorestown, pstv. Burlington co. N. J., about midway between Philadelphia, and Mount Holly, 9 ms. from each.

Mooreville, pstv. Limestone co. Al., about 130 ms. N. from Tuscaloosa.

Moorsfield. See *Moorestown*.

Moorsfield, village Nicholas co. Kent, about 45 ms. NE. by E. from Frankfort.

Moorsfield, pst. Harrison co. Ohio, 12 ms. SW. from Cadiz.

Moorsfield, tp. Clark co. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 783.

Moorsfields, pst. and seat of justice, Hardy co. Virg., on the right bank of the S. branch of Potomac 53 ms. SW. by W. from Winchester. Lat. 39° lon. W. C. $1^{\circ} 56'$ W.

Mooring's Cross Roads, pst. Pitt co. N. C., by pst. 107 ms. SE. by E. from Raleigh.

Moorestown. See *Moorestown*.

Moorestown, village of Hawkins co. Tenn., 70 ms. NE. from Knoxville.

Moorsheadabad, city of Hindoostan Proper, the capital of Bengal before the establishment of the English power. It is seated on the western arm of the Ganges, 120 ms. N. of Calcutta. Lon. $88^{\circ} 28'$ E. lat. $24^{\circ} 15'$ N.

Moor's Prairie, psto. Jefferson cty. Ill., southwards from Vandalia.

Moorzook. See *Murzook*.

Moosehead Lake, Somerset cty. Maine, the main source of Kennebec river, 25 ms. long and from 3 to 15 wide.

Moosehillcock mountain, Grafton cty. N. H., 10 ms. E. from Haverhill, and very near the 44th of N. lat. By admeasurement made by Captain Partridge, it is 4636 feet above the ocean level.

Montapille, town in the peninsula of Hindoostan, in the Guntoor Circar, at the mouth of the Gondegama. Lon. $80^{\circ} 10'$ E. lat. $15^{\circ} 45'$ N.

Moquehua, town and small province of Peru at the foot of the Andes. Lon. W. C. 6° E. lat. $17^{\circ} 15'$ S.

Mora, town of Spain, in New Castile 18 ms. SE. of Toledo. Lon. $3^{\circ} 4'$ W. lat. $39^{\circ} 56'$ N.

Morant, Point, the most easterly promontory of Jamaica. Lon. $75^{\circ} 56'$ W. lat. $17^{\circ} 56'$ N.

Morat, commercial town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, belonging to the cantons of Bern and Friburg, 10 ms. W. of Bern, and 10 ms. NE. of Friburg. Lon. $6^{\circ} 55'$ E. lat. $46^{\circ} 52'$ N.

Morat, lake of Switzerland, in a bailiwick of the same name. It is 6 ms. long and 2 broad, lying parallel with the lake of Neuchâtel, into which it empties itself by the river Broye.

Morataletz, town of Spain, in New Castile, 22 ms. E. of Ciudad Real. Lon. $3^{\circ} 4'$ W. lat. $40^{\circ} 32'$ N.

Moratalla, town of Spain, in Murcia, 34 ms. SSW. of Chinchilla. Lon. $1^{\circ} 50'$ E. lat. $38^{\circ} 31'$ N.

Moravian Village, U. C., on the river Thames, is in the 4th tp. from its mouth; it is a regular built village, of one street, with indifferent wooden huts, and a small chapel; inhabited by Indians converted to the Moravian faith, and their pastors. Respecting this village and its inhabitants, an intelligent friend writes thus.

"I crossed the Thames at the Moravian town, 75 ms. from Detroit, and spent the night there with 2 Moravian missionaries from Bethlehem and Nazareth. I think they are governed by very different motives from those which influence mercenary preachers. They tell me they have more hopes of Christianizing, than of civilizing the Indians. One of these men teaches the males, the other the females. There are about 160 of both sexes, and all ages at this place. They express no desire to exchange the native habits of savages, for those of civilized life; nor do they inspire a hope in any place where I travel, that the labours for their civilization and reformation will avail any thing, but to accelerate their destruction." Aug. 22d, 1822.

Morava, or *Moraw*, river of Germany, which has its source on the confines of Bohemia and Silesia. It crosses Moravia, where it waters Olmutz and Hradisch, and receiving the Teya, from the confines of Lower Hungary, and Upper Austria, separates these two countries as far as the Danube, into which it falls.

Morave, river of Turkey in Europe, which rises in Bulgaria, and running through Servia, by Nissa, falls into the Danube, at Semendriah.

Moravia, marquisate annexed to Bohemia, by which it is bounded on the W., by that King-

dom and Silesia on the N., by Silesia and Hungary on the E., and by Austria on the W. It takes its name from the river Morava, which runs through it; and hence the sect of Christians, called Moravians, take their name, their doctrines having been first taught here. Olmutz was the capital, but now Brinn claims that honour.

Moravia is a province of the Austrian empire, including Moravia Proper, and Austrian Silesia, which has been annexed to it. Moravia Proper contains 8860 sqms., and 1,334,000 inhabitants; and Austrian Silesia 1840 sqms., and 347,000 inhabitants. The six circles of Brun, Olmutz, Hradisch, Prerau, Znaim and Iglau, form Moravia Proper, while Austrian Silesia is divided into the circles of Techen and Troppau. The following is the population of the principal towns.

Brun,	26,000	Techen,	5,400
Olmutz,	11,000	Znaim,	5,200
Iglau,	11,000	Cremsier,	3,200
Troppau,	10,000	Fulneck,	3,100
Sternberg,	8,000	Prerau,	2,900
Nicolsberg,	7,600	Hradisch,	1,700

Moravia is intersected by several ranges of mountains, between which are many fertile valleys; and in the N. and S. there are well cultivated plains of considerable extent. The principal river is the March, or Morava, which is navigable, and after receiving the Theya, runs S. and falls into the Danube above Presberg. This province is not remarkable for its vegetable productions. Corn and flax are raised, but not in great quantities. Hogs and geese are exported in great numbers. Gold and silver mines were formerly wrought to some considerable extent, but at present, the most productive minerals of Moravia are those of iron and lead. Coal exists in large bodies, but has not been excavated in proportion.

Moravia presents manufacturing establishments on an extensive scale. Woollen, cotton, and linen goods are made to great amount. About 40,000 pieces of woollen goods are annually produced in the neighbourhood of Iglau. The number of persons in all Moravia, employed in the woollen manufactory is 16,000 weavers and 24,000 spinners. Thread is made at Rothwasser, and dying is extensively carried on at Brun. The cotton works at Lattowitz, give employment to 1000 individuals. Leather, paper, potash, and glass, are also manufactured in this province. Imports are wool, silk, flax, cotton, oil and grain.

Morbach, or *Murbach*, town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, 42 ms. SE. of Stralsburg. Lon. $8^{\circ} 25'$ E. lat. 48° N.

Morbegno, town of the country of the Grisons, in the Valteline, where the governor and the regency reside. It is the handsomest and most commercial town in the Valteline, and seated on the Adda, 12 ms. SE. of Chiavenna, and 20 NE. of Lecco. Lon. $9^{\circ} 31'$ E. lat. $46^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Morbihan, department of France, including part of the late province of Bretagne. Vannes is the capital of this department, which takes its name from a small bay between that town and the island of Belleisle. Its entrance is narrow; but it expands within, and contains about 30 little islands.

Morcone, town of Naples, in the Molise, 19 ms. SSE. of Molise. Lon. $14^{\circ} 54'$ E. lat. $41^{\circ} 24'$ N.

Morea, ancient Peloponnesus, a large peninsula of southern Europe. In ancient times this country was subdivided into Laconia SE., Messenia SW., Elis W., Achaia NW., Sicyonia and Corinthia NE., Argolis E., and Arcadia in the centre. No part of Europe presents a more richly variegated aspect. One scene of river or mountain grandeur succeeds another, under a serene and benignant sky. Though mountainous, its valleys are generally composed of a most productive soil. But this beautiful country has been for a long period, blasted by the despotism of the Turkish government.

Peloponnesus, or Morea, is from the Promontory of Malea, the south-eastern extremity of Laconia, to Rhium, in the NW. part of Achaia, about 140 ms. in length. Between the Chelonites (now Cape Tornese) and Schyllacum (now Skilleo) the breadth is 120 ms. The whole peninsula is so very much indented with deep bays, as not to average, it is probable, above a mean width of 50 ms.; area about 7660 sqms., including the small surrounding islands. The modern pop., as enumerated by Poqueville, amounts to 400,000 Greeks, and 20,000 Turks, Jews, and Albanians. Chief towns, Patras, Corinth, Napoli-di-Romania, Coron, and Tripolizza. The Morea lies between lat. $36^{\circ} 22'$ and $38^{\circ} 18'$ N.

Moreau, pst. Saratoga cty. N. Y., on Hudson river, in the great bend opposite Glen's Falls, 20 ms. NNE. from Ballston Spa. Pop. in 1820, 1549.

Moreland, pstv. Tioga cty. N. Y., by pstrd. 239 ms. SW. by W. from Albany.

Moreland, NE. tp. Montgomery cty. Penn., between Berks cty. and Pennipack creek, 13 ms. NNE. from Philadelphia. Pop. in 1820, 1890.

Moreland, NE. tp. Philadelphia cty. Penn., 13 ms. NNE. from Philadelphia. Pop. in 1820, 443.

Moreland, SE. tp. Lycoming cty. Penn. Pop. in 1820, 1276.

Morella, town of Spain, in Valencia, among high mountains, 80 ms. N. of Valencia.

Moresby, harbour of Eng., a little N. of Whitehaven, in Cumberland; in and about which many remains of antiquity have been dug up, such as altars and stones, with inscriptions on them; and several caverns have been found called Piet's Holes.

Moresville, pstv. Delaware cty. N. Y., by pstrd. 74 ms. SW. from Albany.

Moret, ancient town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, with a castle, seated on the Loire, 35 ms. SE. of Paris. Lon. $2^{\circ} 52'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 26'$ N.

Moreton, pstv. Washington cty. Ver. on Onion river, 7 ms. W. from Montpelier. Pop. in 1820, 430.

Moretta, town of Piedmont, situated on a small river, which runs into the Po, 16 ms. S. of Turin. Lon. $7^{\circ} 44'$ E. lat. $44^{\circ} 48'$ N.

Morgan, tp. Greene cty. Penn., between the main stream of Ten Mile creek, Ruff's creek and the boundary between Greene and Washington cties., 8 ms. NE. from Waynesborough. Pop. in 1820, 1622.

Morgan, cty. Virg., bounded by Berkshire SE., Hampshire SW., and on all other sides by the Potomac river or Md. Length 30, mean width 15 ms.; area 450 sqms. The extent of this cty. was by mistake included in Hampshire cty. See Hampshire cty. Virg. Surface very broken; part mountainous, and all hilly. The only good soil on the streams. Staples, grain and flour. Chief town, Frankfort. Pop. in 1820, 2500.

Morgan, cty. Geo.; bounded by Putnam SE., Jasper SW., Walton NW., and the Oconee river, or Clark and Greene NE. Length 22, mean width 20 ms.; area 440 sqms. Its southern limit on Oconee river is about 30 ms. above Milledgeville. Chief town, Madison. Pop. in 1820, 13,520.

Morgan, cty. Ohio, bounded N. by Muskingum and Guernsey, E. by Monroe, and S. by Washington and Athens. Length 32, breadth 18 ms.; area 500 sqms. Surface very broken and hilly in general, though much of the soil excellent. Staples, grain and flour. Chief town, McConnelville. Pop. in 1820, 5297.

Morgan, pst. Morgan cty. Ohio, including McConnelville the cty. seat. Pop. in 1820, 335.

Morgan, SW. tp. Butler cty. Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 1546.

Morgan, tp. Knox cty. Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 1087.

Morgan, tp. Gallia cty. Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 163.

Morgan, pstv. Ashtabula cty. Ohio, by pstrd. 262 ms. NE. from Columbus.

Morgan, cty. E. Ten., bounded by Cumberland and Wayne cties. Kent N., Campbell E., Anderson SE., Roane and Bledsoe S., and Overton W. Length 40, mean width 19 ms.; area about 750 sqms. Surface hilly, and soil generally steril. It occupies the height of land from which flow New river and Obeds river into Cumberland, and Emery's river into Ten. The body of this cty. lies about 100 ms. NE. by E. from Nashville. Chief town, Montgomery. Pop. in 1820, 1626.

Morganfield, pst. and seat of justice, Union cty. Kent, 12 ms. SE. from the mouth of Wabash, and 15 SW. from Henderson on Ohio. Lat. $37^{\circ} 41'$ N. lon. W. C. $10^{\circ} 48'$ W.

Morgan's Settlement, psto. Wayne cty. Ohio, 93 ms. NE. from Columbus.

Morgan's Store, Montgomery cty. N. C., by pstrd. 115 ms. SW. from Raleigh.

Morgansville, pstv. Nottaway cty. Virg., 18 ms. SW. by W. from Petersburg.

Morgantown, pstv. Berks cty. Penn., 7 ms. from Reading.

Morgantown, pstv. and seat of justice, Monongalia cty. Virg., on the right bank of Monongahela river, 20 ms. SSW. from Uniontown, and 30 by land above Brownsville, Penn. This village is seated on a high bottom of Monongahela river, and contains about 100 dwelling houses. Lat. $39^{\circ} 33'$ N. lon. W. C. $3^{\circ} 50'$ W.

Morgantown, pstv. and seat of justice, Burke cty. N. C., on the right bank of Catawba river, 30 ms. NW. from Lincolnton. Lat. $35^{\circ} 40'$ N. lon. W. C. $4^{\circ} 42'$ W.

Morgantown, pstv. Blount cty. Tenn., on Tennessee river, 30 ms. SW. from Knoxville.

Morgantown, pstv. Butler cty. Kent., on the

left bank of Greene river, 30 ms. NNE. from Russelville.

Morgantown, village, Clinton co. Ohio.

Morgarten, mountain of Switzerland, between the cantons of Schweitz and Zug.

Morges, commercial town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, and capital of a bailiwick, seated in a beautiful bay of the lake of Geneva. By its canal, merchandise is transported from Geneva to other parts. It is 5 ms. WSW. of Lausanne. Lon. $6^{\circ} 42'$ E. lat. $46^{\circ} 27'$ N.

Morhange, town of France in the department of Moselle, and late province of Lorraine, 200 miles E. of Paris. Lon. $6^{\circ} 42'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 51'$ N.

Moriah, pstv. Essex co. N. Y., on the head of Scroon river, 60 ms. SSW. from Plattsburg, and 103 ms. N. from Albany.

Moriches, pstv. Brookhaven tp. Suffolk co. N. Y., on the S. side of Long Island, 10 ms. W. from West Hampton, and 72 E. from the city of New York.

Morrison's Tan Yard, psto. Mecklenburg co. N. C., by pstrd. 170 ms. SW. from Raleigh.

Morris's Cove, psto. Bedford co. N. C.

Morriss's Store, and psto. Richmond co. N. C., by pstrd. 114 ms. SW. from Raleigh.

Morlachia, mountainous country in Hungarian Dalmatia, the inhabitants of which are called Morlacks, or Morlacchi. They inhabit the pleasant valleys of Koter, along the rivers Kerha, Cetina, Narenta, and among the inland mountains of Dalmatia. They are said by some to be of Wallachian extraction; but others think their origin involved in the darkness of barbarous ages. The Morlacchi are so different from the inhabitants of the sea coasts in dialect, dress, disposition, and customs, that they seem clearly to be of a different original.

Morlaix, considerable seaport of France, in the department of Finisterre, and late province of Bretagne, with a castle, and a tide harbour. The church of Notre-Dame is a singular structure, and the hospital very handsome. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in linen, hemp, and tobacco. It is seated on a river of the same name, 30 ms. NE. of Brest. Lon. $3^{\circ} 46'$ W. lat. $48^{\circ} 33'$ N.

Morocco, empire of Africa, comprehending a considerable part of the ancient Mauritania, lying between 28° and 36° N. lat. It is bounded on the W. by the Atlantic, on the E. by the river Mulvia, which separates it from Algiers, on the N. by the Mediterranean, and on the S. by Mount Atlas. Its greatest length from NE. to SW. is above 590 ms., and where widest, not more than 260 broad. This empire contains the kingdoms of Sus, Tarudan, Morocco Proper, Tassilet, Sugeimesa, Fez, and Mequinez. The air of this country is pretty pure and temperate, especially near Mount Atlas. The soil, though sandy and dry in some places, is so fertile in others, and the fruits, as well as the pastures, so good, that it would be a delightful country, if it was well cultivated. The inhabitants are Mahometans, of a tawny complexion, robust, and very skilful in managing a horse, and wielding a lance; but they are jealous, deceitful, superstitious, and cruel. The pop. of this extensive region has been variously stated, but it cannot exceed, if it amounts to 10,000,000. Mogador is the only port in Mo-

rocco, which maintains any extensive connection with Europe. It has three capital cities, Morocco, Mequinez, and Fez.

Morocco, one of the capital cities of the kingdom of Morocco, seated in a beautiful vale formed by a chain of mountains on the N., and those of the Atlas on the S. and E. It has nothing to recommend it but its great extent, and the royal palace, which takes up so much ground that it resembles a small city. It is enclosed by strong walls, the circumference of which is 8 ms.; they are flanked by square towers, and surrounded by a wide and deep ditch. The Jews have a market of their own, and live in a separate town, walled in, and shut up every evening at nine, after which no person can enter or depart till next morning. Morocco is 90 ms. E. of Mogador, and 400 S. of Gibraltar. Lon. $6^{\circ} 45'$ W. lat. $31^{\circ} 12'$ N.

Moren, town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated in a pleasant, fertile plain. In its neighbourhood is a mine of precious stones. It is 30 ms. SE. of Seville. Lon. $5^{\circ} 10'$ W. lat. $37^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Morotai, one of the Sandwich Isles, 7 ms. WNW. of Mowee. Yams are its principal produce; but it has little wood. The coast on the S. and W. sides forms several bays, which are tolerably sheltered from the trade winds. Lon. $117^{\circ} 14'$ W. lat. $21^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Morpeth, borough of Eng., in Northumberland. It is an ill built, straggling place, seated on the N. bank of the Wentsbeck, and on the opposite side is the church, and a castle in ruins. It sends two members to parliament, has a free school, founded by Edward VI., and is 15 ms. N. of Newcastle, and 287 N. by W. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 28'$ W. lat. $55^{\circ} 15'$ N.

Morriches, pstv. Brookhaven, Suffolk co. N. Y., on the S. side of Long Island, 72 ms. E. from N. Y. See *Moriches*.

Morris, co. N. J.; bounded by Essex SE., Somerset S., Hunterdon SW., Sussex NW., and Bergen NE. Length 26, mean width 19 ms. area about 500 sqms. The surface of this co. is very pleasantly variegated by hill and dale. It is drained by Rockaway, and other confluent of Passaic river, and also by some streams flowing S. into Rariton river. The NW. part is mountainous, but the features of nature become less rugged, advancing to the eastward. The Pompton, and Rockaway rivers unite and form the Passaic, on the eastern border of this co. 6 ms. above the celebrated falls of Passaic, at the village of Patterson. Soil productive in fruits, grain, and pasture. Chief town, Morristown. Pop. 1820, 21,368. Cul. lat. $40^{\circ} 35'$ N. lon. W. C. $2^{\circ} 28'$ E.

Morris, tp. Huntingdon co. Penn., on the left side of Frankstown branch, 12 ms. W. from Huntingdon. Pop. 1820, 802.

Morris, tp. Greene co. Penn., on Bates' and Browns' forks of Ten Mile Creek, between the S. boundary of Washington co., and Morgan and Greene tps. in Wayne co., 6 ms. NW. from Waynesburg. Pop. 1820, 1259.

Morris, tp. Washington co. Penn., lying N. from the preceding. Pop. 1820, 1713.

Morris flat, Madison co. N. Y., between Madison and Cazenova.

Morrison, the northwesternmost tp. of Jackson co. Ohio.

Morristown, pst. Orleans ct. Ver., 20 ms. N. from Montpelier. Pop. 600.

Morristown, pst., St. Lawrence ct. N. Y., nearly opposite to Brockville in U. C. Pop. 1820, uncertain.

Morristown, pstv. and seat of justice, Morris ct. N. J., 19 ms. NW. from Newark. Beside the common ct. buildings it contains an academy, and two churches. Pop. 1820, 3524. Lat. 40° 47', lon. W. C. 2° 30' E.

Morristown, pleasant pstv. Belmont ct. Ohio, on the great road leading from Wheeling in Virg., to Zanesville, 10 ms. W. from St. Clairsville, and 120 easterly from Columbus.

Morrisville, pstv. Madison ct. N. Y., between Madison and Cazenova.

Morrisville, pst. Bucks ct. Penn., opposite Trenton. Pop. 1820, 391.

Morrisville, pstv. Greene ct. Penn.

Morrisville, pstv. Fauquier ct. Virg.

Morsona, town of Naples, in the Molise, 14 ms. NE. of Molise.

Mortagne, town of France in the department of Orne, famous for its serges and tanneries. It is 19 ms. ESE. of Sees, and 70 WSW. of Paris.

Mortagne, town of France in the department of Nord, seated at the conflux of the Scarpe and Scheldt, 8 ms. SE. of Tournay.

Mortagne, town of France in the department of Lower Charente, seated on the Gironde, 24 ms. SSW. of Saintes.

Mortagne, town of France, in the department of Vendee, 36 ms. N. of Fontenay le Compte.

Mortain, town of France, in the department of Manche, on the rivulet Lances, almost surrounded by craggy rocks, 20 ms. E. of Avranches.

Mortara, town of Italy, in the Milanese, and in the district of Lumello, 22 ms. SW. of Milan.

Mortay, island, the most northern of the Moluccas, subject to the Sultan of Ternate. It is 80 ms. in circumference, and thinly inhabited, but full of sago trees, which are cut by the people of Gilolo. Lon. 128° E. lat. 3° N.

Mortlich, village of Stld., in Banffshire, 6 ms. SW. of Keith.

Morven, pstv. Anson ct. N. C., by pstrd. 132 ms. SW. from Raleigh.

Morviedo, town of Spain, in Valencia, on the site of the ancient Saguntum, with the ruins of a Roman amphitheatre, &c. It is seated on a river of the same name, 15 ms. N. of Valencia.

Mosa, town of Arabia, in Yemen, 25 ms. N. by E. of Mocha.

Mosambique, strait or channel of the Indian ocean, between the E. coast of Africa and the island of Madagascar. It is narrowest in the middle, where it is 240 ms. over; and in this part, on the continent, is a kingdom, island, and city of the same name.

Mosambique, kingdom of Africa, on the E. coast, and in that part of the Indian sea which passes between the continent and the island of Madagascar. The capital is of the same name, situate on an island, chief of three islands that form a part of the kingdom. The largest, called Mosambique, is not more than 3 ms. in length, and half as much in breadth, and is about 2 ms. from the continent. The other two, called St. George and St. James, lie each side of it, facing the continent. The islands are

in general sandy, but in some parts produce citrons, oranges, and other fruits. The soil on the continent is luxuriant and fertile in rice, millet, fruits, pulse, roots, and other esculents; and it feeds vast quantities of cattle, large and small, particularly sheep with large tails. Here are wild beasts of various kinds, as stags, boars, and elephants, which last are so fierce and destructive, that the inhabitants are obliged to kindle large fires round their sown fields, to prevent their being devoured by them. The country is also rich in gold, which is washed down by the rivers in great quantities, and makes a chief part of its commerce. Ivory, ebony, slaves, and cattle, are likewise changed for European goods. The natives stand in awe of the Portuguese, who are only Europeans admitted into some of their ports, whence they export the commodities already mentioned, also silver, copper, and wax. The city of Mosambique is said to be very handsome, and the buildings well constructed, especially the churches and convents; and the fort, or castle, is about a musket shot from the city. The fort belongs to the Portuguese, who have generally a good garrison here, a well stored magazine, and a large hospital for sick sailors. Their ships always call here in going to the East Indies; and the harbour is so commodious, that whole fleets may anchor and provide themselves with all necessaries. Lon. 41° 8' E. lat. 15° 5' S.

Mosbach, town of Germany in the palatinate of the Rhine, with an elegant castle, seated on the Neckar, 25 ms. ENE. of Heidleberg. Lon. 9° 21' E. lat. 49° 28' N.

Mosburg, town of Germany, in Carinthia, 6 ms. NW. of Clagenfurt.

Mosburg, town of Bavaria, seated at the conflux of the Amber with the Iser, 9 ms. W. of Landshut.

Moscovy. See *Russia*.

Moscow, formerly a dutchy, but now a government of Russia; bounded on the N. by the government of Tver, E. by that of Great Volodimir, S. by the governments of Kalugo and Resan, and W. by those of Tver and Smolensko. It is a fruitful country, and produces abundance of excellent asparagus.

Moscow, city of Russia, capital of the government of Moscow, and formerly of the whole empire. Previous to the entry of the French, it was the largest city in Europe, the circumference within the rampart that enclosed the suburbs, being 20ms.; but its population did not correspond with its extent. It contained within the ramparts 300,000 souls, and was the most populous city in the empire, notwithstanding the residence of the court was at Petersburg.

The general divisions of Moscow are the same as previous to the conflagration, in 1812. They were, 1. The Kremlin, which was in the central and highest part of the city, surrounded by high walls of stone and brick, 2 ms. in circumference. This division contained the ancient palace of the czars, where Peter the Great was born; also the cathedral with seven towers, beside other churches, the patriarchal palace, and the arsenal. 2. The Khitaigorod, which was much larger than the Kremlin; it contained the university, the printing-house,

and many other public buildings, with all the tradesmen's shops. The houses were mostly stuccoed or white-washed, and was the only street in Moscow in which the houses stood close to each other. 3. The Bielgorod, or White Town, which ran round the two preceding divisions, took its name from a white wall, by which it was formerly surrounded. 4. Semlainogorod, which environed all the other three quarters, and was so denominated from a circular rampart of earth by which it was encompassed. The last two divisions exhibited a grotesque group of churches, convents, palaces, brick and wooden houses, and mean hovels. 5. The Sloboda, or suburbs, which formed a vast exterior circle round all the parts already described, were invested by a low rampart and ditch. These suburbs contained, besides buildings of all kinds, orchards, gardens, corn-fields, much open pasture, and some small lakes, which give rise to the Neglina. The Moskwa, from which the city takes its name, flows through it in a winding channel, but, excepting in spring, is only navigable for rafts. It receives the Yausa in the Semlainogorod, and the Neglina in the western extremity of the Kremlin; the beds of both these rivulets are nearly dry in summer. Moscow exhibited an astonishing degree of extent and variety, irregularity, and contrast; some parts had the appearance of a sequestered desert; others, of a populous town; some, of a contemptible village; others, of a great capital. The streets, in general, were very long and broad; some of them paved; others, particularly in the suburbs, were formed with trunks of trees, or boarded with planks like the floor of a room. The places of divine worship, including chapels, amounted to above 1500; of these, 484 were public churches, some built of brick, stuccoed or white-washed, but the greater part were of wood, painted red; some had domes of copper, others of tin, gilt or painted green, and many were roofed with wood. They were richly ornamented within, and the pictures of the saints were decorated with gold, silver, and precious stones. Moscow was the centre of the inland commerce of Russia, particularly that river communicates with the Volga; and also by a canal to the Don, which river communicates with the sea of Asoph. This city is 425 ms. SE. of Petersburg. Lon. $37^{\circ} 35'$ E. lat. $55^{\circ} 46'$ N.

Moscow, tp. Somerset co. Maine, 28 ms. N. from Norridgewock. Pop. 1820, 286.

Moscow, pst. Livingston co. N. Y., near the W. side of Genessee river, 30 ms. above Rochester.

Moscow, small village containing about 100 inhabitants, in the southern limits of Clermont co. Ohio. It is situated on the N. bank of the Ohio river, 22 ms. southerly from Williamsburg, and 120 southwesterly from Columbus.

Moselle, department of France, including part of the late province of Lorraine. It takes its name from a river which rises in the Vosges; waters Epinal and Toul; receives the Meurte below Nancy, and passing by Metz, Thionville, and Treves, enters the Rhine at Coblenz. Metz is the capital.

Mosenia, town of Persia, in the province of Chistan, 22 ms. SW. of Suster.

Moskoe. See *Maletroom*.

Mosquito Shore, country of New Spain, on the Atlantic Ocean, containing the eastern part of the provinces of Honduras and Nicaragua. In magnitude it exceeds Portugal; it is well watered by navigable rivers and lakes; abounds in fish, game, and provisions of all sorts; furnishes every necessary for raising cattle and stock; and clothed with woods producing timber for every purpose at land or sea. The soil superior to that of the W. India islands; the climate is more salubrious; and the destructive ravages of hurricanes and earthquakes have never been known here. The Mosquito Indians are so situate between morasses and inaccessible mountains, and a coast full of reefs and shoals, that no attempts against them; the Spaniards, whom they mortally hate, could ever succeed. By a convention with Spain, in 1786, the English, in consideration of cessions on the coast of Yucatan, agreed to evacuate this country.

Moss, seaport of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys, at the mouth of a river of its name, on the E. side of Christiana Bay. Here are many saw mills, and a large iron foundry. It is 28 ms. S. of Christiana. Lon. $10^{\circ} 48'$ E. lat. $58^{\circ} 38'$ N.

Mosey Creek, pst. Jefferson co. Tenn., by pst. 190 ms. E. from Murfreesborough.

Mostagan, ancient and strong town of the kingdom of Algiers, with a castle and a good harbour, 50 ms. NE. of Oran. Lon. $0^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $56^{\circ} 20'$ N.

Mostar, considerable town of Turkish Dalmatia, with a Greek archbishop's see. It belongs to the Turks. 20 ms. NE. of Narenta. Lon. $18^{\circ} 37'$ E. lat. $43^{\circ} 48'$ N.

Mosul. See *Mosul*.

Motula, town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, with a bishop's see, 15 ms. NW. of Taranto. Lon. $17^{\circ} 14'$ E. lat. $40^{\circ} 46'$ N.

Motherkill, hundred, Kent co. Del.; it is watered by Motherkill creek. The chief town Fredericka. Pop. 1810, 7415; in 1820, 7558.

Mottle Isle, island of Ver., Grand Isle co. It is to the NW. from Grand Isle, and is 8 ms. long and 2 wide.

Motyr, island of Asia, one of the Moluccas, of great value to the Dutch on account of its spices. Lon. $128^{\circ} 20'$ E. lat. $0^{\circ} 10'$ S.

Motril, seaport town of Spain, in Granada, with a good harbour, seated on the Mediterranean, 57 ms. SE. of Granada. Lon. $3^{\circ} 38'$ W. lat. $36^{\circ} 32'$ N.

Mouab, seaport town of Arabia Felix, capital of Yemen, seated in a fertile country, 80 ms. S. of Sanaa. Lon. $46^{\circ} 35'$ E. lat. $16^{\circ} 20'$ N.

Moudon, one of the most ancient towns of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, in the Pays de Vaud, and formerly of all that part of the country which belonged to the duke of Savoy. The bailiff appointed in the canton of Bern, resides in the castle of Lucens, built on the summit of a mountain. It was formerly called Minodumum. It is 12 ms. N. by E. of Lausanne. Lon. $6^{\circ} 58'$ E. lat. $46^{\circ} 41'$ N.

Mong-den, or *Chen-yan*, capital of the country of the Mantchew. It is built on an eminence, and walled in by walls 3 leagues in

circumference. It is 440 ms. NE. of Peking. Lon. $122^{\circ} 45'$ E. lat. $41^{\circ} 55'$ N.

Moulins, episcopal town of France, in the department of Allier, and late province of Bourbonnois. It has a bridge over the Allier on which it is seated, and takes its name from the great number of mills (moulins) that were formerly in its neighbourhood; and contains about 16,000 inhabitants. Its manufacture of cutlery is in great esteem. It is 30 ms. S. of Nevers. Lon. $3^{\circ} 25'$ E. lat. $46^{\circ} 34'$ N.

Moulins-Engilbert, town of France, in the department of Nievre and late province of Nivernois. It is seated at the bottom of the mountains of Morvan, and is 5 ms. SW. of Chateau-Chinon.

Moultan, province of Hindoostan Proper, bounded on the N. by Lahore, on the E. by Delhi and Agimere, on the S. by Guzerat, and on the W. by Persia and Candahar. Its products are cotton, sugar, opium, galls, brimstone, &c. It was subject to the seiks; but its capital, Moulstan, has been garrisoned by the King of Candahar, ever since 1779.

Moultan, one of the most ancient cities of Hindoostan Proper, capital of a province of the same name. It is of small extent for a capital, but strongly fortified, and has a Hindoo temple of great celebrity. The trade of Moulstan has been greatly lessened on account of the river having been choked up. Here is a particular sect of Hindoos, called Catry; a tribe of warriors supposed to be the Catheri or Cathi, with whom Alexander warred on the banks of the Malli. Moulstan is seated on one of the branches of the Indus, 210 ms. SW. of Lahore, and 310 SE. of Candahar. Lon. $70^{\circ} 40'$ E. lat. $29^{\circ} 51'$ N.

Moulton, *South*, corporate town of Eng., in Devonshire. In the reign of Edward I., N. and S. Moulton had the privilege of sending members to parliament, and was a royal demesne. It is governed by a mayor, and has a manufacture of serges, shalloons, and felt. It is seated on the Moul, 12 ms. SE. of Barnstable, and 177 W. by S. of London. Lon. $3^{\circ} 55'$ W. lat. $51^{\circ} 5' N$.

Moulton, pstv. Lawrence cy. Al.

Moultonborough, pst. Stafford cy. N. H., N. from Lake Winnipissigee. Pop. 1820, 1279.

Mountain Creek, pst. Lincoln cy. N. C., 175 ms. SW. by W. from Raleigh.

Mountain Island, village, Scott cy. Kent.

Mountain Shoals, pstv. Laurens district, S. C., 80 ms. NW. from Columbia.

Mount Airy, pstv. Surry cy. N. C., by pstrd. 172 ms. NW. by W. from Raleigh.

Mount Airy, pstv. Bledsoe cy. Tenn., 90 ms. easterly from Murfreesborough.

Mount Bethel, village, Somerset cy. N. J.

Mount Bethel, *Lower*, tp. Northampton cy. Penn., between Delaware river, Plainfield tp., the Blue Mountain, and Upper Mount Bethel, 8 ms. N. from Easton. Pop. 1820, 2442.

Mount Bethel, *Upper*, tp. Northampton cy. Penn., above the preceding. Pop. 1820, 2182.

Mount Carmel, pst. Edwards cy. Ill., on the right bank of the Wabash opposite the mouth of the White river.

Mount Clemens, village, and seat of justice, Macomb cy. Mich., on the left bank of Huron

of Lake St. Clair, 4 ms. above its mouth, and NNE. from Detroit.

Mount Clio, pstv. Sumpter district S. C., 52 ms. E. from Columbia.

Mount Desert, island, Hancock cy. Maine, constituting a tp. about 40 ms. E. from Castine. Pop. 1820, 1349.

Mount Edgcombe, prodigious peak, on the W. side of the entrance of Cook's Strait, in New Zealand. Its height is supposed to be very little inferior to that of the Peak of Teneriffe.

Mount Elon, pstv. Darlington district S. C., 77 ms. NE. from Columbia.

Mount Etna Furnace, and psto. Butler cy. Penn.

Mount Gilead, psto. Loudon cy. Virg., 43 ms. NW. from W. C.

Mount Henry, pstv. Montgomery cy. Ten., 67 ms. NW. from Murfreesborough.

Mount Holly, pst. Rutland cy. Ver., 20 ms. W. from Windsor.

Mount Holly, pstv. capital of Burlington cy. N. J., situated on the N. side of Ancocus creek, about 18 ms. a little N. of E. from Philadelphia.

Mount Hope, pstv. Orange cy. N. Y.

Mount Hope, pstv. Shenandoah cy. Virg.

Mount Hope Bay, the NE. extension of Narragansett bay. It communicates with the E. and W. channels of Rhode Island setting up from the northern extremity of the island, between Bristol and Newport cities, into Bristol cy. Mass., on the borders of which it receives Taunton river.

Mount Hope Hill, R. I., W. shore of Mount Hope bay, on the point SE. from the village of Bristol. It is remarkable as being the residence of the celebrated Indian king Philip.

Mount Horeb, pstv. Nelson cy. Virg., about 100 ms. NW. by W. from Richmond.

Mount Horeb, pstv. Jasper cy. Geo., 24 ms. NW. from Milledgeville.

Mount Jackson, pstv. Beaver cy. Penn.

Mount Joy, pst. Lancaster cy. Penn., bounded by Little Chiques creek E., the SE. limit of Dauphin cy., or Conewago creek NW., and Donegal tp. S. Pop. 1820, 1835.

Mount Joy, tp. Adams cy. Penn., 5 ms. SE. from Gettesburg, on the N. boundary of Md., and between Willalaws and Rock creeks. Pop. 1820, 935.

Mount Laurel, pstv. Halifax cy. Virg., 125 ms. SW. from Richmond.

Mount Morris, pst. Livingston cy. N. Y., between the tp. of Sparta, and Genessee river, about 35 ms. SW. from Canandaigua.

Mount Morris, psto. Green cy. Penn.

Mount Mourne, Iredell cy. N. C., 144 ms. W. from Raleigh.

Mount Murray, seigniori, Northumberland cy. L. C., on the left side of St. Lawrence, 75 ms. below Quebec.

Mount Pilot, Sumner cy. Ten.

Mount Pisgah, psto. Iredell cy. N. C., 150 ms. W. from Raleigh.

Mount Pisgah, psto. Wilcox cy. Al., 43 ms. from Cahaba.

Mount Pleasant, pst. and tp. West Chester cy. N. Y., on Hudson river, 33 ms. above the city of N. Y. It is the seat of an academy, and

contains the village of Singsing. Pop. 1830, 3684.

Mount Pleasant, pstv. Lancaster cy. Penn., 6 ms. W. from Lancaster.

Mount Pleasant, pst. Westmoreland cy. Penn. The village is on Jacobs Creek, 16 ms. S. from Greensburg. Pop. 1820, 2060.

Mount Pleasant, pst. Wayne cy. Penn., on the head waters of Lackawaxen creek, commencing 5 ms. NW. from Bethany. Pop. 1820, 874.

Mount Pleasant, pstv. Md., on the line between Queen Ann and Caroline cties., and within 1 mile of the W. boundary of Del., about 12 ms. W. from Dover.

Mount Pleasant, pstv. Shenandoah cy. Virg., 113 ms. westerly from W. C.

Mount Pleasant, pstv. Spottsylvania cy. Virg., by pstrd. 86 ms. N. from Richmond.

Mount Pleasant, pstv. Halifax cy. Virg., by pstrd. 167 ms. SW. from Richmond.

Mount Pleasant, pstv. Rockingham cy. N. C., by pstrd. 136 ms. NW. from Raleigh.

Mount Pleasant, pstv. Fairfield cy. S. C., 44 ms. N. from Columbia.

Mount Pleasant, pstv. Baldwin cy. Geo., 10 ms. from Milledgeville.

Mount Pleasant, pstv. in the S. part of Jefferson cy. Ohio, 21 ms. SW. from Stubenville. Containing 120 dwelling houses, 1468 inhabitants, a printing office, a bank, several stores, a school and market houses of brick, and a brick meeting house, 92 by 62 feet area, two stories high, belonging to the friends, beside two others, likewise of brick, for seceders and methodists; and within six ms. around, are 11 flouring mills, 12 saw mills, a paper mill with two vats, and a woollen cloth factory, beside two common fulling mills. The site of this village is elevated and pleasant, with a well cultivated vicinity.

Mount Pleasant, pstv. Martin cy. Ind. by pstrd. 144 ms. SSW. from Indianapolis.

Mount Pleasant, pstv. Maury cy. Ten. 50 ms. SW. from Murfreesboro.

Mount Pleasant, pst. Wilkinson cy. Miss. 123 ms. SW. from Jackson.

Mount Pleasant, pst. E. Baton Rouge parish, Lou., 106 ms. NW. from New Orleans.

Mount Pleasant, mills and pst. Union cy. Penn., 46 ms. N. from Harrisburg.

Mount Prospect, pstv. Edgecomb cy. N. C., 73 ms. easterly from Raleigh.

Mount Republic, pst. Wayne cy. Penn.

Mountsabay, bay of Eng. on the S. coast of Cornwall, between the Lands End, and the Lizard Point. It is so named from the lofty mountains of Mount St. Michael, which rise within it. Among the rocks, on this part of the coast, breeds the Cornish chough, or red legged crow, noted for stealing and carrying away whatever it finds. In Mountsabay is a considerable pichard fishery.

Mount Solus, pst. Hinds cy. Miss. 70 ms. southwardly from Jackson.

Mountsorrel, town of Eng. in Leicestershire, so named from a high mount or rock, of a sorrel-coloured stone, extremely hard. Of rough stones, hewn out of this rock, the town is built. It is seated on the Stour, 53 ms. SSE. of Derby, and 105 NNW. of London. Lon. 1° 9' W. lat. 52° 45' N.

Mount Sterling, pstv. Switzerland cy. Ind. 103 ms. SE. from Indianapolis.

Mount Sterling, pstv. Montgomery cy. Ind. 35 ms. E. from Lexington.

Mount Upton, pstv. on Unadilla river, opposite the mouth of Butternut creek, Chenango cy. N. Y. 10 ms. SE. from Norwich.

Mount Vernon, pst. Kennebec cy. Maine. 10 ms. NW. of Augusta, or Kennebec river. Pa. 1820, 1293.

Mount Vernon, tp. Hillsborough cy. N. H. 92 ms. S. from Concord. Pop. 1820, 729.

Mount Vernon, pstv. Chester cy. Penn.

Mount Vernon, seat of the late General Washington, and his favourite retreat from the fatigues of public employment; pleasantly situated on the W. bank of Potomac river, 18 ms. below the city of Washington, and 9 ms. below Alexandria.

Mount Vernon, pstv. and seat of justice Montgomery cy. Geo. N. lat. 32° 13' lon. W. C. 48' W.

Mount Vernon, pst. and seat of justice for Kent cy. Ohio, on the N. bank of Owl creek, 20 ms. from its mouth. This "town contains about 10 dwelling houses, 403 inhabitants, a printing office, a brick court house and jail, eight stores, a merchant mill, and a saw mill, and within 10 ms. there are 9 grist and saw mills, 3 carding machines, one of which is for cotton." Distance 40 ms. W. from Coshocton, 54 NW. from Zanesville, and 44 NE. from Columbus. N. lat. 39° 24', W. lon. 5° 32'.

Mount Vernon, pstv. and seat of justice Rockcastle cy. Kent. 75 ms. SE. from Frankfort. Lat. 37° 24' N. lon. W. C. 7° 10' W.

Mount Vernon, pstv. Bullitt cy. Kent. 25 ms. SSE. from Louisville.

Mount Vernon, pstv. on the right bank of Ohio river, Posey cy. Ind. 5 ms. above the mouth of Wabash river.

Mount Vernon, pstv. Jefferson cy. Ill., by pstrd. 69 ms. S. from Vandalia.

Mountville, pstv. Loudoun cy. Virg., 40 ms. N. W. from W. C.

Mount Washington, the highest of the peaks of the White Mountains of New Hampshire. Its elevation above the ocean 6634 feet, as ascertained by Captain Partridge.

Mount Washington, tp. Berkshire cy. Mass. 25 ms. SSE. from Lenox. Pop. 1820, 467.

Mount Zion, pstv. Union cy. Kent. by pstrd. 236 ms. SW. by W. from Frankfort.

Mount Zion, pstv. Hancock cy., Geo. 26 ms. NE. from Milledgeville.

Mount Zion, pstv. Monroe cy. Miss. 176 ms. from St. Charles.

Moura, town of Portugal, in Alentejo, at the confluence of the rivers Ardita and Gaudiana, 87 ms. SE. of Lisbon. Lon. 5° 59' W. lat. 38° N.

Mourzook, the capital of Fezzan, in Africa, situated on a small river, and supplied with water from a multitude of springs and wells. Being formerly built of stone, it still retains the appellation of a Christian town; and the medley which it presents to the eye, of the vast ruins of ancient buildings, and the humble cottages of earth and sand that form the dwellings of its present Arab inhabitants, is singularly grotesque and strange. It is surrounded by a high wall, which not only affords the means of

defence, but enables the government to collect, at its three gates, a tax on all goods, (provisions excepted) that are brought for the supply of its people. A caravan sets out annually from Mesurata to this place; and hence the Fezzaniers themselves despatch, every year, a caravan to Cashna, and another to Bornou. Mourzook is 262 ms. S. of Mesurata, 650 NW. of Bornou, and 710 N. by E. of Cashna. Lat. 27° 20' N. lon. 15° 5' E.

Mossy, river of Hindoostan, which crossing the country of Golconda, runs into the Kistna, on the confines of the circar of Palnaud.

Moustiers, town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and late province of Provence. It is noted for a manufacture of fine porcelain, and for a once famous pilgrimage, called our Lady of Beauvezet, seated between two very lofty and craggy mountains. Moustiers is 5 ms. NE. of Riez, and 47 WNW. of Nice.

Mouth of Black River, psto. Cuyahoga cty. Ohio, 10 ms. W. from Cleveland, and 146 ms. NNE. from Columbus.

Mouth of Blain, psto. Lawrence cty. Kent., 177 ms. E. from Frankfort.

Mouth of Tellico, psto. on Tennessee river, where the road crosses between Athens and Maryville, 30 ms. SW. from Knoxville.

Moutier, or *Monastier*, town of Savoy, capital of Tarentesia, with an archiepiscopal palace. It is seated on the Isere, 62 ms. NW. of Turin. Lon. 6° 23' E. lat. 45° 30' N.

Mouzon, ancient town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and late province of Champagne, with a late rich Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the Meuse, 8 ms. SE. of Sedan, and 110 NE. of Paris. Lon. 5° 10' E. lat. 49° 33' N.

Mousul, city of Asiatic Turkey, in the pachalic of Bagdad, on the right bank of the Tigris, opposite the village of Nunia, supposed to be the site of the ancient Ninevi. Mousul is a mart of extensive trade, inhabited by about 35,000 persons, composed of Turks, Greeks, Armenians, Jews, Curds, and Arabs. Lat. 36° 21' N.

Mowee, one of the Sandwich Islands, discovered by Captain Cook, is 162 ms. in circumference. A low isthmus divides it into two circular peninsulas, of which the eastern is double the size of the western. The mountains in both rise to a very great height, and may be seen at more than the distance of 30 leagues. The N. shores afford no soundings, but the country presents an appearance of verdure and fertility. Near the W. point of the smaller peninsula is a spacious bay, with a sandy beach shaded with cocoa-nut trees: the country behind has a most romantic appearance, the hills rising in a great variety of peaked forms; and their steep sides and the deep chasms between them, are covered with trees. The inhabitants are computed at 65,000. Lon. 175° 56' W. lat. 20° 53' N.

Moxahala, or *Jonathan's Creek*, rising in the northern part of Perry cty. Ohio, flows E. across Muskingum cty., into Muskingum river, which it enters, 3 ms. below Zanesville.

Moxos, the northern province of the United Provinces of Buenos Ayres, bounded by the Portuguese territories NE., Peru N. and NW.,

La Paz W., Cochabamba S., and Chiquitos SE. Lying between lat. 12° and 18° S., and between lon. 9° and 16° E. from W. C. It is drained by the Guapare, Branco, Mamore, and other streams, confluent of the Madeira.

Moyamensing, tp. Philadelphia cty. Penn., on the Delaware, between Southwark, and the mouth of the Schuylkill, having Passyunk W. Pop. 1810, 2887, in 1820, 3963.

Moyencic, town of France, in the department of Meurthe, and late province of Lorraine, remarkable for its salt pits. It is 3 ms. from Vic, and 10 SSE. of Nanci.

Mozislaw, strong town of Lithuania, capital of a palatinate of the same name, on the Soff, 22 ms. S. of Smolensko. Lon. 32° 32' E. lat. 54° 28' N.

Msta, river of European Russia, rising in the government of Tver, and flowing NW. into lake Ilmen, nearly opposite Novogorod. It forms a part of the great inland communication between the waters of the Baltic sea, and those of the Volga river. It is united to the Tver, at Nischnei-Volokshok by a canal, which has been formed through the valleys of the Valday hills.

Mucheln, town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, 6 ms. N. of Freyburg, and 8 SW. of Mersburg. This town was burned in 1621, by the imperialists under the command of Count Tilly. Lon. 11° 39' E. lat. 51° 15' N.

Muchelney, village of Eng. in Somersetshire, two miles S. by E. of Langport.

Mucidan, town of France, in the department of Dordogne, and late province of Perigord, seated on the river Isle, 18 ms. SW. of Perigueux.

Mud Camp, psto. Cumberland cty. Kent., 150 ms. S. from Frankfort.

Mud Creek, a stream of Ontario cty. N. Y., joining the outlet of Ontario Lake, near Lyons. The Erie canal follows the valley of this creek about 16 ms.

Mud Creek, psto. Steuben cty. N. Y., 10 ms. E. from Bath.

Muddy river, stream of Ill., rising in Randolph, Washington, Jefferson, and Franklin cties. The various branches flow SE., and uniting in Jackson, enter the Mississippi on the limit between the latter and Union cty. It is navigable for boats 30 or 40 ms.

Muddy river, small river of Kent., rising in Logan and Todd, and flowing N. between Butler and Mühlenburg cties., falls into the S. side of Green river.

Mucher, river of Germany, which rises in the archbishopric of Salzburg, crosses Stiria, passing by Judenburgh, Luben, Muehr, and Gratz, and falls into the Drave, near Kanisea, in Hungary.

Muehr, or *Mueraw*, considerable town of Germany, in the dutchy of Stiria, on the river Muehr, 25 ms. NW. of Gratz, and 40 SW. of Neustadt. Lon. 15° 4' E. lat. 47° 16' N.

Muggia, or *Muglia*, town of Italy, in Venetian Istria, with a castle, seated on a gulf of the same name, 5 ms. SE. of Trieste. Lon. 14° 2' E. lat. 45° 52' N.

Muhlburg, town of Upper Saxony, in the margravate of Meissen. It is situated on the Elbe, has a castle, and is 19 ms. NW. of Meis-

sen, and 32 NW. of Dresden. Lon. $13^{\circ} 9' E.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 25' N.$

Muhl-Kreis, or *Viertel*, *Quarter of Muhl*, that part of Lower Austria, between the Danube and Bohemia.

Muldenburg, cty Kent., bounded by Muddy river or Bulker cty. SE., Todd S., Christian SW., Pond river, or Hopkins W., Deer creek, or Henderson NW., and Green river, or Daviess N. Length .2 ms, mean width 17; area about 540 sqms. Chief town, Greenville. Pop. 1820, 4979. Lat. $37^{\circ} 16' N.$ lon. W. C. $10^{\circ} W.$

Muldrose, town of Upper Saxony, in the middle marche of Brandenburg. It is conveniently situated 9 ms. SW. of Frankfort, on the Oder, on a canal, which forms navigable communication from Hamburg to Breslaw.

Muirkirk, town of Stld. in Ayresshire, seated on the river Ayr, and noted for a considerable iron work.

Mulberry Creek, psto. Autauga cty. Al., 27 ms. E. from Cahaba.

Mulberry Grove, psto. Smith cty. Ten., 57 ms. NE. from Murfreesborough.

Muldaw, river of Bohemia, which rises on the confines of Moravia, and running by Budweis and Prague, falls into the Elbe, at Melnick. Though the Elbe has received the preference as taking the name of the general stream, Muldaw is considerably the principal branch, being much longer, and receiving more, and larger tributaries than does the Elbe above their junction. See *Muldau*.

Muldorf, town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Saltzburg, and 40 ms. E. of Munich. Lon. $12^{\circ} 25' E.$ lat. $48^{\circ} 10' N.$

Mulder's Hill, psto. Greene cty. Kent., 96 ms. SSW. from Frankfort

Mulhausen, imperial and Hanseatic town of Germany in Thuringia, under the protection of the elector of Saxony. It is seated in a fertile country, on the Unstruth, 15 ms. NE. of Eisenach, and 45 E. by S. of Cassel. Lon. $10^{\circ} 49' E.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 13' N.$

Mulhausen, considerable town of France, in Alsace, formerly the capital of a republic in alliance with the Swiss, and entitled to all the privileges of the Helvetic confederacy. The walls of the town enclose a circumference of not more than 2 ms., and its whole territory is confined within a precinct of 8 ms. The town contains 6000 inhabitants, who are protestants, and there are 2000 subjects in its adjacent villages. It owes its present flourishing state to its manufactures, which are chiefly of printed linens and cottons. It is well built, adorned with handsome structures and seated in a pleasant fertile country, on an island formed by the river Ill. It is 15 ms. NW. of Basle, and 20 E. of Befort. Lon. $7^{\circ} 24' E.$ lat. $47^{\circ} 48' N.$

Mulheim, town of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, seated on the Rhine, 3 ms. from Cologne. Here the few protestants in Cologne are obliged to go to perform divine worship.

Mull, one of the Hebrides of Stld., an island of considerable size, being 25 ms. in length, and in some places of equal breadth. There are many good natural harbours; but there is only one village, called Tobermorey, where a fishing station has been lately established by the British society. The soil is, for the most part, rocky

and barren; it is in some places, however, fertile in corn and grass but has no wood; the hills abound with springs, and are covered with cattle; these, with the fishery, and a considerable quantity of kelp, are the only articles of commerce.

Mull of Cantyre. See *Cantyre*.

Mull of Galloway, rocky promontory, the most southerly point of Stld., in the cty. of Wigton.

Mulleraz, town of Germany, in the middle marche of Brandenburg, seated on a canal cut between the Spree and Oder, 40 ms. SE. of Berlin. Lon. $14^{\circ} 31' E.$ lat. $52^{\circ} 14' N.$

Mullicohill, pstv. Gloucester cty. N. J., on Raccoon creek, 17 ms. SSW. from Philadelphia.

Mullicus, or *Little Egg Harbour*, river of N. J., rising in Burlington and Gloucester cities, and flowing SE., falls into Little Egg Harbour, 2 ms. S. from Tuckerton. It is navigable for sloops of considerable burthen as far as the mouth of Wading river. For a distance of 20 ms. in a direct route, it forms the line between Burlington and Gloucester cities.

Mullingar, cty. town of West Meath, in Ireland. It holds a great wool mart, is a place of good trade, and formerly sent two members to the Irish parliament. It is seated on the Foyle, 38 ms. W. of Dublin. Lon. $7^{\circ} 50' W.$ lat. $53^{\circ} 30' N.$

Mulrose, canal of, in German Prussia. It connects the Elbe and Oder, and extends from Newbruck on the Spree, to the lake, or reservoir of Briesson near the Oder. It is about 14 ms. in length, with 10 locks.

Multnomah, river of the U. S., in the basin of Columbia; of which latter river the Multnomah is the great SW. branch. It joins the main stream 100 ms. from the Pacific Ocean, but is above its mouth too little known to admit specific description.

Multria, large river of Africa, which has its source in Mount Atlas, and dividing the empire of Morocco from the kingdom of Algiers, falls into the Mediterranean Sea, to the W. of Marsalquiver.

Muncy creek, stream of Penn., in the southeastern part of Lycoming cty., flows by comparative courses 25 ms. SW. and falls into the W. branch of Susquehannah, about one mile NW. from Pennsborough.

Muncy creek, pst. Lycoming cty. Penn., on the W. branch of Susquehannah, on both sides of Muncy creek; including Pennsborough. Pop. 1820, 1255.

Munda, ancient town of Spain, in Granada, 30 ms. WNW. from Malaga. Here the sons of Pompey were utterly defeated by Julius Cæsar.

Munden, town of Hanover, at the junction of the Tula and Werra rivers, and where these streams form the Weser. It is situated 9 ms. NE. from Cassel, and 15 WSW. from Göttingen.

Munderkingen, town of the kingdom of Wirtemberg, in Suabia, 20 ms. WSW. from Ulen.

Mundu, town of Hindoostan, in Malwa, of which it was formerly the capital. It was then 22 ms. in circuit, and contained many monuments of ancient magnificence, but it is fallen much to decay. It occupies the top of a large and lofty mountain, 46 ms. S. of Ougein, and

110 NNW. of Burhanpour. Lon. $75^{\circ} 47'$ E. lat. $22^{\circ} 50'$ N.

Munfordville, pstv. and seat of justice Hart city. Kent., on the right bank of Greene river, opposite Woodsonville, 75 ms. S. from Louisville. Lat. $37^{\circ} 19'$ N. $8^{\circ} 44'$ W.

Munglora, town of Candahar, in the city of Cabul, 125 ms. W. of Cashmere, and 135 E. of Cabul. Lon. $71^{\circ} 15'$ E. lat. $34^{\circ} 15'$ N.

Mungulhaut, town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, with a manufacture of coarse cotton cloths, situate on the Durlah, 20 ms. NNE. of Rungpour.

Munich, fortified city, capital of Bavaria, and one of the finest towns in Germany. It contains near 60,000 inhabitants. The houses are high, and the streets spacious, with canals in many of them. The palace of the king is a stupendous structure, magnificently adorned. The cabinet of curiosities, the museum, the library, and the arsenal, merit attention. The cathedral contains the tomb of one of the emperors, in black marble, adorned with statues of bronze. Among the numerous convents, the college formerly belonging to the Jesuits, and the convent of the Theatines, are most worthy of notice. The large market-place, in which is the town-house, is very beautiful. Here are manufactures of silk, velvet, woollen cloth, and tapestry. Near the city are two other palaces, Nymphenburg and Schlesheim. It is seated on the Iser, 33 ms. ESE. of Augsburg, and 62 S. by W. of Ratisbon. Lon. $11^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Munkats. See *Montgatz*.

Munnersstadt, town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, situate on the Lauer, 13 ms. N. of Schweinfurt.

Munnypour, capital of the country of the Cas-say. It is 210 ms. NNW. of Ummerapoor, and 410 E. by N. of Calcutta. Lon. $94^{\circ} 40'$ E. lat. $24^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Munzingen, town of Suabia, in the kingdom of Wirtemberg, with a castle, 20 ms. W. of Ulm.

Munster, province of Ireland, 135 ms. long, and 120 broad; bounded on the N. by Con-naught, E. by Leinster, and S. and W. by the Atlantic. It contains the cities of Clare, Tip-perary, Waterford, Cork, Limerick, and Kerry. The principal place is Cork.

Munster, government of Prussia, in the NW. part of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia. The chief rivers are the Ems, Lippe, Vecht, and Berkel. The country is level, with some agreeable heights, but no mountains; and it has fruitful plains, fine woods, extensive heights that feed much cattle, and good quarries of stone. It is subdivided into the circles of Munster, Tecklenburg, Warendorf, Beckum, Ludinghausen, Koesfeldt, Recklinghausen, Borken, Ahaus, and Steinfurt. Pop. 320,000, and area 2800 sqms.

Munster, considerable city, capital of the government of the same name. It is environed with double ditches and ramparts, and had also a strong citadel, which was demolished in 1765, and replaced by a magnificent palace. The famous treaty, called the treaty of Westphalia, was concluded here in 1648, which ended the religious wars of 30 years continuance. It is seated on the Aa, 50 ms. ENE. of Wesel, and

52 WNW. of Paderborn. Lon. $7^{\circ} 49'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 55'$ N.

Munster, town of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucerne, 12 ms. NNW. of Lucerne.

Munster, town of Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, 15 ms. N. of Bornoio.

Munster, town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, 9 ms. WSW. of Colmar.

Munster, pstv. Cambria city. Penn., 5 ms. E. from Ebensburg.

Munster-Euffel, town of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, 16 ms. SSW. of Cologne.

Munster-Meinfeld, town of Germany, in the late electorate of Treves, 12. SW. of Coblentz.

Munsterberg, town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name, rich in grain, flax, hemp, and hops. It is seated on the Oh-lan, 13 ms. NW. of Neissc. Lon. $17^{\circ} 3'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 31'$ N.

Munzenberg, town of Germany, in Wettcravia, with an ancient castle, 8 ms. S. of Giessen.

Murano, town of Austrian Italy, on an island near Venice. Here the famous Venitian mirrors are made. It stands 3 ms. N. from that city.

Murat, town of France, in the department of Cartal, on the Alaignon, 12 ms. NW. from St. Flour.

Murcia, province, formerly a kingdom of Spain, bounded on the N. by New Castile, on the E. by Valeucia, on the W. by Andalusia, and Granada, and on the S. by the Mediterranean. It is 62 ms. long, and 58 broad; and the principal river is Segura. The soil is dry, and it produces little corn or wine; but there are plenty of oranges, citrons, lemons, olives, almonds, mulberries, rice, pulse, and sugar. It has also a great deal of silk. The air of this province is very healthful, and the principal town is of the same name.

Murcia, populous city of Spain, capital of a province of the same name, with a bishop's see. It has a superb cathedral, the stairs of whose steeple are so contrived, that a man may ride up to the top, either on horseback, or in a coach. There are fine gardens about the city, in which are the best fruits in Spain. It is seated on the Segura, 27. ms. N. of Carthagena, and 212 SE. of Madrid. Lon. $0^{\circ} 36'$ W. lat. $38^{\circ} 2'$ N.

Mur de Barrez, town of France, in the department of Aveyron, 32 ms. N. by E. from Rhodcz.

Muret, town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, and late province of Gascony, seated on the Garonne, 10 ms. S. of Toulouse. Lon. $1^{\circ} 18'$ E. lat. $43^{\circ} 26'$ N.

Murfreesborough, pst. Hertford city. N. C., on the right bank of Mehelen river, about 75 ms. SE. from Petersburg, and an equal distance NW. from Norfolk in Virginia.

Murfreesborough, pst., seat of justice for Rutherford city., and until recently, seat of government of Ten., between the E. and W. fork of Stone's river, 32 ms. SE. from Nashville. Lat. $35^{\circ} 52'$ N. The adjacent country is fertile, and productive in grain, cotton, and tobacco. Pop. about 1000.

Muro, episcopal town of Naples, in Basilicata, seated at the foot of the Appennines, 12 ms. SE. of Conza. Lon. $15^{\circ} 45'$ E. lat. $40^{\circ} 46'$ N.

Murphrey's Settlement, pstco. St. François cty. Missu., 70 ms. S. from St. Charles, and 60 SSW. from St. Louis.

Murray, NE. tp. and pstv. Genessee cty. N. Y., 25 ms. NE. from Batavia.

Murray-Frith, considerable inlet of the sea, on the E. coast of Sld., between Tarbethness, in Ross-shire, on the N., and Borough Head, in Murrayshire, on the S.

Murrayshire, or *Elginshire*, Sld., is sub-divided into Murray and Strathspey, and is bounded on the E. and SE. by the river Spey, which divides it from Bamffshire, on the S. by Aberdeenshire and Inverness-shire, on the W. by Inverness-shire and Nairnshire, and on the N. by Nairnshire, and the Frith of Murray, being 30 ms. from E. to W., and nearly the same from N. to S. Its air is salutary, and the winter milder than any other part in the N. of the kingdom. The S. side is mountainous, but abounds with pasture, as the low country does with corn. Here are several woods of firs and oaks. The soil is generally fruitful, and produces the fruits ripe soon. Its principal rivers are the Spey, the Lossie, Nairn, and Findhorn, all of which, produce vast quantities of salmon. The chief towns are Elgin and Forres. Pop. 1801, 26,705, in 1811, 28,108, and in 1821, 31,162.

Murray's Mill, pstco. Dearborn cty. Ind. 107 ms. SE. from Indianapolis.

Murrayville, pstv. Westmoreland cty. Penn. *Murrayville*, pstv. Buncombe cty. N. C., by pstl. 280 ms. W. from Raleigh.

Murrhart, town of Suabia, in the dutchy of Wirtemberg, with a Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the river Mur, 8 ms. S. of Hallo, Lon. 9° 51' E. lat. 49° 14' N.

Musidan, town of France, in Upper Perigord, which sustained a famous siege in 1579. Lon. 0° 20' E. lat. 45° 5' N.

Musa, populous town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen. It is fortified and surrounded with walls, 18 ms. E. of Mocha.

Muskingum, river of the U. S., in the state of Ohio. This stream is formed by 2 branches, Whitewoman's and Tuscarawas rivers. The former rises by a number of sources in Richland, Knox, and Wayne cties., interlocking with the head waters of Sciota and Sandusky, entering Ohio, and Vermillion and Black rivers, flowing into Lake Erie, passing through Coshocton cty., join the Tuscarawas river at the town of Coshocton. The entire comparative length of Whitewoman's river, from its mouth to the extreme source of Armstrong's creek, in Richland cty., is about 70 ms., draining one of the most fertile tracts of land in the U. S.

The Tuscarawas river has its sources in Harrison, Columbiana, Stark, Portage, Medina, and Wayne cties., interlocking with those of Rocky river and Cayahoga, flowing into Lake Erie, and Great Beaver, entering Ohio. The Tuscarawas river, is 90 ms. in length from the town of Coshocton to its extreme source in Medina cty.

Below the junction of Whitewoman's and Tuscarawas rivers, the united waters take the name of Muskingum, which flowing S. 8 ms., through Coshocton, receives from the E. Hill's creek, on the border of Muskingum cty. and continuing S. a little W. 23 ms. to Zanesville, receives Licking creek from the W. After be-

ing precipitated over a fall of about 7 feet, at Zanesville, the Muskingum turns SE. by S., and flowing 60 ms., enters the Ohio river at Marietta. Between Zanesville and its efflux into Ohio, the Muskingum river passes through Muskingum, Morgan, and Washington cties. This river is navigable with large batteaux to the falls below Zanesville; for boats of considerable size to Coshocton; and for small craft nearly to the source of the Tuscarawas. A canal has been projected to unite the latter stream to the head waters of Cuyahoga river, and by this channel unite the Ohio river to Lake Erie. A canal, with locks, is already cut around the falls at Zanesville, opening a navigation into the centre of the state of Ohio.

The country drained by the sources of the Muskingum is generally level, but becomes more hilly approaching the Ohio river. In point of climate, this river flows from N. lat. 41° 7' to N. lat. 39° 28'. The area it drains nearly circular, about 7850 sqms.

Muskingum, cty. Ohio; bounded on the N. by Coshocton, E. by Guernsey, S. by Morgan, and W. by Perry and Licking cties. It is 28 by 27 ms. in extent, and contains about 660 sqms. Its principal waters are the Muskingum and Licking rivers, Salt, Jonathan's or Moxahala, and Wakatomika creeks. In numerous places adjacent to and in the bed and valley of the Muskingum river, are extensive and almost inexhaustible beds of stone coal, which the people in the vicinity of Zanesville use as fuel. Surface of the cty. generally hilly and soil steril. Pop. 1820, 17,824. Lat. 40° N. and lon. W. C. 5° W. intersect very near the centre of this county.

Muskelburg, seaport in Edinburghshire, on the Frith of Forth, at the mouth of the river Esk. It is 6 ms. E. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3° 5' W. lat. 56° N.

Mustagam, seaport of the kingdom of Algiers, with a castle, 140 ms. W. from the city of Algiers. Lon. 0° 3' W. lat. 36° 30' N.

Musacra, seaport of Spain, in Granada, with a strong castle, seated on a mountain, 27 ms. NE. of Almeria, and 62 SW. of Carthagena. Lon. 1° 36' W. lat. 37° 11' N.

Musneta, town of Spain, in the province of Andalusia, seated on the banks of the Guadalquivir, 50 ms. N. of Granada.

Muswell Hill, village of Eng. in Middlesex, 5 ms. N. of London. It takes its name from a famous well on the hill, which belonged to the fraternity of St. John of Jerusalem, in Clerkenwall. This well still belongs to the parish of Clerkenwall.

Mutschen, town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Leipsic, in the vicinity of which they find a species of crystal called Mutschen diamonds. It is 20 ms. ENE. of Leipsic. Lon. 12° 50' E. lat. 51° 40' N.

Muyden, town of Holland, seated on the Vecht, on the S. coast of the Zuider Zee, 7 ms. E. of Amsterdam. Lon. 5° 1' E. lat. 52° 22' N.

Mycene, formerly the capital of a kingdom in the Peloponnesus, now Morea, which is now reduced to a small village, in which the ruins of the former city remain as described by Pausanias.

Mycene, ancient *Myconus*, island of the

Archipelago, 30 ms. in circumference. The harbour is very open, and deep enough for the largest ships, where they may ride secure from the N. wind. The soil is dry, and the mountains are of great height. Water is very scarce in summer, but in the town is a large well, the only one in the island. Here are plenty of partridges, quails, wood-cocks, turtle-doves, rabbits, and wheat-eats; also excellent grapes and figs. Almost all the inhabitants are Greeks, who have 50 churches in all, but many are chapels, and some monasteries. Lon. $25^{\circ} 51'$ E. lat. $37^{\circ} 28'$ N.

Myerstown, pstv. Lebanon cty. Penn., on the road from Harrisburg to Lebanon, 31 ms. E. from the former.

Myonessus, or *Clazomenian Promontory*, ancient names of the long peninsula of Asia Minor, stretching NW. between Smyrna and the island of Chios. It is terminated towards Mytelene, the ancient Lesbos, by the ancient promontory of Melaena, the Kara-bouroun of the Turks. See *Chisme*.

Mysol, island, the most eastern of the Molucas, of a triangular form, with a bold shore. The villages are built in the water upon posts; and there are forests visited by the birds of paradise, which are caught in great numbers. Lon. $130^{\circ} 3'$ E. lat. $2^{\circ} 5'$ S.

Mysore, country in the peninsula of Hindoostan, lying between the W. and E. ridges of the Gauts. It extends from $11^{\circ} 30'$ to 15° N. lat. and in the N. part from $74^{\circ} 55'$ to $78^{\circ} 35'$ W. lon. but diminishes thence as it approaches the S. till it ends in a point. The N. side is extremely irregular and indented, and the middle part branches out above a degree beyond that to the E. The country is in general dry, rugged, mountainous, and barren; but there are

several rivers and mountain torrents, which by artificial means serve to water rice grounds, gardens, &c. In the forests are many elephants, and tigers are common. Oxen, buffaloes, and goats are numerous, and in the NE. part many sheep are bred; but horses and asses are few. The chief products are rice, cotton, pepper, cocoa and betel-nut, sugar cane, butter, and oil. The dominions of the rajah of Mysore are now divided into three great districts, Patana to the S., Nagara to the NW., and Chatrakal to the NE., so called from the three places where the chief officers are situate. The Patana district is by far the largest, and of itself a much greater extent of territory than ever before was subject to the Mysore family.

Mysore, fortified city of Hindoostan, capital of the country of the same name. It was ruined by the late two sultans; but since the English restored the ancient family in 1799, and made it the rajah's seat of government, a palace has been built, and its renovation will follow of course. Mysore is 10 ms. S. of Seringapatan. Lon. $76^{\circ} 50'$ E. lat. $12^{\circ} 15'$ N.

Myetic, small river, or rather creek of Mass., falling into Boston harbour. It is navigated with sloops to Medford, 4 ms.

Mytic, pstv. New London cty. Conn., 8 ms. NE. by E. from New London.

Mytilene, or *Metelin*, ancient Lesbos, island on the W. coast of Asia Minor, between the Gulfs of Smyrna and Adramytium. It is 36 ms. long, and from 2 to 12 broad. It is one of the most productive islands in the Turkish empire. Pop. about 50,000. Between lat. $38^{\circ} 25'$ and $39^{\circ} 20'$ N.

Mytilene, city of. See *Castro*, in the Addenda.
Myzensk, town of European Russia, in Orel, on the Oko, 32 ms. below Orel.

N.

Naas, borough of Ireland, in the cty. of Kildare, where the assizes are held alternately with Athy. It was formerly the residence of the kings of Leinster. It is 17 ms. SW. of Dublin, and 26 NW. of Leinster. Lon. $6^{\circ} 42'$ W. lat. $53^{\circ} 13'$ N.

Nab, river of Germany, which issues from Mount Fichtelberg, in the principality of Bayreuth, flows S. through the palatinate of Bavaria, and enters the Danube a little above Ratibon.

Nabal, town of the kingdom of Tunis, celebrated for its potteries. Near it are several remains of antiquity. It is seated near the sea, 32 ms. SSE. of Tunis. Lon. $10^{\circ} 19'$ E. lat. $53^{\circ} 13'$ N.

Nabburg, town of the palatinate of Bavaria, on the river Nab, 10 ms. ESE. of Amberg.

Nabijos, a nation of Indians, said to reside between Santa Fe of New Mexico, and the Pacific Ocean. An account of this people appeared in the Nat. Int. of Sept. 14th, 1824, extracted

from the Missouri Intelligencer. From data there given, the Nabijos are far advanced above the savage state; have relinquished the wandering for the sedentary state of society; have ceased to be hunters, and have become farmers and manufacturers, evincing much skill in both pursuits. To give the true sound of this name in English orthography, it ought to be written, *Nabihos*, as the Spanish *j* has the power of the English *h*. If such a people does actually exist, they deserve to be better known.

Nablous, town of Asiatic Turkey, capital of a country which was the ancient kingdom of Samaria. It is the residence of a scheik, who farms the tribute to the pacha of Damascus. The soil of the country is fertile, and produces a great deal of corn, cotton, olives, and some silk. The inhabitants are such Jealous Mahometans, that they will not suffer any Christians to remain among them. Nablous is 24 ms. N. of Jerusalem, and 90 SSW. of Damascus. Lon. $35^{\circ} 24'$ E. lat. $32^{\circ} 20'$ N.

Naco, town of N. America, in the province of Honduras. Lon. W. C. $10^{\circ} 40'$ W. lat. $15' N$.

Nacogdoches, village of Texas, about 120 ms W. from Natchitoches in Louisiana. It is an inconsiderable place. Lon. W. C. $17^{\circ} 17' W$. lat. $31^{\circ} 27' N$.

Nadeegda. See *Kurilus*.

Naefels, town of Swisserland, in the cantons of Glaris.

Narden, strong town of Holland, at the head of the canals of the province, on the Zuider Zee, 14 ms. E. of Amsterdam, and 15 N. of Utrecht. Lon. $5^{\circ} 9' E$. lat. $52^{\circ} 20' N$.

Nagera, town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a fort, 3 ms. NW. of Calahorra and 138 N. of Madrid. Lon. $2^{\circ} 10' W$. lat. $42^{\circ} 14' N$.

Nagold, town of Suabia, in the dutchy of Wirtemberg, with a strong castle, 10 ms. W. of Tubingen.

Nagore, town of Hindoostan Proper in the country of Agimere, 40 ms. NW. of Agimere. Lon. $74^{\circ} 10' E$. lat. $27^{\circ} 8' N$.

Nagpur, city of the Deccan of Hindoostan, capital of that part of Berar which is subject to a chief of the Eastern Mahrattas. It is a city of modern date; but though extensive and populous, is but meanly built, and excepting a small citadel, is open and defenceless. It is 560 ms. W. by S. of Calcutta. Lon. $79^{\circ} 46' E$. lat. $21^{\circ} 8' N$.

Nagubanja, town of Hungary celebrated for its gold and silver mine-works which are of great produce. It is a metal town and one of the royal free towns, and is 30 ms. NE. of Tarnar. Lon. $22^{\circ} 54' E$. lat. $48^{\circ} 10'$.

Nahant, peninsula of Mass. in the SW. part of Essex cty., united to the main shore by Lynn Beach. It is a delicious and much frequented summer retreat, from the neighbouring cities, and towns; 14 ms. NE. from Boston.

Nahe, river of the palatinate of the Rhine, which running by Birkenfeld, Oberstein, Kreuzenach, and Bingen, falls into the Rhine.

Nairn, borough and seaport of Sstd., the cty. town of Nairnshire; seated at the entrance of the Frith of Murray, 10 ms. E. of Inverness, and 104 N. of Edinburgh. Lon. $3^{\circ} 51' W$. lat. $55^{\circ} 33' N$.

Nairnshire, small cty. of Sstd., bounded on the N. by Murray Frith, on the E. and S. by Murrayshire, and on the W. by Inverness-shire. Its greatest length is not above 12 ms., nor its breadth above 10. It is fruitful, and its corn soon ripens, has several woods of firs, and several lakes and mountains, yet is well peopled. Its chief town is Nairn. Pop. 1801, 8257; 1811, 8251; in 1821, 9006.

Naktsivan, city of Armenia, capital of a province of the same name. It is seated between the towns of Erivan and Tauris. Lon. $45^{\circ} 30' E$. lat. $38^{\circ} 40' N$.

Namuri, mountains of Sicily, in the Valldemona, between Messina, Taormina, and Melazzo.

Namfa, island of the Archipelago, the ancient *Anaphe*, a little to the E. of that of Santorini. It is 16 ms. in circumference, but has no harbour, nor springs sufficient to water the fields. The inhabitants are all Greeks and their trade is in onions, wax, and honey. The ruins of the

temple of Apollo are yet to be seen, and consist chiefly of marble columns. Lon. $26^{\circ} 10' E$. lat. $36^{\circ} 15' N$.

Namptwich, town of Eng., Cheshire. It is well built, and has a large church, in the form of a cross, with the tower in the middle. Here are salt springs, on the banks of a fresh water stream, from which are made great quantities of white salt, in which article and cheese this town carries on a considerable trade. The principal dairies of Cheshire are in its neighbourhood. It is seated on the Weaver, 26 ms. SE. of Chester, and 162 NW. of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 25' W$. lat. $53^{\circ} 6' N$.

Namur, cty. of the kingdom of the Netherlands, divided by the river Sambre and Maese into three equal parts, bounded on the N. by Brabant, on the E. and S. by the bishopric of Liege, and on the W. by Hainault. This province is pretty fertile; has several forests, marble quarries, and mines of iron, lead, and coal.

Namur, city of the Netherlands, capital of the cty. of Namur, between two mountains, at the confluence of the Maese and Sambre, 24 ms. WSW. of Liege, and 32 SE. of Brussels. Lon. $4^{\circ} 30' E$. lat. $50^{\circ} 29' N$.

Nanaguagus, small river in the SW. part of Washington cty. Maine.

Nanaguagus, pstv. on the preceding river, by pstrd. 179 ms. NE. from Portland.

Nanceville, pstv. Harrison cty. Ind. 103 ms. S. from Indianapolis.

Nancy, city of France, capital of the department of Meurte. It is divided by a canal, into the old and new town. The first, though irregularly built is rich and populous, and contains the palace of the ancient dukes of Lorraine; and their tombs are in a rich saloon, which adjoins the church of the late Cordeliers. The new town, whose streets are perfectly straight, was already one of the finest in Europe, before the magnificent works with which Stanislaus I, titular king of Poland and duke of Lorraine, enriched it. The cathedral is a superb structure. Nancy is seated in a delightful plain, near the river Meurte, 92 ms. NW. of Basel, and 175 E. of Paris. Lon. $6^{\circ} 10' E$. lat. $48^{\circ} 42' N$.

Nander, town of Hindoostan, in the province of Dowlatabad, 132 ms. NNW. of Hyderabad.

Nandidroog, strong fortress of Hindoostan, in Mysore, 25 ms. N. by E. of Bangalore, and 64 ESE. of Sera.

Nangasaki, city of Japan, in the island of Ximo, with a good harbour, and the only one in the empire in which foreign ships are permitted to anchor.—The inhabitants carry on a great trade with the Chinese and Dutch. The latter are never suffered to come into the city, unless when their ships arrive, and then they deliver up their guns and salis, as pledges of their good behaviour. Lon. $128^{\circ} 46' E$. lat. $32^{\circ} 32' N$. According to Kruzenstern, who visited Nangasaki in 1804, that city stands at the bottom of a deep bay W. side of the island of Ximo. "The entrance of the harbour of Nangasaki is in N. lat. $32^{\circ} 44'$ and E. lon. $129^{\circ} 45'$, in the middle of the bay of Kiusiu, which is formed by cape Nomo to the S. and cape Sewrote to the N.

Nangira, river. See *Yungar*.

Nangis, town of France, in the department of Seine and Merne, 12 ms. W. of Provins, and 14 E. of Melun.

Nanjemoy, pst. and port of entry, on Nanjemoy creek, Charles city. Maryland; 45 ms. S. from Washington.

Nan-kung, city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiang-si, seated on the lake Po-yang, 637 ms. S. of Peking. Lon. $113^{\circ} 58'$ E. lat. $29^{\circ} 33'$ N.

Nanking, city of China, capital of the province of Kiangnan. It is the largest in China, being 17 ms. distant from the great river Yangtse-Chiang, from which canals are cut, so large that vessels may enter the town. It was formerly the imperial city, whence it is called Nanking, which signifies southern court; but since six grand tribunals have been removed to Peking, it is called Kiang-nan in all public acts. The place is greatly fallen from its ancient splendour; for it had a magnificent palace which is quite destroyed, as well as many ancient monuments; and a third part of the city itself is desolate. The streets are narrow, but handsome and well paved, and on each side are shops neatly furnished. The public buildings are mean, except a few temples, the city gates, and a tower of porcelain, 200 feet high. They have several manufactures in silk and wool. The number of inhabitants is said to be 1,000,000, without comprehending the garrison of 40,000 men. Here the physicians have their principal academy. The inhabitants were formerly estimated at 2,000,000, the city being above 30 ms. in circumference. It is situated on the Kiam, 500 ms. SSE. from Peking. Lon. $119^{\circ} 25'$ E. lat. $32^{\circ} 46'$ N.

Nan-ngan, city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiang-si. It stands among plantations of sugar-cane, near the source of the Kan-Kiang, and the foot of the mountain Me-lin, 200 ms. NE. of Canton, and 900 SSW. of Peking. Lon. $113^{\circ} 38'$ E. lat. $24^{\circ} 48'$ N.

Nan-ngan-fou, beautiful and populous city of China in the most southern part of the province of Kiang-si; it is a beautiful, populous, and commercial city, and much frequented. It contains in its district, 4 cities of the third class. It is 200 ms. N. by E. of Canton.

Nansemond, city. Virg., bounded by Norfolk E., Gates city. N. C. S., Blackwater river, or Southampton SW., Isle of Wight NW., and Hampton Roads NE. Length 33 ms., mean width 20; area 660 sqms. Surface generally level, and in part marshy. Drummonds pond, one of the feeders of the Dismal swamp canal, is in the SE. angle of this city. Staples, cotton and tobacco. Chief town, Suffolk. Pop. 1820, 10,494. Ctl. lat. $36^{\circ} 45'$ N. lon. W. C. $0^{\circ} 30'$ E.

Nansemond, river of Virg., rising in the central part of Nansemond city.; flowing NNE. about 25 ms., opens by a wide bay into James river, and Hampton Roads. It is navigable to Suffolk for vessels of 100 tons.

Nantasket road, the southern entrance into Boston harbour. It affords good anchorage in from 5 to 7 fathoms water.

Nan-tchang-fou, city of China, capital of the province of Kiang-si. It is the residence of a viceroy, and comprehends 8 cities in its district.

Nantes, ancient, rich and very considerable

town of France, in the department of Lower Loire, and late province of Bretagne. The bridges over the Loire, in which are some islands, are almost a league in length. The suburbs are so large that they exceed the city. The inhabitants are computed at 60,000. Since the peace in 1783, Nantes has had a considerable share in the commerce with the U. S. Large vessels can come no higher than port Lunnai, where they are unloaded into smaller vessels which go up to Nantes, being a distance of 12 ms. In 1796, the theatre here took fire, during a time of performance, and several persons lost their lives. Nantes is 58 ms. S. by E. of Rennes, and 217 SW. of Paris. Lon. $1^{\circ} 45'$ W. lat. $47^{\circ} 13'$ N.

Nanticoke, creek of Broome city. N. Y., rises between Chenango, and Owego rivers, and falls into the Susquehannah about midway between Owego, and Chenango Point.

Nanticoke, psto. on the preceding creek, 10 ms. NE. by E. from Owego.

Nanticoke, river of Md., on the eastern side of Chesapeake Bay. It rises in Del., and runs nearly in a SW. course through Dorchester city. (Md.) and enters the Chesapeake, on the S. side of Philips' point.

Nanticoke, hundred, Sussex city. Del., watered by the Nanticoke river, from which it derives its name, and on the W. and S. it joins Md. Pop. 1810, 2843; in 1820, 2335.

Nantmill, East, one of the northern tps. of Chester city. Penn., on the head waters of French creek, 35 ms. NW. from Philadelphia. Pop. 1820, 1873.

Nantmill, West, tp. Chester city. Penn., adjoining the preceding, and the SE. angle of Berks, and the NE. angle of Lancaster city., on the head waters of the E. branch of Brandywine. Pop. 1820, 1443.

Nantua, town of France, in the department of Ain and late province of Bresse, situated at the extremity of a great lake of the same name, 18 ms. SE. of Bourg. Here Charles the Bold was interred.

Nantucket, island of N. America, in Mass. The inhabitants of which have a considerable whale fishery on the coast, and even in Greenland. It lies to the S. of Cape Cod, and is a low, sandy, barren island, the inhabitants depend almost entirely on the sea for their subsistence. It contains about 50 sqms., and forms a city with some small islands. The employment of capital marks the pursuits of the people, \$600,000 are employed in upwards of 30 Spermaceti works. It contains also two banks, and two insurance companies. Pop. 1820, 7266. Lat. $41^{\circ} 15'$ N., and lon. W. C. 7° E. intersect on the island of Nantucket.

Nantucket, pstv. and capital of the island of Nantucket, situated on a basin, the N. side of the island, in the lat. of $41^{\circ} 18'$ N. and lon. of $70^{\circ} 10'$ W.; at the distance of 120 ms. SE. of Boston. It is a port of entry. It has one fine harbour, completely safe from all winds, being so well land locked. It has only, however, at low water $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet water on its bar.

Nantwich, town of Eng. in Cheshire: here are salt springs, from which are made great quantities of white salt; also a manufacture of cotton and shoes. The principal dairies of

Cheshire are about this town, and it has a considerable trade in cheese. It is seated on the Weaver, and by the Chester canal, which here forms a broad basin, 26 ms. SE. of Chester, and 164 NW. of London.

Nan yang, city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Ho-nan, seated on a small river, and surrounded by mountains, 100 ms. S. of Ho-nan.

Nan-yong, city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Quantong, seated on the Peikiang, near its source, 170 ms. NNE. of Canton.

Napaul, country of Asia; bounded on the S. by Bahar, W. by Oude and Rohilcund, NW. by Siringgur, NE. by the mountains of Himma-leh, which separate it from Thibet, and E. by Bootan. It is tributary to Thibet; and Catmandu is the capital.

Naples, kingdom, comprehending the S. part of Italy; bounded on the NW. by the Ecclesiastical State, NE. by the Gulf of Venice, and every where else by the Mediterranean. It is 300 ms. in length, by 100 in breadth, and divided into twelve provinces: namely, Terri di Lavarò (the ancient Campania Felix), Principato Citeriore and Ulteriore, Molise, Basilicata, Calabria Citeriore and Ulteriore, Abruzzo Citeriore and Ulteriore, Capitanata, Terra di Bari, and Terra d'Otranto; the last three formed the ancient Apulia, now called Puglia, on the E. side of the kingdom. The climate is extremely hot, especially in July, August, and September; and is said to be one of the most inconstant and unfavourable to valetudinarians. In some seasons it rains every day for six or seven weeks together; but the most disagreeable part of the climate is the sireoc, or SE. wind, which is very common in May, and extremely relaxing. In winter there is seldom any ice or snow, except on the mountains. The country abounds with grain, the finest fruits and vegetables, rice, flax, oil, wine, saffron, and manna; and affords alum, vitriol, sulphur, rock crystal, marble, minerals, and fine wool and silk. Beside the manufactures noticed in the account of the city of Naples; waistcoats, caps, stockings and gloves, are also made of the hair or filaments of a shell fish, which are warmer than those of wool, and of a beautiful glossy green. The principal mountains are the Appennines, which traverse this country from N. to S., branching out to the two extremities; and the celebrated volcano, Mount Vesuvius. The rivers are numerous, but inconsiderable; the chief are the Garigliano, and Volturno. One of the greatest inconveniences to which the kingdom is exposed, is earthquakes. The established religion is the Roman catholic, and the clergy and convents, under the old government, possessed two-thirds of the whole kingdom; but Protestants and Jews are allowed to settle here. The inhabitants of this country have, at all times borne but an indifferent character among other nations; gluttony is here a predominant vice, while instances of ebriety are comparatively rare.

Naples, ancient, large, rich, and trading city of Italy, one of the finest in the world, capital of the kingdom of the same name, with a university. It is situated at the bottom of a bay, and is built in the form of a vast amphitheatre,

sloping from the hills to the sea. Although the style of architecture is inferior to what prevails at Rome, and it cannot vie with that city in the number of palaces, or in the magnificence of the public buildings, the private houses in general, are better built, and the streets are broader and better paved. No street in Rome equals in beauty the Strada di Toledo at Naples; nor can any of them be compared with the beautiful streets which lie open to the bay, and here the excessive heat of the sun is often tempered with the sea breezes, and gales wafting the perfumes of the Campagna Felice. The houses in general, are five or six stories high, and flat on the top, on which are placed numbers of flower vases, or fruit trees, in boxes of earth, producing a very gay and agreeable effect. On the mountain of St. Elmo, in a most pleasant situation, is a convent of Carthusians, on which much expense has been lavished, to render the building, the apartments, and the gardens, equal to the situation. Naples is admirably suited for commerce, and has all the necessaries and luxuries of life in great profusion; and yet trade is but in a languishing condition. The chief articles manufactured here are silk stockings, soap, snuff boxes of tortoise shell, or of the lava of Mount Vesuvius; tables, and ornamental furniture, of marble. They are thought to embroider here better than in France; and their macaroni is preferred to that of any part of Italy. They excel also in liquors and confections, particularly in one kind of confection, called diabolonia, of a very hot and stimulating nature, and which is sold at a very high price. The number of inhabitants is computed at 350,000, which is very probable; for though Naples is not one-third of the size of London, yet many of the streets here are more crowded than the Strand; and a great proportion of the poorest sort are obliged to spend the night in them, as well as the day, for want of habitations. There is not a city in the world, perhaps, with the same number of inhabitants, in which so few contribute to the wealth of the community, by useful and productive labour; the number of priests, monks, fiddlers, lawyers, nobility, footmen, and lazzaroni or vagabonds, is immense, and the last alone are computed at 30,000. The nobility are excessively fond of splendour and show, as appears by the brilliancy of their equipages, the number of their attendants, the richness of their dress, and the grandeur of their titles. The king, it is said, counts 100 persons with the title of prince, and still a greater number with that of duke, among his subjects. Six or seven of these have estates from 10 to 13,000*l.* a year; and a considerable number have possessions to about half that amount; while the annual revenue of many is not above 1000*l.* or 2000*l.* The inferior nobility are much poorer; many counts and marquises not having above 300*l.* or 400*l.* a year, of a paternal estate, many still less, and not a few enjoy the title, without any estate whatever. Although the churches and convents of Naples are not to be compared with those of Rome, in point of architecture, they surpass them in rich jewels, and in the quantity of silver and golden crucifixes, vessels and

other ornaments. The cathedral is a grand Gothic edifice; and of all the palaces, that of the king is not only the most magnificent, but in the best style of architecture. The harbour, which is spacious, is protected by a mole. The Bay of Naples is one of the finest in the world, being almost of a circular figure, about 30 ms. in diameter, shut out from the Mediterranean by the island of Caprea, and three parts of it sheltered by the circuit of woods and mountains. Naples was taken by the French in January, 1790, but retaken by the British fleet under Lord Nelson, in June following. In 1806, it was again taken possession of by the French under Massena, and soon afterwards Joseph Bonaparte was here crowned king of Naples. In 1803, the city suffered much damage by an earthquake. Naples is 110 ms. SE. of Rome, 104 NE. of Palermo, 217 SE. of Florence, and 300 S. by E. of Venice. Lon. 14° 20' E. lat. 14° 55' N.

Naples, tp. and pstv. Ontario cty. N. Y., 18 ms. S. from Canandaigua. Pop. in 1820, 1038.

Naploone, or *Napolose*. See *Nablouse*.

Napo, river of S. America, rising in Quito, and flowing SE. falls into the Amazon. Lon. W. C. 4° 50' E. lat. 3° 45' S.

Napoleon, pstv. Ripley cty. Ind. 89 ms. SE. from Indianapolis.

Napoli di Malvasia, seaport of European Turkey, and capital of the island of Malvasia. It has a fine harbour defended by a good citadel; and a long wooden bridge, which joins it to the main land. It gives name to that excellent wine, called Malmsey; and was the ancient Epidaurus, famed for the temple of *Esculapius*. It is seated on a rock, at the entrance of the Bay of Napoli di Romania, 38 ms. SE. of Misitra. Lon. 22° 58' E. lat. 36° 53' N. *Napoli di Malvasia* stands on the site of Epidaurus Limera, a town of Laconia. The other city of Epidaurus, much more generally known, belonged to Argolis, and stood on the Saronic gulf opposite the island of Egina, in N. lat. 37° 38'. Epidaurus Limera stood on the eastern shore of the SE. peninsula of Laconia, N. lat. 36° 43'.

Napoli di Romania, seaport of European Turkey, in the Morea, on a peninsula, at the head of a bay of the same name. It is inhabited by 60,000 Greeks, beside people of different nations; and has a large harbour, with a narrow entrance defended by a citadel. This town was taken by the Turks in 1715. It is 20 ms. SSW. of Corinth. Lon. 22° 44' E. lat. 37° 44' N.

Nara, town of Japan, in the island of Nippon, with a magnificent castle, 25 ms. NW. of Meacow.

Narasingshapura, town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with two considerable temples. It is well built, and stands in a fertile country, on the Cavery, immediately below the influx of the Kapini, 20 ms. ESE. of Mysore.

Narberth, town of Wales, in Pembrokeshire, on a hill, 12 ms. NE. of Pembroke, and 242 W. by N. of London.

Narbonne, city of France, in the department of Aude. In the time of the Romans, it was the capital of that part of Gaul called Gallia Narbonensis; and here emperor Marcus Aure-

lius was born. Some Roman inscriptions, in different parts of the city, are still visible; and the canal from the river Aude, through the city, to the Mediterranean, was cut by the Romans. Narbonne is famous for its honey, and the cathedral is remarkable for its noble choir. It is 5 ms. from the Mediterranean, and 80 ESE. of Toulouse. Lon. 3° E. lat. 43° 11' N.

Narborough, island of S. America, on the coast of Chili, so called because Sir John Narborough refreshed his men here, when sent to the South Sea in the reign of Charles II. Lon. 74° 35' W. lat. 45° N.

Narcondam, barren rock rising abruptly out of the Indian Ocean, uninhabited, and seemingly destitute of vegetation. It is about 20 leagues E. of the Andamans.

Nardo, episcopal town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto. In this little town there are 8000 inhabitants; it is 20 ms. NW. of Otranto. Lon. 18° 16' E. lat. 40° 18' N.

Narenta, town of Turkey, in Dalmatia, with a bishop's see, seated on a gulf of the same name, 46 ms. NE. of Ragusa. Lon. 18° 27' E. lat. 43° 35' N.

Narnalla, town of the Deccan, in the province of Berar, 72 ms. E. of Burnampour. Lon. 77° 34' E. lat. 21° 25' N.

Narni, ancient episcopal town of Italy, in Sabina. Here are the ruins of a marble bridge, built by Augustus, one of whose arches was 150 feet high, and 200 broad; as also of an aqueduct that brought water from a spring at the distance of 15 ms. It contains a great many noble families, and is seated on the Nera, 20 ms. SW. of Spoleto, and 40 NE. of Rome.

Narova, river of the Russian empire, which issues from the Lake Peipus, and watering Narva, flows into the Gulf of Finland, 8 ms. below that town. It is noted for two picturesque waterfalls pompously described by travellers, but far inferior to that of the Rhine, at Schaffhausen. The breadth of the river is about 200 feet, and the perpendicular height of the falls scarcely exceeds 20 feet.

Narragansett, beautiful bay of the U. S., in R. I. It opens between Point Judith on the W., and Seaconet to the E., and extending from S. to N. 30 ms., to the city of Providence, where it terminates, and receives Pawtucket and some smaller rivers. It varies in width from 1 to 15 ms; and is chequered by R. I., Prudence, and Conanicut. One of its minor bays, Mount Hope, receives Taunton river from Mass. The shores are bold, without being very elevated, and the adjacent country picturesque, and well peopled. It was the opinion in 1817, of the U. S. Navy Commissioners, that this bay afforded the most eligible site for a naval depot NE. from the Chesapeake.

Narraguagus, bay of Washington cty. Maine, receiving a small river of the same name, from the NW. part of the cty.

Narraguagus, pst. Washington cty. Maine, on the Narraguagus, 37 ms. W. from Machias. Pop. in 1820, uncertain.

Narrows, The, strait that separates Long Island from Staten Island, and unites the Atlantic with the Bay of N. Y.

Naringapatan, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in the territory of Bisnagar. It

was the residence formerly of a king, and is situated 400 ms. SE. of Bombay. Lon. $76^{\circ} 10'$ E. lat. $15^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Narva, a strong town of the Russian empire, in Ingria, or the government of Petersburg. The houses are built of brick, stuccoed white; and it has more the appearance of a German than of a Russian town. In the suburbs, called Ivangorod, or John's town, the colossal remains of an ancient fortress, built by Ivan Vassilievitch the Great, impend in a picturesque manner over the steep banks of the Narova. Near Narva is the spot celebrated for the victory which Charles XII. in the 19th year of his age, gained over the Russian army in 1700. The town was taken by the czar about five years after, who traversed the streets on horseback with his drawn sword in his hand, restrained his troops from pillage, and placed guards at the doors of the principal houses, and before the churches. The principal exports from Narva are hemp, flax, timber, and corn; the imports, salt, tobacco, wine, salted herrings, spices, tea, sugar, and other grocery wares. It is situated on the Narova, 8 ms. from its mouth, and 100 W. of Petersburg. Lon. $27^{\circ} 52'$ E. lat. $59^{\circ} 18'$ N.

Narwah, or *Narwha*, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Agra, seated a little above the confluence of the Sindu with the Jumna. It is 127 S. of Agra. Lon. $79^{\circ} 17'$ E. lat. $25^{\circ} 40'$ N.

Naseby, village of Eng., in Northamptonshire, 12 ms. N. of Northampton.

Nash, city, of N. C.; bounded by Edgecomb E. and SE., Wayne S., Johnson SW., Franklin NW., and Halifax NE. Length 30, mean width 18 ms.; area 540 sqms. Surface moderately hilly, and soil near the streams productive. Staples cotton and tobacco. Tar river flows through nearly the middle of the city. The court-house, at which there is a post-office, is about 40 ms. NE. by E. from Raleigh. Pop. 8185. Lat. 36° N. and lon. W. C. 1° W. intersect in this city.

Nashuan, one of the Elizabeth islands, Mass., near the mouth of Buzzard's bay.

Nashua, river, rises in Worcester city, Mass., flows NE. across the NW. angle of Middlesex; enters N. H. and falls into the Merrimack in Hillsborough city.

Nashville, pstv. and seat of justice, Nash city. N. C., 30 ms. NE. by E. from Raleigh. Lat. $35^{\circ} 54'$ N. lon. W. C. $1^{\circ} 2'$ W.

Nashville, pstv., seat of justice, Davidson city. Tenn., and now seat of the state government, on the left bank of Tennessee river, 200 ms. W. from Knoxville, 430 NE. from Natchez, and 480 NNE. from New Orleans, by General Jackson's road. Lon. W. C. $9^{\circ} 40'$ W. lat. $38^{\circ} 4'$ N. It is the central point of a very fertile, well cultivated, and populous country. Cumberland river is navigable, except at very low water, for steam boats, to this town; one or more of these vessels ply between there and New Orleans. It contains beside the ordinary city buildings, two printing offices, two banks, an academy for young ladies, and several manufactories. Pop. about 4000.

Nassau, country of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, bounded on the N. by West-

phalia, on the E. by the city of Solmes, on the S. by the territory of Mentz, and on the W. by Treves. It is very fertile, and contains mines of iron, copper, and lead. This small territory was formerly known by various names, but now united into a duchy, with an independent sovereign duke. Area about 2200 sqms. and 300,000 inhabitants.

Nassau, town of Germany, in the duchy of the same name, on the river Lahn, 12 ms. SE. of Coblenz. Lon. $7^{\circ} 42'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 18'$ N. It is held in common, between the prince of Nassau and king of the Netherlands.

Nassau, river of Florida, rising between St. John's and St. Mary's rivers, and flowing parallel to each, falls into the Atlantic Ocean between Talbot and Amelia islands, after a comparatively short course of about 70 ms. Lat. $30^{\circ} 44'$ N. lon. $81^{\circ} 42'$ W.

Nassau, capital of the island of New Providence. Lon. W. C. $0^{\circ} 50'$ W. lat. $24^{\circ} 55'$ N.

Nassau, pst. Henssallaer city. N. Y., 15 ms. SE. from Albany. Pop. 1820, 2873.

Nata, or *Santiago de los Caberellos*, city of N. America, in Veragua. Lon. W. C. 3° E. W. lat. $8^{\circ} 22'$ N.

Natchez, principal town in the state of Miss. and the seat of justice for Adams city, lies upon the left bank of the Mississippi river, at lat. $33^{\circ} 33'$ N. and lon. W. C. $14^{\circ} 30'$ W. The site is a beautiful and commanding bluff, rising from 100 to 200 feet above the Mississippi river, and by its peculiar location is protected from the noisome exhalations of the adjacent low grounds. The edge of the bluff rises into a long narrow ridge, which renders the Mississippi river invisible from the streets of the town. It contains 280 dwelling houses, four places of public worship, one for Roman Catholics, one for Presbyterians, one for Methodists, and one for Baptists; six large warehouses; an elegant court-house and jail, 25 dry good stores, two steam saw mills, and a steam aqueduct. A state bank, with a capital of 900,000 dollars, having offices in Woodville and Port Gibson. This is the only banking institution in the state, and by its charter the faith of the state is pledged not to grant any other banking charter until 1840.

The sessions of the supreme court, and of the district court in the U. S. are held at present at this place.

During about nine months of the year, from October to the ensuing June, Natchez is a very lively scene of commercial activity. Immense quantities of produce from the regions on Ohio, Mississippi, &c. find here a ready and profitable market. The cotton shipped from this port in ordinary seasons, exceeds 35,000 bales. The entire cotton shipped from the whole state in 1820-21, was estimated at 80,000 bales; and that for 1821-2, supposed will at least be equal to that of the preceding year.

The bills of mortality reported under the superintendence of the board of health, justify the opinion that Natchez is healthy for residents. In sultry summers, the greatest number of deaths are amongst persons engaged on the navigation of the Mississippi river.

The following table exhibits the actual and progressive pop. of this city.

Population in 1810.

Free white males, - - -	626
Free white females, - - -	395

Total whites - - - 1021

All other persons except Indians not taxed, -	31
Slaves, - - -	459

Total pop. in 1810, - - 1511

Population in 1820.

Free white males, - - -	900
Free white females, - - -	548

Total whites, - - - 1448

Free persons of colour, males, -	40
do. do. females, -	42

Slaves, males, - - -	298
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Slaves, females, - - -	356
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Total pop. in 1820, - - 2184

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized, - - -	42
Engaged in Agriculture, - - -	1

do. in Manufactures, - - -	130
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do. in Commerce, - - -	97
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Natchez is governed by a mayor, aldermen, and city council, with the ordinary city justices of the peace, who have, in ordinary civil and criminal jurisdiction, concurrent power with the aldermen. It is 322 ms. by water, and 156 by land, above New Orleans, 1613 below Pittsburg, 846 below St. Louis, and 670 below the mouth of Ohio.

Nachitoches, NW. parish of Lou., bounded by Texas SW. and W., Arkansas territory N., Washtau parish E., Rapides SE., and Oupelousas S. Length 140 ms., mean width 75; area 10,500 sqms. Surface generally hilly, particularly between Red and Sabine rivers. Except near the margin of Red river, the soil is generally sterile, and covered with pine timber. Some other, though comparatively small tracts of productive soil, skirt the streams. An extensive body of low ground, subject to annual submersion, extends along Red river, and runs through this parish obliquely. The greatest part of the inhabitants are settled on the alluvial banks of Red river. The soil upon the margin of the Sabine is in very few places fit for culture. Beside Red and Sabine, the rivers of Nachitoches are Bodcau, Dacheet, Black river, and Saline. Chief staples, cotton, lumber, and peltry. Chief town, Nachitoches. Pop. 1820, 7486. Ctl. lat. 32° N. lon. W. C. 16° 15' W.

Natchitoches, pst. and seat of justice, for the parish of Nachitoches, Lou., on the right bank of Red river, at lat. 31° 16' N. lon. W. C. 16° 10' W. The houses are chiefly contained in one street, running parallel to the river. Pop. about 600. It is 356 ms. NW. from New Orleans by land, through Attacapas and Opelousas, and 407 by water.

Natick, pst. Middlesex city. Mass., 18 ms. SW. from Boston. Pop. 1820, 849.

Natividad, seaport of Mexico, in the province of Guadaluajara, on a bay of the Pacific Ocean, 100 ms. W. of Guadaluajara. Lon. W. C. 27° W. lat. 20° 42' N.

Natolia, country formerly a part of Asia Minor. It is the most western part of Turkey in Asia, bounded on the N. by the Black sea, E. by Carmania, S. by the Mediterranean, and W. by the Archipelago and the sea of Marmora. The soil is generally fertile, producing fruits of various kinds, corn, tobacco, cotton, and silk. It is crossed by a chain of mountains, formerly called Taurus, from W. to E., and watered by a great number of rivers. Kiutaia is the capital. Pop. about 5,000,000, composed of Turks, Greeks, Armenians, Jews, and other nations.

Natam, town and fortress of Hindoostan, in the country of Madura, 18 ms. N. of Madura, and 45 SSW. of Trichinopoly.

Nattore, town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, 47 ms. ENE. of Moorshedabad.

Natural Bridge, pstv. Rockbridge city. Virg., 13 ms. SSW. from Lexington, and 176 W. from Richmond.

Navan, town of Ireland, in the city of Meath, seated at the conflux of the Blackwater with the Boyne, 25 ms. NW. of Dublin.

Navarin, seaport of European Turkey, on the W. coast of the Morea, with a large harbour, defended by two forts. In 1770, it was taken by the Russians. It is seated on a hill, 10 ms. N. by E. of Modon, and 17 WNW. of Coron. Lon. 21° 34' E. lat. 37° 2' N.

Navarre, kingdom of Europe, lying between France and Spain, and divided into the Upper and Lower. The Upper belongs to Spain, and is 75 ms. long, and 60 broad. Though a mountainous country, abounding in game and iron mines, some valleys produce good corn and excellent wine. It is divided into five districts, whose chief towns are Pamplona, Estella, Tudela, Olita, and St. Guesca. Lower Navarre belongs to France, and is now the department of Lower Pyrenees. It is separated from Spanish Navarre by the Pyrenees, and is a mountainous, barren country, 20 ms. long, and 12 broad. From this country the king of France takes his title of king of Navarre. See *Palais, St.*

Navarre, New, province of New Mexico, bounded on the N. by a country unknown, E. by New Mexico Proper, and New Biscay, S. by Culiacan, and W. by the Gulf of California. This country was discovered by the Spaniards in 1552. The natives are robust and warlike, and were with difficulty brought to submission; they make use of bows with poisoned arrows, clubs of red wood, and bucklers. The chief Spanish town is Cinaloa.

Navarreins, town of France in the department of Lower Pyrenees, seated on the Gave d'Oleron, 26 ms. SE. of Bayonne.

Nauen, town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, 18 ms. WNW. of Berlin.

Naumberg, town of Germany, in Lower Hesse, situate on the Eider, 11 ms. WSW. of Cassel.

Naumburg, town of Germany in the electorate of Mentz, 14 ms. WSW. of Cassel, and 36 SW. of Gottingen. It is seated on the Eder.

Naumburg, town of Upper Saxony, capital of the duchy of Saxe Naumburg, seated on the Sala, 37 ms. NE. of Erfurt, and 60 W. of Dresden. Lon. 12° 20' E. lat. 51° 18' N.

Navesink. See *Navesink-Hills*.

Navigator's Islands, a cluster of ten islands in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Bougain-

ville, and explored by Perouse in 1787. They are called by the natives Opoun, Leone, Fanfoue, Maouna, Oyalava, Calinasse, Pola, Shika, Ossamo, and Ouero Opoun; the most southerly and easterly of these islands lies in lon. 169° 7' W. lat. 14° 7' S. Maouna, Oyalava, and Pola, may be numbered among the largest and most beautiful islands of the S. Pacific Ocean. They combine the advantages of a soil fruitful without culture, and a climate that renders clothing unnecessary. The inhabitants are a strong and lusty race, scarcely a man to be seen among them less than six feet high, and the women are in proportion. See *Maouna*.

Naxos, town of Denmark, in the isle of Laland, with a harbour commodious for trade and a plentiful fishery. It is 60 ms. SW. of Copenhagen. Lon. 11° 31' E. lat. 54° 52' N.

Naxos, or *Naxia*, considerable island of the Archipelago, 25 ms. in length, and 88 in circumference. It abounds with orange, olive, lemon, cedar, citron, pomegranate, fig, and mulberry-trees; and though it has no harbour, carries on a considerable trade in barley, wine, oil, cheese, figs, cotton, silk, flax, salt, oxen, sheep, and mules. It is inhabited both by Greeks and Latins, has four archiepiscopal sees, and a great many villages; but the whole island does not contain above 8000 inhabitants, the highest mountain is Zia, which signifies the mountain of Jupiter. This island was anciently famous for a sort of marble called ophitus, from its being spotted like the skin of a serpent, with green and white spots. On the mountains near the coasts of the Mediterranean, is found the best emery, whence the neighbouring promontory is by the Italians called Cape Smeriglio. On the S. side of the island is a town defended by a castle. About a gunshot from hence, is a fine marble tower on a rock, in the middle of a heap of stately ruins of marble and granite, probably the remains of Bacchus's temple. Lon. 26° 10' E. lat. 36° 41' N.

Naxos, or *Naxia*, capital of the Isle of Naxos. The greatest part of the inhabitants are Greeks. Lon. 25° 59' E. lat. 37° 8' N.

Nazareth, town of Palestine, famous for being the residence of Jesus Christ, in the early part of his life. It is now nothing but a village, where the Monks of St. Francis have a convent. Lon. 35° 20' E. lat. 32° 30' N.

Nazareth, Lower, tp. Northampton cy. Penn., on the Monocacy creek, 7 ms. NW. from Easton. Pop. 1820, 1084.

Nazareth, Upper, tp. Northampton cy. Penn., on the Bush-kill and Monocacy creeks, 8 ms. NW. from Easton. Pop. 1820, 663.

Nazareth, pstv. in Northampton cy. Penn., belonging to the Unitas Fratrum, or society of Moravians; it is situated 10 ms. N. of Bethlehem, 8 W. by N. of Easton, on the river Delaware, and 53 N. of Philadelphia. In 1800, it contained 311 inhabitants, distinguished for their industry and regularity of manners.

Naze, or *Cape Lindenau*, the most southern promontory of Norway. Lon. 7° 20' E. lat. 57° 30' N.

Neagh, *Lough*, lake of Ireland, situated in the cities of Armagh, Down, Antrim, Londonderry, and Tyrone. It is the largest in Europe, those of Ladoga and Onega in Russia, and that

of Geneva in Switzerland, excepted, being 20 ms. long, and 15 broad.

Neath, corporate town of Eng. in Glamorganshire. It is situated on the Neath, over which is a bridge, where small vessels come to load coal. On the other side of the river, are the ruins of a fine monastery, and in the neighbourhood are iron forges, smelting works for copper and coal mines. It is governed by a portreeve, who is sworn in by the deputy constable of the castle of Neath, and seated near the Bristol Channel, 32 ms. NW. of Landaff, and 200 W. by N. of London. Lon. 3° 45' W. lat. 51° 43' N.

Neath, river of Wales, in Glamorganshire, which falls into the Bristol Channel, below the town of Neath.

Neb, river of the isle of Man, which runs into the Irish Sea at Peel Castle.

Nebio, or *Nebbio*, ruined city, on the W. side of the island of Corsica.

Nebra, town, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia. It is 12 ms. NW. of Naumburg. Lon. 11° 26' E. lat. 51° 13' N.

Neckar, river of Germany, which rises in the Black Forest, crosses the dutchy of Wirtemberg, and the palatinate of the Rhine, and falls into the Rhine, at Mannheim.

Neckars-Gemund, town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the Neckar. Lon. 9° 55' E. lat. 49° 26' N.

Neckars-Ulm, town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, seated on the Neckar. It belongs to the grand master of the Teutonic order. Lon. 9° 5' E. lat. 49° 22' N.

Nedroma, city of Algiers, remarkable for its magnificent ruins. Lon. 0° 38' W. lat. 35° 40' N.

Needham, town of Eng. in Suffolk, on the Orwell, and has some trade in Suffolk-blues, and cloths; and women are employed in spinning and weaving bone lace. It is 10 ms. NW. of Ipswich, and 73 NE. of London. Lon. 1° 23' E. lat. 52° 15' N.

Needham, tp. Norfolk cy. Mass. It is situated between Newton and Natick, 12 ms. SW. of Boston. Pop. 1820, 1227.

Needles, two rocks of Eng. in Hampshire, N. of the Isle of Wight, so called from their sharp extremities.

Necheheleou, one of the Sandwich Islands, 5 leagues W. of Atooi. The E. coast is high, and rises abruptly from the sea; the rest of it consists of low ground, except a round bluff head on the SE. point. It produces plenty of yams, and contains about 10,000 inhabitants.

Neerwinden, village of the kingdom of the Netherlands, a little N. by W. of Landen. See *Landen*.

Nefia, town in the kingdom of Tunis, 250 ms. S. by W. of Tunis. Lon. 9° 25' E. lat. 33° N.

Negapatam, city of the peninsula of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel. Negapatam is 183 ms. S. of Madras. Lon. 79° 56' E. lat. 10° 46' N.

Negambo, seaport, on the W. coast of the Isle of Ceylon. Lon. 83° 46' E. lat. 7° 30' N.

Negrain, seaport, on the E. side of the bay of Bengal, 240 ms. WSW. of Pegu. Lon. 94° 4 E. lat. 15° 50' N.

Negril Point, most westerly promontory of the island of Jamaica.

Negro, Cape, promontory of Africa, on the coast of Angola, being the most southerly country to which the Europeans usually resort to purchase slaves. Lon. $10^{\circ} 40'$ E. lat. $15^{\circ} 54'$ N.

Negro, Rio, large river of S. America, rises in the Andes. Lon. W. C. 3° E. lat. 2° N. It flows SE. by E. by comparative courses 1000 ms., and falls into the Amazon at lon. W. C. 7° E., lat. 3° S. By one of its branches, the *Assiquari*, it has a communication with the Amazon.

Negro, Rio, river of S. America, rising in the Andes of Chili. Lon. W. C. 7° E. and lat. 33° S. It flows SE., and falls into the Atlantic Ocean, after a comparative course of 500 ms.

Negro's Island, one of the Philippine Islands, between Pannay and Zebu.

Nigroland, or *Nigritia*, country of Africa, through which the river Niger is supposed to flow. It has the great desert of Zahara on the north and stretches far to the S., but the inland parts are very little known. The Europeans have many settlements on the coast, where they barter European goods for slaves, gold and elephant's teeth.

Negroponte, Island of, is ancient *Euboea*, extending along the ancient Attica, Boeotia, and country of the Opuntian Locrian, about 100 English ms. with a mean width of not above 10 ms. Its area perhaps 1000 sqms. The surface is very much diversified; in some places long and narrow flats, and in others rising into high mountains. This is considerably the largest island in the Archipelago. Under the Athenians, it was regarded as a granary of that republic, and in every succeeding age, its possession has been regarded as of great national advantage. When the maritime power of Venice supplanted that of the Macedonian-Greek empire, Negroponte with Candia and several other islands, fell under the dominion of the former. Mahomet the II. wrested it from the Venitians, who yet retain the vain memorial of former greatness, the standard of the Kingdom of Negroponte. This island must remain highly valuable, from the fertility of its soil, and from its commanding position; it is, however, deficient in good ports. Negroponte lies between N. lat. 38° , and $39^{\circ} 5'$.

Negroponte, Straits of, is more particularly confined to what was in former times, the narrowest part of the sheet of water, separating the island of Euboea from the continent of Greece. This would intend the narrow channel opposite the village of Negroponte, but in this article, it is my wish to notice the entire strait, from the Gulf of Zeitoun, SE. into the Archipelago. The entire distance from the extreme NW. angle of the island of Negroponte, to a line drawn from the port of Prasiea, modern Raphti, to Cape Rosso, ancient Petalia, is within a trifle of 100 English ms. Within these limits, the strait is of very unequal width. From Raphti to Cape Rosso is about 15 ms., from this line the strait narrows to Negroponte where it is less than half a mile. Beyond Negroponte the water abruptly widens, and varying from 5 to 10 ms. in breadth, finally terminates in the Gulf of Zeitoun. The shallowness of the water renders the Negroponte of little use as a channel of navigation, though used as

such by the small vessels belonging to the inhabitants of the coasts. Though not augmented by the water of the Atlantic Ocean, nor perhaps much influenced by the ordinary causes of ocean tides, the Straits of Bonifacio between Corsica and Sardinia, the Straits of Messina between Sicily and Italy, and more particularly, the Negroponte, exhibit phenomena which prove a constant variation of surface in the Mediterranean. Long before the days of Aristotle, and down to this time, the ebbing and flowing of the Euripus have arrested attention. From the observations of Wheeler, Hobhouse, and others, and from the natural position and features of its shores, we may very safely consider the very unequal and irregular fluxes of the Negroponte, as occasioned principally by wind.

Negropont, strong city, capital of the island of the same name, 30 ms. NE. from Athens, and 260 SW. from Constantinople. Lat. $38^{\circ} 30'$ N, lon. $24^{\circ} 8'$ E.

Negropontic, arises from an Italian corruption of the three Greek words, *νεγροποντις*, pronounced *νεγρον Εγρον*. Hobhouse.

This traveller made a very rapid visit to the town and straits, and viewed the latter from the wooden bridge which unites the continent of Livadia, to the island of Negroponte, ancient Euboea, and has given a confused and unsatisfactory account of what he saw during his brief stay. In one place he observes, "What I saw of Euripus was, that the stream flows with violence, like a mill-race, under the bridges, and that a strong eddy is observable, on that side from which it is about to run, about a hundred yards above the bridges; the current, however, not being at all apparent, at a greater distance either N. or S. Yet the ebbing and flowing are said to be visible at 10 or 12 leagues distance, at each side of the strait, by marks shown of the rising and falling of the water in several small bays on both coasts. The depth of the stream is very inconsiderable, not much more than four feet. Negroponte stands on a broad flat peninsula, which projecting into the bays on the mainland, makes the windings of the strait, in some places, look like inland lakes, in others, like rivers, as the breadth enlarges or diminishes. The Boeotian side is high and rocky, where the fort of Carababa has been built, to command the bridge and village. Negroponte contains about 800 mean low built houses, inhabited by Turks. The mountains to the NW. rise to the region of perpetual snow. The land to the N. and E. of the town, is open but well cultivated; that to the S., covered with fine groves of olive-trees, and interspersed with orange and lemon gardens. The place is considered extremely unhealthy, and during the summer, the heats are almost insupportable."

Nevahand, ancient town of Persia, in Irac Agemi, famous for a battle fought near it, between the califf Omar, and Yez Degerd, king of Persia, in 1638, when he lost that kingdom. It is 170 ms. NW. of Ispahan. Lon. $47^{\circ} 10'$ E. lat. $32^{\circ} 40'$ N.

Neidenau, town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, situated on the Jaxt. It is 33 ms. ESE. of Heidelberg.

Neidenberg, town of Prussia, with a castle on a mountain, 75 ms. E. of Culm.

Neilton, village of Sld., in Renfrewshire, to the S. of Paisley. It is noted for a cotton manufactory. Lon. 4° 20' W. lat. 55° 22' N.

Neisse, town of Silesia, surrounded by thick walls and deep ditches. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in linens and wine. It is seated on a river of the same name, 27 ms. N.E. of Glatz, and 35 SE. of Breslaw. Lon. 17° 35' E. lat. 50° 31' N.

Neiva, province of Columbia in New Granada, with a town of the same name. The province lies on both sides of the Magdalena. Neiva the city is about midway between Popayan and Santa Fe de Bogota.

Nellenburg, town of Suabia, capital of a landgraviate of the same name, 20 ms. N. of Constance, and 20 NE. of Shaffhausen. Lon. 9° 8' E. lat. 47° 59' N.

Nelson, English settlement in N. America, on the W. side of Hudson's Bay, at the mouth of the river Nelson, 250 ms. SE. of Churchill Fort. It belongs to the Hudson's Bay Company, who carry on a great trade in beaver and other skins. Lon. 92° 35' W. lat. 57° 7' N.

Nelson, tp. Buckingham cy. L. C., 35 ms. SW. from Quebec.

Nelson, tp. York cy. U. C., on lake Ontario.

Nelson, pst. Cheshire cy. N. H., 33 ms. SW. from Concord. Pop. 1820, 907.

Nelson, pst. Madison cy. N. Y. Pop. 1820, 2529.

Nelson, cy. Virg., bounded by James River or Buckingham SE., Amherst SW., the Blue Ridge or Rockbridge and Augusta NW., and Albemarle NE. Length 23 ms., mean width 15; area 345 sqms. Besides being washed by James river it is drained by Rock Fish, and Tye, rivers. Surface pleasantly diversified by hill and dale. Warminster the chief town is about 60 ms. a little N. of W. from Richmond. Pop. 1820, 10,137. Lat. 37° 44' N. lon. W. C. 1° 47' W.

Nelson, cy. Kent., bounded E. and SE. by Washington., S. and SW. by the Rolling fork of Salt river, or Hardin., NW. by Bullitt., and N. by Salt river and or Shelby. Length 30 ms., mean width 17; area 510 sqms. It extends from the Rolling to the main fork, and is traversed by the Beech fork of Salt river. Chief town, Bairdstown. Soil productive. Pop. 1820, 16,273. Lat. 37° 48' N. lon. W. C. 8° 21' W.

Nelson, pstv. and NE. tp. Portage cy. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 444.

Nelson's Ferry, pstv. 50 ms. N. from Charleston, S. C.

Nelson's Fort, a British factory at the mouth of Nelson's river. Lon. W. C. 15° 42' W. lat. 57° 12' N.

Nelson's river, large river of N. America in Cabotia, or British America. According to all our maps it is very difficult to determine either the length or real source of either the Nelson or Severn rivers; both are made to be outlets of Lake Winnipic; and consequently the Assiniboin, and Saskatchewan, are the common sources of both the former streams. Taken as a whole, these united waters form the third largest river system of N. America, draining an area, of upwards of 1000, by 400 ms. or 400,000 sqms.

Nelsonville, pstv. Athens cy. Ohio, on Hocking river, 14 ms. W. from Athens.

Nemcha, name of two small rivers of the U. S., falling into the Missouri, between the Platte and Kansas rivers.

Nemea, village of the Morea, famous for the Nemean games anciently celebrated here.

Nemours, town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne and late province of the Isle of France, between two hills. It is seated on the Loing, 10 ms. S. of Fontainebleau, and 15 SE. of Paris. Lon. 2° 37' E. lat. 48° 16' N.

Nen, the principal river of Northamptonshire, which rises in the W. part of the cy. It is made navigable at Northampton, leaves the cy. at Petersborough, and crossing the Isle of Ely, forms part of the W. boundary of Norfolk, and falls into the Lincolnshire Wash. It likewise communicates by several channels, with the Great Ouse.

Nen, river, U. C., empties itself into Lake Ontario, in the tp. of Pickering; it runs for a considerable distance in the country through Pickering, Markham, &c., crossing the Yonge-street, and apparently rising in the vicinity of one of the branches of Holland's river, with which it will probably, at some future period, be connected by a canal. This river abounds with fish; at its embouche are good intervals for meadow ground, and it is the back communication from the German settlement in Markham to lake Ontario.

Nevacastro, fort of Turkey in Europe, in Rumania, where the Turks always keep a good garrison. It is seated in the middle of the strait of Constantinople, 12 ms. from that city. Lon. 29° 4' E. lat. 41° 10' N.

Neot's, St. town of Eng. in Huntingdonshire. It is a well built town, with a trade in coal. It is seated on the Ouse, over which is a fine stone bridge, 20 ms. WSW. of Cambridge, and 56 NNW. of London. Lon. 0° 30' W. lat. 52° 7' N.

Neapanose, Lycoming cy. Penn. See *Nippenose*.

Nepaul, long narrow kingdom of northern Hindoostan, bounded on the N. by the Himalah mountains, S. by Bahar Oude and Delei, and E. by Bootan. Capital, see *Napant*.

Nepean Island, island of the S. Pacific Ocean, opposite Port Hunter, on the S. coast of Norfolk Island, consisting entirely of one mass of sand, held together by the surrounding cliffs, which are a border of hard rocks. The surface was covered with a kind of coarse grass, and upwards of 200 fine pines were growing on it.

Nepean, tp. in the eastern district, is the eighth tp. in ascending the Ottawa river, and the first tp. on the W. side of the river Rideau, U. C.

Nepissingu. See *Nipissing lake*.

Neponset, creek of Boston harbour navigable 4 ms. to Milton, for vessels of 150 tons.

Neponset, village on both sides of Neponset river 6 ms. S. from Boston. Pop. 500.

Nepi, ancient town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a bishop's see, seated on the Triglia, 20 ms. N. of Rome. Lon. 11° 34' E. lat. 42° 14' N.

Nerac, town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, and late province of Guienne.

It is situated on the river Baise, which is navigable here, and is divided by that river into great and little Nerac. In the 16th century, the greatest part of its inhabitants embraced the reformed religion, but were obliged to surrender to Louis XIII. in 1621. Nerac is 20 ms. SW. of Agen, and 380 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. $0^{\circ} 13' E.$ lat. $44^{\circ} 2' N.$

Nerbudda, river of India, which issues from a lake on the southern confines of the province of Allahabad, forms the boundary between Hindoostan Proper and the Deccan, and falls into the Gulf of Cambay, below Baroach.

Nericia, a subdivision of Sweden Proper, bounded on the N. by Westmania, on the E. by Sudermania, on the S. by East Gothland, and on the W. by West Gothland. Orebo is the capital, and the most considerable place in it.

Nero, island of the E. Indies, the second of the Banda Islands, where the Dutch have a fort called Fort Nassau. Here are large serpents, but not venomous, and the mountains are covered with trees, in which are birds of a very singular kind. Lon. $129^{\circ} 45' E.$ lat. $4^{\circ} 40' N.$

Nerchinsk, one of the four provinces of the Russian government of Irkutsk. Its capital, of the same name, is seated on the Nertcha, which falls into the Schilka.

Nescopeck, river, Luzerne cty. Penn., which rises in the southern part of the cty. and flows nearly W. into the Susquehannah, opposite the town of Berwick.

Nescopeck mountain, on the N. side of Nescopeck creek, is a range nearly of the same height with those of Wyoming, and parallel to them. It forms a regular and almost unbroken ridge, nearly destitute of timber on its summit, it extends from the Susquehannah nearly to the Lehigh.

Nescopeck, tp. Luzerne cty. Penn., on the left bank of Susquehannah river, above and below Nescopeck creek. Pop. 1820, 1034.

Nescopeck, village, Luzerne cty. Penn., on the left bank of Susquehannah, river above the mouth of Nescopeck creek, and opposite Berwick.

Neshaminy, river, Bucks cty. Penn., rising with the Tohicon and Perkiomen, and flowing SE. falls into the Delaware in the SE. angle of the cty. 4 ms. below Bristol.

Neshanock, large creek rising in the central part of Mercer cty. Penn., and flowing SW., falls into Big Beaver, below the village of New-castle, on the border of Beaver cty.

Neshanock, tp. Mercer cty. Penn., above the mouth of Neshanock creek. Pop. in 1820, 1828.

Nesle, town of France, in the department of Somme, and late province of Picardy. It is seated on the Lingon, 8 ms. NE. of Royes, and 66 N. by E. of Paris. Lon. $2^{\circ} 59' E.$ lat. $49^{\circ} 51' N.$

Ness, Loch, beautiful lake of Stld., in Inverness-shire, 22 ms. in length, and for the most part, 1 in breadth, though sometimes 2. It is sheltered on the NW. by the high mountains of Urquhart and Mealfourvoney, and edged with coppices of birch and oak.

Nerulinsk, town of Siberia, capital of a province of the same name, but sometimes called Daouria, in the government of Irkutsk, with a

fort. The adjacent country is mountainous, but yields excellent pasture for cattle; and there are some considerable lead and silver mines. It is seated at the conflux of the Nercha with the Shilka, 440 ms. E. of Irkutsk. Lon. $117^{\circ} 34' E.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 52' N.$

Netchez, river of Texas, rises at lat. $32^{\circ} N.$, and lon. W. C. $17^{\circ} 30' W.$ It is formed by several branches, the principal of which are the Ayeish, Attoyeague, Attascorito, Cariso, Nana, and Angeline. It flows a little E. of S., and falls into Sabine lake, after a comparative course of about 170 ms. The country drained by the Netchez, though generally sterile, is yet superior to that watered by the Sabine. This river is often called, though erroneously, Rio Nieves, or Snow river. Its name is derived from a tribe of Indians.

Netherlands, or Low Countries, country of Europe, anciently called Gallia Belgica, 260 ms. in length, and from 100 to 200 in breadth; bounded on the W. and N. by the German Ocean, E. by Germany, and S. by France. In the ninth century, the sons of emperor Lewis the pious, having divided the dominions of their father, who possessed Germany, France, and Italy, a new kingdom was formed, comprehending Germany and France and a part of the Netherlands. It was called Lothario, but did not long subsist; for it was soon divided into two; and that seated near the Mediterranean was called the kingdom of Burgundy; while the other to the N., had the name of Austrasia. Neither did this last continue long, it being divided into seventeen provinces, under different names, exclusive of the territories of Liege and Upper Guelderland; but they still depended on the empire of Germany, and were called Lower Germany. In process of time, the house of Burgundy purchased many of them, and was about to form them, with Burgundy, into a kingdom; but Charles the bold, the last duke of Burgundy, being killed by the Swiss in 1477, his part of the Netherlands devolved on Mary, his only child; by whose marriage with emperor Maximilian, the Netherlands were an acquisition to the house of Austria. Emperor Charles V., king of Spain, in 1555, abdicated the sovereignty of the Netherlands, and soon after, the Spanish crown, in favour of his son Philip. The tyranny of this cruel bigot, Philip II., who endeavoured to introduce the inquisition into the Low Countries, with the barbarities exercised by the duke of Alva, exasperated the people to such a degree, that they threw off the Spanish yoke, and under the conduct of William I., prince of Orange, formed the famous league of Utrecht, in 1579, which proved the foundation of the Republic of the Seven United Provinces. After a long war (with the interval of a truce of twelve years) Philip IV. expressly acknowledged the independence of these provinces, by the treaty of Westphalia, in 1648. The other ten provinces, namely, Brabant, Antwerp, Malines, Namur, Limburg, Luxemburg, Hainault, Flanders, Artois, and Cambresis, returned under the dominion of Spain, but with very favourable stipulations with respect to their ancient liberties. On the accession of a branch of the house of Bourbon to the Spanish mo-

narchy, it was stipulated, in 1714, that the Spanish Netherlands should return to the German branch of the house of Austria; but some considerable parts were obtained, by conquest or cession, by the French and Dutch. The Dutch had part of Brabant, Limburg, and Flanders: the French had Artois and Cambresis; with part of Hainault, Flanders, and Luxembourg; Austria held the rest; and the provinces of Antwerp and Malines were included under the name of Austrian Brabant. In 1788, emperor Joseph II. having projected many innovations, and enforcing them with violence, a universal spirit of revolt broke out; an army of 40,000 men rose, as if by magic, to support the renunciation of all allegiance, which several of the provinces openly made; a congress was formed from the different states, in whom the supreme government was vested; and by the end of 1789, the Austrians were expelled. The new government, however, was not of long duration; for Leopold II. (the successor of Joseph) was enabled, partly by conciliatory measures, and partly by the mediation of Great Britain, Prussia, and Holland, to recover the entire possession of his authority; the mediating courts having guaranteed the restoration of the ancient Belgic constitution. In 1792 the French over-ran the Austrian Netherlands: they were driven out of the country in 1793; but they returned in 1794, and subdued every part of it; and in 1795 decreed it, with the territories of Liege and Upper Guelderland, an integral part of the French republic. To this country they gave the name of *Belgium*, and divided it into nine departments; but in 1814, agreeably to the treaty of Paris, they evacuated all that part which formerly belonged to Austria and Holland. The Netherlands, or Belgium, is 170 ms. long and 90 broad; bounded on the N. by Holland, E. by Germany, SW. by France, and NW. by the German Ocean. The principal rivers are the Scheldt, Meuse, Dyle, Sambre, and Lis; and there are many fine navigable canals. The air is temperate, and the soil extremely fertile; but the mouths of the rivers and harbours are frozen in winter. Brussels is the chief town. See *Holland*, or *Dutch Netherlands*.

Netherlands, kingdom of Europe, formed in 1814, and containing seventeen provinces, or eighteen, if the grand dutchy of Luxemburg is included. It lies between lat. $49^{\circ} 30'$ and $53^{\circ} 34' N.$, and between lon. $2^{\circ} 30'$ and $7^{\circ} E.$ from London. It is bounded NW. by the German Ocean, SW. by France, and E. by Germany. Area 24,400 sqms., inhabited by an aggregate pop. of 5,270,000, or 215 to the sqm.

Its provinces are:

Holland,	- - - - -	750,000
E. Flanders,	- - - - -	600,000
W. Flanders,	- - - - -	520,000
Hainault,	- - - - -	431,000
S. Brabant,	- - - - -	366,000
Liege,	- - - - -	355,000
Limburg,	- - - - -	293,000
N. Brabant,	- - - - -	252,000
Antwerp,	- - - - -	250,000
Guelderland,	- - - - -	244,000

Carried forward, 4,061,000

	<i>Brought forward,</i>	4,061,000
Luxemburg,	- - - - -	226,000
Friesland,	- - - - -	177,000
Namur,	- - - - -	157,000
Overysel,	- - - - -	148,000
Groningen,	- - - - -	136,000
Zealand,	- - - - -	112,000
Utrecht,	- - - - -	108,000
Drenthe,	- - - - -	47,000

5,270,000

The government of the Netherlands is a limited monarchy, with great resemblance to that of Eng.; but the principles of civil liberty much more respected in the latter than in the former. In one very important particular the government of the Netherlands approximates more to that of the U. S. than any other in Europe. Each province has its own assembly where municipal concerns are regulated independent in an extensive degree of the general government. With all this specious appearance, however, the people of the Netherlands have but little influence over the acts of the crown. The person of the king is inviolable; and all bills must emanate from his cabinet. The members of the upper house are nominated by the king and hold their offices for life, though their titles and offices are not hereditary. The freedom of the press is tolerably secured, and no religious test required for office.

The succession to the crown fixed in the family of Nassau Orange, and title of the monarch "king of the Netherlands; prince of Orange;" and as a member of the Germanic confederacy, "grand duke of Luxemburg."

The kingdom of the Netherlands has six universities, which are Leyden, Utrecht, Groningen, Louvain, Ghent, and Liege. The four former were ancient, the two latter instituted by the present government. There exists also, a naval school at Helvoetsluys, and a military school at Dort.

The annual revenue and expenditure of this kingdom amounts to about 7,000,000 pounds sterling, or about 30,000,000 of dollars. The colonies of the Netherlands are extensive and highly important; they consist of—1st, in Asia, Java, Amboyna, Ternate, Banda, Malacca, and Macassar; with factories on the Coromandel coast and in Persia. In Africa, 12 or 13 small forts on the coast of Guinea. In S. America, Surinam. In the W. Indies, the islands of Curacao, St. Eustatius, and St. Martin.

Netzebkau, town of Upper Saxony, in Voigtland, situated on the Golsch, 12 ms. SW. of Zwickau.

Nettuno, town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, near the ruins of the ancient Antium, at the mouth of the Loricina, 24 ms. S. by E. of Rome.

Neva, river of Russia, which issues from the Lake Ladoga, and flows to Petersburg, where it divides into several branches, and enters the Gulf of Finland at Cronstadt. It is formed by the drain of the vast low country NE. from St. Petersburg, and conveys to the Gulf of Finland the waters of Lakes Ladoga, Onega, and many others. It is only called the *Neva* between Lake Ladoga and the Gulf of Finland.

Nevada, *Sierra de*, chain of mountains in the S. of Spain. Wherever the adjective *nevada*, is annexed to Spanish mountains, it signifies that they are covered with perpetual snow. The *Sierra de Nevada* of Granada, rises in one peak, the Muley Hassen, to 11,250 feet, and in another, the Veleta, to 10,985 feet above the ocean level. The Muley Hassen is the highest mountain in Europe W. from Mount Blanc.

Neuburg, fortified town of Bavaria, capital of the principality of the same name. It stands on a hill, on the Danube, and has two gates, but the fortifications are chiefly gone to decay. The castle is a large building, and contains a hall of extraordinary size, embellished with portraits. It is 32 ms. NNE. of Augsburg, and 60 SW. of Amberg. Lon. $11^{\circ} 13'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 43'$ N.

Neuburg, town of Bavaria, seated on the Schwarza, 17 ms. ESE. of Amberg.

Neuburg, town of Suabia, in Brisgau, seated near the Rhine, 12 ms. S. of Brissach.

Neuburg, town of Suabia, in the kingdom of Württemberg, seated on the Entz, 25 ms. W. of Stuttgart.

Neuchateau, town of France, in the department of Vosges; seated in a soil fertile in corn and good wine, on the river Meuse, 25 ms. SW. of Nancy.

Neuchatel, territory of Switzerland, which, with that of Valengin, forms one principality, between the Lake of Neuchatel and the borders of France; extending 56 ms. from N. to S., and 18 in its greatest breadth. By the death of the dutchess of Nemours, in 1707, the sovereignty of Neuchatel and Valengin was claimed by Frederick I. of Prussia, as heir to the prince of Orange; and his right was acknowledged by the states of the country.

Neuchatel, town of Switzerland, capital of a principality of the same name. It contains not more than 3,000 souls, and is situated partly on the plain between the Lake of Neuchatel and the Jura, partly on the declivity of that mountain. The chief article of exportation is wine, which is much esteemed, and produced from the vineyards in its vicinity; and there are here manufactures of printed linens and cottons. Among the many public works which have been lately executed here, are the new town-house, and a superb causeway leading towards the valley of St. Imier. Neuchatel is governed by a great and little council; the first is composed of 40 persons; the second consists of 24 members, comprehending the mayor, who is president. It is 25 ms. NE. of Lausanne, and 25 W. of Bern. Lon. 7° E. lat. $47^{\circ} 5'$ N.

Neuchatel, or *Yverdon*, lake of Switzerland, which takes its name from a town of the same name, stretches about 20 ms. in length from the town of Yverdon to that of Neuchatel, in a direction from SW. to NE., at which extremity it has a communication with the Lake of Bienné by a narrow outlet, and is 17 ms. long and 5 broad.

Nevern, village of Wales, in Pembrokeshire, near a river of the same name, 1 mile NE. of Newport. There are several monuments of antiquity in this parish, and among the rest a single stone, of a square form, 13 feet high and 2 broad, with a circular top, charged with a

cross, and all the sides are neatly carved with knot work of various patterns.

Nevers, considerable episcopal town of France, in the department of Nièvre, and late province of Nivernois, seated on the Loire, over which it has a handsome bridge. The town is built in the form of an amphitheatre, containing many elegant buildings, among which is the ancient palace, in which John Casimer, king of Poland, expired in 1672. It is 145 ms. SE. of Paris. Lon. $3^{\circ} 14'$ E. lat. $46^{\circ} 59'$ N.

Neufchatel, town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, and late province of Normandy, noted for excellent cheese, commodiously seated on the river Arques, 20 ms. SE. of Dieppe, and 75 NW. of Paris. Lon. $1^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 46'$ N.

Neufchateau, town of Austrian Luxembourg, 27 ms. WNW. of Luxembourg. Lon. $5^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 55'$ N.

Neufchateau, commercial town of France, in the department of the Vosges, and late province of Lorraine. It is seated in a soil fertile in corn, wine, and all the necessaries of life, on the river Mouzon, 25 ms. SW. of Nancy, and 150 E. by S. of Paris. Lon. $5^{\circ} 47'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 24'$ N.

Neuhans, strong town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, with a castle. Lon. $15^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 9'$ N.

Neunhaus, town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and dutchy of Bremen. It was once a place of great trade, and had a commodious harbour at the mouth of the Oste, but a sand bank accumulating in it, at the issue of the Oste, into the Elbe, its trade was almost annihilated, and it is now of much less consequence than formerly. It is 19 ms. NNW. of Slade. Lon. $8^{\circ} 27'$ E. lat. $53^{\circ} 52'$ N.

Neuhauzel, strong town of Upper Hungary, seated in a marshy plain, on the river Neytracht, 15 ms. NW. of Comora, and 40 SE. of Presburg. Lon. $18^{\circ} 10'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 1'$ N.

Nevin, or *Newin*, town of Wales in Carnarvonshire. It is seated on the Irish Sea, 20 ms. S. by W. of Carnarvon, and 249 WNW. of London. Lon. $4^{\circ} 25'$ W. lat. $52^{\circ} 52'$ N.

Newville, pstr. Clermont city. Ohio, containing about 200 inhabitants, 30 miles above Cincinnati.

Nevia, one of the Leeward Caribbee Islands, in the W. Indies, divided from the E. end of St. Christophers by a narrow channel. It has but one mountain, which is in the middle, very high, and covered with large trees up to the top. Here are springs of fresh water and a hot bath, much of the same nature as those of Bath, in Eng. It is a small island, but very fruitful, and subject to the English. Charleston is the capital.

Neumark, town of Transylvania on the river Merisch, 56 ms. N. of Clausenburg. Lon. $23^{\circ} 35'$ E. lat. $47^{\circ} 19'$ N.

Neumark, town of Germany in the circle of Bavaria, 30 ms. NNW. of Ratisbon. Lon. $12^{\circ} 25'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 18'$ N.

Neus, river of N. C., which enters Pamlico Sound, below Newbern where it is a mile and a half broad. It rises in Person city, interlocking sources with Dan river branch of Roanoke,

and flowing 100 ms. SSE. through Granville, Orange, Wake, and Johnson, enters Wayne city. Here it turns SE. by E. 80 ms. through Wayne, Lenoir, and Craven counties, opens by a wide estuary in Pamlico Sound. The tides ascend 10 or 12 ms. above Newbern, and for boats this river is navigable to Raleigh.

Neustadt, town of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau, 12 ms. NW. of Glogau.

Neusidle, town of Hungary, 24 ms. SW. of Presburg, situated on a lake of the same name.

Neusidle, lake of Hungary, 25 ms. long and 6 broad. It is 16 ms. SSW. of Presburg, almost surrounded by fens, and has in its vicinity the castle of Esterhazy, which is said to rival the palace of Versailles in pomp.

Neusol, town of Upper Hungary. In the adjacent mountains are the greatest copper mines in Hungary. It is seated on the Gran, 22 ms. N. by E. of Schiemnitz.

Neustadt, town of Austria. It has the staple right over all goods coming from Italy, and stands on the frontiers of Hungary, 28 ms. S. by W. of Vienna. Lon. $16^{\circ} 18'$ E. lat. $47^{\circ} 50'$ N.

Neustadt, town of Franconia, capital of the lower part of the principality of Bayreuth, with a castle. The library belonging to the church contains many curiosities. It stands on the river Aisch, 32 ms. ESE. of Wurtzburg. Lon. $10^{\circ} 4'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 38'$ N.

Neustadt, town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, seated on the Salle, 16 ms. N. by E. of Schweinfurt.

Neustadt, town of Suabia, in the kingdom of Wirtemberg, seated on the Kocher, 12 ms. NNE. of Hailbron.

Neustadt, town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, capital of a circle of the same name. It has a castle, two churches, and a mine office; and on a mountain near it is another castle, called Arnshaug. It is seated on the Orla, 46 ms. SSW. of Leipsic. Lon. $11^{\circ} 49'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 45'$ N.

Neustadt, town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark. Here are extensive breweries, and manufactures of cloth and cutlery. It stands on the Finow canal, 31 ms. NE. of Berlin.

Neustadt, town of Brandenburg, in the mark of Prenzitz, celebrated for its manufacture of plate-glass; seated on the Dosse, 8 ms. ENE. of Havelberg.

Neustadt, town of Lower Saxony in the dutchy of Holstein, with a castle, and a spacious harbour on the Baltic, 20 ms. N. by E. of Lubec. Lon. $10^{\circ} 57'$ E. lat. $54^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Neustadt, town of Lower Saxony, in the dutchy of Mecklenburg, with a castle, 17 ms. S. of Schwerin.

Neustadt, town of Lower Saxony, in the dutchy of Brunswick Lunenburg, with a castle, seated on the Leina, 15 ms. NNW. of Hanover.

Neustadt, town of Bavaria, at the conflux of the Abens with the Danube, 16 ms. E. by N. of Ingolstadt.

Neustadt, town of Bavaria, with a castle, on the river Nab, 7 ms. NNE. of Amberg.

Neustadt, town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz, 10 ms. NW. of Olmutz.

Neustadt, town of Silesia, in the principality, of Oppeln, 14 ms. SE. of Neisse.

Neustadt, town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, 35 ms. W. by S. of Pilsen.

Neustadt, town of Bohemia, 13 ms. NE. of Koniggratz.

Neustadt, town of Westphalia, in the city of Mark, 50 ms. ESE. of Dusseldorf.

Neustadt, town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine; seated on the Spirebach, 14 ms. W. of Spire.

Neustadt, town of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau, 14 ms. W. of Glogau, and 17 E. by N. of Sagan.

Neurville, town of France, in the department of Loiret, 11 ms. NNE. of Orleans.

Neuwied, flourishing commercial city of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, capital of the principality of Weid. It contains between 6 and 7000 inhabitants. Neuwied is 10 ms. NNW. of Coblenz. Lon. $7^{\circ} 25'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 32'$ N.

New Albany, pstv. Bradford city. Penn.

New Albany, handsomely situated town, and seat of justice for Floyd city. Ind. It is situated on the right bank of Ohio river, 4 ms. below Louisville and 2 below Shippingport in Kent. It contains about 200 houses, 1000 inhabitants, a steam saw and grist mill, and a ship yard. Lat. $38^{\circ} 18'$ N. lon. W. C. $8^{\circ} 45'$ W.

New Alexandria, pstv. Westmoreland city. Penn. on Loyallanna river, 11 ms. NE. from Greensburg.

New Alexandria, small town of Columbiana city. Ohio.

New Amsterdam, town and capital of Berbice, in S. America, on Berbice river near its mouth.

New Antrim, pst. Orange city. N. Y., situated on the post and stage road, from N. Y. to Albany, 34 ms. N. by W. of the former, and 33 SE. of Goshen.

Newark upon Trent, borough of Eng. in Nottinghamshire. It is seated on the Trent, over which is a bridge, and once had a handsome castle, now in ruins. Newark has a good trade, is governed by a mayor, and sends 2 members to parliament. It is 17 ms. NE. of Nottingham, and 124 N. by W. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 45'$ W. lat. $53^{\circ} 6'$ N.

Newark, U. C., is situated on the W. side, at the entrance of Niagara river, opposite the fortress at Niagara, on lake Ontario. This town was laid out in the year 1794. It now contains about 150 persons, 2 churches, a jail and academy. The first provincial parliament met at this place, and the public offices of government have been held *pro tempore*, here.

Newark, pstv. Tioga city. N. Y.

Newark, pstv. Ontario city. N. Y.

Newark, pstv. and seat of justice, Essex city. N. J., situated on the W. side of Passaic river. It has a college, instituted in 1792, and carries on the manufacture of shoes in an extensive manner. Newark stands on a plain. The streets are wide, and laid generally in straight lines; the houses are many of them spacious and elegant. It contains two banks, and extensive tanneries, and other manufacturing establishments. Very fine stone quarries exist in the vicinity; it is distant 9 ms. W. from N. York, 6 NNE. from Elizabethtown.

Population in 1810.			
Free white males	-	-	2,212
do. do. females	-	-	1,885
Total whites	-	-	4,097

All other persons except Indians not taxed	758
Slaves	1,129
Total population in 1810,	5,984

Population in 1820.

Free white males	2,989
do. do. females	2,916
Total whites	5,905
Free persons of colour, males	225
do. do. females	279
Slaves, males	44
do. females	54

Total population in 1820	6,507
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Of these :

Foreigners not naturalized	108
Engaged in Agriculture	229
do. in Manufactures	1,177
do. in Commerce	104

Newark bay, sheet of water extending from Staten Island Sound to the mouth of Passaic and Hackensack rivers, in a direction of NNE. 2 ms. wide and 6 ms. long.

Newark, pst. New Castle city. Del., 14 ms. SW. from Wilmington.

Newark, pstv. Worcester city. Md.

Newark, pst. Louisa city. Virg., 25 ms. NW. from Richmond.

Newark, pst. and seat of justice, Licking city. Ohio. It is situated near the confluence of the principal branches of Licking river, 26 ms. W. by N. from Zanesville, 26 N. by E. from Lancaster, and 33 E. by N. from Columbus. It contains a presbyterian meeting house and a court house of brick, 8 stores, 70 dwelling houses, and 410 inhabitants. Lat. 40° 4' N. lon. 5° 26' W.

New Ashford, tp. Berkshire city. Mass., 25 ms. N. from Lenox. Pop. 1820, 358.

New Athens, pst. in the southern part of Harrison city. Ohio, 6 ms. S. from Cadiz. It is seated on both sides of the tp. line, dividing Cadiz from Short creek; lying, therefore, partly in both of those two tps.

New Athens, or *Tyogatown*, pst. Bradford city. Penn. It is situated near the confluence of the Tyoga river and the E. branch of the Susquehanna. A situation very convenient to intercept the trade of both rivers.

New Baltimore, pstv. and tp. Green city. N. Y., on the Hudson, 18 ms. below Albany. Pop. 1820, 2036.

New Baltimore, pstv. Fauquier city. Virg., 45 ms. from W. C.

New Barbadoes, tp. Bergen city. N. J. Pop. 1820, 2592.

New Bedford, pstv. and seaport of Mass., in Bristol city. on a small arm of Buzzard bay. The harbour is rendered secure by Scoutcut point, Charles Neck, and a small island. The inhabitants are mostly employed in the fishing trade, and export fish, whale oil, spermaceti, and candles. This town contains a bank, an insurance office, and several places of public worship. In 1820, the united towns of New Bedford and Fairhaven contained a pop. of 6680, having increased 1029 in the preceding 10 years. Distant 61 ms. S. from Boston. Lat. 41° 28' N. lon. W. C. 6° 9' E.

New Bedford, pstv. Mahoning tp. Mercer city. Penn., 15 ms. SW. from Mercer.

New Berlin, pstv. and tp. Chenango city. N. Y. Pop. 1820, 2366.

New Berlin, pstv. and seat of justice, Union city. Penn., on Penns creek, 11 ms. W. from Sunbury. Lat. 40° 52' N., or very near the meridian of W. C.

Newbern, pstv. Montgomery city. Virg.

Newbern, capital of Craven city. N. C., situated on the S. bank of the river Neuse, at its junction with the Trent, in the lat. of 35° 20' N. and lon. of 77° 5' W., 35 ms. S. of Washington, on Pamlico river, and 81 S. by W. of Edenton, on Albemarle sound. This is a pst. and port of entry, the most populous in the state, and was the seat of government before the revolution. The quantity of lumber, Indian corn, tar, pitch and turpentine, exported annually from this town, is very considerable. Pop. 2467.

Newbernville, pstv. Oneida city. N. Y., 25 ms. from Utica.

Newberry, pstv. Burlington city. N. J.

Newberry, pstv. Lycoming city. Penn., on the W. bank of Lycoming river, opposite Williamsport.

Newberry, district of S. C.; bounded by Lexington SE., Saluda river or Edgefield SW., Laurens NW., Ennoree river or Union N., and Broad river or Fairfield NE. Length 23, mean width 20 ms.; area 500 sqms. Surface rather waving than hilly. Soil productive. Principal staple, cotton. Chief town, Newberry. Pop. 1820, 16,104. For ctl. lat. see next article.

Newberry, pst. and seat of justice, Newberry district, S. C., 40 ms. NW. from Columbia. Lat. 43° 15' N. lon. W. C. 4° 33' W.

Newberry, village, Christian city. Kent.

Newbiggin, fishing town of Eng. in Northumberland, 7 ms. E. of Morpeth. It is situated on the N. side of the bay of Newbiggin.

New Boston, pst. Hillsborough city. N. H., Pop. 1810, 1619, in 1820, 1686. It is situated on a branch of the Merrimack river, 50 ms. westward from Portsmouth.

New Bloomfield, pstv. Perry city. Pen., 25 ms. SW. from Harrisburg.

New Boston, pstv. Berkshire city. Mass., 119 ms. westerly from Boston.

New Boston, pstv. Madison city. N. Y., 30 ms. from Utica.

New Boston, village, Clark city. Bethel tp. Ohio, on the western side of Mad river, 4 ms. SW. from Springfield.

New Bourbon, village, St. Genevieve city. Miss., containing about 70 houses, and 350 inhabitants. It stands 2 ms. below St. Genevieve.

New Bowling Green, pstv. Washington city. Miss., 99 ms. SSW. from St. Louis.

Newborn, pstv. Jasper city. Geo. by pstrd. 63 ms. NW. from Milledgeville.

New Braintree, pst. Worcester city. Mass., 18 ms. WNW. from Worcester. Pop. 1820, 888.

New Britain, tp. Bucks city. Penn., on Neshaminy creek, between Hilltown and Doylestown. Pop. 1810, 1474, in 1820, 1082.

New Brownsville, Wayne city. Ohio, on Jerome's fork.

New Brunswick, pst. and city, Middlesex city. N. J., on the S. bank of the river Rariton, 30 ms. NE. of Trenton, and 36 SW. of the city of N. Y.

This city, beside the ordinary city buildings, has 5 places of public worship for Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Methodists, Baptists, and Dutch Reformed, each one.

Queen's college was formed by the Dutch Reformed church, and intended for the education of their clergy. It was incorporated in 1770, and since 1810, has been in some respects connected with a Theological school, founded in the same city.

The site of New Brunswick, rises gradually from the bank of Bariton river. The adjacent country is pleasantly diversified and well cultivated. The tide rises some little distance above the town, and steam boats, when not prevented by ice, ply regularly between that place and New York.

Population in 1810.

Whites, - - - - -	5,673
Free coloured, - - - - -	206
Slaves, - - - - -	433

Total, - - - - -	6,312
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Population in 1820.

Whites, - - - - -	5,954
Free coloured, - - - - -	360
Slaves, - - - - -	450

Total, - - - - -	6,764
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Newburg, corporate town of Eng. in the isle of Anglesey, on the river Brant, 15 ms. SW. of Beaumaris, and 257 NW. of London. Lon. 4° 27' W. lat. 53° 10' N.

Newburg, pstv. Penobscot city. Maine, 118 ms. NE. from Portland.

Newburg, pst. and tp. Orange city. N. Y. It is situated on the W. side of Hudson river, 5 ms. N. of West Point, and 95 S. of Albany. This is one of the most pleasantly situated towns on the Hudson. The bank rises by a rather bold acclivity, giving a fine view of the river, opposite shore, and adjacent mountains. Any vessel that can pass the bar at Sandy Hook, can reach Newburg. Its trade is active and increasing. Pop. 1810, 4627, in 1820, 5812.

Newburg, pst. Cuyaboga city. Ohio, immediately S. from Cleveland. Pop. 1820, 756.

Newburn, petty village of Eng. in Northumberland, on the W. side of Newcastle, inhabited by colliers.

Newbury, corporate town of Eng. in Berkshire. Its poor are chiefly employed in spinning. Newbury is commodiously seated on the river Kennet, 26 ms. S. of Oxford, and 56 W. of London. Lon. 1° 12' W. lat. 51° 25' N.

Newbury, pst. the capital of Orange city. Ver., on the W. side of Connecticut river, 40 ms. N. of Dartmouth college, and 5 NW. of Haverhill, N. H. Pop. 1863. Lat. 44° 4' N. lon. W. C. 1° 58' E.

Newbury tp. of Essex city. Mass., opposite Salisbury. Pop. 1820, 3671.

Newbury, tp. York city. Penn. The tp. is on the point between Susquehannah river and Conewago creek, and the village 5 ms. NW. from York Haven. Pop. 1820, 1794.

Newbury, pst. Geauga city. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 337.

Newbury, NW. tp. of Miami city. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 542.

Newbury-port, considerable port of entry and

pstv. Essex city. Mass., situated at the mouth of the river Merrimack, in lat. 42° 47' N. lon. 70° 47' W., 40 ms. N. from Boston, and 22 SW. from Portsmouth, N. H. The site of Newbury-port is a gentle acclivity, giving a pleasing aspect to the place, which is heightened by the regularity of the buildings and streets. It contains two banks, two insurance offices, and 6 or 7 places of public worship. In point of foreign commerce, it is the third in the state. In 1815 its shipping amounted to near 25,000 tons.

New Canaan pst. Fairfield city. Conn., about 30 ms. WSW. from New Haven. Pop. 1810, 1600, in 1820, 1682. It contains an academy.

New Canton, pstv. Buckingham city. Virg., on the right bank of James river, 55 ms. by land above Richmond.

New Canton, pstv. Hawkins city. Tenn., by pstvd. 237 ms. NE. by E. from Murfreesboro.

New Carlisle, town and capital of Gaspe city. L. C., on Chaleur bay.

Newcastle, town of Wales in Carmarthenshire, on the Tyvy, 17 ms. NW. of Carmarthen, and 219 WNW. of London. Lon. 4° 30' W. lat. 52° 4' N.

Newcastle-under-Lime, borough of Eng. in Staffordshire. It has a manufacture of hats. It is a large place with broad paved streets, and is famous for more stone-ware being made near it than at any other place in Eng. It is on a rivulet, 15 ms. from Stratford, and 149 NNW. of London. Lon. 2° 2' W. lat. 53° 12' N.

Newcastle, or *Newcastle-upon-Tyne*, large borough and seaport of Eng. in Northumberland, situated between the Picts Wall and the Tyne. The river is so deep, that ships of 600 tons burthen may come up to the town in ballast, but the colliers wait at Shields for their lading, which is brought down the river in lighters, from the great collieries which have for centuries past supplied London, and most of the southern parts of the kingdom with coal. This is the staple trade of, and has been the source of great wealth to Newcastle; the coals carried thence annually, are computed to amount to 1,187,000 tons; it also manufactures steel, iron, glass, woollen cloth, earthenware, white lead, milled lead, &c. to a great extent, and here is a round tower for the manufactory of patent shot; it exports large quantities of lead, salt, salmon, butter, tallow, and is so very famous for its grindstones, that scarce a vessel goes from thence without some of them. Newcastle was made a borough by William I., and the first charter for digging coal was granted by Henry III. in 1239. It is 34 ms. S. of Alnwick, 94 N. of York, and 271 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1° 37' W. lat. 55° 3' N.

Newcastle, Prince Edward city. U. C. This tp. is situated on the Presqu'île de Quinte, extending into lake Ontario, from the easterly part of the tp. of Cramahe; is a situation well suited for commerce and protection, and sheltered from all winds.

Newcastle, pst. Lincoln city. Maine, 45 ms. NE. of Portland, and 12 of Wiscasset, in nearly the same direction. Pop. 1820, 1243.

Newcastle, or *Great Island*, island and town of Rockingham city. N. H., 2 ms. E. from Portsmouth, at the mouth of Piscataqua river. Pop. 1810, 592, in 1820, 932.

Newcastle, tp. West Chester cty. N. Y., about 40 ms. NNE. from New York. Pop. 1810, 1291, in 1820, 1368.

Newcastle, pstv. on the southern border of Mercer cty. Penn., on the point above the junction of Shenango and Neshanoc creeks, 16 ms. SSW. from Mercer.

Newcastle, cty. of Del. bounded by Delaware river E., Kent cty. Del. S., Kent and Cecil cties. Md. SW., Chester cty. Penn. NW., and Delaware cty. Penn. NE. Length 36 ms., mean width 12; area 432 sqms. The surface of this cty. is generally decorated with hill and dale, though the northern section is more broken than that of the S. The projected canal to unite the Delaware and Chesapeake bays is to pass across this cty. The line of separation between the primitive and the sea and alluvial formations, enters the NE. angle of Newcastle near Delaware river, and ranging SW., merges into Md. between Glasgow and Frenchtown. Brandywine river, and Red, and White-clay creeks, rise in Chester cty. Penn., and flowing nearly S. fall over the primitive ledge into Christiana. The latter rises also in Penn., and crossing the NE. angle of Md., flows nearly S., between Elk river, and Whiteclay creek, falls also over the ledge, and thence turns to NE. along its outer verge to Wilmington. This range of falls renders the water facility found in Newcastle cty. for the propulsion of machinery, equal to any other of equal extent in the U. S. This natural advantage has been extensively improved on the Brandywine in particular. The principal staple of Newcastle is flour. Chief town, Wilmington. See *Brandywine*. Pop. 1820, 27,899. Ctl. lat. 39° 34' N. lon. W. C. 1° 25' E.

Newcastle, pstv. and capital of Newcastle cty. Del., situated on the W. bank of the Delaware river, 6 ms. S. of Wilmington, and 34 SW. of Philadelphia. Pop. of the hundred in 1810, 2438, in 1820, 2671. It lies in lat. 39° 30' N. lon. 75° 18' W. of London, and from W. C. 1° 27' E.

Newcastle, pstv. Hanover cty. Virg., on the right bank of Pamunkey river, 24 ms. NE. from Richmond.

Newcastle, pstv. Botetourt cty. Virg., by pstrd. 210 ms. W. from Richmond.

Newcastle, pst. and seat of justice, Henry cty. Kent. It contains the ordinary cty. buildings, and near 200 houses. Pop. 1000; 25 ms. NW. from Frankfort. Lat. 38° 25' N. lon. W. C. 8° 25' W.

New Charleston, pst. Penobscot cty. Maine, 22 ms. NW. from Bangor. Pop. 1810, 210, in 1820, 344.

New Chester, pst. Grafton cty. N. H., on the Merrimack. Pop. 1810, 895, in 1820, 971.

New Come, pstv. Prebble cty. Ohio, 103 ms. SW. by W. from Columbus.

Newcomerstown, settlement, in the SW. quarter of Tuscarawas cty. Ohio, 18 ms. SW. by W. from New Philadelphia, and 4 E. from Coshocton.

New Concord, pstv. Columbia cty. N. Y., 48 ms. from Albany.

Newdigate, village of Eng. in Surry, with a medicinal spring of the same nature as that of Epsom.

New Derham, tp. Strafford cty. N. H., 40 ms.

NW. from Portsmouth. Pop. 1810, 888, in 1820, 1168.

New Egypt, pstv. Monmouth cty. N. J., 35 ms. NE. by E. from Philadelphia.

New England, name given at an early period to all the country that lies between Canada and New York, and which at present comprises New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, and Maine.

Newenham, Cape, rocky point of considerable height, on the W. coast of N. America. It was discovered by captain Cook, in 1778. Lon. 162° 24' W. lat. 58° 42' N.

Newent, town of Eng. in Gloucestershire, near a branch of the Severn, 114 ms. WNW. of London. Lon. 2° 20' W. lat. 51° 56' N.

New Fairfield, tp. Fairfield cty. Conn. Pop. 1810, 772, in 1820, 788. It is situated between Brookfield and the State of N. Y.

New Fane, tp. and pst. Windham cty. Ver. Pop. 1810, 1275, in 1820, 1400. It is situated on the E. side of West river, 8 ms. NW. from Fulham.

New Feliciana, parish, Lou., bounded N. by Miss., E. by Amite river, or parish St. Helena, S. by East Baton Rouge, and SW. by the Mississippi river. Area 650 sqms., or 672,000 acres. New Feliciana is one of the most agreeable parts of Lou., being finely diversified by hill and dale. Some parts are level towards the Mississippi, but the surface is generally hilly and well watered. Natural timber, laurel magnolia; pine, various species of oak, ash, elm, and hickory; liriodendron, sassafras, lynden, dogwood, and many other trees. Soil of various qualities from river alluvion to poor pine woods. Staples cotton, maize, provisions, lumber, common productions for family use, garden vegetables of great variety, peaches, figs, and plums. St. Francisville is the only town worthy of notice. Pop. 1820, 12,732. Since the census of 1820, New Feliciana, has been divided into two parishes named relatively East Feliciana and West Feliciana. See *West Feliciana*.

Newfield, pst. York cty. Maine, 40 ms. NW. from York. Pop. 1810, 815, 1820, 1147.

Newfield, pstv. Tompkins cty. N. Y., by pstrd. 210 ms. W. from Albany, and 9 from Ithaca.

New Forest, forest of Eng. in Hampshire, situated in that part of the cty. which is bounded on the E. by Southampton Water, and on the S. by the English Channel.

Newfoundland, island on the E. coast of N. America, between 47° and 52° N. lat. It was discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1496; and after many disputes with the French it was ceded to the English in 1713. Its form is triangular; the N. point is separated from Labrador by the strait of Belleisle, and from this apex it is 350 ms. in length to the base, which is 300 in breadth. It is a mountainous, woody country, and very cold, being covered with snow five months in the year. It seems to have no inhabitants of its own, but in the summer time is visited by the Esquimaux Indians. It has several bays and harbours, and there are about 500 English families who continue here all the year, beside the garrison of St. John, Placentia and other forts. In the fishing season, which begins in May and ends in September, it is resorted to by at least 10,000 people, on account

of the great fishing-banks to the SE. of the island; for here they cure the cod, which is carried not only to England, but to the Mediterranean and W. Indies. In winter the chief employment of the inhabitants is to cut wood; and the smallest kind, used for fuel, is drawn by their large dogs, trained up and harnessed for that purpose. There is great plenty of game, fish and fowl, but very little corn, fruit or cattle. St. John is the principal settlement.

Newfound mills, pst. Hanover cty. Virg.

New Garden, pst. Chester cty. Penn., 12 ms. W. by N. of Wilmington. Del., and 125 from the city of Washington. Pop. 1810, 1038 in 1820, 1199.

New Garden, pstv. Robinson cty. N. C.

New Garden, tp. Columbia cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, uncertain.

New Garden, pstv. Wayne cty. Ind. 78 ms. E. from Indianapolis.

New Geneva, pstv. Fayette cty. Penn., on the right bank of Monongahela river, below the mouth of George's creek, 20 ms by land above Brownsville.

New Georgia, group of islands in the Frozen Ocean, discovered in 1819 by Capt. Parry. Lon. W. C. from 20° to 40° W. lat. from 74° to 76° N. See *Polar Regions*.

New Germantown, pstv. Hunterdon cty. N. J., 35 ms. N. from Trenton.

New Gilliard, pstv. Moore cty. N. C., 63 ms. SW. from Raleigh.

New Glasgow, pst. Amherst cty. Virg., situated 20 ms. N. of Lynchburg, and 115 ms. W. of Richmond, containing about 20 dwelling houses, principally of wood, and about 200 inhabitants. In this place there is an academy, consisting of two departments, male and female.

New Gloucester, pst. Cumberland cty. Maine, 50 ms. N. by W. of Portland, containing 1648 inhabitants, in 1810, in 1820, 1635.

New Goshenhopper, pstv. Montgomery cty. Penn., in the forks of the Perkiomen, 45 ms. NW. from Philadelphia, and 15 ms. S. from Allentown.

New Granada, formerly a captain generalship of Spain, in S. America, now an integral part of the Republic of Columbia. It is bounded N. by the Caribbean Sea, NE. by the former captain generalship of Caracas, SE. by Brasil, S. by Peru, and W. by the Pacific Ocean, extending from 12° N. to 6° of S. lat. and from 10° E. to 2° W. lon. from Washington. The features of nature are on a scale commensurate with the expansive area of this country. It contains the highest mountains yet measured on the western continent, and the alluvial plains near the mouth of the Magdalena.

The Andes of Peru, gradually separating into different ridges traverse New Granada from SSW. to NNE. A little to the N. of the Equator three very distinct mountain chains extend; one following the Pifac coast, reaches, and is continued in the Isthmus of Darien; the second or middle range runs nearly N. and S. separating the basins of Magdalena and Atrato, merges into the Caribbean Sea. The third or eastern chain ranges NNE. towards the head of the Gulf of Maricao, and separates the confluent of the Magdalena and Orinoco. At about 8° N. lat. the latter chain again divides; one

branch turns N. and merges into the Caribbean Sea, at Cape Vela; the other gradually curves to the E., and constitutes the mountains of Caracas.

The rivers of New Granada, are numerous and important. Those flowing into the Pacific Ocean are generally short, and from the great inclination of their planes of descent rapid in their course. See *Guiaquil* in the *Addenda*. A communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Ocean has been proposed through the St. Juan of the Pacific, and Atrato flowing into the Caribbean Sea. See *Atrato*. Between the great northern ridges of the Andes which we have noticed, rises and flows the Magdalena. This is truly the river of New Granada, having its source at 2° and entering the Caribbean Sea at 11° N. lat. It is formed by two great branches, the Magdalena Proper, and the Cauca. It is rendered in a great degree unnavigable from the rapid descent of its plane.

East from the Andes, in all the length of New Granada, in Cundinamarca, and Quite, spreads an immense plain across which meanders the innumerable branches of the Amazon and Orinoco. The principal confluent of the former in New Granada, are, the Tungaragua, Napo, Ica, Japura, and Negro. Those of the Orinoco, are the Ynirrita, Ua, Vichada, Meta, and Apure. These rivers, though mere branches of the two mighty rivers, Amazon, and Orinoco, flow by comparative course from 300 to 700 ms., and are generally navigable. The country over which they flow is however, yet a wilderness, or extensive waste inhabited only by savages.

The climate of New Granada, partakes of all the diversity of its surface. The elevated table land of the valleys of the Andes has been celebrated for salubrity, whilst the inhabitants of the low alluvial coasts have been found subject to the ordinary malignant diseases incident to such situations in tropical climates.

New Granada has been justly celebrated for its vegetable and mineral wealth. In a country of such variety of elevation within the tropics, the range of vegetable life must embrace nearly all the most valuable fruits and plants useful to man. Gold, silver, platina, iron, and emeralds are enumerated amongst its mineral productions.

In the animal kingdom, the condor, the largest carnivorous bird yet known, is in a great degree peculiar to this country.

Pop. according to recent estimates 1,875,700. See *Columbia*.

New Grantham, tp. Cheshire cty. N. H., 36 ms. NW. from Concord. Pop. 1810, 864, in 1820, 1038.

New Guinea, or *Papua*, large and imperfectly known island, lying to the N. from New Holland, from which it is separated by Torres' straits.

New Hagerstown, small town in Tuscarawas cty. Ohio.

New Hampshire, one of the states of the U. States, bounded by the Atlantic Ocean SE., by Massachusetts S., by Vermont W., L. Canada N., and Maine E.

It touches, and is washed by the Atlantic Ocean, Miles. 20

It thence has a boundary of Maine, of - 150
 The boundary between New Hampshire
 and Lower Canada, remains uncertain,
 but is about, - - - - - 50
 Down Connecticut river, in common with
 Vermont, - - - - - 170
 Along N. boundary of Massachusetts. - 80

Having an entire outline of - - - - - 470
 Length from SW. to NE., 160 ms. Breadth
 90 ms. Area, 8,030 sqms., or 5,139,200 acres.
 Extending from lat. $42^{\circ} 41'$, to $45^{\circ} 11' N$.

This state differs more in the relative elevation of its parts, than any section of the U. States; and of consequence its climate and seasons have a corresponding excess in their extremes. The Atlantic border is a sandy beach, followed by hills which increase rather rapidly in elevation. The country rises indeed, by so rapid an acclivity, that the tides do not rise in the rivers more than from 12 to 15 ms. inland. The hilly region is quickly followed by the mountainous. Between the Connecticut and Merrimack rivers, and near the SW. angle of this state, Grand Monadnoc rises amongst inferior summits, to 3254 feet above the ocean level. Farther N., Sunapee is followed by Moosehillock, the latter attaining an elevation of 4636 feet. Between the sources of Connecticut, Androscoggin, and Merrimack, rise, however, the highest mountain summits yet measured in the U. States. Some of the peaks of the White Mountains rise above 6000 feet above the Atlantic Ocean. Taken as a whole, the natural features of New Hampshire are bold, prominent, and in many places sublime. If we turn our view to the rugged aspect of its scenery, we would be led to expect much less fertility of soil; but in fact, few sections of the U. States of equal extent, have more productive land than is included in New Hampshire. The most important vegetable productions are grass, wheat, rye, Indian corn, oats, &c.

The manufacturing establishments of New Hampshire, are numerous and increasing. More than 30 cotton and woollen manufactures are in operation in that state, and many of them on a very enlarged scale.

Staples, iron, lumber, pot and pearl ashes, fish, beef, live stock, pork, and flax-seed.

For civil and political purposes, New Hampshire is subdivided into the following cities.

Counities.	Sqms.	Pop. 1820.
Cocos, - - - - -	1680	5,549
Grafton, - - - - -	1540	32,989
Cheshire, - - - - -	1200	45,276
Hillsborough, - - - - -	1150	53,884
Rockingham, - - - - -	1000	55,246
Merrimack, - - - - -		
Strafford, - - - - -	1460	51,156
	8030	244,155

Population in 1810.

Free white males, - - - - -	105,782
do. do. females, - - - - -	107,608
Total whites, - - - - -	213,390
All other persons except Indians, not taxed, - - - - -	970
Total population in 1810, - - - - -	214,360

Population in 1820.

Free white males, - - - - -	119,210
do. do. females, - - - - -	124,026
All other persons except Indians, not taxed, - - - - -	139
Total whites, - - - - -	243,375
Free persons of colour, males, - - - - -	372
do. do. females, - - - - -	414

Total population in 1820, - 244,161

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized, - - - - -	124
Engaged in Agriculture, - - - - -	52,384
do. in Manufactures, - - - - -	8,699
do. in Commerce, - - - - -	1,068

Population to the square mile, 30.

New Hampton, tp. Strafford cty. N. H., on the Merrimack 30 ms. above Concord. Pop. 1810, 1293, in 1820, 1500.

New Hampton, pst. Hunterdon cty. N. J., 21 ms. N. by W. of Flemington, and 40 NW. of New Brunswick.

New Hanover See *Hanover, New*, tp. Montgomery cty. Penn.

New Hanover, cty. N. C., bounded by the Atlantic Ocean SE., Cape Fear river, or Brunswick SW., Bladen W., Sampson NW., Duplin N., and Orson E.; length 50 ms., mean width 25; area 1350 sqms. Surface mostly flat, and part marshy. Beside Cape Fear river, which washes the SW. border of the cty., New Hanover is drained by Black river, and the NE. fork of Cape Fear river. Staples, cotton and tobacco. Chief town, Wilmington. Pop. 1820, 10,866. Ctl lat $34^{\circ} 30' N$. lon. W. C. $1^{\circ} W$.

New Hartford, pst. and tp. Litchfield cty. Conn., 22 ms. W. by N. of the city of Hartford, and 12 ms. NE. of Litchfield, the shire town. Pop. 1810, 1510, in 18 0, 1685.

New Hartford, pstv. Oneida cty. N. Y., 4 ms. W. from Utica.

New Haven, town of Eng. in Sussex, near the mouth of the Ouse, with a small harbour. The entrance of the river is defended by a battery, and the haven is generally made the station of a sloop of war, to intercept the smuggling trade. It is 7 ms. S. by E. of Lewis, and 57 of London.

New Haven, pst. Addison cty. Ver., on Otter creek.

New Haven, cty. Conn., bounded by Long Island Sound S., Housatonic river, or Fairfield SW., Litchfield NW., Hartford N., and Middlesex NE.; length 27 ms., mean width 22; area about 600 sqms. This is one of the most pleasantly diversified cties in the U. States. It is traversed from SSW. to NNE., by a chain of mountains of no considerable elevation, which rises in the vicinity of New Haven city, and is intersected by Connecticut river at Middletown, in Middlesex cty. Beside the Housatonic, New Haven is drained by the Naugatuck and Quinnipiac rivers. With the exception of some tracts of small extent near the sound, the surface is hilly or undulating. The soil productive in grain, fruits, and pasturage. Staples, grain, flour, salted provisions, live stock, and many other minor articles sent to the N. York market. Chief town, New Haven. Pop. 1820, 39,616. Ctl. lat. $41^{\circ} 25' N$. lon. W. C. $4^{\circ} E$.

New Haven, city, seaport, and seat of justice, New Haven city, Conn., situated on the E. side of a bay, formed by the mouth of the Quinnipiac river, and about 4 ms. N. from Long Island Sound.

The old town was laid out in a large square, subdivided into nine lesser squares, each 858 feet each side, separated by 30 feet streets. In the centre are two large squares; SE. of which stands Yale College.

The general aspect of New Haven, is peculiarly pleasing. The site is very nearly a plain, and the streets extending at right angles, with the general neatness of the buildings, and intermixture of trees, affords a picture which every traveller must view with interest.

Of all the public edifices of this city, Yale college decidedly claims the first notice. It was founded in 1701. Its officers are now, a president, nine professors, and five tutors. It is under the government of a board of trustees, composed of the governor of the state, the lieutenant governor, and six senior assistants, together with the president, and 10 clerical fellows. The college buildings, consist of three large and spacious finished, and one unfinished edifice, a chapel and philosophical chamber, a lyceum containing the library and recitation rooms, a laboratory of brick, and a stone dining hall. Connected with the college, is the medical institution, founded in 1813, with four professors, an excellent anatomical museum, and a medical library. The college library amounts to between 7000 and 8000 volumes. The cabinet of minerals was the munificent deposite of Col. George Gibbs, and does honour to the donor, and to the college. Its original cost amounted to above 17,000 dollars.

The whole number of students in 1820, was 412; and, according to Mr. Morse, the entire number educated in this institution from its foundation, was 3478, of whom in 1820, there were still living 1884, more than one half.

An Episcopal seminary was established in 1820, under the government of the general convention of the Episcopal church.

Besides the literary edifices, and the ordinary county buildings, New Haven contains 2 banks, a custom-house, alms-house, 3 insurance offices, a grammar school, an academy, 6 printing offices, issuing 4 weekly newspapers, a religious Monthly Magazine, and Mr. Silliman's Journal of Science and Arts.

The commercial connexions of this city are numerous and important, particularly in the coasting trade. The harbour is good, though only admitting vessels of 10 or 12 feet draft. Before the erection of a long wharf of nearly a mile, which stretches so far directly across the bay, the harbour was gradually filling up. The amount of shipping owned in the town, is about 12,500 tons.

Amongst the burial grounds of New Haven, one deserves particular notice. It is on an entirely novel plan, laid out in parallelograms, which are again subdivided into family burying places. It is a field lying N. from the town, and being planted with trees, has a very solemn, and even awful effect, when seen either within or without. The monuments are generally of marble. Pop. 1810, 5772, in 1820, 7147.

New Haven, tp. New Haven city, Conn., and containing New Haven city. Pop. 1820, 8326.

New Haven, pst. Oswego city, N. Y., on Mexico bay of Lake Ontario. Pop. 1820, 898.

New Haven, pst. in the southern borders of Huron city, Ohio. Pop. 1820, 481.

New Haven, pstv. Hamilton city, Ohio, 12 ms. SW. from Columbus.

New Haven, pstv. Gallatin city, Ill., 74 ms SSE. from Vandalia.

New Holland. See *Holland New*.

New Holland, pstv. Lancaster city, Penn., 1 ms. NE. from Lancaster.

New Hope, pst. Solebury tp. Bucks city, Penn. on the right bank of Delaware river opposite Lambertsville in N. J., 16 ms. above Trenton. At this place a very fine bridge has been constructed over the Delaware.

New Hope, pst. Wayne city, N. C.

New Hope, pstv. Spartansburgh district, S. C.

New Hope, pstv. Hancock city, Geo., 20 ms from Milledgeville.

New Iberia, pstv. Louisiana, parish of St. Martin's, on the right bank of Teche, 48 ms. above its mouth; consisting of one street along the river, or rather road, containing about 40 houses, 200 inhabitants. The bank is here something higher than either above or below. schooners drawing 4 or 5 feet water come up to New Iberia at all seasons. Lat. 30° N. Ion. W. C. 14° 56' W.

Newington, pst. Rockingham city, N. H., on the E. side of Great bay, 5 ms. NW. from Portsmouth. Pop. 1820, 541.

New Inlet, coast of N. J. See *Little Egg Harbour*.

New Inlet, one of the mouths of Cape Fear river, N. C.

New Ipswich, pst. Hillsborough city, N. H., 52 ms. N. from Boston, and containing an academy and a number of mills. Pop. 1820, 1278.

New Jersey, one of the states of the U. S.; bounded by N. Y. NE., by Hudson river, Staten Island Sound, Rariton Bay, and the Atlantic Ocean E., Atlantic Ocean SE., Delaware Bay SW., and Delaware river, or Penn. W.

Miles.

New Jersey has an exterior limit of the Atlantic Ocean from Cape May to Sandy Hook, of	120
An interior boundary opposite New York, along Rariton bay, Staten Island Sound, New York bay, and Hudson river	60
In common with New York, between Hudson and Delaware rivers	45
Thence down Delaware river and bay to Cape May	220
Total,	445

Extreme length, by a line almost due N. from Cape May to the northern angle on the Delaware, 160 ms., with a mean width of about 43 ms. Between lat. 38° 58', and 41° 21' N. Area 6851 sqms., and 4,384,640 acres.

The natural geography of New Jersey, presents three very marked subdivisions; 1st, sea sand alluvion; 2dly, the hilly or middle section; and 3dly, the mountainous or northern section.

The sea sand alluvion, embraces near one half the state. A line drawn from the mouth

of Shrewsbury river to Bordentown, will nearly separate the hilly from the sea sand region. Between this natural limit and the Sussex mountains, the state is delightfully variegated by hill and dale, and well watered. Some of the NW. parts of Hunterdon, Morris, and Bergen counties, are broken into mountain ridges, but the real mountain section of New Jersey is comprised in Sussex cty. It must be understood, that in this state, as in Penn., the intervening distance between the respective mountains is generally an arable valley.

By reference to the annexed table of the counties, it will be seen, that nearly one half of the state is occupied by the sea sand alluvion. This latter region, declines gradually from the hills, and before reaching the Atlantic Ocean, spreads into an almost unbroken plain. The soil is nearly divisible by similar limits with the great subdivisions we have noticed. On the sea sand alluvion, it is generally thin and sandy, and in many places marshy. Above the sea sand alluvion where not mountainous, the soil is generally arable and productive, in grain, fruits, and pasturage.

Compared with its lat., extending 2° and 23', no state of the U. S., possesses such wide extremes of climate. The level sandy plains of its southern extension approximate to the climate of S. Virginia, whilst the seasons in Sussex cty., present a severity approaching those of Ver. and N. H. The structure of the state, renders the causes of these meteorological phenomena obvious.

The staples of New Jersey, are grain, flour, live stock, salted provisions, iron; and near New York and Philadelphia, an indefinite variety of articles to supply the markets of those cities.

Iron ore is plentifully found and extensively wrought, particularly in Morris cty. Iron in bars, and hollow ware are produced in great quantities, and of excellent quality.

Leather and boots, shoes, and saddles, may be considered as forming a large share of the manufactured staples of this state. Newark is emphatically a city remarkable for the quantity and excellence of its shoes. The estimated value of exports in 1810, was upwards of 7,000,000 of dollars. No fair view, however, can be given of either the exports or imports of this state, as its two great marts are Philadelphia and New York. The amount of shipping, is about 35,000 tons.

Surveys and levels have been taken with so much accuracy, as to ascertain the practicability of executing a navigable canal over New Jersey. and a company has long since been incorporated for that purpose. The points intended to be united, are Trenton on the Delaware, and New Brunswick on the Rariton. The route was traced by following the Assampink to near its source, and thence by a short cut into Stoney brook, a branch of Millstone river, and down the latter and Rariton to tide water. The very erroneous principle adopted of following the natural channels, has tended to discredit the operations of the N. J. canal company.

The distance from Brunswick to Trenton is about 26 ms., and the highest intermediate summit level 50 feet, between the Assampink

and Stoney brook. It is supposed, however, that a summit level but little exceeding 40 feet can be obtained, by cutting between the confluence of Assampink and Shippettankin creeks, and Rowley's mill near the confluence of Stoney brook and Millstone river.

An adequate supply of water can be drawn by short feeders from Phillip's springs, Trenton creek, Stoney brook, and Millstone river, all of which are more elevated than the route of the canal, some intermediate sand hills excepted. Sufficient depth of water for a sloop navigation exists at the two intended extremities of the intended canal.

Estimated expenses:

Digging 28 ms., at 20,000 dollars per mile,	\$560,000
Lockage, 100 feet, probably less, at 1250 dollars per foot,	125,000
Feeders, purchase of land, and water rights,	115,000
Total,	\$800,000

Upon the importance of the New Jersey canal but one opinion can exist, but as respects the expenses, it may be doubted whether less than one million of dollars could suffice to effect such an object.

If such an inland communication did exist, it is probable, however, that if the intended transmission of coal from the Lehigh and Delaware rivers succeeds, and there is no rational doubt of such success, that such a coal trade alone would, besides the incidental expenses of repairs and superintendence, produce a revenue of more than the interest of \$1,000,000.

For political and other purposes, New Jersey is subdivided into 13 counties. The following table exhibits the relative population with the respective area.

Counties.	Area, Sqms.	Pop. 1820.	To Sqm.
Cape May, alluvion,	310	4,265	14
Cumberland, alluvion,	450	12,668	28
Salem, alluvion,	312	14,022	45
Gloucester, alluvion,	800	23,089	28½
Burlington, alluvion,	500	28,822	58
Monmouth, alluvion,	875	25,038	28½
Middlesex, { hills and alluvion, }	362	21,470	60
Hunterdon, hilly,	540	28,604	53
Somerset, hilly,	360	16,506	45½
Essex, hilly,	252	30,793	122
Morris, hilly,	460	21,368	46
Bergen, hilly,	480	18,178	38
Sussex, mounts. }	1160	32,752	20½
Warren, mounts. }			
	6851	277,575	40

Progressive pop. In 1790, New Jersey contained 184,139; in 1800, 211,149; in 1810, 245,560; and in 1820, as above.

The aggregate and classified pop. is seen in the following table.

Population in 1810.	
Free white males,	115,357
Do. do. females,	111,509
Total whites,	226,866

All other persons, except Indians not taxed, - - - - -	7,843
Slaves, - - - - -	10,851

Total population in 1810, - - - 245,560

Population in 1820.

Free white males, - - - - -	129,619
Do. do. females, - - - - -	127,790

All other persons, except Indians not taxed, - - - - -	149
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Total whites, - - - - -	257,558
Free persons of colour, males, - -	6,416
Do. do. females, - - - - -	6,044
Slaves, males, - - - - -	3,988
Slaves, females, - - - - -	3,569

Total population in 1820, - - - 277,575

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized, - - -	1,529
Engaged in Agriculture, - - - -	40,812
Do. in Manufactures, - - - - -	15,941
Do. in Commerce, - - - - -	1,830

New Kent, *cty.* of Virg., bounded by James city SE., Chickahomina river, or Charles city and Henrico SW., Hanover NW., and Pamunkey river or King William NE., length 23 ms., mean width 10; area 230 sqms. Surface moderately hilly, and soil of middling quality. Chief town, Cumberland. Pop. 1820, 6630. Lat. 37° 28' N. The meridian of W. C. crosses this *cty.* nearly centrically.

New Lancaster. See *Lancaster*, *Fairfield cty.* Ohio.

New Lebanon, *pstv.* Canaan *tp.* Columbia *cty.* N. Y., on the road from Pittsfield to Albany, 24 ms. from the latter place. This town is remarkable for a tepid spring which has become a watering place of much resort. The water except its temperature 73° of Fahrenheit, differs in no other respect from pure mountain water; it is tasteless and inodorous, and used for all common purposes of cooking and washing.

The Shakers own 5000 acres of land in this *tp.*, and have a very flourishing settlement near Lebanon village. The scenery around Lebanon is peculiarly pleasing, and even sublime.

New Lebanon, *pstv.* Camden *cty.* N. C., by *psrtd.* 220 ms. NE. from Raleigh.

New Lexington, village, *Richland cty.* Ohio, on the W. bank of Mohican creek, 10 ms. from Belleville.

New Lexington, village, *Knox cty.* Ohio, 13 ms. E. from Mount Vernon.

New Lexington, *pst.* in the eastern part of Preble *cty.* on Twin creek, upon the road from Dayton to Eaton. Distance, 6 ms. E. from Eaton, 19 W. from Dayton, and 85 W. by S. from Columbus.

New Lexington, village *Scott cty.* Ind., 17 ms. W. from Madison. Salt wells have been dug here to the great depth of 700 feet. It contains about 40 houses, 200 inhabitants, and one newspaper printing office. See *Lexington*, *pstv.* *Scott cty.* Ind.

New Liberty, *pstv.* Owen *cty.* Kent., 40 ms. by *psrtd.* from Frankfort.

Newlin, *tp.* of Chester *cty.* Penn., on the W. branch of Brandywine creek 6 ms. SSW. from Downingtown. Pop. in 1820, 914.

New Lisbon, *pst.* Otsego *cty.* N. Y., 10 ms. SW. from Cooper's town. Pop. in 1820, 2221.

New Lisbon, village *Montgomery cty.* Md., near the E. side of Cattail creek, branch of the Patuxent, and on Frederick turnpike, 23 ms. W. from Baltimore.

New Lisbon, flourishing *pstv.* and seat of justice, *Columbiana cty.* Ohio, 35 ms. S. from Warren in *Trumbull cty.*; 56 NE. from Pittsburgh, and 160 NE. from Columbus. It now contains an elegant suit of *cty.* buildings, a bank, two brick meeting houses, 9 or 10 mercantile stores. In 1820 the number of inhabitants was 746. In the vicinity are a furnace, 4 merchant and 4 saw mills, a paper mill, an extensive woollen factory, a fulling mill, carding machine, and glass factory.

New London, *pst.* *Hillsborough cty.* N. H., 30 ms. NW. from Concord. Pop. 1810, 692, in 1820, 924.

New London, SE. *cty.* of Conn., bounded by R. I. E., by Long Island sound S., by Middlesex in *cty.* Conn. W., Hartford and Tolland NW., and Windham N. Length 30 ms., mean width 20; area 600 sqms. Connecticut river forms part of its W. boundary; but beside this stream *New London cty.* is in a remarkable manner indented with bays and rivers. Quinebaug and Shetucket unite in this *cty.* and form the Thames, which at Chelsea landing below Norwich receives the Yantic, and forms a very fine and spacious entrance for vessels. Between the Connecticut and Thames beside many of minor importance the Niantic bay opens to Waterford. Between the Thames and Pacatuck, the coast is indented by Pequonock, Mistuck, Quiamboc, Stonington, and Wickatequack, Pacatuck bounds the *cty.* and state to the E. The western, or rather the northwestern part of *New London* is mountainous, and except some marshes near the sea-coast, the general surface is hilly, but presents a very pleasing aspect. The soil is productive in fruits, grain, and pasturage. Staples, grain, flour, live stock, lumber, fish, &c. Chief town *New London*. Pop. 1820, 35,943. Lat. 41° 30' N. lon. W. C. 4° 47' E.

New London, *pst.* *city*, seaport, and alternately with Norwich, seat of justice for *New London cty.* Conn., is situated on the W. side of the Thames, 3 ms. above its mouth, 14 ms. below Norwich, and 42 SE. from Hartford. Lon. W. 4° 0' 48" E. lat. 41° 0' 25" N. Beside the ordinary *cty.* buildings it contains 2 banks, a marine insurance office, 2 newspaper printing offices, and 5 or 6 places of public worship. The shipping in 1818, amounted to near 16,000 tons. Having a depth of 5 fathoms water, the harbour is the best between New York and Newport; and is very seldom obstructed by ice. It is defended by forts Trumbull and Griswold, the former on the *New London*, and latter at Groton, on the opposite side of the river. The narrowness of the entrance renders its blockade easy, which was effected during last war. On a point on the W. side of the harbour is a light house.

New London, *tp.* Chester *cty.* Penn., on Big Elk. Pop. 1200.

New London, Anne Arundle cty. Md., 5 ms. SSW. from Annapolis.

New London, pstv. Campbell cty. Virg., 18 ms. SW. from Lynchburg.

New London, tp. in the SE. quarter of Huron cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 172.

New London, pstv. and seat of justice, Madison cty. Ohio, SW. by W. from Columbus, and 18 ms. E. from Springfield. Lat. 39° 50' N. lon. W. C. 6° 31' W.

New London, pstv. Jefferson cty. Ind., on Ohio river, 50 ms. above Louisville.

New London, pstv. and seat of justice, Ralls cty. Misu., on Salt river, about 100 ms. NW. from St. Louis. Lat. 39° 32' N. lon. W. C. 14° W.

New London Cross Roads, pstv. Chester cty. Penn.

New Longueil, seigniori, York cty. L. C., 40 ms. W. from Montreal.

New Madison, pstv. Darke cty. Ohio, by pstvd. 81 ms. a little N. of W. from Columbus.

New Madrid, pstv. and seat of justice, New Madrid cty. Missouri, 70 ms. below the mouth of Ohio. It is built on an alluvial bank, something above the ordinary height of the Mississippi banks, contains about 50 houses, and from 250 to 300 inhabitants. Lat. 36° 36' N. lon. W. C. 12° 24' W.

New Madrid, cty. Misu.; bounded by Mississippi river SE., Arkansas territory S., St. Francis river NW., and Cape Girardeau N. Length 60, mean width 25 ms.; area 1500 sqms. Surface one general alluvial plain, arable only near the bank of the Mississippi and the other streams; the residue being liable to annual submersion. Staples, Indian corn, pork, and cotton. Chief town, New Madrid. Pop. 1820, 2296. Lat. 36° 30' N. lon. W. C. 12° 20' W.

Newman, pstv. Pike cty. Geo., 52 ms. from Milledgeville.

Newmarket, town of Eng. in Suffolk, 13 ms. W. of Bury, and 61 N. by E. of London.

Newmarket, pst. Rockingham cty. N. H., 15 ms. W. from Portsmouth. The village is at the mouth of Lamprey river into Great Bay. Pop. 1810, 1061, in 1820, 1083.

Newmarket, pstv. York cty. Penn., near the mouth of Conewago creek.

Newmarket, village, Dorchester cty. Md., near the left bank of Choptank river, 12 ms. SSE. from Easton.

Newmarket, pstv. Spottsylvania, cty. Virg.

Newmarket, pstv. Frederick cty. Md., 11 ms. eastward of Fredericktown.

Newmarket, village, Shenandoah cty. Virg., on the E. side of Robinson river, 132 ms. W. by S. of Washington, and 50 SSW. of Winchester.

Newmarket, pst. Highland cty. Ohio, 42 ms. W. from Chillicothe.

Newmarket, tp. Highland cty. Ohio, including the foregoing village. Pop. 1820, 747.

Newmarket, pstv. Washington cty. Kent., on Rolling river, 10 ms. SSW. from Springfield, and 55 SSW. from Frankfort.

Newmarket, pstv. Jefferson cty. Tenn., 30 ms. NE. from Knoxville, and 15 a little W. of N. from Dandridge.

New Marlborough, pst. Berkshire cty. Mass., 23 ms. SSE. from Lenox. Pop. 1820, 1668.

New Mexico, territory of the republic of Mexico. This is the most northern of the

Spanish settlements in the interior of North America, and extends to N. lat. 42°, but with indefinite limits to the W. On the S. it is bounded by the states of Coahuila, and Chihuahua; and on the SE. by Coahuila y Texas. Area about 300,000 sqms. Pop. perhaps 180,000.

New Mexico is an ancient Spanish conquest, as early as 1559, under the Viceroy Velasco el Primero, Durango was a military post. Towards the end of the 16th century, the then Viceroy, count de Monterey, sent Juan de Onate, to New Mexico; this general drove away the Indians and peopled the banks of the Rio del Norte. Consequently the establishment of that nation, in New Mexico, has existed more than two hundred years.

The two provinces of New Biscay, and New Mexico, are separated by a desert. This desert crosses the Rio Grande between the Pass del Norte and Albuquerque. The desert of the Muerto, is upwards of 100 ms. wide and destitute of water. "The whole of this country," says Humboldt, "is in general of an alarming state of aridity, for the mountains Delos Mansos, situated to the E. of the road from Durango to Santa Fe, do not give rise to a single brook. Notwithstanding the mildness of the climate, and the progress of industry, a great part of this country as well as old California, and several districts of New Biscay, and the Intendancy of Guadalajara, will never admit of any considerable population." This desert lies in a NE. and NW. direction, and extends from the Pacific Ocean to within 200 ms. SW. of St. Louis in Misu. It is covered in autumn with muriate of soda, common salt, and is every where extremely cold for the climate. See the article *Rio Grande*.

The inhabitants of New Mexico are exposed to the hostile Indians, and live chiefly in towns. They are like those of New Biscay, a bold and daring race of men, continually on horseback. The arid sterility of their soil, and the almost illimitable extent of their savannas, compel them to a pastoral life.

New Mexico, is however with all its defects, a delightful residence. The purity of the air, and the rich scenery of the fertile banks of the rivers, have a fine effect. European grain and fruits grow luxuriantly where the soil is fertile. The dryness of the seasons is favourable to the grape, which is peculiarly delicious in that country. Perhaps in the advance of civilization, the borders of the North American desert may, from its exemption from rain, become remarkable for its rich wines.

New Milford, pst. Lincoln cty. Maine, at the head of Sheepsgut river, 15 ms. N. by W. of Wiscasset.

New Milford, pst. Litchfield cty. Conn., 16 ms. N. of Danbury, and 18 SW. of Litchfield, on the NE. side of Housatonic river. Pop. 1810, 3537, in 1820, 4610.

New Milford, pstv. in tp. of the same name, Susquehannah cty. Penn.

New Mills, pstv. Burlington cty. N. J., about 5 ms. E. of Mount Holly.

Newnham, corporate town of Eng. in Gloucestershire. It is seated on the Severn, 8 ms. SW. of Gloucester, and 112 WNW. of London. Lon. 2° 23' W. lat. 51° 46' N.

New Orleans, capital and chief town of the state of Lou., stands upon the left bank of the Mississippi river, at N. lat. 30°, and W. lon. W. C. 12° 5'. It is composed of the city, properly so called, and several Fauxbourgs, (suburbs) the principal of which are St. Mary's, Annunciation, and La Course, above the city; Marigny's and Broniers below, and Tremé and St. John's in the rear of the city, towards Bayou St. John's.

The city itself is laid out with the streets intersecting each other at right angles. The Fauxbourgs, though in general also regular, deviate in some places. Like all other places along the banks of the Mississippi, the ground upon which New Orleans stands, falls by a gentle declivity, from the margin of the river, until depressed into a swamp, or overflown flat, in the rear of the town. The city, and its Fauxbourgs, except those of the Tremé and St. John's, stand upon the solid border of land between the river and swamp, the medium width of which is 400 yards. The extreme length of New Orleans along the Mississippi is nearly 3 ms. The rivers running opposite in the form of an S. It contains a state-house, prison, market-house, hospital, principal or town-house. A cathedral, or the church of St. John's, Ursuline convent, an Episcopalian, and a Calvinistic church, two theatres, a court-house, three ensurance offices, four banks authorized by the state, a branch of that of the U. S., a custom house, navy yard, arsenal, barracks, and one fort, that of St. Charles, situated between the city proper and Fauxbourg Marigny.

New Orleans is situated 105 ms. above the mouth of the Mississippi, 322 by water, and 156 by land below Natchez, 1189 below St. Louis, 991 below the mouth of the Ohio, and 1933 below the city of Pittsburg.

It is ruled by a mayor and city council, elected by the freeholders.

This city is admirably situated for a commercial depot, having equal facility of intercourse, foreign and domestic. Its markets are excellent, particularly for garden vegetables, and for fruits, both tropical and from the numerous settlements on the various confluent of the Mississippi. The houses and pop. are both rapidly increasing, as may be seen by the following comparative view of its census of 1810 and 1820.

Population in 1810.

Free white males,	-	-	-	3586
Free white females,	-	-	-	2745
Total whites,	-	-	-	6341
All other persons, except Indians, not taxed,	-	-	-	4950
Slaves,	-	-	-	5961

Total pop. in 1810, - - - 17242

Population in 1820.

Free white males,	-	-	-	8268
Free white females,	-	-	-	5318
Total whites,	-	-	-	13584
Free persons of colour, males,	-	-	-	2432
do. do. females,	-	-	-	3805
Slaves, males,	-	-	-	2709
Slaves, females,	-	-	-	4646

Total pop. in 1820, - - - 27176

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized,	-	-	-	1500
Engaged in Manufactures,	-	-	-	2704
do. in commerce,	-	-	-	4574

In 1810, the collective population of the city and parish was 24,552; of whom, upwards of 17,000 were inhabitants of the city. In 1820, the aggregate of the city and parish was :

Free white males,	-	-	-	11675
Free white females,	-	-	-	7512
Foreigners not naturalized,	-	-	-	1542

Total, - - - 20793

Slaves, males,	-	-	-	7331
Slaves, females,	-	-	-	7615
Free persons of colour, males,	-	-	-	2835
do. do. females,	-	-	-	4326

Total of slaves and free coloured persons, 22107

Entire population, - - 42900

New Orleans was laid out in the spring of 1717, and named in honour of the duke of Orleans, then Regent of France, during the minority of Louis XIV. It remained in the hands of the French until 1769, when, together with all Louisiana, it was taken possession of by the Spanish general O'Reilly. It was again given up by Spain to France in 1803, and on the 20th of December of that year, delivered to the United States by the French colonel prefect, Laussatt.

The rank and importance of New Orleans amongst the emporia of the United States, may, in some measure, be seen by the subjoined tables, extracted from the Nat. Int., January 28th, 1825.

Value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Manufactures, from the District of Mississippi.

Date.	Coastwise.		For. countries.		Total Value.	
	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.
For year 1817	4,982,102	72	8,518,933	65	13,501,036	37
1818	4,816,409	50	11,953,302	48	16,771,711	98
1819	3,883,907	55	8,753,171	96	12,637,079	51
1820	4,443,947	16	7,515,120	42	11,961,067	58
1821	5,130,595	71	6,680,769	00	11,811,364	71
1822	5,703,910	88	7,057,538	00	12,761,448	88
1823	3,762,820	00	6,842,588	00	10,605,408	00
3 first qrs. 1824	3,857,735	00	5,834,443	00	9,692,178	00

NEW ORLEANS, 30th September, 1824.

Statement of American and Foreign Vessels entered in the District of Mississippi, during the years 1822 and 1823, and three first quarters of 1824.

Date.	American Vessels in Foreign Trade.	American Vessels in Coasting Trade.	Total amount of American Tonnage.	Foreign Tonnage.	Total amount.
	tons. 95ths	tons. 95ths	tons. 95ths	tons. 95ths	tons. 95ths
1822	30,314 91	50,768 48	81,083 44	24,041 45	105,124 89
1823	53,517 35	53,627 53	107,144 88	26,204 92	133,349 85
3 first qrs. 1824	44,835 21	24,124 49	68,959 70	18,851 13	87,810 83

NEW ORLEANS, 30th September, 1824.

Statement of American and Foreign Tonnage cleared from the District of Mississippi, during the years 1822 and 1823; and the three first quarters of 1824.

Date.	American Vessels in Foreign Trade.	American Vessels in Coasting Trade.	Total amount of American Tonnage.	Foreign Tonnage.	Total Amount.
	tons. 95ths	tons. 95ths	tons. 95ths	tons. 95ths	tons. 95ths
1822	39,582 38	71,887 51	111,469 89	21,178 48	132,648 42
1823	59,847 72	57,617 56	117,465 33	24,586 48	142,051 81
3 first qrs. 1824	47,989 84	63,816 10	111,805 94	20,693 79	132,499 78

NEW ORLEANS, 30th September, 1824.

New Orleans, parish of Lou., including the city of New Orleans, bounded by the Gulf of Mexico S., the interior of Lafourche, and German coast, or Bernard W., Lake Pontchartrain N., the Rigolets and Lake Borgne NE., and Paquemine E. Length 80 ms., mean width 16; area 1300 sqms. Lying between lat. 29° 14' and 30° 12' N. The surface an almost undeviating plain, and mostly an unwooded, grassy morass. The only arable parts, the margins of the streams, and a few spots on the sea coast. Vegetable productions, cotton, sugar, rice, tobacco, indigo, maize, figs, oranges, peaches, &c. Chief town, New Orleans. Pop. 1820, exclusive of the city, 14,175. Ctl. lat. 30° N. lon. W. C. 13° W.

New Paltz, pst. Ulster city. N. Y., 15 ms. below Kingston landing, and 7 ms. S. from Poughkeepsie. Pop. 1810, 4612.

New Paltz Landing, psto. Ulster city. N. Y., on Hudson river, opposite Poughkeepsie.

New Paris, pstv. Preble city. Ohio, by pstrd. 92 ms. a little S. of W. from Columbus.

New Philadelphia, pstv. and seat of justice, Tuscarawas city. Ohio. It is situated on the left bank of Muskingum river, on an extensive and beautiful plain, opposite the mouth of Sugar creek. It contains the city. buildings, several stores, and about 300 inhabitants. It is 50 ms. NE. from Zanesville.

New Philadelphia, vil. Hardin city. Kent. 5 ms. from Ohio river, and 35 SW. from Louisville.

Newport, borough of Eng. in Hampshire, and the chief town in the isle of Wight, with a manufacture of starch. It is seated on the river Cowes which is navigable for small vessels, 17 ms. S. by E. of Southampton, and 91 SW. of London. Lon. 1° 16' W lat. 50° 42' N.

Newport, borough of Eng. in Cornwall, 3 ms. N. of Launceston, and 214 W. by S. of London.

Newport, town of Eng. in Shropshire, with a handsome freeschool, 17 ms E. of Shrewsbury, and 139 NW. of London.

Newport, town of Eng. in Monmouthshire, on the river Usk, 19 ms. SSW. of Monmouth, and 118 W. by N. of London.

Newport, town of Wales, in Pembrokeshire, at the foot of a high hill, on a bay of the same name, 18 ms. NE. of St. David, and 250 WNW. of London.

Newport, tp. of Buckingham city. L. C.

Newport, pst. Penobscot city. Maine, 25 ms. W. from Bangor. Pop. 1820, 510.

Newport, pst. Cheshire city. N. H., 42 ms. NW. from Concord. Pop. 1810, 1427; in 1820, 1679.

Newport, SE. city. R. I., bounded by Bristol city. in Mass. E., the Atlantic Ocean S., the southern entrance of Narragansett bay W., and the northern arm of Narragansett bay and Mount Hope bay NW. Length 16, width 12 ms.; area about 100 sqms. It is composed of the islands of Prudence, Conanicut, Rhode Island, and a portion of the main shore E. from Narragansett bay. Surface generally waving, and soil, particularly on the island highly productive. Staples grain, flour, fish, live stock, &c. Chief town Newport. Pop. 1829, 15,771. Ctl. lat. 41° 35' N. lon. W. C. 5° 45' E.

Newport, pstv. and alternantly with Providence, capital of R. I., 5 ms. from the Atlantic Ocean, and on a small but very commodious

bay formed by a projection of R. I. proper, and Connecticut Island. Lon. W. from Greenwich, $71^{\circ} 17'$ and E. from Washington, $5^{\circ} 43'$ lat. $41^{\circ} 29' N$.

The harbour is one of the best on all the Atlantic coast of the U. States, opens before the town into a noble circular basin, easy of access, land-locked on all sides, and commanded by the adjacent heights. Goat Island, a small spot of ground at its outer entrance, contains Fort Wolcott and a U. States' navy hospital. The harbour is also defended by two other forts—Fort Green, and Fort Adams.

Though much declined from its former comparative importance, Newport is still a flourishing town. The site rises by an elegant acclivity from the harbour, and again declines gradually in the rear, giving the aspect of a delightful swell to the whole place.

Newport contains a state-house, market-house, theatre, public library, alms-house, five banks, two insurance companies, 11 places of public worship, four Baptists, two Congregationalists, one Episcopalian, one Friends, one Moravian, one Methodist, and one Jewish Synagogue.

In 1819, the amount of shipping owned in this town, was near 11,000 tons.

The pop. of the town and that part of its vicinity included in the tp. as it stood in 1810, and in 1820, are exhibited in the annexed table.

In 1810—Whites, 7277
Coloured persons, 630

Total, 7907

In 1820—Whites, 6763
Coloured, 556

Total, 7319

The manufacturing establishments in this town and vicinity are numerous and important, consisting of five or six Rum distilleries, one Gin distillery, one Duck factory, and numerous grain mills.

Newport, pst. Herkimer cty. N. Y., 20 ms. N. from Herkimer. Pop. in 1810, 1605, in 1820, 1746.

Newport, pst. Cumberland cty. N. J., 84 ms. SSW. from Trenton.

Newport, tp. Luzerne cty. Penn., extending from Susquehanna river to Nescopeck Mountain, between Nescopeck and Hanover. Pop. 1820, 764.

Newport, pstv. Perry cty. Penn., 35 ms. SW. from Harrisburg.

Newport, village, Indiana cty. Penn., on the right bank of Conemaugh river, 18 ms. NE. from Greensburg.

Newport, pstv. in Newcastle cty. Del., 5 ms. SW. of Wilmington, and about the same distance NW. of Newcastle. It has about 300 inhabitants, and carries on a considerable trade in wheat and flour, between the adjacent counties and Philadelphia.

Newport, pstv. Charles cty. Md., 40 ms. SSE. from Washington, and 10 ms. SE. from Port Tobacco.

Newport, small river, Liberty cty. Geo., opening from the sea by two mouths, St. Catharines, and Sapele Sound. It is navigable for sloops to Riceborough.

Newport, pstv. Washington cty. Ohio, tp. of the same name. The village is 11 ms. E. by N. of Marietta.

Newport, pstv. and seat of justice, Campbell cty. Kent., on Ohio and Licking rivers, at their junction, and opposite Cincinnati. The site is an elevated plain. This town contains the common cty. buildings, a U. State's academy and an academy. The latter endowed by the legislature of Kent., with 6000 acres of land. Present pop. about 1000.

Newport, pstv. Vermilion cty. Ind., 100 ms. from Indianapolis.

Newport, pst. Cocke cty. Tenn., on the left bank of French Broad river, 45 ms. E. from Knoxville.

Newport, pstv. Franklin cty. Miss., on Mississippi river, about 60 ms. by land W. from St. Louis.

New Portage, pst. Medina cty. Ohio, pstrd. 168 ms. NE. from Columbus.

Newportland, tp. and pstv., Somerset cty. Maine.

Newport-Paguel, town of Eng. in Buckinghamshire. It has a manufacture of bone-ash and is seated on the Ouse, over which it has two bridges, 14 ms. ENE. of Buckingham, 51 NNW. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 43' W$. lat. $51^{\circ} 4' N$.

New Preston, pstv. Litchfield cty. Conn., 43 ms. SW. by W. from Litchfield, and 43 ms. S. of W. from Hartford.

New Prospect, pstv. Bergen cty. N. J., pstrd. 88 ms. NE. from Trenton.

New Providence, pst. Essex cty. N. J., 12 ms. W. from Newark. Pop. 1820, 768.

New Richmond, pstv. Ohio tp. Clermont cty. Ohio, containing 30 houses, and 300 inhabitants. It stands on Ohio river, 15 ms. SW. from Williamsburg.

New river, of Eng., for supplying London with water. This river has its rise at Amwell, near Ware, in Herts, and was formed by the great Sir Hugh Middleton, who was obliged, in order to avoid the eminences and valleys in the way, to make it run a course of about 39 ms., and to carry it over two valleys, in long wooden troughs lined with lead; that at Busbill, being 660 feet in length, and 30 in height; under which is an arch, capacious enough to admit the largest wagon loaded with hay or straw. In short, over and under this river, which sometimes rises thus high, and at others is conveyed under the ground, runs several considerable currents of land waters, and both above and below it a great number of brooks, rills, and water courses have their passage.

New River, river of Virg., the former name of Kenhawa. See *Kenhawa*.

New River, small stream of Onslow cty. N. C., entering the Atlantic Ocean by New Inlet, 45 ms. WSW. from Cape Look-out.

New River, small river of Beaufort district S. C., falling into the estuary of Savannah river, 18 ms. E. from Savannah.

New River, river of Lou., draining the angle between the Mississippi and Amite rivers, flows E., and falls into the western extremity of Lake Maurepas.

New Rochelle, pstv. West Chester cty. N. Y., planted originally by French Huguenots. It

Ties 20 ms. NE. of the city of New York. Pop. 1810, 996, in 1820, 1135.

New Rowley, psto. Essex Cty. Mass., by pstrd. 35 ms. NNE. from Boston.

New Rumley, village, North tp. Harrison Cty. Ohio. Distance, 11 ms. northerly from Cadiz, and 130 northeasterly from Columbus.

Newry, borough of Ireland, in the Cty. of Down, situated on the side of a steep hill, at the foot of which is Newry-water, having over it two stone bridges; and there is a third bridge over a navigable canal, by which it has a communication with Lough Neath and Carlingford Bay. It is 49 ms. N. of Dublin. Lon. $6^{\circ} 20' W.$ lat. $54^{\circ} 15' N.$

Newry, tp. Oxford Cty. Maine, 25 ms. NW. from Paris. Pop. 1810, 202, in 1820, 304.

Newry-water, river of Ireland, which separates the cties. of Armagh and Down, and watering Newry, enters Carlingford Bay.

New Salem, pst. Franklin Cty. Mass., 34 ms. NW. of Worcester, and 81 in the same course from Boston.

New Salem, pstv. New London Cty. Conn., 15 ms. NW. from New London.

New Salem, pstv. Ontario Cty. N. Y.

New Salem, psto. Fayette Cty. Penn.

New Salem, pstv. Randolph Cty. N. C., by pstrd. 90 ms. westerly from Raleigh.

New Salem, pst. near the western limit of Jefferson Cty. Ohio; on the head waters of Indian Cross creek, and 14 ms. W. by N. from Steubenville. It contains about 100 houses, and 700 inhabitants.

New Scotland, pstv. Albany Cty. N. Y., 9 ms. from Albany.

Newsham, village of Eng. in Durham, situated on the Tees, 5 ms. from Darlington.

New Sharon, pst. Kennebec Cty. Maine, on the N. side of Sandy river, 34 ms. NW. of Augusta on the river Kennebec.

New Shoreham. See *Block Island*.

New South Wales, or the Eastern coast of New Holland, extends from Cape York, lat. $104^{\circ} S.$, to Cape Hickes lat. $38^{\circ} S.$, or through 1870 ms. The coast is followed after an interval of about 60 ms., by a chain of mountains which have been seen 700 or 800 ms. The slope between the mountains and shore, is found covered by a dense forest of gigantic timber. This mountain system, like that of the Appalachian in the U. S., is not very elevated. Mount York, in New South Wales, the highest peak yet discovered, is only 3200 feet; the breadth of the system 58 ms.

The rivers, which flow from the Blue mountains (the name given to the New South Wales system), are short and unimportant. Those streams which flow westward have been found, as far as explored, to terminate in marshes, and not to reach any sea or lake.

The British have colonized this coast, and have reported the soil as productive, the first colony landed at Botany Bay, January 20th, 1788. The seat of government of this convict Colony was subsequently removed to Port Jackson, 12 ms. N. from Botany Bay. Here the town of Sydney was founded, about 7 ms. from the entrance of the Bay of Port Jackson, lat. $33^{\circ} 55' S.$, and lon. $151^{\circ} 25' E.$ See *Sydney*.

At the head of the harbour of Port Jackson,

15 ms. above Sydney, Paramatta, another town, has been founded. Windsor, 35 ms. from Sydney; Liverpool 18 ms. a little S. of W. from Sydney; and New Castle, 60 ms. N. from Sydney, are all rising villages. The most northern settlement of this colony is Port Macquarrie, lat. $31^{\circ} 23' S.$

If the elements of the original colony are duly estimated, the New South Wales colony, has been pre-eminently successful. See *Sydney*.

The natives are of that human family called Austral Asian negroes. Their hair is black and curled, and their skin a dark sooty black, with regular features. In respect to mental endowment, the New Hollander, is the most rude and uncultivated savage known. It is probable, however, that as in N. America, the natives of New Holland, will disappear before a rising English nation. It is really at once, pleasing and astonishing to behold in less than 40 years, in this remote and desolate region, a colony rising, who already employ upwards of 220,000 dollars in manufactures of various kinds. Establishments have been formed for woollen cloths, hats, earthen-ware, salt, candles, soap, &c. Brewers, tanners, blacksmiths, tinmen, ropemakers, carpenters, and other mechanics abound, and in fine, every thing exhibits the healthful infancy of a nation. In 1818, the pop. amounted to 18,000. It is probable they now amount to 25,000. It ought to be distinctly understood, that the colony of New South Wales, is different from that on Van Dieman's Island.

New store, psto. Buckingham Cty. Virg., 85 ms. westerly from Richmond.

New Switzerland, village, Switzerland Cty. Ohio, on the right bank of Ohio river, 65 ms. below Cincinnati. The inhabitants are mostly Swiss emigrants, who have made some not unsuccessful attempts to cultivate the vine.

Newton, town of Wales, in Montgomeryshire, on the Severn, 7 ms. W. of Montgomery, and 169 WNW. of London. Lon. $3^{\circ} 12' W.$ lat. $52^{\circ} 21' N.$

Newton, town of Eng. in Lancashire.

Newton, town of Eng. in Cheshire.

Newton, borough of England, in the Isle of Wight.

Newton, tp. York Cty. L. C., 40 ms. W. from Montreal.

Newton, pst. Middlesex Cty. Mass., on Charles' river, 9 ms. W. from Boston. Pop. 1810, 1709, in 1820, 1850.

Newton, pstv. Essex Cty. N. J., by pstrd. 75 ms. NNE. from Trenton.

Newton, pst. Fairfield Cty. Conn., 8 ms. NE. of Danbury, and 25 NW. of New Haven; the tp. contained 3000 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820, 2879.

Newton, pstv. borough, and formerly seat of justice, Bucks Cty. Penn., on a small branch of Neshamony river, 26 ms. NNE. from Philadelphia.

Newton, tp. Trumbull Cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 438.

Newton, tp. Muskingum Cty. Ohio, containing the village of Uniontown. Pop. 1820, 1723.

Newton, pstv. Hamilton Cty. Ohio, in Anderson tp. on the E. side of Little Miami, 6 ms. from its entrance into the Ohio river. Pop. 1820, 100.

Newton, western tp. Miami cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 506.

Newton-Bushel, town of Eng. in Devonshire, on the Teign, 15 ms. S. by W. of Exeter, and 188 WSW. of London. Lon. 3° 38' W. lat. 50° 32' N.

Newton Lower Falls, pstv. Middlesex cty. Mass., 9 ms. W. from Boston.

Newtonstewart, town of Stld. in Wigtonshire, situated on the navigable river Cree, over which there is a handsome bridge, and whose mouth, in Wigton bay, affords a valuable salmon fishery. Several manufactures have been commenced with success in this town. It is 26 ms. E. by N. of Port-Patrick.

Newtown, tp. Rockingham cty. N. H., 10 ms. NW. from Newburyport. Pop. 1810, 454, in 1820, 477.

Newtown, pstv. Fairfield cty. Conn., 25 ms. NW from New Haven.

Newtown, pstv. and seat of justice, Tioga cty. N. Y., on Tioga or Chemung river, 21 ms. NW. from Tioga Point, and 37 SW. from Ithica. Lat. 42° 7', lon. W. C. 0° 11' E. This village is situated at one point of an intended canal communication between the Susquehannah and St. Lawrence basins. It is very remarkable, that though the vicinity of Newtown is in general hilly, approaching to mountainous, a natural valley extends from Chemung to Seneca lake, the summit level of which is only 59 feet above the level of the Chemung at Newtown, and 885 feet above tide water in Chesapeake bay. The following table will exhibit the respective levels of this route.

Table of ascents and descents from the level of tide water in Delaware river, to the level of Lake Erie at Buffalo, by the route of the Schuylkill, Union Canal, Susquehannah, and Chemung or Tioga river, Newtown creek, Seneca lake and outlet, and the Grand Canal of New-York, from Montezuma to Buffalo.

	Miles.		Feet.
Philadelphia to Reading,	55	Rises	186
Summit level between Tulpehocken and Swatara,	34 89	do.	316 496
Susquehannah at the mouth of Swatara,	34 123	Falls	220 276
Harrisburg,	13 135	Rises	10 286
Sunbury,	50 185	do	200 486
Wilkes Barre,	60 245	do.	100 586
Tioga Point,	60 305	do.	189 775
Newtown,	20 325	do.	51 826
Summit level, between the Tioga river at Newtown and Seneca Lake,	7 332	do.	59 885
Head of Seneca Lake,	13 345	Falls	445 440
Outlet of Seneca Lake,	35 380	do.	440
Montezuma on the Great Canal,	20 400	do.	69 371
Commencement of Rochester level,	63 463	Rises	126 497
Along do. to the locks at Lockport,	65 528	do.	68 565
Here commences the Erie Level, which extends into that Lake.	31 559		

Newtown, tp. Queen's cty. Long Island, 8 ms.

E. from New York. Pop. 1810, 2437, in 1820, near 3000.

Newtown, village, Queen's cty. Long Island, in the foregoing tp., 8 ms. E. from New York, on East river. The celebrated species of apple, Newtown pippin, derives its name from this village.

Newtown, tp. Gloucester cty. N. J., 5 ms. S. from Camden. Pop. 1810, 1951, in 1820, 2497.

Newtown, pst. Sussex cty. N. J., 37 ms. NE. from Easton in Penn. Pop. 1810, 2082, in 1820, 2743.

Newtown, tp. Bucks cty. Penn., including the borough of Newtown. Pop. 1810, 982, in 1820, 1060.

Newtown, pstv. Frederick cty. Md.

Newtown, pstv. Worcester cty. Md.

Newtown, pstv. King and Queen cty. Virg., 41 ms. NE. from Richmond.

Newtown, pstv. Loudon cty. Virg., by pstrd. 55 ms. from W. C.

Newtown, pst. Hamilton cty. Ohio, on Little Miami, 6 ms. above its mouth.

Newtown, tp. Licking cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 518.

Newtown, tp. Cumberland cty. Penn. Pop. 1820, 1144.

Newtown Limavady, borough of Ireland, in the cty. of Londonderry, seated near the E. coast of Lough Foyle, 15 ms. ENE. of Londonderry.

Newtown Stevensburg, pstv. Frederick cty. Virg., by pstrd. 80 ms. NW. from W. C.

Newtown Trap, pstv. Frederick cty. Md.

New Trenton, pstv. Franklin cty. Ind.

New Vernon, pstv. Morris cty. N. J.

New Village, pstv. Sussex cty. N. J., 56 ms. N. from Trenton.

Newville, pstv. Herkimer cty. N. Y., 79 ms. NW. by W. from Albany.

Newville, pstv. Cumberland cty. Penn. 12 ms. nearly W. from Carlisle.

Newville, pstv. Barnwell district, S. C., by pstrd. 110 ms. SW. from Columbia.

New Washington, pstv. Clark cty. Ind., 105 ms. SSE. from Indianapolis.

New Windsor, tp. Orange cty. N. Y., on the W. side of Hudson river, 60 ms. N. of New York, and 95 S. of Albany. Pop. 1810, 2331, in 1820, 2425.

New Woodstock, pstv. Madison cty. N. Y.

New-Year's Harbour, part of Staten Land, in S. America. Lon. 64° 11' W. lat. 54° 48' S.

New-Year's Islands, small islands of S. America, on the N. side of Staten Land. Great numbers of sea lions, seals, &c. resort to these islands.

New York, one of the states of the U. States, bounded SE. by the Atlantic Ocean, S. by New Jersey and Pennsylvania, W. by Pennsylvania, Lake Erie, and Niagara river, NW. by Lake Ontario, and St. Lawrence river, N. by Lower Canada, and E. by Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut.

This state, from the peculiar position and form of Staten and Long Islands, has a very extended boundary :

Commencing at the SW. point of Staten Island, thence up Staten Island Sound, New York Harbour, and Hudson river, to the NE. angle of New Jersey, 45

Along the NE. limit of New Jersey, to the Delaware river, at the mouth of Nevisink river, - - -	45
Up Delaware river opposite Pennsylvania, - - -	65
Thence W. along N. boundary of Pennsylvania, - - -	225
Thence due N. to Lake Erie, - - -	19
Down Lake Erie, to the head of Niagara river, - - -	66
Down Niagara river to Lake Ontario, - - -	35
Along S. shore of Lake Ontario, to the head of St. Lawrence river, - - -	200
Down St. Lawrence river, to lat. 45° N. - - -	100
Upon lat. 45° N., to Lake Champlain, - - -	65
Up Lake Champlain to Whitehall, at the junction of Wood creek and Poultney river, - - -	105
Up Poultney river, along Vermont, - - -	10
Thence along W. boundary of Vermont, - - -	54
Thence E. along S. boundary of Vermont, - - -	3
Thence along W. boundary of Massachusetts, - - -	50
Thence E. along S. boundary of Massachusetts, - - -	2
Thence along W. boundary of Connecticut, to the mouth of Bryan river, on Long Island Sound, - - -	81
From Malincock Point on Long Island, opposite the mouth of Bryan river to Montauk point, the eastern extremity of Long Island, - - -	100
Along the southern shores of Long and Staten Island, to the SW. point of the latter, - - -	130
Having an entire outline of - - -	1400

This great state extends over 46,000 sqms., or 29,440,000 acres.

Length from Staten Island, S. point, to N. lat. 45°, 340 ms.; breadth from SW. angle of Massachusetts, to the western boundary 340. Lat. 40° 30' to 45° N.

This state extending over 4½° of lat., and intersected by several mountain ridges, presents a great diversity of soil and climate. Though the western parts are less broken than those of the E. and N., yet, the whole state with very partial exceptions, is either hilly or mountainous.

The Hudson river flows from a mountainous region, and is precipitated into a deep valley, at or near its junction with the Mohawk. The Hudson valley is one of the most remarkable phenomena in the hydrography of the United States. From the junction of the Hudson and Mohawk, to Sandy Hook, is a long narrow bay, rather than a river, of 150 ms. in length. In this distance, two chains of mountains are passed. The banks are for the most part abrupt, rising to 2 or 300 feet; in many places precipitous, as the Basaltic rocks along the right bank above the city of New York, and in many other places above and below the Highlands.

The pass known by the term Highlands, is indeed a very remarkable feature in the geography of the state. Enormous walls of perpendicular rock rise on both banks, to the appalling elevation of more than 1000 feet. Broken into great variety of form, rude and deep valleys, intervening between the gigantic promi-

nences, and the whole covered by a thick forest, affords one of the most impressive landscapes, to be found in North America. Here the great primitive ranges pass the Hudson, and here the ocean tides find the only passage over this boundary into the interior, which exists in the United States.

The Highlands, are in fact, the elongation of the same range which passes through Pennsylvania, by a very humble ridge, dividing Lancaster and Chester cties. in part; the NW. part of Chester from Berks, the NW. part of Montgomery from Berks, and Bucks from Lehigh, and crossing Delaware below Easton, passes through New Jersey, dividing Sussex cty. from the other parts of the state, enters New York, forming the northwestern parts of Rockland, and the southeastern parts of Orange, cties., crossing the Hudson above West Point, at the noted place we have reviewed. This chain continues into Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Vermont, forming in Connecticut, the rugged hills of Litchfield; in Massachusetts, the alpine, but fertile cty. of Berkshire, and in Vermont, the elevated chain which gives name to that state.

What is known in Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, by the name of Blue Ridge, or South Mountain, which crosses the Potomac below the mouth of the Shenandoah, the Susquehannah below Harrisburg, and the Delaware below the extreme S point of Wayne cty., at what is called the Water Gap, and following the course of the Delaware river, forms the northwestern border of New Jersey, enters New York, at the mouth of the Nevisink river, or at the NW. angle of New Jersey. The Shawangunk is the termination of this range, W. of the Hudson.

The Kittatinny range, is one of the most remarkable of all those which constitute the Alleghany or Appalachian system. The Kittatinny, though of so much importance, has not been hitherto correctly drawn upon any of our maps. It is the same range, which by several local names, crosses Virginia and Maryland, from the sources of Tennessee and Great Kenhawa, crosses the Potomac below Hancock's town, enters Pennsylvania, crosses the Susquehannah 5 ms. above Harrisburg, runs NE., and finally enters New York, in the NW. part of Sullivan cty. The Kaatsbergs is a part, and the most elevated and prominent of the Kittatinny range.

An observation upon the very singular bend in the course of our mountains, ought to be made in this place, as this change of direction takes place in New York.

If we glance upon the map before us, we find the range which forms the Highlands, after passing the Hudson, changes its NE. to a N. course, in Dutchess cty., and winding through Massachusetts and Vermont, enters Lower Canada.

The Shawangunk, is most probably continued in the ridges found in the central parts of Dutchess and Columbia cties.

The Kittatinny forming the NW. limits of Sullivan and Ulster cties., in New York, preserves the NE. direction into Greene county, where the range turns rather abruptly to the N. and NW., attains its greatest elevation in

the town of Wyndham. Thence it ranges along the SW. part of Schoharie, the SE. of Otsego, along the southern parts of Herkimer and Montgomery, crosses the Mohawk by the Little Falls, ranges through Herkimer, where it is known by the local name of the Sacandago Mountain. It thence ranges between the Oswegatche and Black rivers, crosses the St. Lawrence by the Thousand Islands.

It has been ignorance of, or inattention to this fact, of their true organization, which has introduced so much confusion in the delineation of our mountains. All the minor chains, E. of the Hudson, pursue a course very nearly N. and S. It has been the erroneously projecting of the mountains of New Hampshire, in a NE. direction, which has placed mountains between Maine and Lower Canada, where none exist. I am inclined to consider the mountains of New Hampshire, extended in a direction very nearly N. from where they leave that state, to be identified with the precipices of Quebec, Montmorency, and the Chaudiere.

I have introduced these remarks in this place, in order to explain the strong features of New York, and the connexion between its natural geography and that of the adjacent places. We now proceed with the local physiognomy of that state.

We have examined the principal mountains which chequer the face of New York, and we have shown that the greatest part of its surface is uneven. The only level tracts are, the eastern margin of Long Island, a narrow strip along the S. side of Lake Ontario, and a few confined alluvial bottoms along some of the smaller rivers and creeks. The most marshy part of New York, lies in the angle between Lake Champlain, and the St. Lawrence river.

It must be obvious that the climate phenomena of New York, must be very strongly marked.

See *Long Island*, and for detailed description, the respective counties.

In a general view of New York, after its natural Geography is surveyed, the next most prominent object it presents, is its two great canals. The following descriptions of that uniting Hudson river with Lake Erie, was transmitted to the editor of this Gazetteer by Governor Clinton, and Benjamin Wright, Esq. Though they involve some little repetition, I am induced to give them insertion from the authenticity of their contents, and from the primary importance of the object.

And first, the Erie Canal.—This canal extends from Lake Erie at the mouth of Buffalo creek, to the Hudson at Albany, a distance of 360 ms. It is 40 feet wide on the surface of the water, 28 feet at bottom, and four feet deep; commencing at Buffalo creek near its mouth, it passes along near the shore of the lake and Niagara river to Black Rock, a distance of 2 ms., where it comes close to the shore of the river, and passing along that shore for 10 ms.; it then intersects the Tonawanta creek a short distance above its confluence with the Niagara river. In this distance it has a descent of six inches, or half an inch to the mile. To raise the creek to the level of the canal, a dam four feet six inches high is thrown across the creek a little

distance below the point of junction with the canal. The channel of the creek is then used as the canal, and a towing path constructed along its bank for 12 ms., (the creek in its natural state having but one foot fall in that distance.) From this point a cut across what is called the Mountain Ridge, northeasterly of 7 ms. and a half is made; and one part is 30 feet deep, and including 3 ms. of Rock:—In this deep cut a descent of one inch to the mile is given to the canal to the brow of the mountain (so called) joining the great basin of Lake Ontario, and which is the range of highlands, called the Lewistown, or Queenstown Heights, on the Niagara river. Here it descends 60 feet by means of five combined and double locks of 12 feet each; after descending it passes on easterly, with a descent of half an inch to the mile for 63 ms. to the Genessee river, over which it passes by a stone aqueduct of 600 feet in length, consisting of nine arches of 50 feet span each, and two of 40 feet each to convey water to mills; the arches being a segment of a circle of 11 feet rise; after passing the Genessee and continuing easterly about 2 ms., descent by a lock of seven feet forty one-hundredths; then a level of 70 chains, and another lock of the same descent—then a pound of 15 chains and another lock of the same descent—then a pound of 18 chains and another lock of the same descent—then a pound of 57 chains and another lock of the same descent—a level or pound then commences, which extends eight and a half ms., to one mile E. of Pittsford—then a lock of eight feet descent; thence over the high embankments about the Irondequoit, and the same level continued for 14 ms. to the W. part of the town of Palmyra—then a lock of 10 feet descent—thence level half a mile, then a lock descent 10 feet—then easterly over Mud creek, and passing the town or village of Palmyra a level of 12 ms.—then a descent of 24 feet by three locks separated so as to form pounds of 200 yards between each, thence a level of six ms. to Mud creek, over which it passes by a stone aqueduct of three arches of 30 feet each, and then descends by a lock of 10 feet—then level one mile and a half to the village of Lyons, passing the same, and having a descent by a lock of six feet; thence level 4 ms. and a half and a lock of seven feet descent—thence level 4 ms. to the village of Clyde, a lock of five feet descent—thence level 5 ms. to the western edge of the Great Cayuga Marshes, and then a lock of nine feet descent to the level of the surface of Seneca river—this level continues six and a half ms., passing through the Seneca river on its natural level to the E. side thereof—here a lock of seven feet rise to the village of Montezuma—thence level one mile and a half to a lock of nine feet rise—thence level 4 ms., and crossing the Owaseo outlet by an aqueduct of four arches of 20 feet each, to a lock of nine feet rise—thence level 11½ ms. to a lock of 11 feet rise (at Jordan) which is connected with an aqueduct of three arches of 20 feet each—the Jordan summit extends 12 ms. and the canal then descends by a lock of 11 feet and which is connected with an aqueduct of two arches of 30 feet each—thence a level 7 ms. and a lock of six feet descent which brings you to the Salina

Level [here a branch of one mile and a half connects the canal with the salt works on the Onondaga lake] which crosses the Onondaga creek by an aqueduct of four arches of 30 feet each—thence level one mile and a half to a lock of six feet rise—thence level one mile to two locks of 10 feet rise each with a small pound between—thence level 69 ms., passing through the town of Manlius in Onondaga city.—the towns of Sullivan and Lennox in Madison city., the towns of Verona, Rome, Whites town and Utica in Oneida city., and through the greater part of the town of Frankfort in Herkimer city. to a lock of eight feet descent 9 ms. E. of Utica—then a level one mile to a lock of eight feet descent—thence level half a mile to a lock of eight feet descent—thence level two and a half ms. to a lock of eight feet descent—thence level a quarter of a mile to a lock of eight feet descent—thence level one mile and a half to a lock at German Flats, nine feet descent into the old canal (constructed by the Western Inland Lock Navigation Company in 1798,) and following the old canal half a mile, and then leaving it and continuing the same level for 3 ms. to a lock of eight feet descent—thence level three ms. and a half to the head of the Little falls (town of German Flats) thence descending the declivity at Little Falls by five locks of eight feet descent each, and placed so as to form pounds between, of sufficient length for boats to pass each other—thence level 5 ms. to a lock of eight feet descent—thence level 4 ms. to a lock of eight feet descent—thence level three ms. and a quarter to a lock of eight feet descent—thence level four ms. and three quarters to a lock of seven feet descent, near Esquago creek, town of Canajoharie—thence three ms. and a quarter (to Canajoharie village) a lock of six feet descent—thence level 12 ms. to a lock of seven feet descent—thence level to the W. bank of Schoharie creek four ms. and a half, then a lock of six feet descent—thence across the creek in a pond formed by a dam (a grand lock on E. Bank) thence level three quarters of a mile to a lock of four feet descent—thence level 3 ms. to a lock of eight feet descent—thence level four ms. and a quarter to two locks of eight feet descent—thence level 4 ms. to a lock of eight feet descent—thence level 3 ms. to a lock of eight feet descent—thence a further distance of 3 ms. to a lock of eight feet descent—thence level half a mile to a lock of eight feet descent—thence level 3 ms. to Schenectady, and continuing the same level 4 ms. below the last mentioned place to an aqueduct 850 feet long and 21 feet above low water of the river, and immediately after crossing the river it descends 12 feet by three locks of seven feet each, with short pounds between—thence level 2 ms. to a lock of seven feet descent—thence a level of one mile and a half to a lock of seven feet descent—thence level three ms. and a half to a lock of seven feet descent—thence level 8 ms., and passing the Mohawk by an aqueduct 1150 feet long and 16 feet above the river to four locks descent 32 feet with short pounds between—thence level one mile and a quarter (say a quarter of a mile below Cohoes falls) to two locks descent 18 feet—thence a quarter of a

mile level and three locks descent 26 feet—thence level half a mile and seven locks with short pounds between descent 56 feet—here a feeder or branch of the Northern canal connects with the Western canal, which soon descends 22 feet by two locks—thence level 7 ms. to a lock of 11 feet descent—thence one mile and a half level to a point nearly E. of the State arsenal in the N. part of the city of Albany—here a lock of 11 feet descent connects the canal with the Hudson river. Opposite the city of Troy a branch connects with the Hudson by two locks of 11 feet descent each—also at Little Falls on the Mohawk, a large aqueduct over the Mohawk with three arches, one 70 feet chord, and two of 50 each, to connect the old and new canal, and to operate as a feeder, this is a most permanent, solid and durable work, and built of the best materials, and the best workmanship.

SUMMARY.

Table of ascents and descents from tide water in the Hudson river, at the city of Albany, to the level of Lake Erie, by the route of the Great Western Canal of New York.

	Miles.		Feet.
Albany to Schoharie creek, - - -	28 42	Rises	286
Rome level at Herkimer, - - -	28 70	do.	132 418
Along that level, - - -	65 135		
Montezuma, - - -	38 173	Falls	45 373
Lyons, - - -	24 197	Rises	61 434
Rochester level, - - -	58 255	do.	65 499
Along that level, - - -	66 321		
Lake Erie level at Lockport, - - -			66 565
Along that level to Black Rock, and into Lake Erie, - - -	31 559		

Such is the Great Erie Canal, now completed, and in full operation as a channel of commercial inter-communication.

The Champlain canal is 22 ms. long from Whitehall, at the head of Lake Champlain, to Fort Edward on the Hudson.

The valley of the Hudson rises by a more gradual acclivity, than does that of the Mohawk. From the level of low tide in the Hudson river, to a point on that stream, one mile and a quarter above Waterford, the bed of the river rises about 35 feet, to render which passable, five locks are designed. Ascending $8\frac{1}{2}$ ms. higher to a point between the mouth of Anthony's Kill and Hosack river, another rise of nearly 53 feet takes place, in which distance, the construction of 7 locks is contemplated.

These 12 locks and 88 feet attain a summit, upon which the canal will be carried 18 ms. on one level to the falls, at Fort Miller. Here a rise of 16 feet is overcome by 2 locks. A dam above these locks and falls, again produces a slack water of 16 ms. to another fall at Fort Edward. By 4 locks, and 36 feet ascent, the elevation of 140 feet, on the summit level between Lake Champlain and Hudson's river, is attained. Along this summit level, the canal is cut 12 ms., to Cape Anne upon Wood creek, a

branch of Pawlet river, flowing into Lake Champlain.

At Cape Anne, the slope commences towards Lake Champlain, and by a rapid depression of 26½ feet, and 3 locks, reaches another level 12 ms. in length, reaching Whitehall at the mouth of Pawlet river. At the latter place 3 more locks descend 26 feet into Lake Champlain.

The Champlain canal is nearly completed; it is indeed already navigable; but, contrary to the opinion of the commissioners in their report of January 31st, 1818, it is now found necessary to introduce a feeder from the Hudson, above Glen's Falls, and as this source will be above the summit level, every section of the canal will be amply supplied.

By a resolution of the board of commissioners in 1818, the Erie canal was extended to 40 feet width at the surface, 28 at the bottom, and four deep of water. The locks were to be made 14 feet wide, and 90 long in the clear. By a subsequent order of the board, similar dimensions were given to the canal and locks, between Albany and Lake Champlain.

In some instances, from the nature of the document, round numbers have been necessarily used, but, we believe, not to any extent which can very seriously affect the general correctness of the statement. The importance of the subject has rendered some amplification necessary.

Table of the area of those parts of the U. States and Canada, which will most certainly be opened to the commerce of the Hudson, by the completion of the two New York canals.

	Sqms.
Basin of Champlain,	3,000
United basins of Oswego and Seneca river,	7,500
Basin of Erie,	27,000
Basin of Michigan,	60,000
Basin of St. Clair,	7,100
Basin of Huron and Nipising,	40,000
Basin of Superior,	90,000
	<hr/> 236,300
From which deduct for water,	
Lake Champlain,	1,100
Small lakes in the Basins of Genessee and Oswego,	240
Lake Erie,	15,750
Lake St. Clair,	750
Lake Huron,	13,000
Lake Michigan,	13,500
Lake Nipising,	300
Lake Superior,	30,000
Smaller lakes and rivers,	2,000
	<hr/> 70,140
	<hr/> 166,160

Remains for land,
Amounting to 111,129,600 acres.

This expanse nearly equals four times the superficies of the state of New York. Though more than one-third of the space we are surveying is in Canada, it may be here correctly included, as the course of commerce will be but little influenced by national boundaries.

The following tables exhibit the general, detailed, and progressive pop. of N. Y.

For political and civil purposes, N. Y. is subdivided into cities, as follows:

Counties.	Pop. in 180.	in 1820.
Albany,	34,666	38,116
Alleghany,	8,942	9,530
Broome,	8,130	14,394
Cattaraugus,		4,090
Cayuga,	29,843	38,697
Chataque,		12,568
Chenango,	21,704	31,215
Clinton,	8,002	12,070
Columbia,	32,390	38,330
Cortland,	8,869	16,507
Delaware,	20,303	26,587
Dutchess,	51,363	46,615
Erie, erected since 1820.		
Essex,	9,477	12,811
Franklin,	2,617	4,139
Genesee,	12,588	58,093
Green,	19,536	22,996
Hamilton,		1,251
Herkimer,	22,046	51,017
Jefferson,	15,140	32,952
King's,	8,303	11,187
Lewis,	6,433	9,227
Livingston, erected since 1820.		
Madison,	25,144	32,208
Monroe, erected since 1820.		
Montgomery,	41,214	37,569
N. York,	96,373	123,706
Niagara,	8,971	22,990
Oneida,	33,792	50,997
Onondago,	25,987	41,467
Ontario,	42,032	88,267
Orange,	34,347	41,213
Oswego,		12,374
Otsego,	38,802	44,856
Putnam,		11,268
Queen's,	19,336	21,519
Rensselaer,	36,309	40,153
Richmond,	5,317	6,135
Rockland,	7,738	8,837
Saratoga,	33,147	36,052
Schenectady,	10,201	13,081
Schoharie,	18,945	23,164
Seneca,	16,609	26,619
St. Lawrence,	7,885	16,037
Steuben,	7,246	21,189
Suffolk,	21,113	24,272
Sullivan,	6,108	8,900
Tioga,	7,899	16,971
Tompkins,		20,681
Ulster,	26,576	30,934
Washington,	44,289	38,831
Warren,		9,453
Wayne,		
W. Chester,	30,272	32,638
Yates,		
		<hr/> 1,372,812
Pop. in 1810.		
Free white males,		474,281
Do. do. females,		444,418
Total whites,		918,699
All other persons except Indians not taxed,		25,353
Slaves,		15,017
Total pop. in 1810,		959,049

Pop. in 1820.			
Free white males,	- - -	679,551	
Do. do. females,	- - -	653,193	
All other persons except Indians not taxed,	- - -	701	
Total whites,	- - -	1,333,445	
Free persons of colour, males,	- - -	13,458	
Do. do. females,	- - -	15,821	
Slaves, males,	- - -	5,088	
Do. females,	- - -	5,000	
Total pop. in 1820,	- - -	1,372,812	

Of these ;

Foreigners not naturalized,	- - -	15,101
Engaged in Agriculture,	- - -	247,648
Do. in Manufactures,	- - -	60,038
Do. in Commerce,	- - -	9,113

Pop. to the sqm., 30 nearly.

Summary of the census taken under the act of the Legislature of N. Y., passed March 26, 1821, as reported by the secretary of state to the legislature.

Freeholders, owning freeholds to the amount of \$250 and upwards,	100,490
Freeholders, owning freeholds to the value of \$50 and upwards,	8,985

Persons not owning freeholds, but renting tenements to the yearly value of \$5,	93,035
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Persons not owning freeholds nor renting tenements, but who pay taxes or serve in the militia, or work on the highways, or are exempt from militia duty or from taxation,	56,877
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Grand total,	258,387
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Number of acres of improved land occupied in this state,	5,717,494
Number of neat cattle,	1,215,049
horses,	262,623
sheep,	2,147,351

Yards of fulled cloth, manufactured in the domestic way, in the year immediately preceding,	1,958,712
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Yards of flannel and other woollen cloths not fulled, manufactured in the domestic way during the same year,	2,451,107
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Yards of linen, cotton, or other thin cloth, manufactured in the domestic way, during the same year,	5,635,895
--	-----------

Grist mills,	2,132
Saw mills,	4,304
Oil mills,	139
Fulling mills,	991
Carding machines,	1,233
Cotton and woollen factories,	184
Iron works,	107
Trip hammers,	172
Distilleries,	1,057
Asheries,	1,226

Progressive pop. of N. Y.	
1810,	959,049
1820,	1,372,812
1825,	1,616,458

It is a remarkable fact, that the pop. of the cities of N. Y. and Philadelphia, have generally maintained a proportion of about one-tenth to

that of the respective states. The proportion varies in approximation to absolute exactness, it is true, but has been sufficiently regular to afford a very interesting series in the progressive pop. of these great sections of the U. S.

New York, city and cty. of New York; situated on Manhattan island, between Hudson river, East river, New York bay, and Haerlem river. Lat. 40° 42' N. and lon. 74° W. from London, and 3° E. from Washington, 143 ms. below Albany, 90 NE. from Philadelphia, and 210 SW. from Boston.

The city and cty. of N. Y. are commensurate, and occupy the whole of Manhattan island, which is about 12 ms. long, and averages 1½ wide, with an area of 18 sqms.

The city of N. Y., is composed of the city proper and Greenwich. The compactly built part commences at the battery, or point of confluence between the Hudson and East rivers, and gradually becoming more scattered, the buildings extend between 3 and 4 ms. up each river. The streets in the lower, or ancient part, are generally irregular; but the more modern streets are generally straight, and intersecting each other at right angles. The boast of N. Y., and perhaps the U. S., is Broadway, extending 80 feet wide, upwards of 3 ms. No style of building can be noticed as characteristic of N. Y. The private buildings vary, from the old, heavy, Dutch mode, to the utmost refinement and convenience of modern taste.

The City Hall claims the first notice amongst the public edifices of this city. It is 216 feet by 105; and 65 feet high. The front and ends are constructed of white marble, as are the columns in the inside and front. The expense of the entire structure upwards of \$500,000. It is occupied by the courts of law, and the city council. The governor of the state for the time being, has also, a room of audience in the second story. This room is decorated with portraits of distinguished Americans.

The N. Y. general Hospital, comprises a hospital for sick and disabled persons; as also a lunatic, and lying in hospital. A medical library, containing between three and four thousand volumes, is attached to this institution. The alms-house is situated on East river, above Corlaers Hook. It is a spacious but plain edifice, three stories high, 320 by 50 feet. It comprises a work-house, penitentiary, &c., and cost about \$420,000. The state prison is on the Hudson, in Greenwich.

In the rear of the City Hall stands the Institution, a long range of brick buildings, containing the Museum, Lyceum of Natural History; Halls of the Philosophical and Historical Societies; the Deaf and Dumb Asylum; and the American Academy of the Fine Arts. The Historical Society has also a room for its truly valuable library, of upwards of 5000 volumes. The Museum is in the end room fronting Broadway.

Columbia College, King's College before the revolution, was founded in 1754; it has a president, five professors, and at present, 1822, about 130 students.

The College of Physicians and Surgeons, was founded in 1807; and in 1814, the Faculty of Medicine, was detached from Columbia College,

and annexed to it. Thus united, the College of Physicians and Surgeons has become one of the most respectable foundations in the U. S., with seven professors. The Elgin Botanic Garden has been attached also to this institution.

The Theological Seminary formed in 1805, in this city, by the General Synod of the Associate Reformed Church, has been removed to Princeton, and connected with the Theological Seminary at the latter place.

N. Y. possesses a theatre, custom-house, eight or nine market-houses, eleven banks, and eleven insurance companies: a society library containing upwards of 15,000 volumes. The number of daily, semi-weekly, and weekly newspapers, literary journals, magazines, &c. are very considerable. The places of public worship amount to near sixty. Many of the churches are spacious and elegant structures.

In its exterior N. Y. has the most imposing appearance of any city in the U. S. The view from the Battery of the harbour, Staten Island, and the adjacent shores of Long Island and N. J. has been very justly admired by almost every visitant. The harbour, or more correctly harbours of N. Y., are sufficiently extensive to admit the most numerous assemblage of shipping, and of sufficient depth to admit vessels of nearly the largest class. Being open to the tides it is only in very severe winters rendered inaccessible by ice. The principal mercantile harbour is that of East river; but the whole shore around from Corlaers Hook to Greenwich is generally accommodated with docks, for vessels of various descriptions. Beside packets, numerous team, and steam boats, ply across the respective ferries from N. Y., to Long Island, Staten Island and N. J. Regular lines of steam packets, run from that city to New Brunswick, the various towns on the Hudson, as high as Albany, and to Providence, R. I.

It is in fine a city combining perhaps as many natural advantages as any other on the globe. Its position is admirably adapted to connect the foreign commerce and inland trade of the U. S. The two great canals uniting the basin of the Hudson to that of St. Lawrence, by two very important points of contact, will add incalculably to the already vast advantages of this great emporium. It is an astonishing fact that N. Y. is now the second city in the world in point of shipping tonnage, possessing more than one half as much as the city of London. In 1816, it amounted to near 300,000 tons. The annual custom-house receipts of this city amount to about one-fourth part of the entire revenue of the U. S. The revenue of the city itself, amounts to near \$500,000 annually.

The following tables present the aggregate and progressive pop. of N. Y.

Pop. in 1810.			
Free white males,	-	-	43,448
Do. do. females,	-	-	43,102
Total whites,	-	-	86,550
All other persons except Indians not taxed,	-	-	8,157
Slaves,	-	-	1,686
Total pop. in 1810,	-	-	96,373

Pop. in 1820.			
Free white males,	-	-	55,312
Do. do. females,	-	-	57,508
All other persons except Indians not taxed,	-	-	0
Total whites,	-	-	112,820
Free persons of colour, males,	-	-	4,194
Do. do. females,	-	-	6,174
Slaves, males,	-	-	177
Do. females,	-	-	341
Total pop. in 1820,	-	-	123,706

Of these :			
Foreigners not naturalized,	-	-	5,390
Engaged in Agriculture,	-	-	386
Do. in Manufactures,	-	-	9,523
Do. in Commerce,	-	-	3,142
Pop. to the sqm.,	-	-	6,872
In 1697, the pop. was,	-	-	4,302
1756,	-	-	13,040
1790,	-	-	33,131
1800,	-	-	60,489
1805,	-	-	75,770
1810,	-	-	96,373
1820,	-	-	123,706
1825,	-	-	166,086

From the above it is seen that the city of N. Y. has more than doubled in the last 20 years, and it is probable that for at least a century in advance, this city will double its pop. in each 25 years; and if so, will contain

In 1850,	-	-	332,172
1875,	-	-	664,344
1900,	-	-	1,328,688
1925,	-	-	2,657,376

See *Great Britain, London, U. States, and the Introduction to this treatise.*

New York, small pst. Albemarle cty. Virg., 23 ms. W. from Charlotte.

New York, village, Champaign cty. Ohio.

New York, pstv. Montgomery cty. Tenn., 111 ms. NW. from Murfreesborough.

New Zealand, two large islands, in the South Pacific ocean, divided from each other by a strait of about 12 ms. wide. They are each about 600 ms. long, and with a mean width of about 100. Lon. from 181° to 194°, lat. 34° to 38° S. The aborigines are savages. The British government has formed one or two settlements, in which attempts are making to introduce the arts of civilized life among the natives.

Neyland, town of Eng. in Suffolk, with a manufacture of says, and bays. It is seated on the Stour, over which is a bridge, 16 ms. SW. of Ipswich, and 57 NE. of London. Lon. 1° 5' E. lat. 52° 1' N.

Neytracht, town of Upper Hungary, capital of a cty. of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Neytra, 40 ms. NE. of Presburg. Lon. 17° 49' E. lat. 48° 28' N.

Nézipique, river of Lou., the W. branch of the Mermentau. It rises about 40 ms. NW. from the town of St Landré, in Opelousas, flows S. and joins the Plaquemine Brulé, to form the Mermentau.

Ngan-k'ing-fou, the capital of the western part of the province of Kiang-nan in China; its situation is delightful. All the country belong-

ing to it is level, pleasant, and fertile. It has under its jurisdiction only six cities of the third class. Lon. $116^{\circ} 45'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 35'$ N.

Ngan-to-fou, rich and populous city of China, in the province of Hou-Quang, containing in its district, two cities of the second, and five of the third class. It is 425 ms. W. by S. of Nanking.

Niagara, river of North America, between Lakes Erie and Ontario. It is, strictly speaking, a strait uniting the two lakes.

It commences by a rapid, 2 ms. NNW. from the town of Buffalo. The rapid terminates at or a little below Black Rock, and assuming a placid current, with a width from half to one and a half mile, the river flows from Black Rock to the head of Grand Isle, 7 ms. with a course nearly NW. Here it divides into two large branches, which, encircling Grand Isle, again re-unite 3 ms. above the falls. Now upwards of a mile wide, and gradually contracting in breadth, and increasing in velocity, the whole mass approaches the great ledge, which forms the tremendous cataract of Niagara.

This ledge is itself a part of the vast floetz strata, which stretches along the southern shores of lake Ontario, crosses Niagara river, and reaches to an unknown distance into Canada.

Below Grand Isle, the river turns to a course of nearly W., which it continues to the falls, where it abruptly curves to NE., which it continues about a mile, from whence it assumes a northern direction, which with some partial bends it continues to lake Ontario. See the succeeding article, *Niagara Falls*.

Niagara Falls, is a cataract in Niagara river, formed by the intersection with that stream of the great ledge, noticed in the article Niagara river.

The following table exhibits the entire length of Niagara river, and the respective fall from Erie to Ontario.

	<i>Miles. Fall.</i>	
From lake Erie to the head of the rapids,	20	15 ft.
From the rapids to the head of the fall,	1½	51
Great fall,		162
From falls to Lewistown,	7	104
From Lewistown to lake Ontario,	7	2
Entire distance and fall,	35½	334

Standing on either side of Niagara river above the Falls, the aspect of the adjacent country is that of a general level. Nothing announces an approach to the cataract, except the spray and cloud of vapour which rises from the surge below.

The water is precipitated over an immense mass of limestone rock, which forms the bed of the river. The width of the river in a straight line, at the falls, is three-fourths of a mile. But as its principal force is exerted in the centre, the brow of the precipice has been worn in the shape of a horse-shoe, and its whole winding width is not less than a mile and a half. This distance is divided by a small woody island, called Goat Island, near the American side, which divides the cataract into two. The ele-

vation of this island above the surface of the stream is not very great, but it presents towards the NW. a bold perpendicular front of bare solid rock, the whole height of the cataract. The width of the fall between Goat Island and the American side is about one-fifth of the whole, and that of the island itself another fifth; although the quantity of water on the British side is probably ten times as great as on the other. A bridge now connects the New York shore to Goat Island.

The Table Rock is a part of the Canada bank, which is on the margin of the great sheet of falling water. It furnishes altogether the most interesting view of the falls. The eye, looking up the river, beholds it tumbling with wild magnificence over the ledges of rocks, which, seen from this place, seem close together, and appear to constitute a single broken cataract. The immense mass of waters, greatly increased in its rapidity by this descent, and perhaps still more by the contraction of the river, rolls with an apparently instantaneous motion to the brow of the precipice, and shoots over it into the abyss below. The depth of the precipice, the roar of the cataract, the mass of the waters, and above all, the inconceivable exertion of power, overwhelm the mind with emotions of sublimity and grandeur; and fill it with new and clearer views of the weakness and littleness of man.

From the surface of the stream beneath, on the Canada side, there arises a thick and constant cloud of vapour, which mounts above the precipice to the height of more than 100 feet. In clear weather, three primary rainbows are frequently visible at once in various parts of this cloud. These, when the sun is near the horizon, appear complete semicircles, and are often of singular lustre and beauty. Beneath the fall lies a thick mass of foam, which for a great extent, covers the surface of the water. The banks of the river below are on both sides perpendicular, of solid rock, and of the same height with those above the fall. They continue of this height 7 ms. to Queenstown. Here the cataract is supposed to have commenced after the deluge, and from this place to have worn its way backward to its present spot. No one who examines the ground will doubt for a moment that this has been the case; and those who have lived for 20 years on the bank, all attest this retrograde motion. These falls are in lat. $43^{\circ} 5'$ N.

The following comparative table exhibits the relative heights of the most remarkable cataracts.

	<i>Feet.</i>
Staubbach,	900
Tequendama,	802
Niagara, direct fall,	162
Niagara river, entire fall from Erie to Ontario,	333
Caterkill,	310
Montmorenci,	246
Schafhausen or Laufen,	60
Terni or Velino,	300
Cahoon,	70
Great falls in Potomac, about	40

Niagara, city. N. Y., bounded by Niagara river W., Lake Ontario N., Genesee city. E., and Tonawanta or Erie S. Length 33 ms, mean

width 20; area 660 sqms. Surface generally hilly, though some tracts of level, and even marshy land, skirt Lake Ontario and Tonawango river. The ridge which forms the cataract of Niagara, occupies the middle part of this city, from W. to E. Soil productive in grain and pasturage. The Erie canal passes through its S.E. angle. Chief town, Lewistown. Pop. 22,990. This, however, includes Erie city, as the latter was taken from Niagara city, since 1820. Ctl. lat. $40^{\circ} 13' N.$ lon. W. C. $1^{\circ} 47' W.$

Niagara, town and fort, Niagara city, N. Y., at the discharge of Niagara river into lake Ontario. Lon. W. C. $2^{\circ} 6' W.$ lat. $43^{\circ} 14' N.$ Pop. 1820, 484.

Niagara Falls, psto. 325 ms. a little N. of W. from Albany, and 20 ms. N. from Buffalo.

Nias, small island in the East Indies, at the W. end of Sumatra. Lon. $97^{\circ} E.$ lat. $1^{\circ} 10' N.$

Nibano, town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, 57 ms. W. of Parma. Lon. $10^{\circ} E.$ lat. $45^{\circ} 5' N.$

Nicaburg, city of Persia, and the largest and richest in Korasan, famous for a mine of turquoise-stones in its neighbourhood. It is 37 ms. S. of Mesched. Lon. $57^{\circ} 48' E.$ lat. $36^{\circ} 30' N.$

Nicaragua, province of N. America, in Guatemala, or Central America, bounded on the N. by Honduras, on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean, on the S.E. by Costa Rica, and on the S.W. by the S. Pacific Ocean, being about 400 ms. from E. to W. and 120 from N. to S. It is one of the most fruitful provinces of Central America, and is well watered by lakes and rivers. The air is temperate and wholesome, and the country produces plenty of sugar, cochineal, and fine chocolate. Leon de Nicaragua is the capital.

Nicaragua, lake of N. America, between a province of the same name and Costa Rica. It is 200 ms. in circumference, has some islands in it, and stretching from the city of Leon N.W. to S.E., communicates with the Atlantic Ocean by the river St. Juan.

Nicaria, island of the Archipelago, between Samos and Tina, anciently called Icaria, 50 ms. in circumference. The inhabitants are of the Greek religion, about 3000 in number, apply themselves to swimming and diving for sponges, and for goods lost by shipwreck. Lon. $26^{\circ} 30' E.$ lat. $37^{\circ} 40' N.$

Nicastro, episcopal town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, 17 ms. S. of Cosenza. Lon. $16^{\circ} 21' E.$ lat. $39^{\circ} 3' N.$

Nice, city of Italy, bounded on the W. by the river Var and the maritime Alps, which divide it from France, on the N. by Piedmont, on the E. by the territories of Genoa, and on the S. by the Mediterranean. It was anciently an appendage of Provence, in France, but has for many years belonged to the king of Sardinia. The inhabitants supply Genoa with timber for ship-building, and carry on a trade in paper, and other articles. It is 60 ms. long and 30 broad, and contains about 125,000 inhabitants.

Nice, ancient and considerable city of Italy, capital of a city of the same name. It is of a triangular form, and confined in its situation, having a high rock on the E., the river Paglion on the W., and the Mediterranean on the S.; from which last it is separated by a beautiful and extensive terrace, used as a public walk.

The harbour is on the E. side of the rock, and called Limpia, from a small river that falls into it. The exports are silk, sweet oil, wine, cardinals, rice, oranges, lemons, and all sorts of dried fruits. It is four ms. E. of the mouth of the Var, and 83 S. by W. of Turin. Lon. $23^{\circ} E.$ lat. $43^{\circ} 42' N.$

Nice, city of Asia. See *Isnic*.

Nicolas, St., town of France, in the department of Meurthe, and late province of Lorraine, with a handsome church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, to which pilgrims formerly resorted from all quarters. It is seated on the Meurthe, 5 ms. S.E. of Nanci, and 265 E. Paris.

Nicholas, St., seaport in Russia, in the government of Archangel, seated at the mouth of the Dwina, on the White Sea, 6 ms. S. of Archangel.

Nicholas, St., or *Mole St. Nicholas*, town, harbour, and cape of the West Indies, at the N.W. extremity of St. Domingo, commanding the strait called the Windward Passage. The harbour is very capacious at the entrance, and ships of any burden may ride anchor in the basin, during the greatest storm. It was taken by the English, aided by the French royalists, in 1793. Lon. $73^{\circ} 20' W.$ lat. $19^{\circ} 15' N.$

Nicholas, city, Virg., bounded by Bath N.E. and E., Monroe S.E. and S., and by Greenbrier W. and N.W. Greenbrier passes through this city, from N.E. to S.W., dividing it into two nearly equal sections. Surface very hilly and mountainous. Chief town, Lewisburg. Length 40 ms., mean width 20; area 800 sqms. Pop. 1830, 1853. Ctl. lat. $38^{\circ} 20' N.$ lon. W. C. $3^{\circ} 40' W.$

Nicholas, C. H. and psto. Nicholas city, Virg., by pstrd. 325 ms. S.W. by W. from W. C., and 277 N.W. by W. from Richmond.

Nicholas, city, Kent., bounded by Bath S.E. Bourbon S.W., Harrison W., Bracken N.W., Mason N.E., and Fleming E. Length 50 ms., mean width 12; area 360 sqms. Chief towns, Ellisville, Millersville, and Carlisle. Pop. 1830, 7973. Ctl. lat. $38^{\circ} 26' N.$ lon. W. C. $6^{\circ} 42' W.$

Nicholasville, pst. and capital, Jessamine city, Kent., 15 ms. S.S.W. from Lexington, and 30 S.S.E. from Frankfort.

Nicklesburg, town of Germany, in Moravia, with a castle, 27 ms. N. of Vienna.

Nicobar Islands, several islands at the entrance of the Gulf of Bengal. They are almost entirely uncultivated; but the cocoanut, the melliore, or lerum (a kind of bread-fruit), and other tropical fruits, grow spontaneously to the greatest perfection. The inhabitants are said to be a harmless sort of people, low in stature, but very well made, and surprisingly active and strong. They are naturally good humoured and gay, and are very fond of sitting at table with Europeans, and eat most enormously. There subsists among them a perfect equality. A few aged people have a little more respect paid them, but there is no appearance of authority over one another. These islands extend northward from the N. point of Sumatra. The largest of them, which gives name to the rest, is 40 ms. in length, and 15 in breadth. Its S. extremity in lon. $94^{\circ} 23' E.$ lat. $8^{\circ} N.$

Nicejack, remarkable cave, or cavern of the Lookout mountain, in the Cherokee country, out of which flows an immense stream of water. It is about one mile and a half from Tennessee

river, and near where the boundaries of Georgia and Alabama reach that stream.

Nicolayef, city of Russia, in the government of Catharinienski, founded by Catharine II., on the S. side of the Ingul, at its conflux with the Bog. The public buildings, and a number of private houses are constructed of a white calcareous stone, but the rest of the houses are of wood. This place being of easier access by water for vessels than Cherson, it is now the capital of the naval establishment of the Black Sea. The admiralty, with a long line of magazines, workshops, wet and dry docks, and every necessary department for shipping, are placed along the banks of the Ingul. It is 30 ms. NNE. of Oczakow, and 45 NW. of Cherson. Lon. 30° 46' E. lat. 46° 58' N.

Nicholas, St., one of the largest of the Cape de Verd Islands, between St. Lucia and St. Jago. It is 75 ms. in length, and the land is stony, mountainous, and barren. Lon. 14° 10' W. lat. 16° 32' N.

Nicolet, river of L. C., rises in Buckingham city, by two sources, which flow NW. between Becancour and St. Francis rivers, unite about 60 ms., and fall into the lower end of Lake St. Peter, 10 ms. above Three Rivers.

Nicolet, seignior, Buckingham city, L. C., on Lake St. Peter and on both sides of Nicolet river.

Nicola, St., the most considerable and most populous town of the isle of Tremeti, in the Gulf of Venice. It has a harbour, defended by a fortress, in which is an abbey and a church. Lon. 15° 37' E. lat. 42° 10' N.

Nicomedia, town of Turkey in Asia, in Natioia, now called Ischmich, or Schmit. It was formerly a large place, as appears by the fine ruins; and now contains 30,000 inhabitants, who consist of Greeks, Armenians, and Turks. It is still a place of consequence, and carries on a trade in silk, cotton, glass and earthenware. It is the see of a Greek archbishop, and is 50 ms. SW. of Constantinople. Lon. 29° 30' E. lat. 40° 30' N.

Nicopoli, town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, famous for a battle fought between the Turks and Christians, in 1396, when the emperor Sigismund was defeated, and had 20,000 men killed. It is seated on the Danube, at the influx of the Osma, 60 ms. SSW. of Bucharest, and 150 NW. of Adrianople. Lon. 25° 43' E. lat. 44° 16' N.

Nicopoli, ancient town of Armenia, built by Pompey the Great, in memory of a victory gained over Mithridates. It is seated on the Cerauna, 165 ms. SW. of Erzerum. Lon. 37° 55' E. lat. 38° 15' N.

Nicosia, strong town, capital of the island of Cyprus, and the residence of a Turkish bashaw, delightfully seated between the mountain Olympus, and a chain of other mountains. It was formerly well fortified by the Venetians, but now the works are in ruins. It is 3 ms. in circumference; and there are plantations of olives, almonds, lemons, oranges, mulberries, and cypress-trees, interspersed among the houses, which give the town a delightful appearance. The church of St. Sophia is an old Gothic structure, which the Turks have turned into a mosque, and destroyed the ornaments.

It is of 100 ms. W. of Tripoli, and 160 SW. of Aleppo. Lon. 54° 45' E. lat. 34° 54' N.

Nicosia, town of Sicily, in Val di Demona, 12 ms. S. of Cefalù.

Nicotera, town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, near the coast of the Mediterranean, 35 ms. NNE. of Reggio, and 185 SE. of Naples. Lon. 16° 30' E. lat. 38° 34' N.

Nicoya, town of Central America, in Costa Rica, situate on the Dispensa, which runs to the Bay of Salinas, where there is a pearl fishery. It is 98 ms. WNW. of Cartago. Lon. 85° 40' W. lat. 10° 40' N.

Nicazara, town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania, and an archbishop's see, 10 ms. N. of Tocat. Lon. 36° 9' E. lat. 39° 25' N.

Nidau, town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick, in the canton of Bern, with a castle; situate on the Lake of Biel, 15 NW. of Bern.

Nidda, town of Germany, in Wetteravia, seated on a river of the same name, 20 ms. NE. of Frankfurt.

Nideckan, town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and dutchy of Juliers. It is situated on, and surrounded by rocks, and is 13 ms. SSE. of Juliers. Lon. 6° 16' E. lat. 50° 46' N.

Nijibabad, small town of Hindoostan Proper, 80 ms. NNE. of Delhi. Lon. 78° 41' E. lat. 29° 35' N.

Niebla, town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on the Rio Tinto, 40 ms. W. of Seville. Lon. 5° 56' W. lat. 37° 26' N.

Niederbieber, village of Germany, in the principality of Wied, 3 ms. from Neuwied. Many valuable antiquities, and the traces of a Roman city, were discovered here in 1791.

Niemecz, strong town of Moldavia, between Soczow and Brassaw, being 25 ms. from each. Lon. 26° 16' E. lat. 48° 58' N.

Niemen, large river of Poland, which rises in Lithuania, and passes by Bielia, and Grodna; it afterwards runs through part of Samogitia, and Eastern Prussia, where it falls into the arm of the sea, called the Curisch-baff, by several mouths; of which the most northern is called the Russ, being the name of the town it passes by. It is united to the Dnieper by the canal of Oginski. See *Oginski*. Below the junction of the Niemen and Vilia, the united stream is generally known as the Memel. The comparative length of the Memel, by either branch is about 250 ms.

Nienburg, town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, in the dutchy of Brunswick-Lunenbourg, with a strong castle. It carries on a considerable trade in corn and wood; and is a rich and strong town, is seated on the Weser, 30 ms. NW. of Hanover, and 37 SE. of Bremen. Lon. 9° 26' E. lat. 52° 45' N.

Nien Closter, town of Lower Saxony, in the bishopric of Schwerin, 3 ms. E. of Wismar.

Nienhuis, town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, seated on the Lippe, 20 ms. E. of Liepstadt. Lon. 8° 55' E. lat. 51° 50' N.

Nieper. See *Dnieper*.

Niestadt, town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, in the dutchy of Mecklenburg, 15 ms. S. of Schwerin. Lon. 11° 46' E. lat. 53° 59' N.

Niestadt, town of Germany, in the Middle Marche of Brandenburg, seated on the Fuyhre

25 ms. NE. of Berlin. Lon. $14^{\circ} 1' E.$ lat. $52^{\circ} 49' N.$

Niester. See *Dniester.*

Neuport, seaport of Austrian Flanders, seated on the German Ocean, at the mouth of the Yperlee. It is 9 ms. SW. of Ostend, and 16 NE. Dunkirk. Lon. $2^{\circ} 45' E.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 7' N.$

Niger, large river of Africa, formerly very little known. In order to ascertain the rise, course, and termination of the Niger, Mr. Parke was sent out by the African association, in 1795. The course of the river, which was formerly supposed to be from E. to W., has been determined by Mr. Parke, to flow N. through the country of Mandingo, and then to take an easterly course through the kingdoms of Bambara, Tombuctoo, Trocur, and Ghana, to Wangara, where it divides into several branches. The Moors and Arabs, call it Neel il Abeed, or river of Slaves, and Neel Kibeer, or Great River. In the rainy season it swells above its banks, and floods the adjacent lands. Since the expeditions of Mr. Parke, several subsequent ones have been fitted out by the British government to explore this stream, and to determine its course and point of discharge. All those expeditions have proved unfortunate and abortive, as to the main object of research. It is, however, a subject of no reasonable doubt, but that it flows into the Atlantic Ocean. Its connexion with the Nile, is rejected by the best geographers. The singular obscurity and contradictions respecting this great stream, which prevail in our books, are reproachful to modern science. In 1819, the author of this treatise, wrote a memoir to show the probability that the Niger had its outlet in the Atlantic Ocean. This memoir was published in the American Magazine, the following is a brief outline of the arguments there used. Examining a map of northern and central Africa, we perceive the Niger flowing from the Kong mountains, having its sources about lon. $7^{\circ} W.$ of London, and lat. $12^{\circ} N.$ Pursuing a course of NE. by E. to Tombuctoo, in lat. $16^{\circ} 30' N.$, and $1^{\circ} 30' E.$ of London. Below Tombuctoo, this now considerable stream inclines eastward, gradually inflecting to the S., continues through upwards of 20° of lon., is finally lost to science, and leaves the residue of its course a mysterious subject of hypothesis. The Kong mountains, and the Niger, maintain a very nearly similar course, leaving a vaguely known interval of from 3 to 400 ms. The known towns on the Niger, are Sego, Silla, Tombuctoo, Houssa, Kashna, and Gana. Between lon. 20° and $27^{\circ} E.$ of London, two rivers are laid down, which flow directly towards each other; the Bahr-Kuku from the Tibboo of Bilma, and the Bahr-Mislad from the Gibel Komni, or Mountains of the Moon. Both these rivers are discharged into Lake Fitre, of which recipient a third river is discharged, which finally joins the Niger, in the lower Wangara. The Kuku, flowing from the N., the Mislad from the S., and their continuation below Lake Fitre to the SW., meets the Niger from the W. Thus Wangara, is a complete assemblage of rivers, and is found marshy, full of lakes, and of interlocking streams, presenting the general aspect of an estuary.

Thus far the geography of the Niger is certain; the relative positions are no doubt distorted, but the leading objects are known to have a real existence. It is impossible to pay due attention to this part of the map of Africa, without perceiving the general source of controversy on the course and termination of the Niger. Every author, who has written on this stream, has given its course, from what he conceived the best source of information. The existence of a great central African river, flowing to the E., was known to Herodotus, and communicated to Europe by some Nassomianians from the Mediterranean coast. All the Greek and Roman authors, from Herodotus to Ptolemy, gave the Niger its real course.

Edrisi, an Arabian author, upwards of 15 centuries after Herodotus, first introduced doubt and confusion into this part of geography, by representing the Niger flowing westerly. Edrisi, was followed by other Arabian authors. Though leading to a false general conclusion, the data used by Edrisi and his followers, was correct. They delineated the Niger and Nile, as flowing from the same chain; the latter to the NE., and the former to the NW. The Niger of Edrisi, and the Arabian authors generally, was most probably, the Mislad; and it is also extremely probable, that the very existence of the great western stream now known as the Niger, was not suspected by these writers. The Mislad, and Bahr-Abiadh, or real Nile, are now distinctly known to flow from the same mountains, and exactly as laid down by Edrisi. As soon as the real Niger was rediscovered, and found flowing eastward, an interminable controversy ensued, and yet Europe itself presents a very similar position to Wangara, in the collected waters of the Danube above Orsova. The Teiss flowing from the E., the Save and Drave from the W., and the real Danube from the N., and all forming the marshy fens of Temesvaer. Who would suspect the ultimate termination of the Danube, who only knew, the confluent streams, above the mountain pass of Orsova?

The United States presents another instance similar to Wangara. The lower Tennessee flowing N. meets the Ohio from the NE., and both are quickly joined by the accumulated waters of Mississippi and Missouri from the N., W., and SW. If the courses of Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee, Wabash, Mississippi, Missouri, and Osage were known, whilst their confluence and continuation remained undiscovered, a great inland sea would be supposed to occupy lower Kentucky, lower Tennessee, and lower Missouri.

In respect to the Niger, whilst the courses of the main stream, the Bahr-Kulla, and Mislad have been developed, their continuation remains to be explored. Major Rennel, and after his example, many others of less talent, adopted the idea of an interior Caspian, or an egress by the Egyptian Nile. This school of Geographers found an impassable barrier in a supposed unity of the Kong and Gibel Komri Mountains. Major Regnel himself, combated with much ingenuity, the hypothesis of any communication between the Niger and Nile; but adopted that hypothesis already noticed, of

an interior detached recipient. Major Rennel adopted another hypothesis, now found also incorrect; he supposed the Sahara, lower than the valley of the Niger. The southern course of the rivers, ought to have at once precluded the existence of such an error.

Another source of controversy arises, from the different orthography of the same name. Is it not almost certain, that Wassannah, Kassina, Gana, Ginee, Guinee, are not different modifications of the same word; or, that these names are derived from a common root? Itineraries yield in almost all instances, very erroneous results, as respects distance and relative position.

Combining, therefore, all accounts of the Niger, we are fully justified in considering Wangara, or Gomgara, as an alluvial region, formed by an assemblage of rivers, from which the accumulated mass of waters is discharged by a mountain pass, and that the Atlantic Ocean is the final recipient.

Since the preceding was written, I have had the advantage to read Malte Brun. This great Geographer adopts the opinion, that the Niger debouches into the Atlantic Ocean, but assumes from Reichardt the Bight of Benin, and not the Zaire, as the point of final discharge. In Book LX., this author admits the possibility of a communication between the Nile and Niger, but similar to that of S. America, between the Amazon and Orinoco, by the Cassiquari and Negro rivers. In Book LXVII., Malte Brun recapitulates, with great perspicuity, the arguments by which M. Reichardt, supposed the Bight of Benin to be the recipient of the Niger, and though the former does not actually submit to the opinion of the latter author, it is obvious that his mind felt the force by which the conclusion was supported.

If the Niger is actually discharged by the Bight of Benin, it must have an entire course equal to 45° of a great circle, or upwards of 3000 ms., and will be of course, one of the greatest rivers of the earth; but if, as many suppose, the Zaire of Congo, is identical with the Niger, then will that stream have a course of near 4000 ms., and will be the longest, if not the largest existing river. Every concurrent testimony, indeed, sustains the conclusion, that the immense open gulf of western and tropical Africa, is the recipient of one or two very great, and many minor rivers of, however, still considerable magnitude. See *Nile* and *Zaire*.

Nigritia. See *Negroland*.

Nikoping, town of Denmark, capital of the island of Falster, or Hulsler, in the Baltic, with a strong fort, 55 ms. SW. of Copenhagen. Lon. $12^\circ 7' E.$ lat. $54^\circ 50' N.$

Nikoping, town of Sweden, in Sudermania, 60 ms. SW. of Stockholm. Lon. $16^\circ 40' E.$ lat. $58^\circ 40' N.$

Nile, great river of Africa. The very name of this interesting stream, recalls our ideas to the most primitive times; we involuntarily recur to the dawn of history and geography, not more fabulous or mysterious in their origin, than this emblem of time, the Egyptian Nile. Modern science has, however, in part laid open the long hidden sources of this mighty stream, and traced its springs to the central mountains

of Africa. A much abused man, James Bruce, with great industry, gallantry, and some share of talent, penetrated to the source of the middle branch of the Nile; but though entitled to more credit than he received, Bruce was ignorant of the very existence of the Bahr el Abiadh, or White river, the real Nile. The White river, or great southwestern source of the Nile, rises in the Mountains of the Moon, at E. lon. 25° , N. lat. 7° . Flowing first nearly E., but gradually turning to the NE. and N., and after a comparative course of 900 ms. receives from the SE. the Abawi, or river of Amhara. Until recently, the Abawi, was by Europeans, considered as the principal source of the Nile. It rises in Abyssinia, and after a comparative course of about 700 ms. to the NW., joins the White river at N. lat. 16° . The Abawi is about half a mile wide at its mouth, but in magnitude of volume, much inferior to the White river. After the junction of the White and Abawi rivers, the Nile flows NE. about 200 ms., where it receives from the SE., its last great confluent, the Tacazzé, or Tigre. The Tacazzé, though inferior in volume, equals the Abawi in length of course. The former rises at N. lat. 12° , E. lon. 42° , and within less than 100 ms. from the straits of Babelmandel, flowing thence in a NW. direction 700 ms. through Abyssinia, and Sennaar, falls into the Nile, at N. lat. 18° .

Below the mouth of the Tacazzé, the Nile, with many partial bends, flows in nearly a northern direction, and by comparative courses over Dongola, Nubia, and Egypt, 1200 ms. is lost in the Mediterranean by two mouths, that of Rosetta, and that of Damietta.

The distance across the higher sources of the Nile, from the SW. sources of White River to the head of Tacazzé, is about 1200 ms.; and from the junction of the Nile and Tacazzé, to the mountains of the Moon, 700 ms. The whole of the higher basin spreading in form of an immense triangle, of 1200 ms. base, and 700 perpendicular, and with an area of 420,000 sqms.

Below the mouth of the Tacazzé, commences the lower basin, which extends from N. lat. 18° to 32° , over 14° , or following the winding of the stream, 1200 ms.; but the lower basin cannot be estimated above 10 ms. mean width, of course, comprises only 12,000 sqms. Combining the two basins, this great river drains 432,000 sqms.

In one circumstance the Nile is alone; a course of 1200 ms. without a confluent, is a phenomenon altogether unparalleled in the natural history of rivers.

The most important, however, of the features of this fine stream, is the difference of level between the Delta and higher basin. The plains of Egypt are depressed at least 10,000 feet below the table land of Abyssinia. Thus, though the Nile flows from S. to N., the climate and vegetable productions of its basin evince a change of temperature reverse to the lat. This is so far the case, that even Upper Egypt, in N. lat. 25° , is more exposed to heat, than are the mountain valleys of Abyssinia, in N. lat. 10° .

Every appearance of the soil near the Lower Nile, justifies the induction that this part of Africa has underwent a deterioration by encroaching sands; and that nature has contributed her

share to produce the modern desolation of Egypt. That war and superstition have laid their most afflictive rod over this ancient seat of civilization, cannot be denied; but even war and superstition could not change a fruitful soil to a barren sand.

The basin of the Nile is limited by the Mediterranean N; S. by lofty and unexplored mountains; SE. by the deserts of Suez; E. by a chain of mountains reaching from N. lat. 30°, to the straits of Babelmandel; and on the W. by mountains or deserts. The whole basin standing detached, forming a peculiar section of the earth.

The inundations of the Nile have been observed with interest from remote antiquity, but the cause of the annual swell must have been utterly inscrutable to the ancient Egyptians. It is now, however, known to arise from the tropical rains and snows of Abyssinia. From its peculiar course and fall of its bed, a very small part of the Abyssinian moisture can reach Egypt. The flood, which must commence its motion about the vernal equinox, does not reach Egypt before the summer solstice, and increases its height until the autumnal equinox. By the White River, the Nile is 2100 ms., and by either the Abawi or Tacazzé 1900 ms. in length. This velocity amounts to only about 1½ ms. per diem from lat. 10° to 30°. The greatest breadth of the Nile is only about 2000 feet, a little above the third of a mile. Like all great rivers, the motion of its current has been over-rated at 3 ms. per hour, as we may perceive by the mean motion of its annual flood. The colour of its water, even when lowest, in April, May, and June, is a dirty red.

The elevation of flood necessary to inundate Egypt, has been increasing. According to Herodotus in Euterpe, 1700 years before the Christian era, 8 cubits covered the Delta. When Herodotus was himself in Egypt, it demanded 15 or 16 cubits; and it now requires 22 to produce a diminished effect. Is not the true cause of this revolution found in a gradual diminution of the level of the Mediterranean?

The inundation diminishes as the river approaches its recipient; the inundation is one-sixth part more at Assouan or Syené, than at Cairo, 360 ms. below; and when it rises 27 feet at Cairo, it rises only about 4 at Rosetta and Damietta. This river cannot be entered from the sea, at ordinary flood with more than 7 or 8 feet water by either mouth; but within the bars, has generally water for vessels of 40 tons to Assouan, and at the lowest, is navigable for small boats. Though in great part inhabited by barbarians, the basin of the Nile must be regarded with deep interest amongst the great divisions of the habitable earth.

Whether a part of the water of the Nile could or could not be diverted into the Red sea, has been a subject of hypothesis for ages. It appears to be well authenticated as an historical fact, that a canal did formerly exist along this route, but on what principles constructed, is uncertain. From the superior elevation of the Nile, there cannot be a rational doubt, but that under the influence of science, and commercial enterprise, an artificial branch might be led from Upper Egypt round the

mountains to the SE. of Cairo. Such a project was conceived by the Portuguese, when in possession of the East Indian commerce, but neither by them or others ever actually attempted. See *Red Sea*, *Abyssinia*, &c.

Nile, SW. tp. Sciota cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 58.
Nimeguen, city of Holland, capital of Gelderland, with a citadel, an ancient palace, and several forts. It is also the capital of a county of its name, or of the island of Betuwe, the ancient Batavia. It is seated on the Waal, 35 ms. SE. of Utrecht, and 70 NE. of Antwerp. Lon. 45° E. lat. 51° 55' N.

Nimes. See *Nîmes*.

Nimishillen creek, considerable stream, rising in the northern part of Stark cty. Ohio, and running from thence a S. direction above 4 ms. into the NE. quarter of Tuscarawas cty. where it unites with Sandy creek, when the joint stream flows W. 5 ms. into the E. side of Tuscarawas river.

Nimishillen, tp. Stark cty. Ohio, situated at the above described creek, northeasterly from Canton. Pop. 1820, 630.

Nimmons Mills, pstv. Wayne cty. Ohio, by pstrd. 92 ms. NE. from Columbus.

Nine Bridges, pstv. Caroline cty. Md.

Nineveh, pstv. Frederick cty. Virg., 84 ms. W. from W. C.

Ning-Koue-fou, city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan, noted for its manufacture of paper, made of a species of reed; and containing in its district six cities of the third class.

Ning-fo-fou, called by the Europeans *Lianpoo*, an excellent seaport of China, on the E. coast, opposite to Japan, in the province of Tche-kiang. This city has four others under its jurisdiction, besides a great number of fortresses. It is 850 ms. SE. of Peking. Lon. 120° 18' E. lat. 59° 57' N.

Ningouta, city of Mautshuria, in the department of Kirin. It is surrounded by a wooden wall, composed of plain stakes driven into the earth. Without this palisado, there is another of the same kind, a league in circumference, which has four gates, corresponding to the four cardinal points.

Ninove, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, on the river Dender, with an abbey, 12 ms. W. of Brussels. Lon. 4° 5' E. lat. 50° 52' N.

Nio, island of the Archipelago, to the S. of Naxia, anciently called Jos. It is 35 ms. in circumference, and fertile in corn, but has very little wood or oil. It has several commodious harbours, and is remarkable for nothing but Homer's tomb, who is said to be buried here. Lon. 25° 35' W. lat. 36° 43' N.

Niort, town of France, in the department of the two Sevres, and late province of Poitou. Its dry sweetmeats are much esteemed, and it is noted for manufactures of coarse woollen goods. It is 28 ms. NE. of Rochelle. Lon. 0° 33' W. lat. 46° 20' N.

Nipigon Lake, U. C., lies to the northward of lake Superior, about half way between it and Albany river, James' bay.

Nippon, largest island of Japan, 600 ms. long, and 150 broad, containing 35 provinces. It was discovered in 1542, by the Portuguese, who were cast on shore by a tempest. The chief town is Jedo. It is 134 ms. E. of China.

Nepissing Lake, lies NE. of lake Huron, and is connected with it by the river Francois.

Nishnei Novogorod, town of Russia, in a government of the same name. See *Novogorod Niznei*.

Nisiben, or *Nisbin*, ancient *Nisibis*, very ancient and celebrated town of Diarbeck, now only the shadow of what it was, and seated in a vast plain, 70 ms. SW. of Diarbekar. Lon. 38° 26' E. lat. 36° 10' N.

Nisita, small island on the coast of Naples, very fertile, and would be more productive but for the great number of rabbits. It has a harbour, called Porto Pavone.

Nismes, flourishing city of France, in the department of Gard, and late province of Languedoc. Here are several monuments of antiquity, of which the amphitheatre built by the Romans, is the principal. The Maison Quaree, or the square house, is a piece of architecture of the Corinthian order, and one of the finest in the world. The temple of Diana is, in part, gone to ruin. Nismes was taken by the English in 1417. The population of Nismes is computed at 50,000. It is seated in a plain abounding in wine and oil, 12 ms. NW. of Arles, and 75 NE. of Narbonne. Lon. 4° 26' E. lat. 43° 51' N.

Niskayuna, village and tp. Schenectady cy. N. Y. The village is owned and inhabited principally by the sect called Shakers. It is 12 ms. NW. from Albany. Pop. 1820, 516.

Nissa, or *Nessava*, town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, seated on the Moravia, 20 ms. E. of Precep, and 120 SE. of Belgrade. Lon. 22° 32' E. lat. 43° 32' N.

Nith, river of Sthd. in Dumfriesshire, which issues from a lake, in the mountains to the NW., and passing the towns of Sanquhar, Morton, and Drumlanrig, joins the Cairn, a little above Dumfries, and their united streams form a fine estuary in Solway Frith.

Nishdale, division of Dumfriesshire, Sthd., lying to the W. of Annandale. It is a large and mountainous country, and derives its name from the river Nith. It was formerly shaded with noble forests, which are now almost destroyed. It yields lead, and the mountains are covered with sheep and black cattle.

Nitria, famous desert of Egypt, 37 ms. in length, on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea. It had formerly a great number of monasteries, which are now reduced to four; and it takes its name from a salt lake, out of which is got the natrum of the ancients.

Nivelle, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Brabant, remarkable for its abbey of noble canesses, whose abbess is styled princess of Nivelle. The place enjoys great privileges, and has a manufacture of cambricks. It is 15 ms. SE. of Brussels. Lon. 4° 36' E. lat. 50° 35' N.

Nivornois, late province of France, between Burgundy, Bourbonnois, and Berry. It now forms the department of Nievre.

Nizabour, town of Persia, in Korasan, 80 ms. SE. of Mesched. Lon. 61° 32' E. lat. 35° 40' N.

Nizapapa, or *Nijapa*, considerable town of Mexico, in Oajaca. The country near it produces a great deal of indigo, cochineal, and sugar. It is 30 ms. SE. of Antequiera. Lon. W. C. 18° 45' W. lat. 16° 42' N.

Nixon's, psto. Maury cy. Tenn., 50 ms. SE. from Murfreesboro.

Nizantou, pstv. Pasquotank cy. N. C., on the E. side of Little river, 35 ms. NE. of Edonton, and 13 SW. of Jonesburg on Pasquotank river.

Nizza-della-Paglia, town of Italy, in Monteferrat, seated on the Belbo, 15 ms. SW. of Alessandria. Lon. 8° 36' E. lat. 45° 15' N.

Nananagur, town of Hindoostan Proper, situated on the S. coast of the Gulf of Cutch. It is capital of a district inhabited by a piratical tribe, called Sangarians. It is 300 ms. NW. of Bombay.

Noble, NE. tp. of Morgan cy. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 368.

Nobleborough, pst. Lincoln cy. Maine. Pop. 1810, 1206, in 1820, 1513. Situated on the E. side of Kennebec river.

Nablerville, pstv. Hamilton cy. Ind., 25 ms. N. from Indianapolis.

Nockamixon, tp. Bucks cy. Penn., on the SW. side of the river Delaware, between Tinicum and Durham, and opposite Alexandria in N. J. Pop. 1810, 1207, in 1820, 1650.

Nocera, ancient town of Italy, in the dutchy of Spoleto, at the foot of the Appennines, 18 ms. NE. of Spoleto. Lon. 12° 49' E. lat. 43° 1' N.

Nocera-di-Pagani, town of Naples, in Terra di Lavora, 15 ms. S. of Naples. Lon. 14° 20' E. lat. 40° 36' N.

Nogarcot, town of Hindoostan Proper, noted for a celebrated pagoda. It lies in the province of Napoul, and is 50 ms. NE. of Catmandu. Lon. 85° 12' E. lat. 28° 40' N.

Nogayans, name of a Tartar nation which occupy the deserts on the northern side of the Euxine and the Caspian Seas, and on the northern side of Mount Caucasus; besides several settlements to the W. and NW. of the Euxine; in such a manner that they occupy the lower part of Volga, the rivers Terek, Kouma, and Kouban, the environs of the Palus Mæotis, the borders of the Tanais in the peninsula of the Crimea, and the banks of the Borysthenes and the Dniester, to the other side of the Danube.

Nogent-sur-Seine, town of France, in the department of Aude, and late province of Champagne, seated on the Seine, 25 ms. NW. of Troyes. Lon. 3° 40' E. lat. 48° 30' N.

Nogent-le-Rotrou, pretty populous town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire, and late province of Beauce, seated on the Huisme, 35 ms. NE. of Mans. Lon. 0° 50' E. lat. 48° 26' N.

Noir, Cape, promontory of South America, at the S. extremity of Terra del Fuego. Lon. 73° 3' W. lat. 54° 32' S.

Noirmotier, island of France, near the mouth of the river Loire. It is 17 ms. in length, and 8 in breadth, full of bogs, and yet there are good pastures. The principal town is of the same name. Lon. 2° 10' W. lat. 47° N.

Nola, ancient town of Naples, in Terra di Lavora, 10 ms. NE. of Naples. Lon. 14° 28' E. lat. 40° 56' N.

Nolachucky, river of Tenn. and N. C., rises in the northern part of Buncomb cy. of the latter, and flowing W., enters Carter cy. in the former, and crossing Carter, Washington and Greene, joins the French Broad, 40 ms. above its junction with the Holston at Knoxville.

Nolands Ferry, psto. Loudon cty. Virg., 43 ms. from W. C.

Nolensville, pstv. Williamson cty. Tenn., 32 ms. westerly from Murfreesboro.

Noli, town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with a good harbour. It is 5 ms. NE. of Final and 30 SW. of Genoa. Lon. 8° 41' E. lat. 44° 18' N.

Nombra-de-Dios, town of Columbia, in the province of Darien, a little E. of Porto Bello, to which its once flourishing trade is now transferred. Lon. 78° 55' W. lat. 9° 40' N.

Nomeny, town of France, in the department of Meurthe, and late province of Lorrain, seated on the Selle, 15 ms. N. of Nanci. Lon. 6° 15' E. lat. 48° 56' N.

Non Cape, promontory of Africa, opposite the Canary Islands. It was long considered by the Portuguese, in their attempts to explore Africa, as an impassable boundary, denoted by its name. But they doubled it at last, in 1412. Lon. 10° 30' W. lat. 28° 30' N.

Nona, small but strong town of Hungarian Dalmatia. It is seated near the sea, 7 ms. N. by W. of Zara. Lon. 16° 10' E. lat. 44° 35' N.

Nontorn, town of France, in the department of Dordogne, and late province of Perigord, 21 ms. N. of Perigueux, and 30 SSW. of Limoges. Lon. 0° 33' E. lat. 45° 32' N.

Noopour, town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Guzerat, 55 ms. E. of Surat, and 142 W. of Burhampour. Lon. 73° 50' E. lat. 21° 11' N.

Noorden, considerable town of Westphalia, 12 ms. N. of Embden. Lon. 7° 5' E. lat. 53° 38' N.

Nootka. See *King George's Sound*.

Noquet's, bay of Michigan territory, on its SW. coast. It sets inland 45 ms.

Norberg, town of Sweden, in Westmanland, 34 ms. N. of Stroemsholm. In its vicinity are the best iron mines in the province. Lon. 16° 12' E. lat. 6° 2' N.

Noreia, town of Italy, in the dutchy of Spoleto, seated among the mountains, on the river Fredara, 20 ms. SE. of Spoleto.

Nord, department of France, so named from being the most northern in situation. It includes the late French provinces of Hainault, Flanders, and Chambresis, Douay is the capital.

Nordburg, town of Denmark, at the N. extremity of the isle of Alsen, with a castle, 9 ms. NNW. of Sunderburg.

Norden, seaport of Westphalia, in East Friesland, and a considerable place of trade, with a good harbour. It is 4 ms. from the German Ocean, and 14 N. of Embden. Lon. 7° 13' E. lat. 53° 32' N.

Nordgau. See *Bavaria, Palatinate of*.

Nordhausen, town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with 7 Lutheran churches, and a well built orphan-house. It has a considerable trade in corn, brandy, and rape, and linseed oil, with manufactures of marble and alabaster. It is seated on the Zorge, 35 ms. NNE. of Erfurt. Lon. 10° 56' E. lat. 51° 30' N.

Nordheim, town of Lower Saxony, in the dutchy of Brunswick, situate on the Rhume, at its conflux with the Leina 10 ms. N. of Göttingen.

Nordkeping, seaport of Sweden, capital of E.

Gothland. It is 10 ms. in circumference, but the houses are scattered, and the inhabitants do not exceed 1200. The river Motala flows through the town, forms a series of cataracts, and is divided into 4 principal streams, which encircle several rocky islands, covered with buildings; but at the extremity of the town it is navigable for large vessels. Here are manufactures of woollen cloth, paper, and fire arms; some sugar-houses, and a brass foundry; corn is exported hence in great quantities; and a salmon fishery gives employment and riches to many of the inhabitants. It is 110 ms. SW. of Stockholm. Lon. 15° 50' E. lat. 58° 35' N.

Nordland, one of the five grand divisions of Sweden, bounded on the N. by Lapland, E. by the Gulf of Bothnia, S. by Sweden Proper, and W. by the same and Norway. It contains six provinces.

Nordlingen, town of Suabia, fortified in the ancient manner. Here the league of the five western circles of the empire was concluded, in 1702. In 1796, it was taken by the French. It is a commercial place, seated on the Eger, 38 ms. NNW. of Augsburg. Lon. 10° 34' E. lat. 48° 50' N.

Nordmaling, town of Sweden, in Angermania, near a bay of the Gulf of Bothnia, 24 ms. SW. of Uma, and 70 NE. of Hermosand.

Nordstrand, island of Denmark, on the W. coast of S. Jutland, 12 ms. long and 5 broad. It has a town called Hams, 28 ms. W. of Sleswick. Lon. 9° 0' E. lat. 54° 40' N.

Norfolk, cty. of Eng., 77 ms. long and 45 broad; bounded on the N. and E. by the German Ocean, SE. and S. by Suffolk, and W. by Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire. It contains 1,964,400 acres; is divided into 32 hundreds, and 660 parishes; has one city and 32 market towns; and sends 12 members to parliament. Pop. 1801, 273,371; in 1811, 291,999; and in 1821, 344,368. The products vary according to the soil and situation. The lighter arable lands produce barley in great plenty; wheat is cultivated in the strongest soils; and turnips are grown here in great quantities; much buckwheat is also grown in the light soils, and used for feeding swine and poultry. The fenny parts yield great quantities of butter; which is sent to London under the name of Cambridge butter. The sheep are a hardy small breed, much valued for their mutton. Turkeys are reared here to a larger size than elsewhere; rabbits are extremely numerous on the sandy heaths; and there is abundance of game, especially of pheasants. The manufactures of Norfolk are worsted, woollen, and silks. Its principal rivers are the Great Ouse, Nen, Little Ouse, Waveney, Yare, and Bure. Norwich is the capital.

Norfolk Island, island in the Pacific Ocean, lying E. of New South Wales, and settled by a colony of convicts, subordinate to that government. It was discovered in 1774, by captain Cook, who found it uninhabited, except by birds. It is very hilly, but some of the valleys are tolerably large. Mount Pitt, the only remarkable hill 12,000 feet high. The whole island is covered by a thick forest, but has not much underwood; and the principal timber tree is the pine, which is very useful in building, and seems to be durable. The soil, when

cleared, may be rendered very productive. The spring is perceptible in August; but the trees are in a constant succession of flowering and fruiting the year round. In summer the heat is excessive; and from February to August may be called the rainy season; and the winter, from April to July, is very pleasant. The island is supplied with many streams of good water, which abound with very fine eels. The cliffs round the coast are 240 feet high, quite perpendicular; and anchorage is safe all round the island, on taking the lee side; but there is no harbour. The settlement was made by a detachment from Port Jackson, 1788, in Sydney bay, on the S. side of the island. Lon. 168° 12' E. lat. 29° 4' S.

Norfolk County, U. C., is bounded on the N. and E. by the city of Lincoln and the river Thames; on the S. by Lake Erie, until it meets the Orwell river; thence by a line running N. 16° W. until it intersects the river Thames, and thence up the said river, until it meets the NW. boundary of the city of York. It sends, in conjunction with the fourth riding of the city of Lincoln, one representative to the provincial parliament.

Norfolk, city, Mass., bounded by R. I. SW., Worcester in Mass. W., Middlesex NW and N., and Suffolk city., Boston harbour, and Hull bay NE. Length 30 ms., mean width 13; area about 400 sqms. Surface uneven rather than hilly. Soil productive in grain, fruits, and pasturage. Chief town, Dedham. Pop. 1820, 36,452. Ctl. lat. 42° 12' N. lon. W. C. 5° 50' E.

Norfolk, pstv. Litchfield city, Conn., 35 ms. NW. by W. from Hartford, and 20 ms. N. from Litchfield.

Norfolk, pstv. St. Lawrence city, N. Y., by pstrd. 251 ms. NNW. from Albany.

Norfolk, city, Virg., bounded by Hampton Roads and Lynhaven bay N., by Nansemond city. Virg. W., by Pasquotank and Currituck cities. N. C. S., and Princess Anne city. Virg. E., Length 30 ms., mean width 20; area 600 sqms. Surface level, and in part marshy. Soil generally thin, sandy, or wet and sterile. Pop. 1820, 15,465. Ctl. lat. 36° 45' N. lon. W. C. 0° 55' E.

Norfolk, pst. borough and port of entry, Norfolk city, Virg., on the right bank of Elizabeth river, immediately below the junction of its two branches, and 8 ms. above Hampton roads. Lon. from the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, 76° 23' W. and from W. C. 0° 37' E.

It is the most commercial town of Virg., and in 1815, the tonnage exceeded 34,700, and stood next to Charleston of any of the U. S., S. from Baltimore. It is defended by several forts, the most important of which is on Craney island, near the mouth of Elizabeth river, about 5 ms. below the town. The U. S. Commissioners, who were appointed in 1818, to survey the lower part of the Chesapeake bay, reported, that Hampton Roads, though extensive, were capable of adequate defence, so as to prevent the entrance of an enemy's fleet.

Norfolk is connected with the commerce of N. C. by the dismal swamp canal. This inland communication opens from Elizabeth river, 9 ms. above Norfolk, and extends through the Dismal Swamp, into Albemarle sound. By means

of this canal the produce of an extensive section of N. C. finds a market at Norfolk.

This town contains a theatre, two state banks, a branch of the bank of the U. S., a marine hospital, orphan asylum, an academy, Lancasterian school, Athenæum, and six or seven places of public worship. The site is level, and so low in some places as to be marshy; but the streets are commodious, being well paved.

Population in 1810.

Free white males,	-	-	-	2,501
do. do. females,	-	-	-	2,275

Total whites,	-	-	-	4,776
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All other persons except Indians

not taxed,	-	-	-	592
Slaves,	-	-	-	3,825

Total population in 1810,	-	-	-	9,193
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Population in 1820.

Free white males,	-	-	-	2,187
do. do. females,	-	-	-	2,431

Total whites,	-	-	-	4,618
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Free persons of colour, males,	-	-	-	229
do. do. females,	-	-	-	370

Slaves, males,	-	-	-	1,453
do. females,	-	-	-	1,808

Total population in 1820,	-	-	-	8,478
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Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized,	-	-	-	23
Engaged in Manufactures,	-	-	-	5
do. in Commerce,	-	-	-	147

Norland, one of the five general divisions of Sweden, comprehending the provinces Gestrikeland, Helsingland, Medelpadia, Heimland, Herjedalia, Ongermania, and West Bothnia.

Norman Mais, U. C., in the tp. of Newark, empties its waters into Lake Ontario, about the centre of the tp. W. of Niagara Fort, called the Four Mile Pond.

Normandy, late province of France, bounded on the W. by the Atlantic, N. by the English channel, E. by Picardy and the Isle of France, and S. by Perche, Maine, and Bretagne. The Normans, a people of Denmark and Norway, having entered France, under Rollo, Charles the Simple ceded this country to them in 912, which from that time, was called Normandy. Rollo was the first duke, and held it as fief of the crown of France, and several of his successors after him, till William, the seventh duke, conquered England, in 1066, from which time it became a province of Eng., till it was lost in the reign of king John, and re-united to the crown of France. The English, however, still keep possession of the islands on the coast, of which Jersey and Guernsey are the principal. It is one of the most fertile provinces in France, and abounds in all things except wine, but that defect is supplied by cider and perry. It contains iron, copper, and a great number of rivers and harbours. This province now forms the departments of Calvados, Eure, Manche, Orne, and Lower Seine.

Norridgewock, pst. Somerset city, Maine, 1y-4 B

ing on the S. side of Kennebec river, 35 ms. NW. of Augusta. Pop. 1800, 380, in 1820, 1454.

Norridgewick, village and seat of justice, Somerset co. Maine, in the forgoing tp., 35 ms. W. by N. from Hallowell. Lat $44^{\circ} 35'$ N. lon. W. $C^{\circ} 7' 4''$ E.

Norristown, borough, psty. and seat of justice, Montgomery co. Penn., situated on the NE. side of the Schuylkill river, 17 ms. above Philadelphia. It contains the co. buildings, a bank, and an academy. Pop. 1820, 827.

Norristown, tp. Montgomery co. Penn., around the borough of Norristown. Pop. 1820, 1098.

Nortelga, or *Nor Telge*, maritime town of Sweden, in the province of Upland, near which is a forge for making fire arms. It was much injured by the Russians in 1719, who ravaged the town. It is 30 ms. NE. of Stockholm. Lon. $10^{\circ} 32'$ E. lat. $59^{\circ} 44'$ N.

North, tp. Harrison co. Ohio, in which is situated the village, or town, of New Rumley. Pop. 1820, 1118.

North, Adams, pstv. Berkshire co. Mass. 150 ms. a little N. of W. from Boston.

North Anenias, pstv. Dutchess co. N. Y., 25 ms. E. from Ithinebeck.

North, or *Nord*, department of France, which comprehends the late French provinces of Hainault, Flanders, and the Cambresis.

North Cape, most northern promontory of Europe, on the coast of Norway. Lon. $25^{\circ} 57'$ E. lat. $71^{\circ} 20'$ N.

North Coast, department of France. See *Cotes du Nord*.

North Ferry, small town of Sstd. at the N. side of the Frith of Forth, at the Queen's ferry passage.

Northallerton, borough of Eng. in the N. riding of Yorkshire, on a small brook, which, a mile below, runs into the river Wisk. It is a well built trading place, 30 ms. NNW. of York, and 223 N. by W. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 20'$ W. lat. $54^{\circ} 23'$ N.

Northampton, borough of Eng. and the capital of Northamptonshire. It is seated on the Nen, which is navigable to Lynn. It has a spacious market-place, a good free-school, and a county infirmary and jail. The principal manufacture is boots and shoes, of which many are made for exportation. This town is 30 ms. SE. of Coventry, and 66 NW. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 11'$ W. lat. $52^{\circ} 11'$ N.

Northampton, co. of Eng., 60 ms. long, and 22 where broadest; bounded on the S. by Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire, W. by the latter co. and Warwickshire, NW. by Lincestershire and Rutlandshire, N. by Lincolnshire, and E. by the cities of Cambridge, Huntingdon, and Bedford. It contains 617,000 acres; is divided into 20 hundreds, and 336 parishes; has one city and 11 market towns, and sends nine members to parliament. In the NE. part, near Peterborough, commences a fenney tract, extending to the Lincolnshire Wash. With this single exception, Northamptonshire is said to contain less waste ground, and more seats of the nobility and gentry, than any other co. Its greatest defect is a scarcity of fuel, which is but scantily supplied by its woods; and though coal is brought by the river Nen, it is at a very dear rate. This co., however, possesses some

considerable remains of its old forests, particularly those of Rockingham on the NW., and of Salcey and Whittlebury on the S. Its products are, in general, the same with those of other farming co.; but it is peculiarly celebrated for grazing land. Horned cattle, and other animals, are fed to extraordinary size, and many horses of the large black breed are reared. Wood for the dyers is cultivated here; but the co. is not distinguished for manufactures. The principal rivers are the Nen and Welland; beside which, it is partly watered by the Ouse, Leam, Chorwell, and Avon. Pop. 1801, 131,757, in 1811, 141,353, and in 1821, 165,433.

Northampton, town of York co. New Brunswick.

Northampton, tp. Rockingham co. N. H., on the Atlantic Ocean, 7 ms. SW. from Portsmouth. Pop. 1800, 764.

Northampton, pst. and seat of justice, Hampshire co. Mass., on the right bank of Connecticut river, in a delightful country, 18 ms. above Springfield, and 42 above Hartford. The aspect of the adjacent country is not only pleasant, but highly romantic. The neighbouring mountains, particularly Mount Holyoke, affords some of the finest landscapes in New England. It contains the co. buildings, one bank, one insurance office, a weekly newspaper, and several manufactories. Pop. 1810, in the tp., 2631, in 1820, 2854.

Northampton, tp. Montgomery co. N. Y., about 60 ms. NW. of Albany. Pop. 1810, 1474, in 1820, 1291.

Northampton, tp. Bucks co. Penn. It is situated on the SW. of Neshaminy creek, 8 ms. SE. from Dolyestown. Pop. 1810, 1176, in 1820, 1411.

Northampton, tp. Burlington co. N. J., 7 ms. SE. from Burlington. Pop. 1810, 4171, in 1820, 4833, including Mount Holly.

Northampton, or *Allentown*, pst. and seat of justice, Lehigh co. Penn., on the point above the confluence, between Lehigh river, and Little Lehigh creek, 6 ms. SSW. from Bethlehem, 18 SW. from Easton, and 55 NNW. from Philadelphia. It is situated in a well cultivated and fertile settlement. The site is elevated and pleasant. It contains, beside the co. buildings, a bank, printing office, several dry good stores, and a number of merchant mills. The principal staple, flour. An elegant wooden bridge, resting on stone arches, has been erected over the Lehigh, on the road to Easton and Bethlehem. A substantial bridge, also, crosses Little Lehigh, on the Philadelphia road. The Lehigh is here turned at nearly right angles, by the South Mountain.

Northampton, co. Penn., bounded by the Delaware river, or Sussex co. N. J. E., Bucks co. SE., Lehigh and Schuylkill co. SW., Luzerne co. NW., and Pike co. N. Length 37 ms., mean width 30; area 1000 sqms.

This is one of the most diversified co., not alone of Pennsylvania, but of the U. States. It is traversed from NE. to SW. by the Kittatinny Mountains, or, as it is locally called in the country, Blue Ridge. This chain divides it into two very unequal sections. That SE. from the Kittatinny lies in the form of a triangle, the base along the mountains, and perpen-

dicular on Lehigh cty., and contains within a trifle of 400 sqms. It contains also the tps. of Lower Saucon, Williams, Bethlehem, Forks, borough of Easton, Hanover, Nazareth, Upper and Lower, Allen, Lehigh, Moore, Bushkill, Plainfield, and Upper and Lower Mount Bethel; with an aggregate population of 22,030. This part of Northampton cty., with the exception of the tps. of Lower Saucon and Williams, lies between the Kittatinny and South Mountain. The surface, though generally hilly, is as generally arable. The very remarkable slate and lime-stone formation which extends so distinctively from the Delaware to the Susquehanna, in the Kittatinny valley, is peculiarly striking in the lower part of Northampton. The lime-stone tract skirts the South Mountain, and the argillaceous slate the Kittatinny, each extending from its respective base, about half way across the valley. Though both are highly productive in grain, fruits, and pasturage, the lime-stone soil is rather stronger than that of the slate, and the features of nature less bold on the former, than on the latter formation.

The tps. of Lower Saucon and Williams, are separated from the other parts of the cty. by Lehigh, and traversed by a ridge passing by Bethlehem, and interrupted by the Delaware, two miles below Easton. From many of the highest eminences of this range, the highly cultivated section we have been reviewing, spreads before the eye like a vast garden, terminated by the distant Kittatinny mountains.

That part of Northampton NW. from the Kittatinny Mountains, extends over 810 sqms., and is remarkably broken into mountain ridges. Of these, the Kittatinny is the only one which passes through the cty. in a direct line. Those in the NW. are scattered, disunited, and lie rather in groups, than extend to collateral ridges. All, however, have a general NE. and SW. arrangement, and leave intervening valleys of more or less width and fertility. As in other parts of Pennsylvania, the Northampton ridges receive local names in different places. The principal ones are, beside the South Mountain, or Lehigh hills, and Kittatinny, the Pokono, or Second Mountain, Broad Mountain, Mauchchunk Mountain, and some others. The soil in the valleys above Kittatinny, even where arable, is much inferior to that of the lower sections already noticed. The general character of the latter, is warm and productive. Above the Kittatinny, the soil is principally composed of gravel and clay, and still farther above the Pokono, partakes so much of the clay, as to become very cold and unproductive. The timber, hemlock and small pines. The rude character of this part of Northampton, is seen by reference to its comparative population. Though embracing above 800 sqms., the aggregate number of inhabitants, is only 9735, or within a trifling fraction of 10 to the sqm., whilst, as we have seen, the SE. section contains a condensed population of near 57 to the square mile.

The rivers of Northampton, are the Lehigh and Delaware. Creeks below Kittatinny, and advancing SW. from the Delaware Water Gap, are Crosby's, Richmond, Martin's, Muddy creek,

Bushkill, Monocacy, Calesoque, and Hockendocque; the three latter falling into the Lehigh, the residue into the Delaware.

Above the Kittatinny, the Delaware receives, immediately above the Water Gap, Broadhead's creek, partly from Pike, and partly from Northampton. The mountain section of this cty. is, however, more particularly drained by the confluents of the Lehigh; these are, from the left, Tobyhanna, Dreck, Muddy, Big creek, and Aquansicola; from the right, Quacake, Nesquehoning, Mahoning, and Lizard creeks.

Delaware washes the eastern border of Northampton, following its windings about 25, but in a direct line 20 ms.; its course: generally nearly N. and S. Though obstructed with some shoals below that place, the Delaware is navigable for large boats to Easton, and for smaller vessels, and with more difficulty, to above that borough beyond the limits of Pennsylvania.

The Lehigh is emphatically the river of Northampton, having most of the sources, and the greater part of its course, in that cty. This stream demands particular notice, as it has now become the channel of transportation for the immense masses of anthracite coal found in the Mauchchunk Mountain. The Lehigh, in fact, rises in Wayne, Pike, and Luzerne cties.; but its various confluent unite near Stoddardsville, on the NW. border of Northampton, and again augmented by many mountain creeks, flows by comparative courses 25 ms., to the mouth of Wright's mill creek. It thence turns to nearly S. and by a very serpentine course, but in a direct line of about 20 ms., passes Mauchchunk, and reaches Lehigh. Here it inflects to SE., and continues in that direction 25 ms. to Allentown, or town of Northampton. At Allentown, the Lehigh is again turned to the South Mountain at nearly right angles, and assuming a NE. course down the foot of the mountain, flows past Bethlehem, and reaches the Delaware at Easton, 25 ms. below Allentown. The entire comparative course of this stream, is 85 ms. From near its extreme source to Trout creek, it separates Pike and Luzerne cties. From Trout creek to Rock Eddy Falls, it separates Northumberland from Luzerne. Below Rock Eddy Falls to its passage, through the Blue or Kittatinny Mountain, its course is within Northampton cty. Between its passage through the mountain, and the mouth of the Hockendocque creek, its course forms the limit between Northampton and Lehigh cties. Below Hockendocque to Bethlehem, it flows through Lehigh, and below Bethlehem to Easton, through Northampton.

The Lehigh is truly a mountain torrent, and meanders through a series of natural scenes, not excelled, if equalled in the U. States. The following table, will exhibit its descent from Stoddardsville to Easton.

	Fall in Feet.
Stoddardsville to the mouth of the Nesquehoning creek, about two ms. above Lausanne, and three above the village of Mauchchunk,	845
From Nesquehoning, to the Lehigh Water Gap,	260
From the Gap to Easton,	205
	1310

From Easton, to tide water in Delaware river at Trenton, according to the last information, that stream falls about 100 feet. The Lehigh at Stoddartsville is, therefore, elevated 1310 feet, and at Mauchchunk, within a trifle of 460 feet, above the level of the Atlantic Ocean. According to the manuscript notes of Isaac A. Chapman, Esq., the average height of Kittatinny Mountains, in Northampton, is 1186 feet above the Lehigh and Delaware rivers, at its base, consequently, 1491 feet above the Atlantic level. Mr. Chapman estimates the height of Pokono Mountain above its base at 850 feet; which, when compared with the foregoing elements, yield 1305 feet, for the elevation of that ridge, above the ocean.

Mauchchunk Mountain, at the coal mine, is 1006 feet above the Lehigh, at Mauchchunk village. We have seen that the village stands 460 feet above the Atlantic level; therefore, the justly celebrated coal mine, is 1466 feet above the surface of the Atlantic. I may, however, remark, that some of the peaks of Mauchchunk Mountain, between the mine and the village, must rise several hundred feet higher than the coal mine, and higher than the general elevation of the Kittatinny, as I have myself stood on two eminences of the Mauchchunk, and saw distinctly, the South Mountain over the intervening Kittatinny.

We may safely assume, the general elevation of the cultivated part of Northampton, in the Kittatinny valley, from 250 to 350 feet; and for that section above the Kittatinny, a general elevation of from 500 to 600 feet. Mr. Chapman observes, that there is a difference in the seasons and vegetation of two weeks, between the respective sections. The difference of elevation and exposure, exhibits the cause of this rapid change of temperature.

We will close this rather lengthy view of Northampton, with a notice of its principal roads and towns.

A main turnpike road leaves Philadelphia, passes through Philadelphia, Montgomery, Bucks, and part of Lehigh cities, enters Northampton in the tp. of Lower Saucon, and crosses the Lehigh at Bethlehem. Here it branches into two routes. One turns NW. up the Lehigh, and passing Kreiderville, through the Lehigh Water Gap, by Lehighon, Mauchchunk, and Lausanne, continues on to the banks of the Susquehanna, at Nescopee. From Bethlehem, the other, or northern branch, proceeds towards Easton, but breaks into numerous country roads, one of which leads on to Nazareth, and to the Delaware Water Gap. The lower Philadelphia road reaches Easton, between the foregoing, and Delaware river. Above Easton, a main road extends a little W. of N., to the Wind Gap. Here it branches into two routes; one continuing NW. to Wilkesbarre, and the other N., into Pike city. From Easton, another road leads up the Delaware to the Water Gap. Beside these, numerous cross roads checker the lower part of Northampton city, and render communication easy and convenient.

Northampton contains the borough of Easton, and the villages of Bethlehem, Hellertown, Stroudsburg, Burlington, Mauchchunk, and Lehighon. Staples of Northampton city,

grain, flour, cider, whiskey, salted provisions, live stock, lumber, and mineral coal.

Northampton, city, of the Eastern Shore, Virg., bounded by the Atlantic Ocean E., Chesapeake bay S. and W., and Accomack Length 30 ms., mean width 8; area 240 sqs. Surface level and soil sandy. It occupies the extreme part of the peninsula, on the E. side of Chesapeake bay, from Cape Charles to the mouth of Pocomoke river. There is a post office at the court house. Pop. 1820, 770. Ctl. lat. $37^{\circ} 16'$ N. lon. W. C. $1^{\circ} 18'$ E.

Northampton, city, N. C., bounded by Virg. E. Hartford city. N. C. E., Bertie S., and Roanoke river, or Halifax SW. Length 40 ms., mean width 12; area 480 sqms. Pop. 1820, 1340. Ctl. lat. $36^{\circ} 22'$ N. lon. W. C. $0^{\circ} 30'$ W.

Northampton, C. H. and pstv. Northampton city, N. C., 80 ms. SW. from Norfolk, Virg., and about 90 NE. from Raleigh. Lat. $36^{\circ} 21'$ N. lon. W. C. $0^{\circ} 30'$ W.

Northampton, pstv. in the western borders of Portage city, Ohio, 15 ms. W. from Ravenna. Pop. 1820, 287.

North Attleboro', pstv. Bristol city, Mass., 2 ms. SSW. from Boston, and 12 NNE. from Providence.

North bend, name of a settlement on the northern bend of Ohio river, 15 ms. below Cincinnati, and four northeasterly from the SW. corner of the state of Ohio.

North Blenheim, pstv. Schoharie city, N. Y., by pstrd. 55 ms. SW. by W. from Albany, and about 45 SW. from Schenectady.

North borough, pst. Worcester city, Mass., 11 ms. from Worcester. Pop. 1810, 713, in 1820, 905.

North Brookfield, tp. Worcester city, Mass. Pop. 1820, 1095.

North Branch, pstv. N. part of Somerset city, N. J., 46 ms. N. from Trenton.

North Bridge, pst. on Pautucket river, in the southern part of Worcester city, Mass., 45 ms. SW. from Boston.

North Bridgetown, pstv. in the NW. part of Cumberland city, Maine, 43 ms. NW. from Portland.

North Bridgewater, No. 1, pstv. Plymouth city, Mass., 28 ms. S. from Boston.

North Bridgewater, No. 2, pstv. Plymouth city, Mass., 20 ms. S. from Boston.

North Castle, pst. West Chester city, N. Y., on the E. side of Hudson river, about 16 ms. from King's bridge. Pop. 1810, 1366, in 1820, 1480.

North Channel, Bay of Quinte, U. C., leads from John's Island, southerly, between the tps. of Sophiasburgh, Fredericksburgh, and Adolphstown.

Northcurry, town of Eng. in Somersetshire, on the Tone, 20 ms. SW. of Wells, and 134 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3° W. lat. 51° N.

North Clinton, pst. Kennebec city, Maine.

North East, pst. Dutchess city, N. Y., on the E. side of Hudson river, about 90 ms. N. of New York. Pop. 1810, 3441, in 1820, 2037.

North East, pstv. Erie city, Penn., in the NE. angle of Erie city, Penn., 15 ms. NE. from the village of Erie.

North East, pstv. Cecil city, Md. 46 ms. NE. from Baltimore.

North End, pstv. Mathews cy. Virg., by pstrd. 98 ms. E. from Richmond.

North Fairhaven, pstv. Bristol cy. Mass., by pstrd. 66 ms. a little E. of S. from Boston, and 20 ms. SW. from Plymouth.

North Falmouth, pstv. in the SW. part of Barnstable cy. Mass., by pstrd. 72 ms. SSE. from Boston, and 18 S. from Plymouth.

Northfield, pst. Rockingham cy. N. H., on the Merrimac, 14 ms. above Concord. Pop. 1820, 1304.

Northfield, tp. in Staten Island, N. Y. Pop. 1810, 1595, in 1820, 1980.

Northfield, pst. Franklin cy. Mass., on the E. bank of Connecticut river, nearly opposite to Greenfield, and 80 ms. W. by N. of Boston. Pop. 1810, 1213, in 1820, 1584.

Northfield, tp. Washington cy. Ver. Pop. 450.

Northfield, village, Essex cy. N. J., NW. from Newark. Pop. 1820, uncertain.

Northfield, NW. tp. of Portage cy. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 178.

Northfleet, village of Eng. in Kent, seated on the Thames, 1 mile W. of Gravesend, and 21 from London. Vast quantities of lime are made, and great numbers of extraneous fossils have been dug up here.

North Ford, pst. New Haven cy. Conn., 11 ms. NE. from New Haven.

North Granville, pstv. Washington cy. N. Y., on Pawlet river, 63 ms. NNE. from Albany.

North Hampton, pstv. Oxford cy. Maine.

North Hampton, pst. Rockingham cy. N. H., 60 ms. SE. from Concord.

North Haven, tp. New Haven cy. Conn., 7 ms. N. from New Haven. Pop. 1820, 1298.

North Hempstead, pstv. and seat of justice, Queen's cy. N. Y., on Long Island, 20 ms. E. from New York. Harbourhill in this town is the highest land on Long Island. Pop. 3000.

North Hero, pst. and seat of justice, Grand Isle cy. Ver., on Grand Isle. Pop. 600.

Northington, pstv. on Farmington river, 9 ms. W. from Hartford.

North Killingworth, pst. Middlesex cy. Conn., 15 ms. SSE. from Middletown, and 20 ms. NE. by E. from New Haven.

North Kingston, tp. Washington cy. R. I. It is situated on the W. side of Narragansett bay, between East Greenwich and South Kingston. Pop. 1810, 2957, in 1820, 3007.

North Leavement, pstv. Hancock cy. Maine.

Northlech, corporate town of Eng. in Gloucestershire, with several almshouses, and a free grammar-school. It is seated on the Lech, 25 ms. E. of Gloucester, and 80 W. by N. of London. Lon. 1° 43' W. lat 51° 46' N.

North Livermore, pstv. Oxford cy. Maine, on Androscoggin river, 60 ms. N. from Portland.

North Marshfield, pstv. Plymouth cy. Mass., 38 ms. SE. from Boston.

North Middleboro, pstv. Plymouth cy. Mass., 41 ms. SSE. from Boston.

North Middleton, pstv. Bourbon cy. Kent. 49 ms. E. from Frankfort.

North Moreland, pstv. Luzerne cy. Penn.

North Mountain, local name for that part of the Kittatinny range which passes between Cumberland and Perry counties, and through Franklin cy. Penn.

North Norway, pstv. Oxford cy. Maine, 51 ms. NW. from Portland.

North Norwich, pstv. on Chenango river, in Chenango cy. N. Y., 7 ms. above, and N. from Norwich, and by pstrd. 105 ms. W. from Albany.

North Penfield, pstv. Monroe cy. N. Y., 10 ms. NE. from Rochester.

North Plympton, pstv. Plymouth cy. Mass., 39 ms. S. from Boston.

Northport, pstv. Hancock cy. Maine, 6 ms. S. from Belfast, and by pstrd. 108 ms. NE. from Portland.

North Portland, tp. Somerset cy. Maine, 25 ms. NW. from Norridgewock. Pop. 1820, uncertain.

North Providence, tp. Providence cy. R. I., commencing 4 ms. N. from Providence. It includes the manufacturing village of Patucket, 3 churches, 2 academies, and a bank. Pop. 1820, 2420.

North River, Mass., rising in Pembroke, Plymouth cy. and falls into the Atlantic Ocean between Marchfield and Scituate. It is navigable for vessels of 300 tons 18 ms. to Pembroke.

North River Mills, pstv. Hampshire cy. Virg., 120 ms. NW. by W. from W. C.

North Salem, pst. West Chester cy. N. Y. Pop. 1810, 1204, in 1820, 1165. It contains an academy.

North Scituate, pstv. Providence cy. R. I., 20 ms. W. from Providence.

North Stonington, pst. New London cy. Conn., 9 ms. E. from New London. Pop. 1810, 2524; in 1820, 2624.

North Vineyard, tp. Somerset cy. Maine, 15 ms. W. from Norridgewock.

Northumberland, cy. of Eng., which received its name from being situated N. of the Humber. In the Saxon Heptarchy it was a part of the Kingdom of the Northumbrians, which contained also the counties of York, Lancaster, Durham, Cumberland, and Westmoreland. It forms the N. extremity of Eng., and is bounded on the E. by the German Ocean, and on the S. by the bishopric of Durham, on the SW. and W. by Cumberland, and on the NW. and N. by Scotland, from which it is separated by the Tweed. It extends 70 ms. from N. to S., and 50 from E. to W. It lies in the diocese of Durham; contains 12 market-towns, and 460 parishes; and sends 8 members to parliament. Pop. 1801, 157,101; in 1811, 172,161; and in 1821, 198,965. The air of this cy. is not so cold as might be imagined from the lat. in which it lies; for its situation between two seas, in the narrowest part of Eng., gives it the advantage of having the cold moderated by the vapours of each; and, for this reason, the snow seldom lies long in this cy., except on the tops of high hills. The air is very healthful, and the people, who generally live to a great age, are seldom afflicted with sickness. The soil is various, the eastern part, which is fruitful, having very good wheat, and most sorts of corn, and has rich meadows on the banks of the rivers; but the western part is generally barren, it being mostly heathy and mountainous. The SE. part abounds with pit coal, of which 658,858 chaldrons are computed to be annually shipped from thence

to London. There are also large quantities of lead and timber. The principal rivers are the Tyne, the Tweed, and the Cocket. Alnwick is the county town, but the largest is Newcastle.

Northumberland, NE. cty. of L. C., on the left side of St. Lawrence river, extending from Hampshire indefinitely towards Labrador.

Northumberland, cty. of U. C., W. from Prince Edward and Hastings counties; and extending from lake Ontario to Rice lake.

Northumberland, pstv. Coos cty. N. H., on Connecticut river, about 120 ms. N. from Concord.

Northumberland, pst. Saratoga cty. N. Y., on the right side of Hudson river, 15 ms. NE. from Ballston Spa. Wilton was cut off from Northumberland since 1810. Pop. 1810, 2041; in 1820, 1279.

Northumberland, cty. of Penn., bounded by Schuylkill SE., Dauphin S., Susquehanna river, or Union W., Lycoming N., and Columbia NE. Length 35 ms., mean width 13; area 455 sqms. This is one of the mountain cties. of Penn., and very much diversified in surface. Having so much river, it possesses, notwithstanding its general mountainous aspect, a large proportion of good, and considerable first rate soil. Washed by the main Susquehanna, 20 ms. below, and by the W. branch, 20 ms. above Sunbury and Northumberland, produces a range of river soil of 40 ms. in length. To this may be added, 10 ms. of the E. branch, between Sunbury and Danville; the whole, including both banks of the latter section, yielding a river line of 60 ms. This alluvial range contains the mass of the population. Contrary to the ordinary course of the Appalachian ridges, the mountains of Northumberland extend nearly E. and W. The principal ridges are, advancing from S. to N., Line Mountain, Little Mahanoy, Mahanoy, and Shamokin, below the junction of the two great branches of Susquehanna; above their confluence, Montours Mountain, and the Limestone Ridge.

Beside the two fine rivers we have noticed, Northumberland is drained by some large creeks, the principal of which are, Mahantango, Mahanoy, and Shamokin, entering Susquehanna below Sunbury; and Chilisquaque, Limestone, and Warrior creeks, above Northumberland. Some of those creeks meander through narrow valleys with much good soil.

The staple productions of Northumberland are grain, flour, salted provisions, lumber, whiskey, and many other articles.

Its principal towns are Sunbury, Northumberland, Milton, and Watsonburg. Pop. 1820, 15,424. For ctl. lat. see *Northumberland*.

Northumberland, pstv. Point tp. Northumberland cty. Penn. This village is situated on the point above the confluence of the two great branches of Susquehanna river, and opposite Sunbury. Pop. of the tp. in 1820, 1373. Lat. 40° 52' N. lon. W. C. 0° 12' E.

Northumberland, cty. Virg., bounded by Potomac river NE., Chesapeake bay SE., Lancaster and Richmond SW., and Westmoreland NW. Length 30 ms., mean width 8; area 240 sqms. Surface rather waving than hilly. Soil of middling quality. Chief town, Bridgetown.

Pop. 1820, 8016. For ctl. lat. see *Northumberland C. H.*, next article.

Northumberland, C. H. and pstv. Northumberland cty. Virg., on Presby creek, 96 ms. NE. from Richmond. Lat. 37° 56' N. lon. W. C. 0° 34' E.

North Village, pstv. Hampden cty. Mass., 69 ms. from Boston.

North West River Bridge, pstv. Norfolk cty. Virg., 20 ms. S. from Norfolk.

Northwest Territory. See *Michigan Territory*.

Northwood, pst. Rockingham cty. N. H. 20 ms., E. from Concord. Pop. 1810, 1095, in 1820, 1260.

North Yarmouth, pst. Cumberland cty. Maine, on Casco Bay, 12 ms. N. from Portland. Pop. 1810, 3295, in 1820, 3679.

Northwich, town of Eng. in Cheshire. It is seated on the Weaver, near its conflux with the Dane, and is noted for its salt-works. The strata of salt lie about 40 yards deep, and some of them are hollowed into the form of a temple. Vast pits of solid rock salt have been dug here to a great depth, from which immense quantities are raised; and much of it, in its crude state, goes to Liverpool, by the river Weaver, to be exported. Northwich is 20 ms. NE. of Chester, and 173 NW. of London. Lon. 2° 36' W. lat. 53° 16' W.

Norton, village, Essex cty. Ver.

Norton, Bristol cty. Mass., on the W. side of Wading river, 7 ms. NW. of Taunton. Pop. 1810, 1598, in 1820, 1600.

Norton, pst. Delaware cty. Ohio, 9 ms. N. from Delaware, and 34 in the same direction from Columbus. Pop. 1820, uncertain.

Norton, SE. tp. Medina cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 344.

Norton, or *Chipping Norton*, corporate town of Eng. in Oxfordshire. It is 12 ms. SW. of Banbury, and 74 NW. of London. Lon. 1° 17' W. lat. 51° 55' N.

Norton Sound, inlet of the sea, on the W. coast N. America, discovered by Captain Cook in his last voyage. There is no good harbour in all the sound, nor even a tolerable station for ships. Lon. 162° 47' W. lat. 64° 55' N.

Norwalk, pst. Fairfield cty. Conn., situated on Long Island Sound, 12 ms. SW. of Fairfield, and 50 NE. of the city of New York. It contains a newspaper printing-office, an academy, and three churches. Pop. 1810, 2983, in 1820, 3004.

Norwalk, pst. and seat of justice, Huron cty. Ohio, 14 ms. from Lake Erie, and 100 NE. from Columbus. Lon. W. C. 5° 33' E. lat. 41° 16' N. Pop. in 1820, 579.

Norway, Kingdom in the N. of Europe, the most westerly part of the ancient Scandinavia. It is bounded on the W. and N. by the Northern Ocean, E. by Swedish Lapland and Sweden, and S. by the Categate; extending from the Naze, in lat. 57° 30' to the North Cape, in lat. 71° 10'. Its breadth, which is very unequal, is from 40 to 280 ms. It is naturally formed into two divisions, namely Northern, and Southern or proper Norway, separated from each other by the small Swedish province of Herndahl. It is divided into the governments of Aggerbuys, Christiana, or Christiansand, Bergen, Drontheim, and Finmark. The whole embracing an area of 161,000 sqms., with an aggregate pop. of 930,000.

By the treaty of Kiel, January, 1814, Norway, against the free opinion of its people, was transferred from Denmark to Sweden. Denmark receiving in return Swedish Pomerania, and the Island of Rugen. From its rocky soil and northern position, Norway is not populous in proportion to its extent. The inhabitants, like the Swiss mountaineers, are exceedingly attached to their country. In Norway they have a particular code, called the Norway Law, compiled by Grieffefeld, at the command of Christian V., the great legislator of this country. By this law, the palladium of Norway, the peasants are free, except in some aristocratic estates near Frederickstadt; and the benefits of this code were visible in the great difference in their appearance, between the free peasants in Norway, and the enslaved vassals of Denmark, though both were living under the same government. The inviolability of their laws, and the integrity of the kingdom were stipulated in the treaty of Kiel. The Norwegian peasants possess much spirit and fire in their manner; are frank, open, and undaunted, yet not insolent; never fawning, yet paying proper respect. Their principal mode of salute is by offering their hand; and when they are given or paid any trifle, the peasants, instead of returning thanks by words, or by a bow, shake hands with great frankness and cordiality. The same causes which affect the pop. of Norway, operate likewise on the state of tillage; for, although in some places vegetation is so quick, that the corn is sown and cut in six or seven weeks, yet the country does not produce sufficient corn for its own consumption. It is, however, exceedingly rich in pasture, and consequently produces much cattle. The horses are small, but strong, very active, and hardy. The fisheries, particularly on the W. coast, find employment and wealth for the natives, and supplied the finest sailors for the Danish fleet. The principal fish are salmon, cod, ling, and whiting; their livers also yield train-oil; and the smallest are given as winter fodder to the cattle. The extensive forests of oak and pine produce timber, spars, beams, and planks, beside charcoal, turpentine, bark, fuel, and even manure; and the birch (the bark of which is used as a covering for the roofs of houses) not only supplies fuel, but also a kind of wine. The general exports are tallow, butter, salt, dried fish, timber, planks, horses, horned cattle, silver, cobalt, alum, Prussian blue, copper, and iron. It abounds in lakes and rivers; the former so large that they appear like inlets of the sea; but the rivers are in general of a short course, except the Glommen. The mountains are numerous, and generally clothed with pines and firs; the grand Scandinavian chain, which runs from S. to N., dividing this kingdom from Sweden, is known by distinct appellations; the chief are the ridges of Langfial, Dofrafiel, Kolen, and Severnoi. The wild animals are the bear, lynx, wolf, fox, and hare; but the most singular creature is the lemming, or Norwegian mouse, of a reddish colour, and about five inches long. These animals proceed in vast numbers from the ridge of Kolen to the sea, devouring every product of the soil in their course, and at last seem to devour each other.

The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade with foreign nations. Their exports are copper, wrought and unwrought; iron cast into cannon, stoves, and pots, or forged into bars; masts, timber, deal-boards, planks, marble, mill-stones, herring, cod, ling, flounders, cowhides, goat skins, seal skins, the furs of bears, &c. down, feathers, butter, tallow, train-oil, tar, juniper, and other sorts of berries and nuts. They have inexhaustible quarries of excellent marble, black, white, blue, grey, and variegated. Gold has likewise been found in a small quantity, and a considerable silver mine is at present wrought at Koningsberg, at the risk of his Danish majesty. These were visited by Mr. Coxo, who says that they formerly produced 70,000*l.*; but they now produce only 50,000*l.* The mines of cobalt, and the preparation of Prussian blue, are much more productive.

Norway, pstv. Oxford city. Maine, 45 ms. NNW. from Portland.

Norway, pst. Herkimer city. N. Y., 25 ms. a little E. of N. from Herkimer, and 90 NW. by W. from Albany.

Norwich, ancient and populous city of Eng., the capital of Norfolk. It is seated on the Yare, which runs through it, and is navigable to Yarmouth without locks. Though, as it has been said, it is a populous city, yet there is void enough in it for another colony; and, from the intermixture of its houses with trees, it is called a city in an orchard. Its manufactures are generally sent to London, though considerable quantities are exported from Yarmouth to Holland, Germany, Sweden, Norway, &c. By a late calculation, from the number of looms at work in the city only, it appeared there were no less than 120,000 people employed in their manufactures of wool, silk, &c. in and about the town, including those employed in spinning the yarn used for such goods as are all made in this city. There is a stocking manufactory also here, which has been computed at 60,000*l.* a year. It is 43 ms. N. of Ipswich, and 109 NE. of London. Lon. 1° 20' E. lat. 52° 40' N. Pop. 1811, 37,256.

Norwich, tp. of U. C., in Oxford city., on the river Thames.

Norwich, pst. Windsor city. Ver., opposite Hanover, on Connecticut river, 21 ms. above Windsor. It is the seat of a military academy. Pop. 2000.

Norwich, pst. Hampshire city. Mass., 15 ms. W. from Northampton. Pop. 1820, 849.

Norwich, city, pst. and seat of justice, New London city. Conn., on Thames river, at the head of tide navigation, 13 ms. above New London, and 38 ms. SE. from Hartford. Lat. 41° 34' N. lon. W. C. 4° 55' E.

The Thames is formed by the junction, at Chelsea landing, of the Shetucket and Yantic rivers. Norwich, the city, is on the Yantic, but is generally considered to include Chelsea landing and Beacon Hill. The Yantic, about a mile above its union with the Shetucket, is precipitated over a fall which affords admirable facilities for manufacturing establishments, many of which are in operation. Woollen and cotton cloths, morocco, and common leather, paper, &c. are extensively produced. Saw and flour mills abound. Chelsea landing is the port, and seat of commercial transactions. Norwich pro-

per is 2 ms. up the Yantic, and contains the public buildings. Beacon Hill is again W. from Norwich. The scenery around Norwich is highly pleasing, and heightened by a rich, well cultivated country. Pop. of the tp. 1810, 3528, in 1820, 3634.

Norwich, tp. pst. and seat of justice, Chenango co. N. Y., on Chenango river, 49 ms. a little W. of S. from Utica, and 60 E. from Ithaca. Pop. of the tp. 1810, 2550, in 1820, 3257. Lat. $42^{\circ} 32'$ N. lon. W. C. $1^{\circ} 28'$ E.

Norwich, tp. Franklin co. Ohio, on Sciota river, 8 ms. above Columbus. Pop. 1820, 257.

Nossen, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, situated on the Muldau, 18 ms. W. of Dresden. Lon. 13° E. lat. $51^{\circ} 2'$ N.

Notchengong, town of the Deccan, in the province of Berar, 75 ms. SSW. of Ellichpour. Lon. $79^{\circ} 17'$ E. lat. $20^{\circ} 32'$ N.

Notenburg, town of Russia, in the government of Petersburg, seated on an island in the Lake Ladoga, at the place where the river Neva proceeds from this lake. It has a good citadel, and was capital of Ingria before Petersburg was built. It is 25 ms. E. of Petersburg. Lon. $31^{\circ} 9'$ E. lat. $59^{\circ} 56'$ N.

Noto, ancient, large, and handsome town of Sicily, and capital of Val-di-Noto. It was ruined by an earthquake in 1693, but another town was built at some distance from it, called Noto Nuovo. It is 22 ms. SW. of Syracuse. Lon. $15^{\circ} 19'$ E. lat. $36^{\circ} 50'$ N.

Notre Dame des Anges, signiory, Quebec co. L. C., opposite Quebec.

Nottaway, river, rises in Prince Edward, Nottaway and Lunenburg co. Virg., and flowing nearly E., between Dinwiddie, Brunswick and Greenville into Sussex; there turns to SE. through Sussex and Southampton, joins Blackwater just within the limits of N. C. Entire comparative course 120 ms. Below the junction of the Nottaway and Blackwater, the united streams flow S. about 10 ms., and uniting with the Meherin, form the Chowan river.

Nottaway, co. Virg.; bounded by Dinwiddie SE., Brunswick S., Lunenburg SW., Prince Edward NW., and Amelia NE. Length 22, mean width 12 ms; area 264 sqms. It is washed in all the SW. borders by the Nottaway, and about half the co. drained by the creeks of that river. Its NE. moiety is drained by Flat creek, Deep creek, Winticomock, and others flowing into Appomattox river. Pop. in 1820, 9658. Lat. 37° N. and lon. W. C. 1° W. intersect in this co.

Nottelen, town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Munster, 7 ms. W. of Munster.

Nottingham, co. town of Nottinghamshire, Eng. It is situated on a rocky eminence, and is a populous and handsome town, distinguished by its spacious market-place, and noted for its excellent ale. It is one of the principal seats of the stocking manufacture, particularly of the finer kinds, as those of silk and cotton, and has also a manufacture of coarse earthen ware. It has three parish churches, and several meetings for the dissenters. It is remarkable for its vaults, or cellars, cut into the rock; and in the neighbourhood are many coal pits, which afford plenty of fuel, at little expense. Nottingham

is seated on a river which communicates with the Trent, 1 mile to the S. It is 16 ms. E. of Derby, and 123 N. by W. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 2'$ W. lat. $52^{\circ} 58'$ N.

Nottingham, pst. Rockingham co. N. H. 2 ms. NW. of Portsmouth. Pop. in 1810, 986 in 1820, 1120.

Nottingham, West, pst. Hillsborough co. N. H., on the E. side of Merrimack river, 45 ms. N. by W. of Boston. Pop. in 1810, 1267, in 1820, 1227.

Nottingham, tp. Burlington co. N. J. Pop. in 1820, 3633.

Nottingham, East and West, the two SE. and contiguous tps. Chester co. Penn. They are situated on the E. side of Octorara creek, and join Md. Aggregate pop. in 1810, 2052, in 1820, 1960.

Nottingham, NE. tp. Washington co. Penn. on Monongahela river, 18 ms. from Washington. Pop. in 1820, 2100.

Nottingham, pst. Prince George co. Md., on the W. side of Patuxent river, 27 ms. SE. of Washington.

Nottingham, a hilly tp. Harrison co. Ohio, 7 ms. W. from Cadiz. This tp. contains the village of Moorfield. Pop. in 1820, uncertain.

Nottinghamshire, co. of Eng., 48 ms. long and 20 broad; bounded on the N. by Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, on the E. by the latter co. on the S. by Leicestershire, and on the W. by Derbyshire. It lies in the diocese of York, contains 95,000 inhabitants, and sends 8 members to parliament. No co. in Eng. enjoys a pleasanter and healthier air. As for the soil, it differs widely in various parts of the co. Towards the W. where lies the Forest of Sherwood, which takes up the greatest part of it, it is sandy, but the S. and E. parts, watered by the Trent, and rivers that fall into it, are fruitful both in corn and pasture; but the former produces little, except wood, coal, and some lead. The principal rivers are the Trent and Idle; the former inferior only to the Severn, Thames and Humber. Pop. in 1801, 140,350, in 1811, 162,000, and in 1821, 186,873.

Novale, small, but populous town of Italy, 10 ms. NE. of Padua, and 12 SW. of Treviso. Lon. $12^{\circ} 10'$ E. lat. $45^{\circ} 29'$ N.

Novara, ancient and strong town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, capital of the Novarese. It is seated on an eminence, 12 ms. NE. of Verceil, and 25 ms. W. by S. of Milan. Lon. $8^{\circ} 35'$ E. lat. $45^{\circ} 25'$ N.

Nova Scotia, or *Acadia*, province of British N. America, bounded on the W. by the U. S., on the N. by the river St. Lawrence, on the E. by the gulf of that name, and on the S. by the Atlantic and Bay of Fundy; being so indented by the latter, that its eastern part forms a peninsula. It extends from Cape Sable, its most southern point, in lat. $43^{\circ} 23'$ to $49^{\circ} 30'$ N., and from $60^{\circ} 15'$ to 67° W. lon. In 1784, part of this country was formed into a new province. See *New Brunswick*. The most part of the country is one continued tract of forest, and the soil, except on the rivers' banks, is thin and barren. Halifax is the capital. Pop. in 1825, about 130,000, of which probably 10,000 were contained in Halifax.

Nova Zemlia, *Nova Zembla*, large and deso-

late island, lying off the northern coast of Asia, and NE. of Europe, extending from lat. 69° to 76° N. It is about 500 by 240 ms. It is uninhabited, and only visited by fishermen, in summer.

Novellara, town of Italy, capital of a small district of the same name, with a castle, where the sovereign resides. It is 17 ms. E. by N. of Parma, and 20 S. by W. of Mantua. Lon. 11° 4' E. lat. 44° 48' N.

Novi, town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, 22 ms. NW. of Genoa. Lon. 8° 29' E. lat. 44° 45' N.

Novi Bazar, town of European Turkey, in Servia, seated near the Oresco, 72 ms. W. of Nissa, and 103 S. of Belgrade. Lon. 21° 1' E. lat. 43° 35' N.

Novigrad, town of Upper Hungary, capital of a city of the same name, with a castle, seated on a mountain, near the Danube, 25 ms. N. of Buda.

Novigrad, town of Dalmatia, with a castle, seated on a lake of the same name, near the Gulf of Venice, 17 ms. E. of Nova, and 25 NW. of Zara.

Novigrad, strong place of European Turkey, in Servia, seated near the Danube, 35 ms. N. of Nissa.

Novogorod, city of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, and formerly called Great Novogorod, to distinguish it from other towns of the same appellation. It was for a long time governed by its own dukes; and was in fact, a republic, under the jurisdiction of a nominal sovereign. Its territory extended to the N. as far as the frontiers of Livonia and Finland; composing great part of the province of Archangel, and a large district beyond the NW. limits of Siberia. It was the great mart of trade between Russia and the Hanseatic cities, and made the most rapid advances in opulence and pop. Its power was so great, and its situation so impregnable, as to give rise to a proverb, Who can resist the gods and great Novogorod? But in the 15th century, this independent republic was obliged to submit to Ivan Basilowitz I., grand duke of Russia. It continued, nevertheless, the largest and most commercial city in Russia, and contained at least 400,000 souls. It was first desolated, in a manner, by the cruelties of Ivan Basilowitz II.; but its splendour was not totally eclipsed until Peter the great built Petersburg, to which he transferred all the commerce of the Baltic that had before centered here. It now contains scarcely 7000 souls; and a vast number of churches and convents stand melancholy monuments of its former magnificence. The town stretches on both sides of the Volkoff, a river of considerable depth and rapidity, which separates it into two divisions; namely, the Trading Part and the Quarter of St. Sophia: in the latter is a cathedral of the same name, in which several princes of the ducal family of Russia are interred. Novogorod is situated near the N. end of the Lake Ilmen, 125 ms. SSE. of Petersburg. Lon. 31° 45' E. lat. 58° 25' N.

Novogorod, Niznei, city of Russia, capital of a government of the same name. The trade is considerable, and the shops richly furnished with all kinds of foreign and home goods. It

is seated at the conflux of the Occa with the Volga, 280 ms. E. by N. of Moscow. Lon. 46° 30' E. lat. 56° 34' N.

Novogorod, Sieverskoï, town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, seated on the Desna, 340 ms. SW. of Moscow. Lon. 32° 40' E. lat. 52° 20' N.

Novogrodek, town of Lithuania, capital of a palatinate of the same name, seated on a hill in a vast plain, 80 ms. S. by E. of Wilna. Lon. 26° 8' E. lat. 53° 25' N.

Novomigorod, town of Russia, in the government of Catherineuslaf, 136 ms. WNW. of Catherineuslaf. Lon. 31° 44' E. lat. 48° 40' N.

Noutra, town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, near which are mines of gold and silver. It is 30 ms. S. of Cracow.

Noxonton, village, Newcastle city. Del., 22 ms. SSW. from Wilmington.

Noya, town of Spain, in Galicia. The chief trade is in shipbuilding. It stands at the mouth of the Tambre, 15 ms. W. of Compostella.

Noyers, town of France, in the department of Yonne, seated on the Serin, 19 ms. ESE. of Auxerre.

Noyon, town of France, in the department of Oise. It gave birth to the famous Calvin; and was lately an episcopal see. It is seated near the Oise, 22 ms. NW. of Soissons, and 60 N. by E. of Paris.

Nozeroy, town of France, in the department of Jura, with a castle, seated on a mountain, 20 ms. SE. of Salins.

Nubia, country of Africa, bounded on the N. by Egypt, E. by the Red Sea, S. by Abyssinia and Darfoor, and W. by Bornou. It is about 600 ms. in length, and 450 in breadth. The Nile runs through it; on the banks of which it is fruitful, but in other places barren, sandy, and destitute of water. The productions of the country are gold, elephants' teeth, civet, and sandal-wood; and a great many slaves are sent into Egypt. The principal towns known to the Europeans are Dangola, and Sennaar. Nubia and Sennaar, are confounded, and though both are but vaguely defined, they appear to be distinct. The latter more particularly designates the regions above the confluence of the Nile with the Tacazzé, and the former that immediately below, towards Egypt. After leaving the high table land from N. lat 8° to 15° all the branches of the Nile fall rapidly, and the low plains of Sannaar, and Nubia are parched by a heat entirely unknown in Abyssinia. Bruce states that the surface of Sennaar is depressed at least one mile below that from whence the Nile takes its source, and speaks favourably of the soil and temperature of Abyssinia, but describes the features and air of Nubia and Sennaar in very unfavourable terms.

The Tacazzé joins the Nile at N. lat. 18° nearly.

Nuestra Senoka-de-la-Paz, town of S. America, in Peru, and in the audience of Los Charcas. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, in a valley abounding with vines and fruits, which begin to be ripe in January. Lon. 64° 5' W. lat. 16° 50' S.

Nuestra Senora de la Vittoria, city of Mexico, in Yucatan, on the E. side of the bay Tennesin. Lat. 18° 25' N. lon. W. C. 14° 50'. About 150 ms. SSW. from Campeache.

Nueva Segovia, town of the East Indies, in the Isle of Luzon, and one of the Philippines, with a bishop's see. The Portuguese alcaide, major of the province, resides at this place. It is seated near the mouth of the river Cagayan. Lon. $120^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $18^{\circ} 5'$ N.

Nuits, town of France, in the department of the Cote d'Or, and late province of Burgundy, famous for its excellent wines. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, 15 ms. SW. of Dijon, and 130 SE. of Paris. Lon. 5° E. lat. $47^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Numancia, anciently a considerable town of Spain, in Old Castile, celebrated for a siege of 14 years maintained against the Romans, who finally subdued and destroyed it, in the year 133 B. C. The ruins of it are still to be seen, near the head of the river Douero, 4 ms. above the town of Soria.

Nun, cape of Africa, on the Atlantic Ocean lying nearly E. from the island of Forteventura. N. lat. $28^{\circ} 30'$ lon. $10^{\circ} 50'$ W.

Nun, or *Ned de Nun*, province of Africa, separated on the S. from the kingdom of Sus, by a sandy desert. The emperor of Morocco pretends to be sovereign of this country, but his authority is only nominal. This vast but desert province, is inhabited by different tribes of Arabs, who are scattered over every part capable of cultivation.

Nunda, pst. in the north-eastern angle of Alleghany city. N. Y., about 15 ms. NE. from Angelica, and by pstrd. 256 ms. W. from Albany.

Nundydroog, town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, capital of a district, in the Mysore country. Its fortress is built on the summit of an almost inaccessible mountain, 1700 feet in height, but was besieged and taken by the English under lord Cornwallis, in 1792. It is 70 ms. N. of Seringapatam.

Nuneaton, town of Eng. in Warwickshire, 8 ms. N. by E. of Coventry, and 99 NNW. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 25'$ W. lat. $52^{\circ} 36'$ N.

Nuneham, village of Eng. 5 ms. E. by S. of Oxford; remarkable for its Spinning Feast, an annual festival, instituted by lord and lady Harcourt, for the encouragement of virtue and industry.

Nunty, village of Eng. in Somersetshire, 2 ms. SW. of Frome.

Nuremberg, or *Nuremberg*, free imperial city of Germany, capital of the circle of Franconia, with a university. It is 6 ms. in circumference, surrounded by high walls, flanked with 365 towers; and the river Pegnitz, over which are 12 stone bridges, runs through the middle, and divides it into two parts. The government is aristocratical; and the townsmen are divided into 8 quarters, each of which has a captain. The burgesses are very industrious, and the best workmen in arts; their maps and prints are in high esteem, as well as their musical and mathematical instruments; nor are they less curious in clock work, and in the several manufactures of iron, steel, ivory, wood, and alabas-

ter. The best toys are made here, which are commonly known in Eng. by the name of Dute toys. Here is a famous academy for painting, an anatomical theatre, and a public library. The ancient and superb castle or palace, which the inhabitants bought of the burgaves, is still standing at the extremity of the city; and the arsenal is one of the best in Germany. The houses are built of free-stone, and are four or five stories high. No Jews are suffered to lodge a single night here; nor can they enter the city at all without paying a certain tax. Nuremberg, in process of time, has obtained a considerable territory, 100 ms. in circumference, in which are two large forests. It is 53 ms. NW. of Ratisbon, 62 N. of Augsburg, and 250 W. by N. of Vienna. Lon. $11^{\circ} 12'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 27'$ N.

Nurtingen, town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, in the dutchy of Wirtemberg. It is situated on the Neckar, 14 ms. SE. of Stuttgart, and 60 E. of Strasburg. Lon. $9^{\circ} 12'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 33'$ N.

Nusserpour, town of Hindoostan, capital of a district of the same name, 80 ms. NE. of Tatta. Lon. $68^{\circ} 20'$ E. lat. $2^{\circ} 20'$ N.

Nutterville, pstv. Lancaster city. Virg., by pstrd. 82 ms. NE. by E. from Richmond.

Nuya, town of Germany, on the Erff, 5 ms. SW. of Dusseldorf, and 20 NW. of Cologne. Lon. $6^{\circ} 52'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 11'$ N.

Nyborg, town of Denmark, in the isle of Fönnen, seated in a commodious bay 10 ms. E. of Odensee. Lon. $10^{\circ} 40'$ E. lat. $55^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Nyland, province of Sweden, in Finland, lying on the Gulf of Finland, to the W. of Carrelia.

Nymburg, strong town of Bohemia, seated on the river Elbe. Lon. $13^{\circ} 26'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 8'$ N.

Nyon, commercial town of Switzerland in the Pays de Vaud, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, near the lake of Geneva, 10 ms. NNE. of that city. Lon. $6^{\circ} 12'$ E. lat. $46^{\circ} 21'$ N.

Nyons, town of France, in the department of Droome, and late province of Dauphiny, seated on the river Aigues, over which it has a lofty bridge of one arch, the work of the Romans, and a mineral spring named Pontais, and some manufactures of soap and woollen stuffs. It is 8 ms. NW. of Buis. Lon. $5^{\circ} 15'$ E. lat. $44^{\circ} 26'$ N.

Nyslot, strong town of Russia, in the government of Livonia, with a castle. It is seated on the Narova, among large marshes, 20 ms. SW. of Narva, and 69 N. of Wiburg. Lon. $29^{\circ} 10'$ E. lat. $61^{\circ} 56'$ N.

Nystadt, town of Sweden, in Finland, noted for a peace concluded here, in 1721, between the emperor of Russia, and the king of Sweden, and is seated on a bay of the Gulf of Bothnia, 53 ms. NW. of Abo. Lon. $31^{\circ} 1'$ E. lat. $61^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Nysted, or *Nyested*, town of Denmark, in the island of Laland, with a considerable trade to the dutchy of Mecklenburg and other places of Germany. Lon. $11^{\circ} 4'$ E. lat. $54^{\circ} 43'$ N.

O.

OAK FLAT, psto. Pendleton cy. Virg.

Oakfugee, river of the U. S., sometimes called the Tallapoose. It rises in the mountains of Geo., and after running through the state in a SW. course, it enters Al. Thence it passes nearly due S., till it joins the Coosa, and forms the Alabama. The united streams are afterwards joined by the Tombigbee, and fall into the Bay of Mexico, near Mobile.

Oak Grove, psto. Lunenburg cy. Virg., by pstrd. 94 ms. SW. from Richmond.

Oak Grove, Jasper cy. Geo., 45 ms. NW. from Milledgeville.

Oak Hall, psto. Pickens cy. Al., 176 ms. NW. from Cahaba.

Oakham, or **Okeham**, town of Eng., and cy. town of Rutlandshire, in the centre of a fertile valley, called the Vale of Catmose, 28 ms. S. by E. of Nottingham, and 98 N. by W. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 46'$ W. lat. $52^{\circ} 42'$ N.

Oakham, pst. Worcester cy. Mass., 19 ms. NW. from Worcester. Pop. 1810, 848, in 1822, 689.

Oakhapton, or **Ockhampton**, borough of Eng. in Devonshire, on the river Ock, 24 ms. W. of Exeter, and 195 W. by S. of London. Lon. $4^{\circ} 5'$ W. lat. $50^{\circ} 48'$ N.

Onkhill, psto. Green cy. N. Y.

Oakhill, psto. Fauquier cy. Virg.

Oak Hill, psto. Howard cy. Misu.

Oakingham, pstv. Laurens district S. C., 92 ms. NW. from Columbia.

Oakland, cy. Mich. territory, on Huron of Lake St. Clair, lying NW. from Wayne, and W. from Macomb cties., and about 40 ms. NW. from Detroit. The land of this cy. is excellent, and since 1818, when the U. S. lands were sold, settlements have very rapidly progressed.

Oakland, psto. Oakland cy. Mich., 35 ms. NW. from Detroit.

Oakland, psto. Alleghany cy. N. Y., by pstrd. 254 ms. westerly from Albany.

Oakland Mills, psto. Anne Arundel cy. Md.

Oakley, psto. Seneca cy. Ohio.

Oakmulga, pstv. Chesterfield cy. Virg., 49 ms. from Richmond.

Oakmulgee, river of Geo.; it is a considerable stream which rises in the Creek country, and when joined by the Oconee, forms the Aaltamaha; the latter falling into the Atlantic Ocean, between M'Intosh and Glynn cties.

Oakerchard, creek of N. Y., in Genessee cy., rises near the Tonnewanto, and flows N. into Lake Ontario. It is one of the feeders of the Erie canal.

Oaktomie, pstv. Covington cy. Miss., 103 ms. SE. from Jackson.

Oakville, pstv. Buckingham cy. Virg.

Oatland Mills, psto. Loudon cy. Virg., 40 ms. W. from W. C.

Oarom, river of S. America, in Guiana, the SE. branch of the Paraguay of Orinoco. It heads at N. lat. 4° , and after flowing NNW. 300 ms. joins the Paraguay.

Oases, in the plural; **Oasis singular**; are isolated fertile spots in Africa, entirely surrounded by sandy deserts. The Oases are scattered at various distances, and are of unequal relative extent. The existence of these detached vegetable spots, has been produced by water either approaching near the surface, or actually issuing out in springs.

Oaxaca, state of Mexico, bounded by the Atlantic Ocean S., Puebla W. and NW., Vera Cruz N. and NE., and Guatimala E. Length from E. to W. 240 ms.; mean width 180; and area about 34,000 sqms. Between lat. $15^{\circ} 40'$, and 18° N.

This state is one of the most delightful countries on this part of the globe. The beauty and salubrity of the climate, the fertility of the soil, and the richness and variety of its productions, all combine to minister to the prosperity of its inhabitants; therefore, this province has accordingly from the remotest periods, been the centre of an advanced civilization. In Puebla, Mexico, and Valladolid, the substrata are composed of basaltes, amygdaloid, and porphyry; but in the Mixtecan and Zapotecan ranges of Oaxaca, granite and kneiss are the prevailing rocks. The mountain summits of Oaxaca have not been scientifically determined, but from the circumstance, that from some of the peaks, the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific Ocean are visible, the elevation must exceed 7000 feet.

The surface of this region though mountainous, may be considered in general as an inclined plane, sloping from 7000 feet to the level of the Pacific Ocean. Some very remarkable Aztec ruins are found in Oaxaca. See *Pyramids, American*.

The list of vegetable productions of Oaxaca, is commensurate with nearly all plants cultivated by civilized man in the temperate zones, and tropical regions. Its principal rivers are, the Clumalapa, falling into the Gulf of Tehuantepec, and the Chicometepepec, entering the Pacific Ocean, in the SW. part of the state.

Its most productive mines are, those of Villalta, Zolaga, Yxtepechi, and Totomostla.

The cities of Oaxaca, are Oaxaca, San Antonio de los Cues, and Tehuantepec.

The family of Hernando Cortez, are styled Marquises of the valley of Oaxaca. Their property is composed of the four villas del Marquesado, and 49 villages, which contain 18,000 inhabitants.

Oaxaca, city of Mexico, and capital of the state of the same name, stands on one of the confluent of the Chicometepepec river, 240 ms. SSE. from the city of Mexico. Lon. W. C. $20^{\circ} 2'$ W. lat. $16^{\circ} 55'$ N. It is the ancient Huaxyacac, called by the early Spanish writers on Mexico, Antequera. It enjoys an atmosphere of peculiar serenity, but the country is subject to earthquakes. Pop. 25,000.

Oban, village of Stld., in Argyleshire, seated on the seacoast, where there is an excellent fishing station, and a custom house.

Obdach, town of Germany, in the dutchy of Stiria, seated at the confluence of the rivers Achza, and Traun, 3 ms. below the Lake Chienzee, and 35 W. of Gratz. Lon. $14^{\circ} 43'$ E. lat. $47^{\circ} 3'$ N.

Oberkirch, town and castle of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, and late province of Alsace, lately belonging to the archbishop of Strasburg, from which place it is 3 ms. distant. Lon. $7^{\circ} 50'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 35'$ N.

Oberndorf, town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, in the Black Forest, subject to the house of Austria. It is divided into the Upper and Lower town, and seated on the Neckar, 14 ms. N. of Rothwell. Lon. $8^{\circ} 45'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 22'$ N.

Obernberg, town of Bavaria, with a castle, seated on the Inn, 15 ms. S. of Passau, to whose bishop it belongs. Lon. $13^{\circ} 36'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 15'$ N.

Oberstein, town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, capital of a city of the same name, seated on the river Nahe, 30 ms. E. by S. of Treves. Lon. $7^{\circ} 26'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 42'$ N.

Oberwesel, formerly an imperial town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, taken by the French in 1794, and seated on the Rhine, 40 ms. ENE. of Treves. Lon. $7^{\circ} 48'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 1'$ N.

Obi. See *Oby*.

Obian, NW. river, Ten., rises in Henry and Carroll cities., flows SW. by W. and falls into the Mississippi at N. lat. $35^{\circ} 56'$.

Obidos, town of Portugal, in Estramadura, with a strong castle on a rock, 13 ms. E. of Peniche, and 38 NNE. of Lisbon.

Obollah, strong town of Persia, in Irac-Agemi seated on a branch of the Tigris, near Bassora.

Obaskaia, gulf or bay of Siberia, in the Frozen Ocean, about 360 ms. from N. to S., and from 45 to 60 in breadth. Near the middle of its E. side branches out the Gulf of Tazowskaia, about 140 ms. long and 30 broad. The SW. extremity of the Gulf of Obskaia, where the river Oby enters it, is in lon. $69^{\circ} 15'$ E. lat. $66^{\circ} 55'$ N.

Obrinsk, town of Russia, in the Government of Perm, situate on the Kama, 60 ms. N. of Perm. Lon. 56° E. lat. $58^{\circ} 44'$ N.

Oby, or *Ob*, largest river of Siberia, and of the Russian empire. It issues from the Lake Altyn, in the desert of Ischimska, and runs NW. and W., by Kolivan, Narim, and Surgut, till it receives the Irtysh from Tobolsk, when it flows N. and NE. till it enters the Gulf of Obskaia, after a course of 1900 ms. It is navigable almost to its source, and is a large smooth stream, abounding in fish. In its course, especially after the influx of the Irtysh, it forms a great number of islands.

Ocana, town of Colombia, in New Granada, on an eastern branch of the Magdalena. Lon. W. C. $3^{\circ} 56'$ E. lat. $8^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Ocano, town of Spain, in New Castile, seated on a plain, abounding in all the necessities of life, 18 ms. E. of Toledo. Lon. $2^{\circ} 50'$ W. lat. $39^{\circ} 52'$ N.

Ocatahoola, parish, Lou., bounded by Concordia E. and SE., Rapides S. and SW., and Wa-

shitan NW. and N. Length 70 ms., mean width 29; area 2000 sqms. See *Catahoola*.

Ocatahoola river. See *Catahoola river*.

Ocatahoola lake. See *Catahoola lake*.

Occa, large river of Russia, which falls into the Volga, near Nishnei Novogorod. See *Oka*.

Occoquan, river, Virg., rises in Fauquier, and flowing E. across that city., and thence between Prince William and Fairfax, falls into the Potomac about 20 ms. below Washington City. It is navigable for small vessels 15 ms. to Colchester.

Occoquan, psto. Prince William city. Virg., 20 ms. SSW. from W. C.

Oceanica. See *Polynesia*.

Ochrida, town of European Turkey, in Albania, 100 ms. N. from Joannina, on lake Ochrida, from which issues the river Duro. See *Lochrida*.

Ochsenfurt, town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and in the bishopric of Wurtzburg, on the Maine, 10 ms. SE. of Wurtzburg. Lon. $10^{\circ} 10'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 35'$ N.

Ochsenhausen, town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, 14 ms. S. of Ulmi, and 40 WSW. of Augsburg. Lon. $10^{\circ} 11'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Ocker, river of Lower Saxony, which rises in the S. part of the dutchy of Brunswick, runs by Goslar, Wolfenbuttle, and Brunswick, and falls into the Aller, W. of Gythorn.

Oconee, river. Geo. NE. branch of the Alatomaha. It rises in Hall city. Geo. and flowing SSE. about 170 ms., by comparative courses joins the Oakmulgee to form the Alatomaha. It is navigable for boats of considerable size to Milledgeville.

Ocracoke Inlet, unites Albemarle to Pamlico Sound, on the coast of Tyrrell city. N. C. It has a depth of 14 feet upon its most shallow bar.

Ocrida. See *Lochrida*.

Oclarara, creek, Penn., rises in Lancaster and Chester cities., and flowing SSW., enters Cecil city. Md., and falls into Susquehannah river, about 10 ms. above Havre de Grace. From about 3 ms. S. of the Gap tavern on the Lancaster road, to the line between Penn. and Md., it separates Lancaster and Chester cities.

Oclarara, psto. Lancaster city. Penn. 52 ms. SE. from Harrisburg.

Ocumara, bay of Colombia, in Venezuela, about 15 ms. E. from Porto Cavallo.

Oczakow, or *Otchahof*, seaport and fortress of Russia, in the government of Catharinenslaf. It was taken by storm by the Russians, in 1788, and was confirmed to Russia by the subsequent peace. This important place is the key to both the Bog and the Dnieper, rivers of great consequence to this part of the empire. It is seated near the Black Sea, on the N. side of the estuary of the Dnieper, opposite Kinburn, 50 ms. W. of Cherson, and 190 N. by E. of Constantinople. Lon. $30^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $46^{\circ} 35'$ N.

Oddena, town of Guinea. See *George del Mina*.

Odenbach, town of Germany, in the dutchy of Deux Ponts, on the Glan, 34 ms. SW. of Mentz.

Odensee, town of Denmark, capital of the isle of Funen. It supplies the greatest part of the army with all their leather accoutrements, and is particularly famous for gloves. Here are also

manufactures of cloth, sugar, soap. It is situated on a river, 6 ms. from the bay of Stegestrand, and 90 W. by S. of Copenhagen. Lon. 10° 17' E. lat. 55° 39' N.

Oder, river of Germany, which has its source in the mountains of Moravia, and flows N. to Oderberg; then passes by Ratibor, Oppeln, Breslau, and Glogau, in Silesia; Crossen, Frankfort, Lebus, Custrin, and Frinwalt, in Brandenburg; and Gartz, Stettin, Camin, Wollin, Usedom, and Wolgast, in Pomerania. Below Stettin it forms a large lake or bay, called Gross Haff, and then enters the Baltic Sea by three channels, called Peene, Swin, and Diwenow; between which lie the islands of Usedom and Wollin.

The Oder is not entirely a river of Germany, the largest of its confluent, the Warta flowing from Poland. The Oder proper rises in Moravia, about 25 English ms. E. from Olmutz; first pursues a course nearly NE., but gradually curving to the N., enters Silesia, and turning to NNW. drains that fine country nearly 250 ms. It then enters Upper Saxony, through which the residue of its course is continued. The Warta rises in the Palatinate of Cracow in Poland 50 ms. E. from Brieg in Silesia, flows nearly N. 100 English ms. over the palatinates of Cracow, Siradia, and part of Kalish; assumes a NW. course, which it pursues, with many partial windings nearly 200 ms. to Landsberg, where it receives, also from Poland, the Netze. The Netze has its principal source from Lake Goplo Jeziero between the Warta and Vistula; first flows NW. 70 English ms., to the connecting canal which unites this stream to the Vistula below Thorn; and from thence W. 120 ms. to its junction with the Warta at Landsberg. Below Landsberg the united streams flow a little S. of W. about 50 ms. to Kustrin, where they are lost in the main volume of the Oder. Between Kustrin and Oderberg, in a general distance of 35 ms. the Oder is made navigable by a canal along or near the eastern side. The entire length of the Oder by the Oder proper, is upwards of 400 English ms., and nearly as much following the Warta. The noble valley of the Oder is contained between N. lat. 49° 25', and 54°; being about 350 ms. in length, with 150 mean breadth, and draining an area of 52,500 sqms. It is united to the Elbe by a canal from between Oderberg and Freyewalde, into the Havel, and thence down the latter by Libenwalde, Spandau, and Potsdam, into the Elbe above Weihen. Another canal joins the Oder with the Spree, near Mulrose. See *Havel*, and *Spree*. See also, *Stettin*, and *Bromberg*. The Oder is navigable from Brieg in Silesia, to the Baltic, upwards of 300 ms. A cut called the New Oder, was begun in 1753, from Kustrin, and a dredging machine, worked by steam, was procured a few years past in Eng. to deepen the bar at the mouth of the river. The Warta is navigable 200 ms. into Poland. The main navigation passes along the branch called the Netze, as far as Brackel, where commences the canal of Bromberg, constructed between 1772-5 by Brackenhalf, under the direction of Frederick the Great. Fall 67 feet from the summit level of the Warta into the little river Brahe at Bromberg.

Oderberg, town of Moravia, on the confines of Silesia, with a castle; seated on the Oder, at the influx of the Elsa, 18 ms. NNW. of Teschen.

Oderberg, town of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark, situate on the Oder, 25 ms. NW. of Custrin.

Odernheim, town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine; seated on the Seltz, 14 ms. S. of Mentz.

Odernheim, town of Germany, in the dutchy of Deux Points; seated on the Glan, near its conflux with the Nahe, 28 ms. SW. of Mentz.

Odessa, fortified seaport of Russia, in the government of Catherinenslaf, seated on a gulf of the Black Sea, 44 ms. W. by S. of Oczakow. Lon. 30° 24' E. lat. 46° 28' N. This place, formerly an obscure village, was chosen by Catherine II., in 1792, as a suitable place to form a Russian emporium on the Black sea. The bay is spacious, deep, and bottomed with fine sand, or gravel. The adjacent regions on the Dnieper, Bog, and Dniester, are in a high degree productive. Its advance has been extremely rapid; in 1804, it contained 15,000, in 1820, 36,000, and at present, (November, 1822,) it is probable above 40,000 inhabitants. Its chief export staple is grain. Tallow, hides, &c. are also exported in small quantities. The prospect is fair, that Odessa will become one of the greatest marts of the eastern continent.

Odeypour, town of Hindoostan, capital of Jushpour, in the province of Orissa. It is 60 ms. NE. of Rutenpour, and 220 NW. of Cattack. Lon. 83° 22' E. lat. 22° 37' N.

Odiham, town of Eng. in Hampshire, on the Basingstoke canal, 24 ms. NE. of Winchester, and 42 W. by S. of London.

Oebfeld, town of Lower Saxony, in the dutchy of Magdeburg, seated on the Aller, 22 ms. NE. of Brunswick.

Oedenburg, or *Soprony-Norwegye*, palatinate of West Hungary, commencing about 40 ms. SSE. from Vienna.

Oederan, town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, situate near the Flohe, 9 ms. ENE. of Chemnitz.

Oeland, island of Sweden, in the Baltic, separated from the coast of Gothland, by a strait 12 ms. broad in the narrowest part. It is 80 ms. long, but not more than 9 broad. The N. part has fine forests, and quarries of excellent free-stone; but the S. part is more level; and very fertile. Both parts abound in alum mines. Borkholm is the chief town, seated on the strait, 22 ms. ENE. of Calmar. Lon. 16° 50' E. lat. 56° 48' N.

Oelfelt, town of Lower Saxony, in the dutchy of Magdeburg, on the Aller, 25 ms. E. of Brunswick. Lon. 11° 20' E. lat. 52° 27' N.

Oels, town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name.

Oels, principality of Silesia, forming part of the government of Breslau.

Oelenitz, town of Upper Saxony, in the territory of Voigtland, seated on the Elster. Lon. 12° 10' E. lat. 50 19' N.

Oesel, island of the Baltic, on the coast of Livonia, at the entrance of the Gulf of Riga. It is 74 ms. long and 50 broad, and defended by two forts. It formerly belonged to Denmark, but now to Russia. Its capital is Arensburg.

Oeting, town of Upper Bavaria. It is ~~seated~~

into the Upper and Lower Town, and is seated on the Inn, 8 ms. NW. of Burkhausen. Lon. $12^{\circ} 44'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 14'$ N.

Oeting, or *Oetingen*, town of Suabia, capital of a *cty* of the same name. It is seated on the river Wurnitz, 12 ms. NNW. of Donawert, and 35 WNW. of Ingolstadt. Lon. $10^{\circ} 40'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 58'$ N.

Offa's Dike, entrenchment cast up by Offa, a Saxon king, to defend England against the incursions of the Welsh. It runs through Herefordshire, Shropshire, Montgomeryshire, Denbighshire, and Flintshire.

Ofanto, river of the kingdom of Naples, which rises in the Appennines, passes by Conza and Monte Verde, separates Capitanía from Basilicata and Terri-li-Bari, and falls into the Gulf of Venice, near Barletta. It is the ancient Afulius.

Offenbach, town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, on the Maine, 5 ms. E. of Francfort. Lon. $8^{\circ} 48'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 54'$ N.

Offenburg, town of Suabia, on the Kintzig, 12 ms. SE. of Strasburg, and 28 S. of Baden. Lon. $8^{\circ} 1'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 31'$ N.

Offida, town of Italy, in the Marquisate of Ancona, 26 ms. S. of Loreto. Lon. $13^{\circ} 46'$ E. lat. $42^{\circ} 53'$ N.

Offutt's, *psto*. Hampshire *cty*. Virg., 93 ms. NW. from W. C.

Ogden, *pst*. Monroe *cty*. N. Y., 10 ms. a little N. of W. from Rochester. Pop. 1820, 1435.

Ogden's, *psto*. Scott *cty*. Misu.

Ogdensburgh, *pst*. and seat of justice, St. Lawrence *cty*. N. Y., on St. Lawrence river, on the point below the mouth of Oswegatche. The site of this town is high, bold, and pleasing, and the mouth of the Oswegatche affords an excellent harbour. It is the lowest point of ship navigation, on St. Lawrence from lake Ontario. The Gallop rapids commence about 5 ms. below. It is the seat of some mills, and manufactures, and stands opposite to Prescott. in U. C., 65 ms. by land NE. from Sackett's Harbour, and about 120 ms. above Montreal. Pop. about 300.

Ogeechee, river of Geo., rising in Greene *cty*., and flowing SE. between the confluents of the Altamaha and Savannah rivers, falls into the Atlantic Ocean by Oasabow Sound, 20 ms. S. from Savannah. It passes by Georgetown in Warren, and Louisville in Jefferson *cty*.

Oginaki canal, between the governments of Bielsk and Minsk, in Russian Poland. It commences in the lasiolda, which falls into the Prypiez, and thence into the Dnieper, and terminates near Slonim, in the Schara, a branch of the Niemen. It was made navigable in 1784, and completed in 1802. By this canal, and by the Dnieper, and Niemen, a water communication is opened between the Baltic and Black seas.

Oglethorpe, *cty*. Geo.; bounded by Washington E., Greene S., Clark, W. Madison NW., and Broad river, or Elbert NE. Length 22, mean width 20 ms.; area 440 sqms. It lies between Oconee and Broad rivers, and is drained by their confluents. The surface moderately hilly, and soil productive. Staples, cotton, grain, &c. Chief town, Lexington. Pop. 1820, 14,046. Ctl. lat. $33^{\circ} 54'$ N. lon. W. C. $6^{\circ} 23'$ W.

Oguinquit, *pstv*. York *ct*. Maine.

Ohio, NW. tp. of Alleghany *cty*. Penn., on Ohio river. Pop. 1820, 1477.

Ohio, one of the western tps of Beaver *cty*. Penn., on, and N. from Ohio river. Pop. 1820, 1075.

Ohio, *cty*. Virg.; bounded by Washington and Greene *cties*. in Penn. E., Tyler *cty*. in Virg. S., the Ohio river W., and Brooke *cty*. in Virg. N. Length 32, mean width 10 ms.; area 320 sqms. The surface of this *cty*. is excessively broken by hills, and yet the soil is almost uniformly productive. Beside the Ohio river, which washes its western border, it is watered by Short creek, Wheeling creek, Grave creek, Fish creek, and Fishing creek. The alluvial bottoms of the Ohio, and the above creeks, are exuberantly fertile. Staples, grain, flour, pork, beef, live stock, &c. Chief town, Wheeling. Pop. 1820, 9182. Ctl. lat. 40° , lon. W. C. $3^{\circ} 42'$ W.

Ohio, *cty*. Kent.; bounded by Butler, SE., Green river, or Muhlenburg S. and SW., Davies NW., Brackenridge, N., and Grayson NE. Length 32, mean width 26 ms.; area 640 sqms. Chief town, Hartford. Pop. 1820, 3879. Ctl. lat. $37^{\circ} 30'$ N. lon. W. C. $9^{\circ} 40'$ W.

Ohio, state of the United States; bounded by Ohio river or Virg. SE., Ohio river or Kent. S., Ind. W., Mish. territory and Lake Erie N., and Penn. NE.

Miles.

Ohio has an interior boundary, on Ohio river, from the mouth of Little Beaver, to that of the Great Miamia, . . .	440
Due N. from the mouth of Great Miamia, N. lat. $39^{\circ} 7'$, to N. lat. $41^{\circ} 35'$, . . .	170
Thence due E. to Lake Erie, . . .	80
Thence along the SE. shore of Erie, . . .	150
Thence along the western boundary of Pennsylvania, . . .	95

Having an outline of . . . 933
Area 40,000 = 25,600,000 acres. It extends from $37^{\circ} 30'$ to 42° N. lat., and from $80^{\circ} 32'$ to $84^{\circ} 50'$ W. lon.

The longest line in the state of Ohio, NE. and SW., is 300 ms. Its width between Pensacola and Indiana 227 ms.

Though not marked by any of those bold and sublime features which are peculiar only to mountainous countries, Ohio presents some very remarkable traits, which call forth the utmost attention of the statist and philosopher.

For the general features of Ohio, see article *Mississippi basin*, section Ohio river.

When it is known that the vale in which the Ohio flows is from 300 to 400 feet below the common level of the adjacent country, and when it is also known, that an immense table land extends through the state in nearly a NE. and SW. direction, the origin of the phenomena, which serve to form its physiognomy, is easily traced. The rugged appearance of the Ohio banks in all their extent give an idea of unevenness to the state, which an examination of its interior must correct.

Like all other sections of the U. States, Ohio cannot be designated by any general character; and similar to every newly settled part of our country, from the attention of early emigrants

being naturally turned towards the best soil, the river alluvian and rich prairie margins have contributed to give too high colouring to descriptions of its lands.

As far as a general view can be adopted, the following may exhibit the great outlines of the state.

Fifty or sixty ms. from the Ohio river hilly, and in part very rugged; formed by abrasion of water.

The region in the rear of the hilly is not level, though not rising into hills of any considerable elevation; it is rolling land, and presents features in exact accordance with what must rise from the theory we have adopted. The country becoming more level approaching the interior land, until finally smoothing into the elevated plain from which the rivers flow into Lake Erie, or into Ohio river.

The third variety is that of the plains, or table land. This natural section contains very various species of soil, from rich river alluvian and prairie, to steril oak barrens and marshes; the latter to considerable extent.

Another remarkable natural section of Ohio lies along Lake Erie. The slope of the country rises gradually along Ohio river towards the sources of the Muskingum, and Cuyahoga. On the latter, a sudden and much more inclined depression falls towards the lake. This dividing line, for ridge it cannot be called, does not conform to the bearings of Erie. At the NE. angle of the state its apex is within 3 ms., whilst towards the sources of Maumee, it has receded above 100 ms. from the lake.

A series of falls interrupts every river of Ohio, flowing into Erie. Those which flow into Ohio river, except Muskingum, though all are rapid in their descent, none have falls. The small cataract at Muskingum, at Zanesville, is the last water-fall in any stream of magnitude worthy notice, on the north-western slope of the Ohio basin. It may not be irrelevant to remark, that on all the vast extent W. from Zanesville to the sources of the Plate and Kansas rivers, and NW. to the sources of Yellow Stone and Missouri rivers, no cataract worthy notice has been discovered. Below the Great Kenhawa, on the south-eastern slope, their occurrence is equally rare. The rapids of Ohio and Muscle shoals, in Ten., are only approaches to falls, and both are merely strong rapids, the latter only obstructing up stream, both admitting down stream navigation. Indeed exemption from impediments to commercial intercourse may be constantly kept in view, as one of the most felicitous features of the whole Mississippi basin. An exemption to an equal extent can no where else be found on the globe, except in the basins of the Plate, Amazon, and Orinoco rivers, in South America.

It would be a very interesting solution to determine the relative extent of the various natural sections of Ohio. Such an estimate would be so vague, upon the uncertain data we possess, that no satisfactory result can be obtained. It may be observed that the three sections, hilly, rolling, and level, are nearly of equal extent, or about 13,300 sqms. each; and that the whole state is, though unequally so, habitable.

The result of the settlement of this state proves its general productiveness.

I have been myself over a large part of the southern and northern frontiers of Ohio, and have every where found the soil favourable to the purpose of agriculture. No part of what is called barrens, or swamp in Ohio, are so irclaimable as the sandy shores of the Carolinas and Florida, the sea marshes of Lou. and Texas; or so unproductive as the interminable pine tracts which reach from the Roanoke to Red river.

In point of position, its local is in many respects favourable; but its advantages are more appropriate to an interior than exterior communication. The quantity of its arable soil, will no doubt, combined as it is by many moral causes, superinduce a very dense population in Ohio; circumstances however, common to all, will produce in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan, a mass of population by far exceeding that of any other equal continuous extent in the United States.

The most common mineral productions of Ohio are, coal and iron. Coal is found along the Ohio and Muskingum rivers, and iron ore in various parts of the state. Water impregnated with muriate of soda, common salt, has been found, but not in any quantity to render the manufacture of salt an object of any considerable value.

The staples of this state are numerous and important, consisting of wheat, rye, oats, Indian corn, whiskey, apples, cider, live stock, and salted provisions. The most frequented commercial outlets are, by the Ohio, and Mississippi river, to New Orleans; by lake Erie and Detroit river, to Detroit; by lakes Erie and Ontario, and St. Lawrence river, to Montreal; and by land, to Pittsburgh, N. York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

The seat of government is at Columbus, but by far the largest town in the state, is the city of Cincinnati, containing, at present, about 12,000 inhabitants. Steubenville, Zanesville, Cleveland, and several others, are flourishing places, containing a population of from 500 to 3000.

The civil and political subdivisions of Ohio are the following, with the result of the census of 1820 annexed.

Counties.	Inhabitants.	Sqms.	To sqm.
Adams, - - -	10,406	400	26
Allen,			
Ashtabula, - -	7,382	700	10
Athens, - - -	6,338	750	8
Belmont, - - -	20,329	500	40
Brown, - - -	13,356	470	30
Butler, - - -	21,746	480	45
Champaign, -	8,479	460	18
Clark, - - -	9,533	400	24
Clermont, - -	15,820	416	38
Clinton, - - -	8,085	360	22
Columbiana, -	22,033	864	25
Coschocton, -	7,086	900	6
Crawford, - -		540	
Cuyahoga, - -	6,328	468	9
Darke, - - -	3,717	672	5½
Carried over -	160,638	7,970	

<i>Brought forward,</i>		160,630	7,970	
Delaware,	-	7,639	650	12
Fairfield,	-	16,633	540	30
Fayette,	-	6,616	450	14
Franklin,	-	10,292	520	19½
Gallia,	-	7,098	500	14
Geauga,	-	7,791	600	13
Greene,	-	10,529	400	26
Guernsey,	-	9,392	470	19
Hamilton,	-	31,764	400	79
Hancock,	-	-	578	
Hardin,	-	-	570	
Harrison,	-	14,345	450	31
Henry,	-	-	630	
Highland,	-	12,308	420	30
Hocking,	-	2,130	432	5
Holmes,	-	-	-	
Huron,	-	6,675	900	7
Jackson,	-	3,746	490	7½
Jefferson,	-	18,531	500	37
Knox,	-	8,326	600	14
Lawrence,	-	3,499	430	8
Licking,	-	11,861	700	19
Logan,	-	3,181	500	6
Madison,	-	4,799	400	13
Marion,	-	-	530	
Medina,	-	3,082	760	4
Meigs,	-	4,480	400	11
Mercer,	-	-	-	
Miami,	-	8,851	410	21
Monroe,	-	4,645	518	9
Montgomery,	-	15,999	480	33
Morgan,	-	5,297	500	10½
Muskingum,	-	17,844	660	27
Paulding,	-	-	432	
Perry,	-	8,429	400	21
Pickaway,	-	13,149	470	30
Pike,	-	4,253	400	10
Portage,	-	10,095	750	13
Preble,	-	10,237	430	23½
Putnam,	-	-	575	
Richland,	-	9,169	900	10
Ross,	-	20,619	650	31
Sandusky,	-	852	600	6½
Sciota,	-	5,750	575	10
Seneca,	-	-	540	
Shelby,	-	2,106	418	5
Starke,	-	12,406	800	15½
Trumbull,	-	15,546	870	17½
Tuscarawas,	-	8,328	680	12
Vanwert,	-	-	432	
Union,	-	1,996	500	34
Warren,	-	17,837	400	44½
Washington,	-	19,425	600	17
Wayne,	-	11,933	720	16½
Williams,	-	-	600	
Wood,	-	733	750	1
		581,434	38,260	15

Ohio is calculated by Mr. Kilbourn, in his Gazetteer, to contain 40,000 sqms. That calculation is, no doubt, nearly correct; therefore, allowing for surface, irreclaimable swamps, and other uncultivated tracts, the aggregate of the cities will approach very closely to the real arable land of Ohio.

The cities of Crawford, Hancock, Harden, Henry, Marion, Paulding, Putnam, Seneca, Vanwert, and Williams, have been formed subsequent to the last census, and, being mostly in

the new purchase, remain in great part uninhabited. These cities, taken together, amount to 5427 sqms. The aggregate of the cities in 1820, was but little influenced in its amount by the few inhabitants then upon this surface area approaching one-seventh part of the superficies of the state. Deducting 5427 from 38,260, leaves 32,833, as the real inhabited surface of Ohio. The latter area is therefore, at present, if we make but a moderate allowance for the augmentation since the census was closed, upwards of 18 to the uninhabited, or thinly peopled cities, more than equal, in point of fertility of soil, the general aggregate surface of the state, and consequently admit, at least, an equal density of population, or permit the addition of 100,000 inhabitants to the state.

The progressive population of Ohio, is an unmatched phenomenon in the history of civilization. In 1783, the ground now embraced within its limits, was one wide waste. In 1790, 3000 civilized inhabitants were only found on its surface. In 1800, they had increased to 42,156. In 1810, the census presented an abstract, containing 227,843. In 1820, the state possessed 581,434 inhabitants. It demands a very limited knowledge of the relations of Ohio, its admirable position, its exuberant soil, and above all, the effects which must ensue from opening the western canal of New York, to foresee an augmentation of people in Ohio more rapid in the next ten years, than in any equal antecedent period.

Ohio, in 1820, contained 576,572 white inhabitants, and 4723 free coloured persons. In point of classification, the inhabitants were composed of:

Foreigners not naturalized,	546
Engaged in agriculture,	116,500
Do. in manufactures,	18,500
Do. in commerce,	1,450

Ohio became a state of the United States in 1803.

A canal line has been commenced in the state of Ohio, to unite Lake Erie with Ohio, but is so incipient a state, as to preclude any detail at this time. The operations are, however, in a very active state, and a speedy completion may be safely anticipated.

Ohio, river, U. S., the great NE. branch of the Mississippi. See *Mississippi*, section Ohio.

Ohio, southern tp. Gallia cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 483.

Ohio, SW. tp. Clermont cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 2791.

Ohio, falls, in Youghiogheny river, Fayette cty. Penn., eleven or twelve ms. NE. from Uniontown.

Oil creek, creek, Penn., rising in the NE. part of Crawford, and SW. of Warren cty., flows S., and falls into the Alleghany river 10 ms. above Franklin. On it is a remarkable spring, on the waters of which a mineral oil is found to float.

Oil creek, SE. pst. Crawford cty. Penn., 20 ms. NNE. from Franklin. Pop. 1820, 495.

Oil spring, Catharaugus cty. N. Y.

Oisans, town of France, in the department of Isere, and late province of Dauphiny, 28 ms. SE. of Grenoble. Beauvais is the capital. Lon. 6° 25' E. lat. 45° N.

Oise, department of France, including part of the late province of the Isle of France.

Oise, river, which has its source in the Ardennes, and falls into the Seine, near Pontoise. It gives name to the above department.

Oka, river of European Russia, great SW. branch of the Volga. It rises in the governments of Smolensk, Kalouga, and Orel, flows NE. by E., and joins the Volga at Nishnei-Novogorod after a comparative course of 600 ms. It passes by Orel, Kalouga, Kolomna, Riazars, Spask, Kassimov, and Murom. Mosqua, on which stands Moscow, is one of its northern branches. It is one of the best navigable secondary rivers in Europe, being passable with boats to Orel, near its source.

Okeham. See *Oakham*.

Okingham, or *Wokingham*, town of Eng. in Berkshire, 8 ms. SE. of Reading and 32 W. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 59'$ W. lat. $51^{\circ} 25'$ N.

Ok-lock-one, river, U. S., rises in Geo., and flowing SSW. falls into Ok-lock-one bay and St. George's Sound, 40 ms. E. from the mouth of the Appalachiecola river.

Ok-lock-one, bay, is the extreme inland extension of Appalache bay, and receives the Ok-lock-one and St. Mark's rivers. Lat. $30^{\circ} 8'$ N. lon. W. C. $7^{\circ} 15'$ W.

Okotzk, province of the government of Irkutsk, in Russia. Its capital, of the same name, is seated at the mouth of the Okota, in a bay of the Eastern Ocean.

Oldaker's Mills, psto. Hardy cty. Virg., 103 ms. W. from W. C.

Oldenburg, town of Westphalia, capital of a country of the same name. The church of St. Lambert contains the tombs of the last counts of Oldenburg, which are very curious. It is noted for its horses, and is seated on the Hunta, 22 ms. W. of Bremen, and 45 SE. of Embden. Lon. $8^{\circ} 8'$ E. lat. $53^{\circ} 7'$ N.

Oldenburg, grand duchy of NW. Germany, consisting of Oldenburg, Delmenhorst, Vassel, Jever, and Knipphausen, 2250 sqms. and 180,000 inhabitants; principality of Eutin or Lubec, 200 sqms. and 20,000 inhabitants; and Birkenfield, 170 sqms. and 20,000 inhabitants. Oldenburg was created a grand duchy, and its duke received into the Germanic confederation, 1815.

Oldenburg, town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, seated near the Baltic; 30 ms. N. of Lubec. Lon. $10^{\circ} 47'$ E. lat. $54^{\circ} 22'$ N.

Oldendorf, town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Lunenburg, seated on the Wenau and Esca. Lon. $10^{\circ} 35'$ E. lat. $53^{\circ} 16'$ N.

Oldendorf, town of Westphalia, in the territory of Schwabenburg, seated on the Weser, 28 ms. SW. of Hanover. Lon. $9^{\circ} 31'$ E. lat. $52^{\circ} 16'$ N.

Oldenzael, town in the United Provinces of Overysse, 50 ms. E. of Deventer. Lon. $6^{\circ} 57'$ E. lat. $52^{\circ} 20'$ N.

Olderle, town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, seated on the Trave, 17 ms. W. of Lubec, and 25 NE. of Hamburg. Lon. $10^{\circ} 18'$ E. lat. $53^{\circ} 52'$ N.

Old Fort, pstv. Centre cty. Penn., by pstrd. 130 ms. NW. from Harrisburg.

Old Fort, psto. Burke cty. N. C.

Oldham, cty. Kent., on Ohio river, formed from Henry and Jefferson cties., and is bounded

by the Ohio river and by the cties. of Henry, Shelby, and Jefferson. Chief town, Westport. Ctl. lat. $38^{\circ} 25'$, lon. W. C. $8^{\circ} 21'$ W.

Old head of Kinsale, cape of the S. coast of Ireland, about 6 ms. S. from Kinsale. It is a high rocky promontory, which has been recently rendered distressfully remarkable by the wreck of the Albion, 1822.

Oldman's creek, small stream, N. J. separating Salem and Gloucester cties., and falling into the Delaware about 3 ms. below Marcus Hook.

Old Point Comfort, and psto., is the extreme S. point of Elizabeth City cty. Virg. about 15 ms. N. from Norfolk. The two opposing points of Willoughby and Old Point Comfort separate Lynhaven Bay from Hampton Roads. The strait between the two points is the real mouth of James river.

Old Town, or *Indian Old Town*, pst. and isl. and in Penobscot river, Penobscot cty. Maine. It is an Indian settlement, containing about 200 acres and 300 persons.

Old Town, pst. Alleghany cty. Md., on the N. side of Potomac river, near the mouth of the SW. branch, 14 ms. SE. of Cumberland and 134 NW. of Washington.

Oldtown, pstv. Ross cty. Ohio, 12 ms. NW. from Chillicothe, and 54 a little S. of E. from Columbus.

Olean, pst. Cattaraugus cty. N. Y., on Alleghany river, at the mouth of Olean creek, containing *Hamilton*, which see. Pop. 1820, 1047.

Olean, creek, Cattaraugus cty. N. Y., flows S. and falls into Alleghany river at Hamilton.

Oleron, isle of France, 5 ms. from the coasts of Aunis and Saintonge. It is 12 ms. long and 5 broad, is populous and fertile, producing corn and wine, and is defended by a castle. It contains about 10 or 12,000 inhabitants, and on a headland is a light-house, and on its E. side stands a strong castle. In the reign of Richard I., this island was part of the possession of the crown of England; and here that monarch compiled the code of maritime laws, called the *Laws of Oleron*, which are received by all nations in Europe, as the ground of all their marine constitutions. Lon. $1^{\circ} 20'$ W. lat. $46^{\circ} 3'$ N.

Oleron, town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, and late province of Bearn, on the Cave, 10 ms. SW. of Pau. Lon. $0^{\circ} 14'$ W. lat. $43^{\circ} 7'$ N.

Oleska, town of Poland, in Red Russia, 36 ms. ENE. of Lemburg. Lon. $25^{\circ} 10'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 23'$ N.

Oley, tp. Berks cty. Penn., 8 ms. E. from Reading, and 12 NW. from Pottsgrove. Pop. 1820, 1400.

Olka, town of Poland, in Volhinia, with a citadel, 20 ms. E. of Lucko. Lon. $26^{\circ} 8'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 15'$ N.

Olinda, or *Pernambuco*, town of Brazil, and capital of Pernambuco, seated on the Atlantic, with a very good harbour. See *Pernambuco*.

Olita, town of Spain, in Navarre, where their kings formerly resided. It is seated in a fertile country, 20 ms. N. of Tudela. Lon. $1^{\circ} 46'$ W. lat. $42^{\circ} 22'$ N.

Oliva, celebrated monastery of Western Prussia, 3 ms. W. of Dantzic. It contains several tombs of the dukes of Pomerania, and is remarkable for the peace concluded in 1660,

between the emperor of Germany, and the kings of Sweden and Poland.

Olivenza, strong town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated near the Guadiana, 13 ms. S. of Elvas, and 40 E. of Evora. Lon. $7^{\circ} 4' W.$ lat. $38^{\circ} 30' N.$

Olive, pst. Morgan cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 520.

Olive, tp. Meigs cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 485.

Olive Green, tp. Morgan cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 300.

Olmedo, town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on the Adaja, 30 ms. S. of Valladolid. Lon. $4^{\circ} 29' W.$ lat. $41^{\circ} 20' N.$

Olmutz, commercial town of Moravia, on the Morava, 80 ms. N. by E. of Vienna, and 97 S. of Breslaw. Lon. $17^{\circ} 35' E.$ lat. $49^{\circ} 26' N.$

Olney, town of Eng. in Bucks, with a considerable manufacture of bone-lace. It is seated on the Ouse, 12 ms. SE. of Northampton, and 56 NNW. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 54' W.$ lat. $52^{\circ} 5' N.$

Olone, island, town, castle, and harbour of France, in the department of Vendee, and late province of Poitou; 30 ms. NW. of Rochelle, and 258 SW. of Paris. Lon. $1^{\circ} 45' W.$ lat. $46^{\circ} 30' N.$

Olonez, government of Russia, included formerly in the government of Novgorod. In this district are some considerable iron works.

Olonez, town of Russia, in a government of the same name, famous for its mines of iron, and its mineral water. It is situated on the river Olouza, which falls into the Lake Ladoga. Lon. $34^{\circ} 20' E.$ lat. $61^{\circ} 26' N.$

Olse, or *Oelae*, strong and considerable town of Silesia, 17 ms. NE. of Breslaw. Lon. $17^{\circ} 26' E.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 19' N.$

Olsonitz, town of Upper Saxony, in the territory of Voigtland, seated on the Elster, 60 ms. SW. of Dresden. Lon. $12^{\circ} 27' E.$ lat. $50^{\circ} 40' N.$

Olten, town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick, in the canton of Soleure. It is dependent on the bishop of Basle, and is seated a little to the N. of the Aar, between Arberg and Araw. Lon. $7^{\circ} 45' E.$ lat. $47^{\circ} 16' N.$

Olympian Springs, pst. and Watering Place, Bath cty. Kent, 10 ms. SE. from Owingsville, and 50 E. from Lexington.

Olympus, mountain of Natolia, one of the highest and most considerable in all western Asia. The ancients supposed its top reached the heavens; and, from that circumstance, placed the residence of the gods there, and made it the court of Jupiter. There are several mountains of the same name.

Ombrone, river of Italy, which rises in the Siennese, and falls into the Mediterranean.

Ombrone, town of Italy, in the Siennese, between the river Ombrone and the Lake Castiglion, 3 ms. S. of Grossetto.

Omegna, town of the duchy of Milan, in the Novarese, with a castle, 5 ms. N. of Orta.

Omer, St., fortified, large, and populous town of France, in the department of the straits of Calais, and late province of Artois, on the Aa, on the side of a hill, 8 ms. NW. of Aire, and 135 N. of Paris. Lon. $2^{\circ} 20' E.$ lat. $54^{\circ} 45' N.$

Ommen, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Overysse, seated on the Vecht, 17 ms. NE. of Deventer. Lon. $6^{\circ} 10' E.$ lat. $52^{\circ} 32' N.$

Ommenburg, strong town of Germany, in the

electorate of Mentz, seated on the Othern. ms. SE. of Marburg, and 45 NE. of Frankfurt. Lon. $9^{\circ} 13' E.$ lat. $50^{\circ} 30' N.$

Ommirabih, river of Africa, which rises at Mount Atlas, separates the kingdom of Morocco from that of Fez, and entering the Atlantic forms a capacious bay on the E. side of Azamor.

Omorea, seaport of Mexico, in Honduras, near the bottom of the Bay of Honduras. Lon. W. C. $10^{\circ} 40' W.$ lat. $15^{\circ} 53' N.$

Omrappora. See *Ummerappora*.

Omsk, town and fortress of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, situate at the confluence of the Om with the Irtysh, 350 ms. SE. of Tobolsk. Lon. $74^{\circ} 54' E.$ lat. $54^{\circ} 14' N.$

Onecote, village of Eng. in Staffordshire, 1 ms. N. by E. of Cheadle, noted for the red copper mines in its vicinity.

Oneteeva, one of the Sandwich islands, in the Pacific Ocean, 5 leagues W. of Atoua; its eastern coast is high, and rises abruptly from the sea, but the other parts consist of low ground, except a round bluff head on the SE. point. It produces plenty of yams, and of a sweet root called Tee. Lon. $161^{\circ} W.$ lat. $21^{\circ} 54' N.$

Oneg, town of Russia, in the government of Archangel, on the river Onega, near the White Sea, 80 ms. SSW. of Archangel. Lon. $37^{\circ} 24' E.$ lat. $63^{\circ} 35' N.$

Onega, lake of Russia, in the government of Olonez. The lake is 100 ms. long, and 46 broad, and has a communication with the Lake Lagoda, by the Svir river.

Onega, river of Russia, rising in the government of Olonez, and flowing NNE. into the SW. extremity of the White Sea.

Onega, town of Russia, at the mouth of the Onega river.

Oneglia, principality of Italy, surrounded by the territory of Genoa, but subject to the king of Sardinia. It abounds in olive-trees, fruits and wine.

Oneglia, seaport of Italy, in a principality of the same name, on a small river, 30 ms. SE. of Coggi, and 50 W. by S. of Genoa. Lon. $7^{\circ} 31' E.$ lat. $43^{\circ} 58' N.$

Oneida, cty. N. Y.; bounded by Lewis cty. N. Herkimer E., Madison SW., and Oswego W.; length 40 ms., mean width 30; area 1200 square. Surface much diversified by hill and dale; soil generally productive. The local position of this cty. is very remarkable; as it occupies the summit level between the waters of the Hudson, and St. Lawrence basins. The Mohawk rises in its centre; the sources of Black river flow from its NE. angle into Lake Erie at Sackett's Harbour; its western sections are drained by Fish creek, Wood creek, and Oneida creek, flowing into Lake Oneida; and from its extensive southern limit flows the Unadilla, branch of the Susquehanna. Chief towns Utica, Rome, and Whitesborough. Pop. 1820, 59,997. Ctl. lat. $43^{\circ} 13' N.$ lon. W. C. $1^{\circ} 34' E.$

Oneida Lake, of N. Y., bounded by Oneida cty. E. and NE., by Madison and Onondago cties. S., and by Oswego cty. N. and NW. It is about 20 ms. long from E. to W., with a mean width of 4. The name is continued in the outlet, which by a very winding course of 16 ms. from the W. end of the lake, joins

Seneca river to form the Oswego river. The Oneida lake receives from the NE. Fish creek, from the SE. Oneida creek, and from the S. Chittenango creek.

Oneida Tract, pst. Oneida cty. N. Y., W. from Oneida creek, and S. from Oneida lake; 25 ms. W. from Utica.

One Leg, a ridiculous name! of an eastern tp. of Tuscarawas cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 823.

Ongar, or *Chipping Ongar*, town of Eng. in Essex, 12 ms. W. of Chelmsford, and 21 ENE. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 16'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 43'$ N.

Ongole, town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, seated on, and near the mouth of a river which falls into the Bay of Bengal, 829 ms. SW. of Calcutta. Lon. $80^{\circ} 5'$ E. lat. $15^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Onion, river, Ver., which rises in Caledonia cty., and running nearly in a NW. course, flows into lake Champlain, near Colchester.

Onondago, lake and river of N. Y., from which the name of Onondago cty. is taken. The river flows W. from the lake, till it meets the Seneca, when its course turns N. to Oswego, where it enters lake Ontario. It is boatable from its mouth to the head of the lake, except one fall, which causes a portage of 20 yards. Towards the head waters of this river, salmon are caught in great quantities. It is near the centre of the cty. of the same name, and is about 6 ms. by one mile. The great N. Y. Saline is on its banks. See *Salina*.

Onondago, cty. N. Y., bounded by Madison E., Cortland S., Cayuga SW., Oswego N., and Oneida lake NE. It is about 30 ms. square, with an area of 900 sqms. It includes Skeneateles, Oneasco, and Salt lakes, and is watered by Seneca and Oswego rivers, and some of their confluents. The soil is generally fertile. Staples, grain, flour, salt, and gypsum. Chief town, Onondago. Pop. 1820, 41,467. Lat. 43° N. and lon. W. C. 1° E. intersect in this cty.

Onondago, pst. and seat of justice, Onondago cty. N. Y., 50 ms. W. from Utica. The tp. contains the greatest salt work in the U. S. It abounds also in gypsum. See *Salina*. Pop. of the tp. 1810, 3745, in 1820, 5552. Lat. $42^{\circ} 57'$ lon. W. C. $0^{\circ} 48'$ E.

Onondago Hollow, pstv. Onondago cty. N. Y., 6 ms. S. from Salina.

Onslow, tp. Halifax cty. Nova Scotia.

Onslow, cty. N. C., bounded by the Atlantic Ocean SE., New Hanover and Duplin cties. W., Jones N. and NE., and Carteret E. Length 35 ms., mean width 20; area 700 sqms. It is drained by New river, and is generally flat, with a sterile soil. Chief town, Swansborough. There is a post office at the court house. Pop. 1820, 7018.

Ontanagon, river of the territory of Mich., rising with the Ouisconsin and Black river, branches of the Mississippi. It flows N., and falls into the Lake Superior, about 90 ms. SW. from Point Keeweena. A large mass of native copper has been founded imbedded in a rock, near the bank of this stream; estimated recently, from actual inspection by Mr. H. Schoolcraft, at 2200 pounds.

Ontario Lake, one of that grand chain of lakes, which divide the U. S. from U. C. It is situated between lat. $43^{\circ} 15'$ and 44° N., and lon. 76° and 79° W. Its form is nearly elliptical; its

greatest length is from SW. to NE., and is circumference about 600 ms. Ontario is about 200 ms. from W. to E., with a mean width of 40; area 8000 sqms. The ordinary depth about 450 feet. It abounds with fish of an excellent flavour, amongst which are the Oswego bass, weighing three or four pounds. Its banks in many places are steep, and the lands generally good. It communicates with Lake Erie by the river Niagara. It receives the waters of the Genessee river from the S., and of Oswego, at Fort Oswego, from the SE. by which it communicates, through Oneida Lake and Wood Creek, with the Mohawk river. On the NE. this lake discharges itself into the river St. Lawrence. The islands are all at the eastern end, the chief of which are Wolfe, Amherst, Gage, and Howe Islands.

Ontario, cty. in U. C., consists of the following islands; Amherst Island, Wolfe Island, Gage Island, and all the islands between the mouth of the Gananoqui, to the easternmost extremity of the late tp. of Marysburg, called Point Pleasant.

Ontario, cty. N. Y., bounded E. by Seneca cty. and Seneca Lake, SE. by Yates cty., S. by Steuben, W. by Livingston and Monroe, and N. by Wayne. Length about 30 ms., mean width 18, and 560 in area. Canandaigua outlet and Flint creek drain the central parts of this cty. Soil highly fertile. Chief towns, Canandaigua and Geneva. Ctl. lat. $42^{\circ} 54'$ lon. W. C. $0^{\circ} 20'$ W. Pop. 1820, about 50,000.

Ontario, pst. Wayne cty. N. Y., near Lake Ontario, and 22 ms. N. from Canandaigua. Pop. 1820, 2233.

Oodooanullah, town of Hindoostan Proper, in Bengal, seated on the W. bank of the Ganges, at the foot of a chain of hills. Here is an elegant bridge over the Ganges, built by the Sultan Sujah. Oodooanullah is 82 ms. N. by W. of Moorshedabad. Lon. $87^{\circ} 55'$ E. lat. $24^{\circ} 58'$ N.

Oonalaska, one of the islands of the Northern Archipelago of N. America, visited by captain Cook in his last voyage. It is the largest of the Aleutian or Fox Islands. Lon. 165° W. lat. $53^{\circ} 5'$ N.

Onemak, or *Uniak*, one of the Aleutian, or Fox islands, between Oonalaska and Alaska.

Oostenulah, river of Geor., which joins the Etowah, and forms the Coosa. The junction of these two streams, as laid down by Tanner, is at N. lat. $34^{\circ} 13'$ and lon. W. C. $8^{\circ} 21'$ W., and in a direct line, about 80 ms. SE. by E. from Huntsville, Al. The country drained by the Oostenalah, is claimed and possessed by the Cherokee Indians.

Ooroop and *Oshesheer*. See *Kuriles*.

Oostborch, town and fort in Flanders, in the isle of Cadisand, 4 ms. NE. of Sluys. Lon. $3^{\circ} 29'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 22'$ N.

Oostenby, town of Sweden, in the isle of Oeland, 27 ms. S. of Borkholm.

Opelousas, cty. Lou., bounded by the Gulf of Mexico SW., Sabine river, or the province of Texas W., the parishes of Natchitoches and Rapides N., parish of Avoyelles and Atchafalaya river NE., and Attacapas SE. Length 110 ms., mean width 70; area 7700 sqms. All the southern, southeastern, and eastern part of Opelousas is one vast plain. The northwest and north-

ern sections, swell into hills of moderate size. In point of soil, it is divisible into three distinct regions. Towards the Gulf of Mexico, it is marshy, but rising gradually into arable prairies with a thin sterile soil. This character of country is followed, advancing N., by an immense pine forest, out of which flow numerous creeks falling into Sabine; the Calcasieu river, and the Nezpique river, or northwestern branch of Mermentau. The soil of the pine tract is also sterile. Advancing to the eastern part of the city., washed by the Teche, Boeuf, and Courtaubieu, a total change takes place, the soil is exuberantly productive, and in part excessively heavy timbered. The northern and eastern parts of Opelousas are covered by a dense forest. The residue open prairies. It is emphatically the pastoral section of Lou., and contains the most numerous individual flocks of cattle in the U. S. Farming is, however, extensively pursued in the eastern part of the city. Staples, cotton, beef, tallow, hides, live stock, such as horses, mules, horned cattle, and some sheep. It is watered by the Sabine, Calcasieu, and Upper Teche, flowing into the Gulf of Mexico. A low, uninhabitable, and annually overflowed tract, indeed extends from the arable border of the Teche to the Atchafalaya. See *Courtaubieu, Louisiana, Mississippi, &c.* For the ordinary municipal regulations of that part of Lou., it is designated the parish of St. Landré. Pop. 1820, 10,085. For central latitude, see next article.

Opelousas, or *St. Landré*, pstv. and seat of justice for the parish of Opelousas, or St. Landré, is situated on a branch of the Teche river, in the prairie Belvue, by pstvd. 223 ms. NW. from New Orleans, and 1460 from W. C. Lat. 30° 31' N. lon. W. C. 15° 6' W. The village is small, but the situation highly pleasant and healthy. The adjacent prairies are more rolling and diversified than the extensive plains to the S. and W., towards the Gulf of Mexico and Sabine. See *Caron's Landing*.

Oporto, or *Porto*, city and seaport of Portugal, in Entre Douero e Minho, and a bishop's see. It is by nature, almost impregnable; and is noted for its strong wines, of which, large quantities are exported to England; whence all red wines from Spain or Portugal, are called Port wines. The other chief exports, are oranges, lemons, &c., and linen cloth to Brasil. Its commerce greatly increased after the earthquake at Lisbon, in 1755; before that time, the population was estimated at 20,000, and it is now said to be 60,000. It is seated on the side of a mountain, near the river Douero, which forms an excellent harbour, 147 ms. N. by E. of Lisbon. Lon. 8° 22' W. lat. 41° 10' N.

Oppeln, strong town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name. It has a great trade of wool, and stands on the Oder, 150 ms. SE. of Breslau. Lon. 18° E. lat. 50° 39' N.

Oppenheim, town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. The vicinity produces excellent wine. It is seated on the side of a hill, 12 ms. S. E. of Meitz.

Oppenheim, W. tp. Montgomery cty. N. Y., in the N. side of the Mohawk. Pop. 1810, 2693, in 1820, 3045.

Oppido, town of Naples, in Calabria Ulte-

riore, at the foot of the Appenines, 25 ms. S. of Reggio.

Oppido, town of Naples, in Basilicata, 5 ms. SSE. of Acerenza.

Oppurg, town of Upper Saxony, in Mar. with a castle, 4 ms. WSW. of Neustadt.

Orach, town of European Turkey, in Boma near the river Drino, 60 ms. SW. of Belgrade.

Oran, city and seaport of Africa, in the Algerine province of Mascara, with an excellent harbour, almost opposite Carthage, in Spain. In 1732, the Spaniards became masters of it and have kept it ever since.

Orange, pst. Onondaga cty. N. York.

Orange, city of France, in the department of Vaucluse. It was an important place in the time of the Romans. A triumphal arch 90 paces from the town, was formerly within its limits; and here are also the remains of an amphitheatre, and some aqueducts. The city is seated in a fine plain, on the river Aigues, 14 ms. N. of Avignon, and 57 S. of Valence. Lat. 44° 49' E. lat. 44° 9' N.

Orange, formerly *Cardigan*, tp. Grafton cty. N. H., 14 ms. SW. from Plymouth. Pop. 1820, 230, in 1820, 298.

Orange, cty. Ver., bounded by Connecticut river E., Windham cty. SE., Rutland SW., Washington NW., and Caledonia N. Length 23 ms., mean width 18; area about 630 sqs. Its western part is mountainous, but the surface becomes less rugged approaching Connecticut river. The soil is productive in grain and pasturage. Chief towns, Newberry and Randolph. Pop. 1820, 24,681. Ctl. lat. 44° 46' N. lon. W. C. 5° E.

Orange, pst. Orange cty. Ver., 15 ms. SE. from Montpellier. Pop. 700.

Orange, pstv. Franklin cty. Mass., 20 ms. E. from Greenfield, and by pstvd. 80 ms. NW. W. from Boston.

Orange, cty. N. Y., bounded by Hudson river E., Rockland cty. SE., Bergen and Sussex cties. N. J. SW., Delaware river W., Sullivan cty. N. Y. NW., and Ulster N. Length 40 ms., mean width 20; area 800 sqs. This is a very greatly diversified cty. Towards the Hudson, it is either mountainous or hilly, in the centre flat, and again mountainous, or excessively hilly. The Walkill river rises in Sussex cty. N. J., and flowing NE., crosses Orange into Ulster. Near this stream is a high but swampy section, called the Drowned Lands. Interlocking with the Walkill, but flowing to the SE., are the sources of Passaic river, also in Orange; and at the western extremity, the Neversink crosses this cty. in its passage into the Delaware. Notwithstanding the rugged features of Orange, the soil is generally productive in grain, fruits, and particularly pasturage. Staples, grain, flour, whiskey, beef, butter, cheese, apples, cider, hay, and live stock. Chief towns, Newberg, Goshen, and West Point. Pop. 1820, 41,213. Ctl. lat. 41° 24' N. lon. W. C. 2° 44' E.

Orange, pstv. Orange cty. N. Y.

Orange. See *Half Moon*, tp. Saratoga cty. N. Y.

Orange, pst. Essex cty. N. J., near Newark. It is the seat of an academy. Pop. 1810, 2266, in 1820, 2830.

Orange, eastern tp. Cuyahoga cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 148.

Orange, NE. tp. Richland cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 440.

Orange, pstv. Trumbull cty. Ohio.

Orange, tp. Shelby cty. Ohio.

Orange, pst. on Shade river, Meigs cty. Ohio.

Orange, pleasant tp. in the southern borders of Delaware cty. Ohio. Along the borders of Alum creek, which passes through the eastern parts of the tp., the land is peculiarly fertile, and handsomely situated.

Orange, cty. Virg., bounded by Spotsylvania SE., North Anna river, or Louisa S., Albemarle SW., Blue Ridge, or Rockingham NW., Rapid Ann river, or Madison and Culpepper cties. N. Length from W. to E. 60 ms., mean width 10; area 600 sqms. This cty. is drained by the Rivanna, North Anna, and Rapid Ann rivers. The surface is generally hilly, and in part mountainous. Soil various; but much really excellent soil skirts the various streams, and several other places. Staples, grain, flour, and tobacco. Chief towns, Gordonsville, and Stanardsville. The court-house, with a post-office, is near the head of the North Anna river, 45 ms. SW. by W. from Fredericksburg. Pop. 1820, 12,913. Ctl. lat. $38^{\circ} 15'$ N. lon. W. C. $1^{\circ} 10'$ W.

Orange, C. H. and psto. Orange cty. Virg., between North Anna, and Rapid Ann rivers, about 80 ms. NNW. from Richmond, and 90 S. W. from W. C. Lat. $38^{\circ} 12'$ N. lon. W. C. $1^{\circ} 8'$ W.

Orange, cty. N. C., bounded by Chatham S., Guilford W., Caswell and Person N., and Granville and Wake E.; length 36 ms., mean width 25; area 900 sqms. It is drained by the head branches of the Neuse and Haw rivers. Chief town, Hillsborough. Pop. 1820, 23,492. N. lat. 36° , and lon. W. C. 2° W. intersect in this county.

Orange, cty. Ind., bounded by Crawford S., Dubois SW., Owen W., Lawrence N., and Washington E.; length 22 ms., mean width 18; area about 400 sqms. It is drained by the SE. branches of the E. Fork of White river. Chief town, Paoli. Pop. 1820, 5368. Ctl. lat. $38^{\circ} 33'$ N. lon. W. C. $9^{\circ} 24'$ W.

Orange, largest river of Southern Africa, rises in the district of Graaf Reynet, and flowing first to the NW., winds to the W. and falls into the Atlantic Ocean lat. $28^{\circ} 30'$ S., after a comparative course of 600 ms.

Orangeburgh, district, S. C., bounded by Charleston and Colleton SE., South Edisto river, or Barnwell SW., Edgefield NW., Lexington district, and Congaree river N., and Santee river, or Sumpter district NE.; length 70 ms., mean width 25; area 1750 sqms. Surface generally level, and soil rather sterile. Staples, cotton and tobacco. Chief town, Orangeburgh. Pop. 1820, 15,653. For ctl. lat. see next article

Orangeburgh, or C. H. of *Orangeburgh* district, S. C., on North Edisto river, 50 ms. SSE. from Columbia, and about 80 NW. from Charleston. Lat. $33^{\circ} 28'$ lon. W. C. $3^{\circ} 48'$ W.

Orange Springs, psto. Orange cty. Virg., by pstl. 92 ms. SW. from W. C., and 99 NW. from Richmond.

Orangetown, pst. Washington cty. Maine, 20 ms. E. from Machias.

Orangetown, tp. Rockland cty. N. Y., on the

W. side of Hudson, 28 ms. N. of N. York. It is remarkable for a number of mills, and contains an academy, and two churches. Pop. 1820, 2257.

Orangeville, pst. between Sheldon and Warsaw, Genessee cty. N. Y., on the head of Tonnewanto creek, 20 ms. a little W. of S. from Batavia.

Orangeville, pstv. Columbia cty. Penn.

Oranienbaum, town of Upper Saxony, in the dutchy of Anhalt-Dessau, 6 ms. SE. of Dessau.

Oranienbaum, town of Russia, in Ingria. It is seated on the Gulf of Finland, 20 ms. W. of Petersburg. The unfortunate Peter III., emperor of Russia, was residing at this village, when his wife, afterwards Catherine II., excited that revolt, which placed in her hands the sceptre of Russia, and hurled her wretched husband from his throne to the grave, May 1762.

Oranienburg, town of Brandenburg, in the middle mark, anciently called Bretzow. It is situated on the Havel, 18 ms. N. of Berlin.

Oratava, town on the W. side of the island of Teneriffe, and the chief place of trade. It is seated at the bottom of an amphitheatre of mountains, out of which rises the Peak of Teneriffe. Its port is at 3 ms. distance. Lon. $16^{\circ} 24'$ W. lat. $28^{\circ} 23'$ N.

Orbassan, town of Piedmont, 6 ms. SW. of Turin.

Orbe, town of Switzerland, in the Pays de Vaud, 32 ms. WSW. of Bern.

Orbe, town of Germany, in the late electorate of Mentz, celebrated for its extensive salt works. It now belongs to Bavaria: 96 ms. E. from Frankfurt on the Maine.

Orbelus, that part of the Haemus mountains stretching from W. to E. between Macedonia and Servia and Bulgaria.

Orbitello, strong seaport of Tuscany, in the Siennese, defended by several forts, and seated near the Albegna, 56 ms. S. by W. of Sienne, and 85 S. of Florence. Lon. $11^{\circ} 10'$ E. lat. $42^{\circ} 18'$ N.

Orbre, river of France, which rises in the Cevennes, and after watering Baziers, falls into the Gulf of Lyons, 5 ms. below that town.

Orcaades. See *Orkneys*.

Orchies, town of France, in the department of the North, and late province of French Flanders, 14 ms. SE. of Lisle. Lon. $3^{\circ} 25'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 28'$ N.

Orchilla, island of the Caribbean Sea, 80 ms. N. of the coast of Terra Firma, and 160 E. by S. of Curraçao. Lon. $65^{\circ} 20'$ W. lat. 12° N.

Orchemont, town of Germany, in the dutchy of Luxemburg, situated on the river Semio, 18 ms. N. of Sedan.

Ordingen, or *Urdingen*, town of the electorate of Cologne, in Germany, 11 ms. N. of Dusseldorf, and 32 NNW. of Cologne.

Ordunna, seaport of Spain, in Biscay, seated in a valley surrounded by high mountains, 20 ms. SW. of Bilbao. Lon. $3^{\circ} 26'$ W. lat. $43^{\circ} 11'$ N.

Örebro, capital of the province of Nericia, in Sweden Proper, well known in history, seated near the W. extremity of the Lake Hielmar. Here are manufactures of fire arms, cloths and tapestry; and it has a considerable trade with Stockholm, across the Lakes Hielmar and Mac-

ler, by means of the canal of Arboga; sending iron, vitriol and red paint in particular. Orebro is 95 ms. SW. of Stockholm. Lon. 15° 12' E. lat. 59° 12' N.

Oregon. See *Columbia river*.

Oregon, territory, on the Pacific Ocean, and extending indefinitely around the estuary of Columbia river. From the documents published in the National Intelligencer, March 2, 1826, contained in a correspondence between the present president of the U. S. when secretary of state, and Mr. Richard Rush, U. S. ambassador to Great Britain, the latter government retains pretensions to the occupancy of Oregon, or at least to that part N. from Columbia river, and to a common navigation of that steam with the U. S. To those who desire information in detail on the subject of Oregon, we are compelled to give a reference to the documents already noticed in this article, and to our article *Columbia*, in this work.

Oregrund, seaport of Sweden, on the coast of Upland, in the Gulf of Bothnia, opposite the small island of Ginson, 60 ms. N. of Stockholm. Lon. 18° 15' E. lat. 60° 20' N.

Orel, government of Russia, once a province of the government of Bielgorod.

Orel, capital of the above government, is seated on the Occa and Orel, 207 ms. SSW. of Moscow. Lon. 35° 20' E. lat. 53° N.

Orellana. See *Amazon*.

Orenburgh, one of the two provinces of the government of Ufa, in Russia. The inhabitants carry on commerce, and exercise several trades, and have even some manufactories. Its capital, of the same, is seated on the Urel, formerly called the Yaik, 480 ms. NE. of Astracan. Lon. 55° E. lat. 51° 46' N.

Orense, ancient town of Spain, in Galicia, famous for its hot baths. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Minho, over which is a bridge of one arch, 47 ms. SE. of Compostella. Lon. 7° 36' W. lat. 42° 19' N.

Orfa, considerable town of Asia, in Diarbeck. See *Ourfa*.

Orford, seaport and borough of Eng., in Suffolk, on the German Ocean, between two channels, 18 ms. E. by N. of Ipswich, and 88 NE. of London. Lon. 1° 40' E. lat. 52° 11' N.

Orford, pst. on the E. bank of Connecticut river, Grafton cty. N. H., 18 ms. N. by E. of Dartmouth college, and 17 S. of Haverhill. Pop. in 1810, 1265, in 1820, 1568.

Orford, tp. of Kent cty. U. C.

Orford, tp. in the cty. of Suffolk, U. C., distinguished sometimes by Orford N. and S., is the residence of the Moravians; it is bounded on the S. by Lake Erie, and watered by the Thames to the northward.

Orford Ness, cape of England, on the SE. coast of Sussex, which is a shelter for seamen when a NE. wind blows hard upon the shore. Here is a lighthouse erected for the direction of ships. Lon. 1° 6' lat. 52° 4' N.

Orpington, village of Eng., near Poole, in Dorsetshire, noted for the quantity of pennyroyal produced in the neighbourhood.

Orgaz, town of Spain, in New Castile, with a castle, 15 ms. S. of Toledo. Lon. 3° 22' W. lat. 39° 36' N.

Orgelet, town of France, in the department

of Jura, and late province of Franche-Comté, seated at the foot of the Valouse, 30 ms. E. of Bourg. Lon. 5° 39' E. lat. 46° 36' N.

Orgiva, town of Spain, in the province of Granada, 25 ms. S. of Granada. Lon. 3° E. lat. 36° 43' N.

Oria, decayed town of Naples, in the d'Otranto. It is seated at the foot of the Apennines, 40° NW. of Otranto. Lon. 17° 42' lat. 40° 39' N.

Orient, or *Port L'Orient*, regular and busy some town of France, in the department of Morbihan, and late province of Bretagne, seated in 17° 0, by the French East India Company, who made it the exclusive mart of their commerce. It is 5 ms. SW. of Hennebont. Lon. 3° 20' W. lat. 47° 46' W.

Origuella, town of Spain, in Valencia, with bishop's see, a university, and a citadel seated on a rock. It is seated on the Segura, 33 ms. N. of Carthage. Lon. 1° 3' W. lat. 38° 10' N.

Orinoco, river of the first rank in S. America. It rises in the mountains of Guiana, and flows about 300 ms. to the S.; it thence turns W. 15 ms., and receives the Cassiquiare from the SW. The latter communicates with the Rio Negro, a branch of the Amazon. Below the mouth of the Cassiquiare, the Orinoco turns to the NW. to St. Fernando, where it unites with Guaviare, an immense stream, little if any inferior to the Orinoco. The united streams assume a N. course to the mouth of the Vichada, another large western tributary. Immediately below its junction with the Vichada, the Orinoco pours its waters down the cataract of Atures, 760 ms. below its source, and 740 above its discharge into the Atlantic Ocean. The cataracts are 8 lon. W. C. 8° 55' E. and lat. 5° 15' N. About 100 ms. below the cataracts the volume of the Orinoco is enlarged by the Meta, a large river flowing from the Andes 500 ms. by comparative courses. Below its junction with the Meta 150 ms., the Orinoco is again swelled by the Apure, a very considerable branch flowing from the NW. and W. about 500 ms., and drawing its sources from the mountains of Varinas and Venezuela. From the cataracts, the Orinoco gradually turns more to the E., and below the discharge of the Apure, assumes a course a little N. of E., and falls into the Atlantic Ocean by a wide delta, between 14° and 17° E. from Washington, and from lat. 8° 30' to 10° N. The entire comparative course of the Orinoco is about 1500 ms.; and the area of the basin it drains 400,000 sqms. About 100 ms. above its mouth it receives the Paraguay, or Oarom, the only large tributary which augments its volume from the S. See *Oarom* and *Paraguay*, of *Orinoco*.

Only the S., or main channel, of Orinoco is navigable for large vessels. For boats few rivers of the world afford a more extended and less interrupted navigation. The entire basin of this great river is in the republic of Colombia.

Oriskany, pstv. Whitestown, Oneida cty. N. Y., at the mouth of Oriskany creek. It contains extensive manufactories of cotton and woollen cloth; 7 ms. above Utica.

Orio, town of Spain, in Guipuscoa, at the mouth of the Orio, 8 ms. SW. of St. Sebastian. Lon. 2° 19' W. lat. 43° 23' N.

Orissa, province of the peninsula of Hindoostan, bounded on the N. by Bahar and Bengal, on the W. by Berar, on the S. by Golconda, and on the E. by the bay of Bengal. In Orissa, the district of Midnapour only, is subject to the English; the rest being entirely in the hands of the Mahrattas and their tributaries.

Oristagni, ancient town of Sardinia, with a good harbour. It is large and well fortified, but thinly inhabited on account of the unhealthy air. It is seated on the W. coast, on a bay of the same name, 42 ms. NW. of Cagliari. Lon. $8^{\circ} 51' E.$ lat. $40^{\circ} 2' N.$

Orizaba, volcanic mountain of Mexico, rising 17,371 feet above the level of the Gulf of Mexico. Lon. W. C. $20^{\circ} 13' W.$ lat. $19^{\circ} 2' N.$ It is in the state of Vera Cruz, and distant about 70 ms. from the city of Vera Cruz. This colossal peak is the land mark first seen when approaching that part of the Mexican coast from the Gulf of Mexico. It is the Citlaltepētāl of the Aztecs.

Orkened, town of Schonen, in Sweden, 24 ms. N. of Christianstadt. Lon. $14^{\circ} 9' E.$ lat. $56^{\circ} 48' N.$

Orkney Islands, or *Orkneys*, ancient Orcades, a cluster of islands to the N. of Sld., from which they are separated by Pentland Frith. They lie between $57^{\circ} 35' \text{ and } 49^{\circ} 16' N.$ lat., and are 26 in number, of which one greatly exceeds the others in extent. This, like the principal one of *Shetland*, is sometimes dignified with the appellation of Mainland, but is more frequently called *Pomona*. Beyond this island, to the NE., are seen, among others, Howsa, Eglisla, and Westra, Shappinsha, and Eda, Stronsa, Sanda, and N. Ronaldsha; and to the S. appear Hoy and S. Ronaldsha, with others of inferior note. The currents and tides which flow between these islands are rapid and dangerous; and near the small isle of Swinna are two whirlpools, very dangerous to mariners, especially in calms. Springs of pure water are found in all the mountainous parts of these islands, and there are numerous lakes and rivulets abounding in fish. The climate of these islands in summer is moist and cold, but in winter there is never much snow, and that lies only a short time. Preceding the autumnal equinox, they are visited by dreadful storms of wind, rain, and thunder. The coast affords numerous bays and harbours for the fisheries. The chief exports are linen and woollen yarn, stockings, butter, dried fish, herrings, oil, feathers, and skins of various kinds, and kelp. The English language prevails in all these islands, although there are many words in the Norse, or Norwegian, still in use. The inhabitants have the general character of being frugal, sagacious, circumspect, religious, and hospitable.

Orlamunda, town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, seated on the Saale, opposite the influx of the Orla, 40 ms. WSW. of Altenburg.

Oriand, pst. Hancock cty. Maine, 20 ms. N. from Castine. Pop. 1820, 610.

Oriand, cape on the N. coast of Sicily, 15 ms. W. by N. of Patti. Lon. $15^{\circ} 4' E.$ lat. $38^{\circ} 14' N.$

Orlean, psto. Fauquier cty. Virg., 64 ms. by pstrd. from W. C.

Orleanois, late province of France, divided by

the river Loire into the Upper and Lower. It is a very plentiful country, and now forms the department of Loiret.

Orleans, city of France, capital of the department of Loiret. It is seated on the Loire, and has a canal thence to the Loing, near Montargis. Under the sons of Clovis, it was the capital of a kingdom. In 1428, it stood a memorable siege against the English, which was raised by the celebrated Joan of Arc, called the Maid of Orleans. It is now considered as one of the largest and most pleasant cities in France, and its commerce consists in stockings, sheep skins, wine, brandy, corn, groceries, and particularly sugar, which is brought raw from Nantes and Rochelle. The faubourg of Paris is of a prodigious length, and that of Olivet, on the left side of the Loire, has a communication with the city by a bridge of 9 arches. Near the city is a forest, containing 94,000 acres, planted with oak and other valuable trees. Orleans is 30 ms. NE. of Blois, and 60 SSW. of Paris. Lon. $1^{\circ} 54' E.$ lat. $47^{\circ} 54' N.$

Orleans, island and town of L. C., in the river St. Lawrence, a little to the E. of Quebec. Lon. $69^{\circ} 50' W.$ lat. $47^{\circ} N.$

Orleans, pstv. in the E. part of Barnstable cty. Mass., by the pstrd. round Cape Cod Bay, 84 ms. from Boston. Pop. of the tp. in 1820, 1343.

Orleans, pstv. in the N. part of Orange cty. Ind., 50 ms. NW. from Louisville, Kent., and 60 a little S. of E. from Vincennes.

Orleans, island of, that part of Lou. enclosed by the Misp. river, bayou Iberville, Amite river, lake Maurepas, Pass of Mauchac, lake Pontchartrain, the Rigolets, lake Borgne, Pass of Marieanne, Chandeleur bay, and Gulf of Mexico. It is about 170 ms. long, with a width of from 10 to 25 ms., and contains part of the parishes of Iberville, Ascension, St. James, St. John Baptiste, St. Charles, St. Bernard, Orleans, and Plaquemine. The surface an unbroken plain, and, except near the Misp. and a few of the other streams, morass, or, at least, liable to annual submersion.

Orleans, middlemost of the 3 northern cties. Ver., bounded N. by L. C., E. by Essex cty. Ver., SE. by Caledonia, SW. by Washington, and W. by Franklin. Length 40, mean width 20, and area 800 sqms. Surface mountainous, or very broken by hills. Soil rocky, and, except in a few places, steril. Chief towns, Craftsbury and Brownington. Pop. 6976. Ctl. lat. $44^{\circ} 44' N.$ lon. W. C. $4^{\circ} 48' E.$

Orleans, parish, Lou. See *Parish of New-Orleans*.

Orleans, Canal of, which is about 48 ms. long, commences at the river Loire, 2 ms. above the city, crosses the forest of Orleans, and terminates in the Loing, which falls into the Seine. It was finished in 1682, and has 30 locks in its course.

Orlenga, small town of Russia. It is situated in the government of Irkutsk, on the Lena, 232 ms. N. of Irkutsk. Lon. $105^{\circ} 40' E.$ lat. $56^{\circ} N.$

Ormea, town of Italy, Asti cty., taken by the French in 1794. It is situated on the Tanaro, 10 ms. S. of Cevar. Lon. $8^{\circ} 9' E.$ lat. $44^{\circ} 16' N.$

Ormond, N. division of the cty. of Tipperary, in Ireland.

Ormakirk, town of Eng., in Lancashire, seated

near the river Douglas, 30 ms. S. of Lancaster and 206 NNW. of London. Lon. 3° 3' W. lat. 53° 37' N.

Ormus, small and now desolate island of Asia, in a strait of the same name, at the entrance of the Gulf of Persia, 9 ms. S. of Gombroon. In the early ages of European domination on the Indian Ocean, the Portuguese possessed a very prosperous mart on Ormus, but which was afterwards destroyed by the English and Persians. It is almost deserted, producing nothing at present but salt, which sometimes is 2 inches deep upon the surface of the earth. Lon. 26° 25' E. lat. 27° 20' N.

Ormyah, town of the kingdom of Persia, seated in the province of Tauris, 120 ms. SW. of Tauris.

Ornans, town of France, in the department of Doubs, and late province of Franche Compté. In its vicinity is a well, the same as that of Vesoul, which, during the time of great rains, overflows in such a manner as to inundate the adjacent country; and fishes that it discharges are called *umbres*. Ornans is seated on the Louvre, 8 ms. SE. of Besancon.

Orne, river of France, in the late province of Normandy, which has its source at the village Aunon, and falls into the sea 8 ms. below Caen.

Orne, department of France, which includes the late province of Perche and part of that of Normandy. It takes its name from a river which falls into the English channel 8 ms. below Caen. The capital is Alençon.

Orono, pst. Penobscot cty. Maine, W. from Marshall's island in Penobscot river, 10 ms. NNE. from Bangor, and by pstrd. 145 ms. NE. from Portland.

Oronoko, river of South America. See *Orinoco*.

Oronsa, small fertile island of Sld. one of the Hebrides, 7 ms. W. of Jura. Here are the ruins of an abbey, with many sepulchral statues, and some curious, ancient sculpture.

Ora, *Cape d'*, ancient Caphareum, SE. cape of Negropont, ancient Eubœa.

Orontes, river of Syria, rising in mount Libanus, near Damascus, heading with the Jordan, flowing N. falls into the Mediterranean, lat. 36° N.

Oropesa, town of Spain, in New Castile, 22 ms. E. of Placentia, and 50 W. of Toledo. Lon. 4° 36' W. lat. 39° 50' N.

Oropesa, town of Peru, seated at the foot of the mountains, 150 ms. NE. of Potosi. Lon. 65° 30' W. lat. 18° S.

Orr, river of Sld. in Kircudbrightshire, which rises near New Galloway, waters the town of Orr, and enters the Solway Frith.

Orrington, pst. on the E. side of Penobscot river, in Hancock cty. Maine, 30 ms. N. of Castine. Pop. 1810, 1341, in 1820, 2000.

Orrington, pstv. Cattaraugus cty. N. Y.

Orreville, village, Pendleton district, S. C.

Orsova, town of Upper Hungary, in the banat of Tameswar. It is seated on the N. side of the Danube, almost opposite Belgrade, and is subject to the Turks. Lon. 22° 3' E. lat. 45° 30' N.

Orsova, *New*, fortress of European Turkey, on an island in the Danube, about 100 ms. below Belgrade. Orsova stands on one of the

rocky islets in the rapids of the Danube, where that vast stream breaks through the mountain chain which extends from the Haemus to Carpathian.

Orsoy, town of Germany, in the circle Westphalia, in the duchy of Cleves, belonged to the king of Prussia. It is 20 ms. SE. of Cleves. Lon. 6° 43' E. lat. 51° 28' N.

Orta, episcopal town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, seated on the Tiber, 18 ms. E. of Viterbo, and 30 N. of Rome. Lon. 12° 37' W. lat. 42° 22' N.

Orta, town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the province of Capitanata, 11 ms. NNW. of Ascoli.

Ortegul, cape and castle on the N. coast of Galicia, in Spain, 30 ms. NNE. of Ferrol. Lon. 7° 39' W. lat. 43° 46' N.

Ortenburg, town of Germany, in the circle Austria, seated on the S. bank of the Drave, opposite its confluence with the Leister. Lon. 13° 38' E. lat. 46° 52' N.

Orthes, town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees, and late province of Bearn, seated on the declivity of a hill, near the river Gave de Pau, 17 ms. SW. of Pau. Lon. 0° 24' W. lat. 43° 5' N.

Orton, town of Eng. in Westmoreland, 4 ms. SW. of Appleby, and 271 NNW. of Lancaster. Lon. 2° 40' W. lat. 54° 28' N.

Orta, town of Poland, in Lithuania, in the palatinate of Witepsk. It is defended by a castle, and is seated at the confluence of the Orsa and Dnieper, 50 ms. W. of Smolensko. Lon. 31° 5' E. lat. 54° 45' N.

Orvieto, episcopal town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, capital of a territory of the same name. In this place is a deep well, into which mules descend by one pair of stairs, to fetch up water, and ascend by another. It is seated on a craggy rock, near the confluence of the rivers Paglia and Chiusa, 20 ms. NW. of Viterbo, and 50 N. by W. of Rome. Lon. 12° 20' E. lat. 42° 42' N.

Orville, pstv. Onondago cty. N. Y.

Orwell, river of Eng. in Suffolk, which runs SE. by Ipswich, and uniting with the Stour, forms the fine harbour of Harwich. Above Ipswich it is called the Gipping.

Orwell, small river of U. C., falling into Lake Erie, between Landguard, and North Foreland.

Orwell, pst. Rutland cty. Ver., lying on the E. side of Lake Champlain, 35 ms. NW. of Rutland.

Orwell, tp. Oswego cty. N. Y. Pop. 1820, 438.

Orwell, pstv. Bradford cty. Penn., 187 ms. N. from Harrisburg, following the pstrd. along Susquehanna river.

Orwicksburg, pst. borough, and seat of justice, Schuylkill cty. Penn. It stands on a rising ground, near a small creek flowing into the S. branch of Schuylkill, 7 ms. above the Schuylkill water gap, and 10 ms. E. from the coal mines near Mount Carbon, 26 ms. NW. from Reading. It contained about 120 houses and 600 inhabitants in 1820, with a court-house, jail, several dry good stores, and an academy. Though broken by mountain and hill, the adjacent country is very pleasant and well cultivated.

Osaka, large, populous, and commercial town of the island of Nippon, in Japan, with a mag-

nificent castle, and a fine populous harbour. The hours of the night are proclaimed by the sound of different instruments of music. Lon. $133^{\circ} 45'$ E. lat. $35^{\circ} 20'$ N.

Osage, river of the United States, rising in the Great Western territory, between Arkansas and Kansas rivers, and flowing NE. enters Missouri and falls into the Missouri river, a short distance below Jefferson, and 133 ms. above St. Louis. The Osage is a very winding stream, but its comparative course does not exceed 300 ms. The Osage Indians reside upon its banks W. of the limits of Missouri.

Osero, or *Osoro*, island in the Gulf of Venice, having that of Cherso to the N., to which it is joined by a bridge. The capital is of the same name. Lon. $15^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. 45° N.

Osey, island of Eng. in Blackwater Bay, near Malden, in Essex; where the coal ships for Malden unload their cargoes.

Osimo, town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, on the Musone, 10 ms. S. of Ancona, and 110 NE. of Rome. Lon. $13^{\circ} 34'$ E. lat. $43^{\circ} 29'$ N.

Osma, episcopal town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a university. It is almost gone to ruin, and is seated on the Douero, 80 ms. N. by E. of Madrid. Lon. $2^{\circ} 12'$ W. lat. $41^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Osnaburg, bishopric of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, 40 ms. long and 30 broad. It is remarkable that this bishopric is possessed by Roman Catholics, and protestants alternately, according to the treaty of Westphalia. The protestant bishop is always chosen by the house of Brunswick Lunenburg. The present bishop is Frederick duke of York, brother of the king of Great Britain.

Osnaburg, rich city of Germany, capital of a bishopric of the same name, with a university and a castle. It is remarkable for a treaty of peace, concluded between Germany and Sweden, in 1648, in favour of the protestant religion.

Osnaburg, village and tp. Stark cty. Ohio, 5 ms. E. from Canton, on the road leading to New Lisbon.

Ossa, mountain of Greece, in Thessaly. It is the SE. part of a chain extending from Macedonia SE., nearly parallel to the Aegean sea, and terminating opposite the N. part of the islands of Negropont. It is separated from mount Olympus by the wall of Tempe. See *Tempe*.

Ossabaw Sound, on the coast of Geo., between Great Wassaw and Ossabaw islands, is in reality the mouth of Ogeechee river.

Ossetia, country of the Ossia, or Osseti, one of the seven Caucasian nations, between the Black sea and the Caspian; bounded on the N. by the Great Cabarda, E. by the Lesguis Tartars, S. and W. by the Imeritia. It contains 19 districts, of which one is subject to Imeritia and the others to Georgia. These districts are of very unequal size; some containing only 5, and others 50 villages, each of which comprise from 20 to 100 families. Their language has some analogy with that of the Persian. Their history is entirely unknown. The Circassians and Tartars call them Kusha.

Ossipee gore, tp. Stafford cty. N. H. Pop. 1820, 195.

Ossipee, pst. Stafford cty. N. H. Pop. 1810, 1205, in 1820, 1793.

Ostend, fortified seaport of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Flanders, seated among a number of canals, and almost surrounded by two of the largest of them, into which ships of great burden may enter with the tide. It is 10 ms. W. of Bruges, 22 NE. of Dunkirk, and 60 NW. of Brussels. Lon. $3^{\circ} 1'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 14'$ N.

Osteroede, town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Grubenhagen, noted for a manufacture of woollen stuffs. It has likewise a magazine of corn for the miners of Hartz forest, to whom it is delivered at a fixed price. It is 16 ms. SW. of Goslar. Lon. $10^{\circ} 33'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 50'$ N.

Osterode, town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland, situated on the Dribentz, 65 ms. SE. of Dantzic, and 70 SSW. of Konigsberg.

Osterville, or *Oyoterville*? pstv. Barnstable cty. Mass., 84 ms. SE. from Boston.

Osternieck, town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Halberstadt. It carries on considerable manufactures in woollen stuffs, and is situated on the Isle, 13 ms. W. of Halberstadt, and 15 NE. of Goslar. Lon. $10^{\circ} 52'$ E. lat. $52^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Ostia, once celebrated but decayed seaport of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, seated at the mouth of the Tiber, the harbour is choked up. It is 12 ms. SW. of Rome. Lon. $12^{\circ} 24'$ E. lat. $41^{\circ} 44'$ N.

Ostiglia, town of Italy, in the dutchy of Mantua, seated on the Po, 15 ms. E. of Mantua. Lon. $11^{\circ} 8'$ E. lat. $45^{\circ} 7'$ N.

Ostinghausen, town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, situated on the Alst, 8 ms. W. of Lipstadt.

Ostrogothia, eastern part of Gothland, in Sweden.

Ostuni, town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, on a mountain, near the Gulf of Venice, 16 ms. NW. of Brindici, and 24 NE. of Tarento. Lon. $17^{\circ} 59'$ E. lat. $40^{\circ} 51'$ N.

Oswald, St., village of Eng. in Northumberland, on the Picts' Wall N. of Hexham. Here Oswald, who was afterwards sainted, set up the first cross in the kingdom of Northumberland.

Oswegatchie, river, St. Lawrence cty. N. Y., rises in the southern parts of the cty., and flows NW. into St. Lawrence at Ogdensburg. It communicates with Grass river by a natural channel. Its comparative course about 60 ms.

Oswegatchie, tp. St. Lawrence cty. N. Y., on the St. Lawrence, and including the village of Ogdensburg. Pop. 1820, 1661.

Oswego, river, N. Y., formed by the outlet of Oneida lake and Seneca river. Its comparative length about 30 ms., it falls into Lake Ontario about 80 ms. NW. from Utica, and has been made navigable from Oneida lake to its mouth, by locks and side cuts.

Oswego, pst. and port of entry, Oswego cty. N. Y., on both banks of Oswego river at its mouth. It is an increasing town, and place of considerable commerce. In time of war, it is also a military post of much consequence. It is partly in the tp. of Scriba and partly in Hannibal.

Oswego, cty. N. Y., bounded by Lake Ontario NW., by Jefferson N., Lewis and Oneida E., Oneida lake and Oswego river or Onondago cty. S., and Cayuga SW. Length 45 ms., mean

width 22; area about 1000 sqms. Surface generally broken, and soil of middling quality. Besides the Oswego, it is drained by Salmon river and some of lesser note, all falling into lake Ontario. Chief town, Oswego. Pop. 1820, 12,374. Cit. lat. $43^{\circ} 27'$ N. lon. W. C. $0^{\circ} 48'$ E.

Opaha, one of the Society islands, in the S. Pacific Ocean. It lies N. of Ulitea; and is divided from it by a strait, which in the narrowest part, is not more than two ms. broad. This island is smaller and more barren than Ulitea, but has two very good harbours.

Orswiczen, town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracovia. It has a great trade in salt, and is seated on the Vistula, 15 ms. SW. of Cracow. Lon. $19^{\circ} 44'$ E. lat. 59° N.

Orwestry, corporate town of Eng. in Shropshire, with some trade with Wales in flannels. It is 18 ms. NW. of Shrewsbury, and 174 of London. Lon. $3^{\circ} 3'$ W. lat. $52^{\circ} 52'$ N.

Oryth, St., village of Eng. in Essex, near the sea, 9 ms. SE. of Colchester.

Otaheite, one of the Society Islands, in the S. Pacific Ocean, lying in 18° S. lat. and 150° W. lon. and first discovered by Captain Wallis in 1767, who called it George the Third's Island. M. di Bougainville next arrived at it in April 1768, and staid ten days. Captain Cook came hither in 1769, to observe the transit of Venus: sailed round the whole island in a boat, and staid three months. It has since been visited twice by that celebrated navigator. It consists of two peninsulas, great part of which is covered with woods, consisting partly of bred-fruit trees, palms, cocoa nut trees, plantains, bananas, mulberries, sugar canes and others peculiar to the climate, particularly a kind of pine apple, and the dragon tree. The people have mild features, and a pleasing countenance. They are about the ordinary size of Europeans, of a pale mahogany brown, with fine black hair and eyes.

Otis, pst. Berkshire cty. Mass., 20 ms. SE. from Lenox. Pop. 1820, 981.

Otisco, small lake, and pst., in the SW. part of Onondago cty. N. Y. Pop. of the tp. 1820, 1726.

Otisfield, tp. Cumberland cty. Maine, 43 ms. N. from Portland. Pop. 1820, 1107.

Otley, town of Eng., in the W. riding of Yorkshire, on the Wharf, under a high craggy cliff, 25 ms. W. of York, and 302 NNW. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 48'$ W. lat. $53^{\circ} 54'$ N.

Otoque, island of S. America, in the Bay of Panama. Lon. $81^{\circ} 10'$ W. lat. $7^{\circ} 50'$ N.

Otranto, or *Terra D'Otranto*, province of Naples, bounded on the N. by Terra-di-Bari and the Gulf of Venice, on the E. by the same gulf, and on the S. and W. by a great bay, between that and Basilicata. It is a mountainous country, abounding in olives, figs, and wine. Here is a kind of spider, called a tarantula, whose bite is venomous; and the country is often visited by locusts.

Otranto, city of Naples, capital of Terra d'Otranto, with a commodious harbour, on the Gulf of Venice, 37 ms. SE. of Brindici, and 60 SE. of Tarento. Lon. $18^{\circ} 35'$ E. lat. $40^{\circ} 20'$ N.

Otricoli, town of Italy, in the duchy of Spocetto, seated on a hill, 2 ms. from the Tiber,

and 32 N. of Rome. Lon. $12^{\circ} 23'$ E. lat. $26'$ N.

Otego, narrow lake of N. America, in the state of N. Y., in Otsego cty. It is 9 ms. long and lies at the head of the river Susquehanna.

Otego, cty. N. Y.; bounded by Schoharie E., Delaware SE., Unadilla river or Chenango E., Madison and Oneida NW., Herkimer N., and Montgomery NE. Length 40 ms. mean width 25; area 1000 sqms. Surface generally hilly; but soil generally productive. Staples grain, flour, live stock, and salted provisions. Chief towns, Cooper's town and Cherry Valley. Pop. 1820, 44,856. Cit. lat. $42^{\circ} 40'$ N. lon. W. C. 1° E.

Otego, pstv. Otsego cty. N. Y., by pst. 28 ms. W. from Albany.

Otesic, small river of N. Y., in Chenango cty., falling into the Tioughnioga, branch of Susquehanna.

Otesic, pst. Chenango cty. N. Y., on Otsego river, 20 ms. NW. from Norwich. Pop. 1820, 526.

Ottawa, large river of British America, rises N. from Lake Huron, and flowing SE. falls into the St. Lawrence, 25 ms. NW. from Montreal after an entire comparative course of 500 ms. It forms part of the boundary between U. S. and L. C. Its volume of water is very large, for its length of course. Settlements are scattered along its banks about 150 ms. from its mouth. Though much obstructed by rapids, it is one of the channels of inland trade from Montreal to the NW.

Ottendorf, town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Saxe Lauenburg. It is seated on the Meden, 24 ms. N. of Stade. Lon. $8^{\circ} 20'$ E. lat. $53^{\circ} 53'$ N.

Ottensheim, town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria. It lies on the N. side of the Danube, 16 ms. SW. of Freystadt.

Otter, river of Ver., which rises in the Green Mountains, Bennington cty., and after running a NW. course through the country for 70 ms., flows into Lake Champlain, about 15 ms. above Crown Point.

Otterberg, town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 5 ms. N. of Kayerslautern.

Otter Bridge, pstv. Bedford cty. Virg., by pst. 122 ms. SW. by W. from Richmond.

Otterburn, village of Eng. in Northumberland, on the river Reed, 22 ms. W. by N. from Morpeth. It is celebrated for a battle in 1388, on which is founded the well known ballad of Chevy Chase.

Ottersberg, town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Bremen, with a fort 17 ms. NE. of Bremen.

Ottery, St. Mary, town of Eng. in Devonshire. It has manufactures of flannels, serges, &c. It is seated on the rivulet Otter, 10 ms. E. of Exeter, and 161 W. by S. of London.

Ottmichau, town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse, on the river Neisse, 7 ms. W. by S. of Niesse.

Otto, pstv. Cattaraugus cty. N. Y.

Ottora, or *Ortona*, town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore, on the Gulf of Venice, 10 ms. N. of Lanciano, and 43 E. of Aquileia. Lon. $14^{\circ} 59'$ E. lat. $42^{\circ} 28'$ N.

Otterville, pstv. Bucks cty. Penn., 40 ms. N.

From Philadelphia, and 19 N. from Doylestown,

Ottweiler, fortified town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 40 ms. SE. of Treves.

Ouchitau. See *Washitau*.

Oude, province of Hindoostan Proper, subject to a nabob, whose dominions lie on both sides of the Ganges, occupying (with the exception of the district of Rompou) all the flat country between that river and the northern mountains, as well as the principal part of that fertile tract lying between the Ganges and Jumna, known by the name of Doab, to within 40 ms. of the city of Delhi. *Oude* and its dependencies are estimated at 360 ms. in length from E. to W., and in breadth from 150 to 180.

Oude, ancient city of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of *Oude*, the remains of which are seated on the Gogra, nearly adjoining Fita-bad. It is said to have been the first imperial city of Hindoostan, and to have been the capital of a kingdom 1200 years before the Christian era; and it is frequently mentioned in the *Me-haberet*, a famous Hindoo work in Sanscrit, under the name of Adjudiah. But whatever may have been its former magnificence, no traces of it are left. It is considered as a place of sanctity; and the Hindoos frequently come hither, on pilgrimage, from all parts of India.

Oudenard, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in the middle of which is a fort; it is 12 ms. S. of Ghent, 15 NE. of Tournay, and 27 W. of Brussels. Lon. 3° 49' E. lat. 50° 51' N.

Ouderburg, town of Flanders, 8 ms. SE. of Ostend and 10 W. of Burges. Lon. 3° E. lat. 51° 9' N.

Oudipour. See *Cheitore*.

Overall's, psto. Shenandoah cty. Virg.

Overflackee, island of Holland, between the mouths of the Maese. *Melisand* is the principal town.

Overton, cty. of Tenn., bounded by Cumberland cty. in Kent. N., Morgan cty. in Tenn. E., Bledsoe S., White SW., and Jackson W. Length 40 ms., mean width 15; area 600 sqms. It is drained by Obed's and Roaring river, branches of Tenn. Chief town Monroe. Pop. 1820, 7128. Ctl. lat. 36° 24' N. lon. W. C. 8° 12' W.

Overton, pstv. Perry cty. Tenn., by pstrd. 153 ms. westerly from Murfreesboro.

Overysche, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands in Brabant, seated on the Ysche, 6 ms. NE. of Brussels, and 9 SW. of Louvain. Lon. 4° 30' E. lat. 50° 53' N.

Overyssel, province of the kingdom of the Netherlands; bounded on the E. by the bishopric of Munster, on the N. by Friesland and Groningen, on the W. by the Yssel, and on the S. by the country of Zutphen and bishopric of Munster. It is divided into 3 districts, called Drente, Twent, and Salland. There are many morasses in this province, and but few inhabitants, in comparison with the rest. Its greatest riches consist in turf, which is dug up here, and sent to the neighbouring provinces, particularly Holland.

Ougien, town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Malwa, capital of one of the Western Mahratta chiefs. It is the Ujuyini, of the Sanscrit, and the Ozene of the Greeks; and is written Oojain, Oujcin, and Ujein. The present

city stands on the Sipperah river, 350 ms. NE. from Bombay, and 452 SW. from Poonah. *Ougien* is one of the most ancient cities of India, perhaps of the world. The present city is built to the S. off the ruins of Ozene, and is about 6 ms. in circuit, very closely built and populous. The ground on which *Ougien* is built is in a peculiar manner friable, and being near the range of hills which separates the sources of the Jumna from those of the Nes-buddah, liable to submersion from the alluvion. That this has subjected the ancient city to destruction is evident. Southward from the modern city, in digging 15 or 20 feet, ruins of houses, domestic utensils, and ancient coins are found in abundance. The materials of the ancient are excavated for the purposes of building or repairing the modern city. Like all events which have transpired in remote antiquity, various causes, natural and supernatural, have been assigned to account for the catastrophe which overwhelmed this interesting city, but probability is in favor of alluvion, and adds one more to the many proofs that water is the great agent of change on the crust of this globe. Dr. Hunter, and other British writers, aver that the modern city is still liable to ruinous inundations.

With all its natural disadvantages, *Ougien*, however, from its situation is the entrepot of great inland trade. Its inhabitants import from Surat, various kinds of European and Chinese goods. Pearls and assafoetida, from Sind, are brought here by the route of Marwar; and diamonds from Bundelcund, pass through this city to Surat. The public bazars are well supplied with grain, fruit, and other vegetables. The inhabitants are chiefly Mahometans. N. lat. 23° 11' E. lon. 75° 51'.

Oviedo, town of Spain, capital of Asturia d'Oviedo, with a university. It is seated at the confluence of the Ove and Deva, which forms the Astra, 50 ms. NW. of Leon, and 208 of Madrid. Lon. 5° 44' W. lat. 43° 25' N.

Ouidton, or *Ouitanon*, village of Ind., on the Wabash, 130 ms. above Vincennes.

Ovid, pst. Seneca cty. N. Y., between Seneca, and Cayuga lakes. The principal village is near the former 22 ms. above Geneva. Pop. 1810, 4535, in 1820, 2654.

Ouisconsin, river of the U. S. in the NW. territory, rises at lat. 46° N. and between 12° and 13° W. from W. C., interlocking with the Menomonie of Green bay and with the southern rivers of Lake Superior. It thence flows S. to about lat. 43° 45', where it approaches so very near Fox river of Green bay, as to leave only a portage of one mile and a half. See *Fox River of Michigan*. Below the portage the Ouisconsin, turns to SW. by W. and falls into Mississippi about 5 ms. below Prairie du Chien at lat. 43° N. This stream forms one of the great natural channels of communication between the St. Lawrence and Mississippi basins. Though generally rapid in its current, it is unimpeded by cataracts, or, even dangerous shoals. The entire length by comparative courses 350 ms., nearly one half of which distance is below the portage.

Oulz, town of Piedmont, seated in a valley, 12 ms. SW. of Susa.

Oundle, town of Eng. in Northamptonshire, seated on the Nen, over which are 2 bridges, 26 ms. NE. of Northampton, and 78 N. by W. of London.

Oural. See *Ural mountains*.

Ourem, town of Portugal, in Estremadura, seated on a mountain, 12 ms. W. of Tomar.

Ourfa, formerly Edessa, city of Asiatic Turkey, and capital of a Pachalik of the same name; situated partly on hills and partly on an intervening valley, about 30 ms. from the Euphrates, eastward from that stream. It is the seat of an extensive commerce and forms an entrepot between Aleppo, and the interior of Persia. Pop. 20,000, composed of a mixed mass of Turks, Armenians, Jews, Nestorians, and Arabs. Lat. 37° N. lon. 38° E.

Ourique, town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 26 ms. SW. of Beja.

Ouse, river of Eng. in Yorkshire, formed of the Ure and Swale, which rise near each other in the romantic tract called Richmondshire, and unite at Aldborough. It thence takes the name of Ouse, and flows through York, where it is navigable for considerable vessels; and afterward receiving the Wharfe, Derwent, Aire, and Don, it meets the Trent on the borders of Lincolnshire, where their united streams form the Humber.

Ouse, river of Eng. in Sussex, formed of two branches, one of which rises in St. Leonard forest, the other in the forest of Worth, and they unite above Lewes. It flows by that town to New Haven, below which it forms a considerable haven, and enters the English channel.

Ouse, Great, river of Eng. which rises in Northamptonshire, near Brackley, and flows to Buckingham, Stoney, Stratford, Newport Pagnel, Olney, and Bedford, where it is navigable. Thence it proceeds to St. Neot, Huntingdon, St. Ives, Ely, and Lynn, below which it enters the Lincolnshire wash.

Ouse, Little, river of Eng., which rises in the S. part of Norfolk, and dividing that city from Suffolk, as it flows westward, becomes navigable at Thetford; and afterwards joins the Great Ouse.

Ouse, or Grand River, stream of U. C., rising in the interior country, with sources interlocking with those of the Thames. It thence flows a little E. of S. into Lake Erie, which it enters about half way from Fort Erie, to the North Foreland. The bar at its mouth, has about seven feet water.

Oussore, town and fort of Hindoostan, in Mysore, 19 ms. SE. of Bangalore, and 60 ENE. of Seringapatam.

Outeiro, town and fortress of Portugal, in Tra los Montes, seated on a mountain, 9 ms. SE. of Braganza, and 21 NW. of Miranda.

Owasco, lake of Cayuga city. N. Y.; its water is discharged into Seneca river.

Owasco, pst. Cayuga city. N. Y., at the bottom of Owasco lake, 3 ms. SE. from Auburn. Pop. 1810, 496, in 1820, 1290.

Owego, pst. Broome city. N. Y., on the E. branch of the Susquehanna, 20 ms. W. of Union, and 30 SSE. from Ithaca. It is a place of much trade in salt and Gypsum, from Onondago city. Pop. 1820, 1741.

Owego, small river of N. Y., rising in Cort-

land and Tompkins, and flowing S. between Broome and Tioga cities, falls into the Susquehanna river at the village of Owego.

Owen, city. Kent.; bounded by Kenton river or Henry city. W., Gallatin NW., Galt N., Harrison E., and Scott and Frankfort. Length 20 ms., mean width 12; area 240 sq. Chief town Owenton. Pop. 1820, 2031. Lat. 38° 30' N. lon. W. C. 9° 46' W.

Owen, city. Ind.; bounded by Dubois N., Davies W., Martin N., and Lawrence E. Length 24 ms., width 18; area 432 sqms. The E. branch of White river traverses this city obliquely from NE., to SW. Chief town Greenwich. Pop. 1820, 838. Lat. 38° 30' N. lon. W. C. 9° 46' W.

Owenton, pst. and seat of justice, Owen city. Kent., on a branch of Eagle creek, 20 ms. NNE. from Frankfort. Lat. 38° 31' N. lon. W. C. 7° 42' W.

Owenville, pstv. Gibson city. Ind., by post 190 ms. SW. from Indianapolis.

Owingsville, pstv. Rath city. Kent., by post 70 ms. E. from Frankfort. Lat. 38° 16' N. lon. W. C. 6° 42' W.

Owyhee, largest and most eastern of the Sandwich islands, in the Pacific Ocean. Its length from N. to S. is 84 ms., and its breadth 70. It is divided into six districts, two of which, on the NE. side, are separated by a mountain, that rises in three peaks, perpetually covered with snow, and may be seen at 4 leagues distance. To the N. of this mountain, the coast consists of high and abrupt cliffs down which fall many beautiful cascades; and the whole country is covered with cocoa-nut, and bread-fruit trees. The peaks of this mountain on the NE. side, appear to be about half a mile high. To the S. of this mountain, the ground is covered with cinders, and in many places has black streaks, which seem to mark the course of a lava, that has flowed from the mountain to the shore. The southern promontory looks like the mere dregs of a volcano. The projecting headland is composed of broken and craggy rocks piled irregularly on one another, and terminating in sharp points; yet, amid these ruins, are many patches of rich soil, carefully laid out in plantations. The fields are enclosed by stone fences, and are interspersed with groves of cocoa-nut trees. Here captain Cook, in 1779, fell a victim to the sudden resentment of the natives, with whom he unfortunately had a dispute. Lon. 156° W. lat. 19° 28' N.

Oxbow, pstv. Jefferson city. N. Y., by post 181 ms. NW. from Albany.

Oxford, city of Eng., and capital of Oxfordshire. It is seated at the conflux of the Cherwell with the Thames, and has a canal to Brunston, in Northamptonshire. The city, with the suburbs, is of a circular form, 3 ms. in circumference, and was anciently surrounded by walls, of which considerable remains are yet to be seen; as also of its extensive castle, the tower of which now serves for a country jail. In 1811, the number of inhabitants was 12,931. It has, beside the cathedral, 13 parish-churches, a famous university, a noble market place, and a magnificent bridge. The university is generally supposed to have been a seminary for

learning before the time of Alfred, although it owed its revival and consequence to his liberal patronage. Here are 20 colleges, and 5 halls, several of which stand in the streets, and give the city an air of magnificence. The colleges are provided with sufficient revenues for the maintenance of a master, fellow, and students. In the halls the students live, either wholly, or in part at their own expense. The colleges are, University, Baliol, Merton, Exeter, Oriel, Queen's, New, Lincoln, All Souls, Magdalen, Brazen Nose, Corpus Christi, Christ Church, Trinity, St. John Baptist's, Jesus, Wadham, Pembroke, Worcester, and Hertford. Of these the most ancient is University College, founded before the year 872; and to Christ Church College, begun by cardinal Wolsey, and finished by Henry VIII. belongs the cathedral. The halls are, Alban, Edmund, St. Mary's, New Inn, and St. Mary Magdalene. Among the libraries in the University, the most distinguished is the Bodleian, founded by Sir Thomas Bodley; those of All Souls College, Christ Church, Queen's, New, St. John's, Exeter, and Corpus Christi. Among other public buildings are the Ashmolean Museum, the Clarendon Printing-house, Radcliff Infirmary, and an Observatory. Magdalen Bridge, besides the beauty of its architecture, has this singularity that more than half of it is on dry ground, and the rest covers two small strips of the Cherwell; this bridge is 526 feet long. The Theatre is more magnificent than any thing of the kind in the world. The Physic-garden of above 5 acres, is walled round, with fine gates, one of which cost 600*l*.

Oxford, *cty.* Eng., bounded on the E. by Buckinghamshire, W. by Gloucestershire, S. by Berkshire, and N. by Warwickshire and Northamptonshire. The extreme length is 48 ms., and breadth 26, but its form is very irregular. It contains 450,000 acres; is divided into 14 hundreds, and 207 parishes, has one city and 12 market towns; and sends 9 members to Parliament. The soil, though various, is fertile in corn and grass. The S. part, especially on the borders of Buckinghamshire, is hilly and woody, having a continuation of the Chiltern Hills running through it. The NW. part is also elevated and stony. The middle is, in general, a rich country, watered by numerous streams running from N. to S., and terminating in the Thames. Of these, the most considerable are the Windrush, Evenlode, Cherwell, and Thames; the latter, although an inconsiderable rivulet has obtained some importance, from having been supposed to give name to the Thames. The products of Oxfordshire are chiefly those common to the midland farming *cties*. Its hills yield ochre, pipe clay, and other earths, useful for various purposes. Corn and malt are conveyed from it, by the Thames, to the metropolis. Pop. 1801, 109,620, in 1811, 119,191, and in 1821, 134,327.

Oxford, *tp.* Granville *cty.* Upper Canada, on the Rideau.

Oxford, *cty.* U. C., watered by the sources of the Thames, and Grand rivers.

Oxford, *cty.* Maine, bounded NW. by L. C., W. by N. H., S. by Cumberland and York, and E. by Kennebec and Somerset *cties*. It ex-

tends indefinitely along the western side of the state, from York and Cumberland *cties*: area of the settled parts, about 2000 sqms. The Androscoggin has its principal sources in, and flows obliquely across this *cty*. Chief town Paris. Pop. 1820, 27,104. N. lat. 44°, and lon. W. C. 6° E intersect in the SW. part of this *cty*.

Oxford, *pslv.* Penobscot *cty.* Maine.

Oxford, *tp.* Worcester *cty.* Mass., situated on the E. side of French river, about 14 ms. to the S. of Worcester. Pop. 1810, 1277, in 1820, 1562.

Oxford, *tp.* New Haven *cty.* Conn., on the W. of the Naugatuck river, 12 ms. NW. of New Haven. Population 1810, 1453, in 1820, 1685.

Oxford, *pst.* Chenango *cty.* N. Y., on the W. side of Chenango river, 110 ms. W. of Albany. In this town an academy has been incorporated. Pop. 1810, 2988, in 1820, 2317.

Oxford, *tp.* Sussex *cty.* N. J., on the E. side of the river Delaware, between Hardwick and Mansfield. Pop. 1810, 2470, in 1820, 3089.

Oxford, *tp.* Philadelphia *cty.* Penn., on the NW. side of Delaware river, about 8 ms. N. of Philadelphia. Population 1810, 973, in 1820, 1315.

Oxford, *Lower*, *tp.* Chester *cty.* Penn., between Elk and Octorara creeks, 25 ms. SW. from West Chester. Pop. 1820, 914.

Oxford, *Upper*, *tp.* Chester *cty.* Penn., adjoining the preceding to the N. Pop. 1820, 710.

Oxford, *pst.* Adams *cty.* Penn., 9 ms. NE. by E. from Gettysburg.

Oxford, *pst.* and port of entry, on the E. side of Thread Haven bay, Talbot *cty.* Md., 50 ms. SE. from Baltimore. It is one of the most trading places E. of Chesapeake bay. The shipping owned here in 1816, exceeded 13,000 tons.

Oxford, *pslv.* Caroline *cty.* Virg.

Oxford, *pslv.* and seat of justice Granville *cty.* N. C., by *pslv.* 50 ms. a little E. of N. from Raleigh. This village contains 2 academies. Lat. 36° 17' N. lon. W. C. 1° 35' W.

Oxford, one of the western *tps.* of Huron *cty.* Ohio, containing the village of Bloomfield. Pop. 1820, 422.

Oxford, northern *tp.* Delaware *cty.* Ohio. Pop. 1820, 205.

Oxford, NW. *pst.* Butler *cty.* Ohio. Pop. 1820, 1658. Distant 35 ms. NW. from Cincinnati. Miami University, a literary institution, located in this *tp.* in 1809, is on the land granted for that purpose by Congress. The necessary buildings have been commenced, and the revenues already amount to more than 400 dollars annually. Greek and Latin are already taught, and the funds and prospects of the college augmenting.

Oxford, *tp.* Tuscarawas *cty.* Ohio, containing the village of Wilmington. Pop. 1820, 193.

Oxford, village, Coshocton *cty.* Ohio.

Oxford, *tp.* Guernsey *cty.* Ohio. Pop. 1820, 915.

Oxford Furnace, Warren *cty.* N. J., 51 ms. NNW. from Trenton.

Oyster Bay, or more correctly *Oester*, (*West Bay*), *pst.* Queen's *cty.* Long Island. N. Y. It extends quite across the island from the ocean to Long Island Sound. Pop. 1820, about 5000.

Oyster Bay, North, and *Oyster Bay*, South, are

the names of two post-offices, in Oyster Bay tp. They are each, about 30 ms. from the city of New York.

Oyster Ponds, pstv. Suffolk cty. N. Y., on the NW. peninsula of Long Island, 108 ms. NE. by E. from the city of N. York.

P.

PACEM, town in the N. part of Sumatra, in the East Indies. Lon. $97^{\circ} 15'$ E. lat. 5° N.

Pachamac, valley in Peru, celebrated for its pleasantness and fertility, but more for a magnificent temple, built by the Incas to the honour of their god. The Spaniards, when they conquered Peru, found immense riches in it. It is 10 ms. S. of Lima.

Pachuca, town of Mexico, famous for its silver mines. Some authors say, that in the space of six leagues, there are not less than a thousand. One of which, called Trinity, is supposed to be as rich as any in the Spanish dominions. Forty millions of silver having been taken from it in 10 years. It is 45 ms. NNE. of Mexico. Lon. $100^{\circ} 4'$ W. lat. $20^{\circ} 32'$ N.

Pachau, small island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Epirus, S. of Corfu, and W. of the Gulf of Arta.

Pacific Ocean, that vast ocean which separates Asia from America. It received the term Pacific, from the moderate weather the first mariners who sailed in it met with between the tropics; and it was called South Sea, because the Spaniards crossed the isthmus of Darien from N. to S., when they first discovered it; though it is properly the Western Ocean, with regard to America. The Pacific as an adjective name, applies only with correctness to the tropical section of the great expanse of water between America, and Asia, and Austral Asia. In high latitudes, either N. or S., storms and variable winds prevail over the Pacific. See article *Earth*. The preceding character of the Pacific Ocean is, therefore, correct when applied to different parts of that immense basin. Within and for some distance above the tropics, it is truly Pacific, whilst in high latitudes, and particularly near the land, it is liable to all the meteorological changes arising from difference of temperature.

Packersfield, now *Nelson*, tp. Cheshire cty. N. H., on the head branches of the Ashmelot river, about 20 ms. E. of Connecticut river. Pop. 1820, 907.

Packerreville, pstv. Clearfield cty. Penn.

Pacolet, river, rises in Rutherford cty. N. C., and flowing S. enters Spartanburg district S. C., and continuing SE., crosses Spartanburg and Union, and falls into Broad river, opposite the SW. angle of York district.

Pactolus, pstv. Sullivan cty. Tenn., by pstrd. 285 ms. NE. by E. from Murfreesborough.

Pacy, ancient town of France, in the department of Eure, and late province of Normandy,

Orziszin, town of Little Poland, seated on the Weitchssel. The houses are built of wattle and the town is covered on one side by a great morass, and on the other defended by a castle whose walls are of wood. It is 34 ms. W. of Cracow. Lon. $19^{\circ} 10'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 10'$ N.

seated on the Eure, 8 ms. S. by E. of Veron. Lon. $1^{\circ} 41'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 58'$ N.

Padang, seaport on the W. coast of Sumatra, in the East Indies, in the possession of the Dutch. Lon. $99^{\circ} 46'$ E. lat. $0^{\circ} 50'$ S.

Paddington, village of Eng. in Middlesex, W. by N. of London, with a handsome new church, erected in 1790, in a singularly pleasing style.

Paddytown, pstv. Hampshire cty. Virg., on the Potomac, 20 ms. above Cumberland, Md., and 136 NW. by W. from W. C.

Paderborn, bishoprick of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, 32 ms. long, and 20 broad. In the middle of it, are high mountains, and iron mines; but the rest of the country is fertile in corn and pastures. However, it is most remarkable for its bacon and venison. It was secularized in 1802, and now belongs to Prussia. Pop. 1820, 120,000.

Paderborn, ancient and populous town of Germany, in Westphalia, capital of the province of the same name. It takes its name from the rivulet Pader, which rises under the high altar of the cathedral. It has a celebrated university, and is 37 ms. SW. of Minden, and 45 ESE. of Munster. Lon. $8^{\circ} 55'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 48'$ N.

Paderon, town of Spain, in Galicia, seated on the river Ulla, 12 ms. S. of Compostella. Lon. $8^{\circ} 17'$ W. lat. $42^{\circ} 40'$ N.

Padstow, town of Eng. in Cornwall, on the Bristol Channel, and has some trade to Ireland, from which place it is distant 240 ms. It is 30 ms. W. of Launceston, and 243 W. by S. of London. Lon. $4^{\circ} 45'$ W. lat. $50^{\circ} 42'$ N.

Padua, ancient, large, and celebrated city of Italy, capital of the Paduano, with a university. It is 7 ms. in circumference, and much less considerable than formerly; for it now contains only 30,000, whereas it formerly contained 100,000 inhabitants. The university was new modelled in 1814, and consists of the faculties of mathematics and philosophy, medicine and law. Students about 300. It is seated on the Brenta and Bachiglione, in a fine plain, 20 ms. SE. of Vicenza, and 225 N. of Rome. Lon. $12^{\circ} 1'$ E. lat. $45^{\circ} 22'$ N.

Paduano, formerly a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice, now part of Austrian Italy, 40 ms. long, and 35 broad; bounded on the E. by the Dogado, on the S. by Polesino di Rovigo, on the W. by the Veronese, and on the N. by the Vincentino. Its soil is well watered, and is one of the most fertile in Italy. Padua is the capital.

Padula, town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in Principato Citeriore. Lon. 15° 41' E. lat. 40° 29' N.

Paefenhoffen, town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, and late province of Alsace, seated on the declivity of a mountain, near the river Mottier, 8 ms. W. of Haguenaue. Lon. 7° 38' E. lat. 48° 48' N.

Pagerville, pstv. Newberry district, S. C., 58 ms. NW. from Columbia.

Pagliano, town of Italy, in Abruzzo Ulteriore. Lon. 13° 46' E. lat. 42° 28' N.

Pago, island in the Gulf of Venice, separated from Venetian Dalmatia by a narrow strait. The air is cold, and the soil barren; but it is well peopled, and contains salt-works.

Pahang. See *Pan*.

Paimbœuf, seaport of France, in the department of Lower Loire, and late province of Bretagne, at the mouth of the Loire. What makes it of consequence is, that all ships belonging to Nantes take their departure hence, and here they anchor on their arrival. It is 20 ms. W. of Nantes. Lon. 1° 53' W. lat. 47° 15' N.

Paine's Hollow, psto. Herkimer cty. N. Y.

Painville, fine commercial pst. of Geauga cty. Ohio, on Grand river, about 3 ms. above its mouth, at Fairport. A bridge constructed of wood, of 400 feet, has been erected over Grand river, at this place, and toll free. Pop. 1820, 1257.

Paineville, pstv. Amelia cty. Virg., 45 ms. W. from Petersburg.

Painewick, town of Eng. in Gloucestershire. It has a manufacture of white cloths for the army, and for the India and Turkey trade; and hence is brought a stone remarkable for its beauty and neatness, for the pavement of floors. It is 7 ms. SE. of Gloucester, and 101 W. by N. of London. Lon. 2° 11' W. lat. 51° 46' N.

Paint, SE. tp. of Wayne cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 590.

Paint, tp. in the western borders of Ross cty. Ohio. It is watered on the W. and S. by Paint creek, and near the middle by Buckskin, which runs across it from NW. to SE. Pop. 1820, 946.

Paint, tp. in the northern borders of Fayette cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 767.

Paint, tp. in the eastern part of Highland cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 1895.

Paint creek, western branch of the Sciota river, rising in the SW. corner of Madison cty. Ohio, near the source of Little Miami, from whence it runs 35 ms. SW. across Fayette cty. by Washington, and along the SW. borders of Ross cty., when it turns and runs in a somewhat NE. direction, into Ross cty. 15 ms., thence E. 10 ms. farther, where it joins the Sciota river, 5 ms. below Chillicothe.

Paint Creek, pstv. Floyd cty. Kent., by pstrd. 221 ms. SSE. from Frankfort.

Painted Post, pst. Steuben cty. N. Y., on the NW. bank of Tioga river, near the mouth of Cochocton creek, 43 ms. NW. of Athens, or Tioga Point. Pop. 1810, 954, in 1820, 2088.

Painter Creek, western brook of Stillwater rivulet, emptying into said rivulet in Miami cty. Ohio. It rises in Dark cty.

Painter's Cross Roads, psto. Delaware cty. Penn., 22 ms. SSW. from Philadelphia.

Paintville, pst. Wayne cty. Ohio, 15 ms. from

Wooster, on the road leading from that town to New Philadelphia. Pop. 1820, uncertain.

Paishawur, city of Candahar, capital of a district in the country of Cabul. It is situated on the Kameh, 125 ms. SE. of Cabul, and 170 N. of Moultan. Lon. 70° 36' E. lat. 33° 18' N.

Paisley, town of Sstd., the largest in Renfrewshire. It has considerable manufactures of silk and linen gauze, lawn muslin, cambric, thread, &c. also extensive soap, candle, and cotton works, and is deemed the first manufacturing town in Sstd. The river White Cart divides it into the old and new town, which communicate by three bridges. The latter stands on the E. side of the river, and consists of many handsome buildings. By means of the river, and a canal, vessels of 40 tons can come up, and unload at the quay. In 1811, the number of inhabitants was 32,000 in the old town, and 14,153 in the abbey parish. It is 10 ms. W. of Glasgow. Lon. 4° 26' W. lat. 55° 52' N.

Paita, seaport of Peru, in the audience of Quito, with an excellent harbour. The bay is defended by a fort. Lon. 80° 94' W. lat. 5° 12' S.

Palachy, town of Hindoostan, in the province of Coimbatore. Lon. 77° 8' E. lat. 11° 47' N.

Palacios, town of Spain, in Andalusia, 12 ms. S. of Seville. Lon. 5° 24' W. lat. 37° 20' N.

Palais, town of France, capital of the island of Belleisle, off the coast of Bretagne. Lon. 3° 2' W. lat. 47° 18' N.

Palais, St., town and district of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees, which, with the town and district of St. John Pied-de-Port, forms nearly the whole of the late province of Lower Navarre, a mountainous country, which produces scarcely any thing but millet, oats, and fruits of which they make cider. St. Palais is seated on the river Bibouse, 15 ms. SE. of Bayonne. Lon. 1° 4' W. lat. 43° 21' N.

Palambang, town, river, and district of Sumatra, on the NE. coast of the island. The town is situated at lon. 104° 54' E. and lat. 2° 59' N.

Palamootta, or *Tinevelly*, town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, 410 ms. SW. of Madras. Lon. 77° 54' E. lat. 8° 43' N.

Palamos, strong seaport of Spain, in Catalonia, with a good harbour, seated on the Mediterranean, 47 ms. NE. of Barcelona. Lon. 2° 58' E. lat. 41° 58' N.

Palamow, town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Bahar, 210 ms. SSW. of Patna. Lon. 84° 10' E. lat. 23° 40' N.

Palanka, town of Upper Hungary, in the cty. of Novigrad, seated on the Ibola, 37 ms. N. of Buda. Lon. 18° 23' E. lat. 48° 9' N.

Palao Islands. See *Philippines*, New.

Palatinate, Lower, formerly a province of Germany, W. of the Rhine. It is now divided between Bavaria and Hesse Homberg.

Palatinate, Upper, province of Bavaria, bordering on Bohemia, and subdivided into the circles of Regen, and Upper Maine.

Palatine, Lower, pstv. Montgomery cty. N. Y., on the Mohawk, 41 ms. above Schenectady.

Palatine, Middle, or *Palatine Bridge*, pstv. Montgomery cty. N. Y., on the Mohawk, 4 ms. above the preceding.

Palatine, Upper, or *Palatine Church*, pstv. Montgomery cty. N. Y., 6 ms. above Middle Palatine.

Palatine, tp. Montgomery cty. N. Y., on the Mohawk, from 41 to 57 ms. above Schenectady. Pop. 1820, 3936.

Palembang. See *Palambang*.

Palencia, town of Spain, in Leon, on the Cañon, 40 ms. SW. of Burgos, and 110 N. by W. of Madrid. Lon. 4° 42' W. lat. 42° 10' N.

Pelene, town of Naples in Abruzzo Citeriore, 9 ms. E. of Solmona.

Palenzuela, town of Spain, in Old Castile, 25 ms. SW. of Burgos. Lon. 3° 15' W. lat. 42° 5' N.

Palermo, fortified city of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, capital of the island, and an archbishop's see. It stands on a bay of the same name, on the N. coast, near the extremity of a kind of natural amphitheatre, formed by high and rocky mountains. The country between the city and the mountains is one of the richest plains in the world: the whole appearing a magnificent garden, filled with fruitful trees, and watered by fountains and rivulets. The inhabitants of Palermo, are estimated at 130,000. Two great streets intersect each other in the centre of the city, where they form a handsome square, called the Ottangolo, from the centre of which is seen the whole of these noble streets, and the four elegant gates which terminate them, each at the distance of half a mile. The Porto Felice, opens to the Marino, a delightful walk, which has on one side the wall of the city, and on the other the sea; and in the centre is an elegant kind of temple, frequently made use of as an orchestra. The churches of Palermo are upwards of 300, and many of them very rich and magnificent. This city has suffered greatly at different periods, by earthquakes or inundations. The harbour, defended by two castles, is dangerously open to the sea from the NE.; and, even at the anchoring place, ships are in danger when a westerly wind rushes through the valley of Colli, between the mountains. It stands in a pleasant fruitful country, on the NE. end of the island, and at the bottom of a gulf of the same name. Lon. 13° 23' E. lat. 38° 15' N.

Palermo, town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, 6 ms. SSW. of Cosenza.

Palermo, pstv. Lincoln cty. Maine, on the head of Sheepscut river, 79 ms. NE. from Portland.

Palermo, North, psv. Lincoln cty. Maine, on the head of Sheepscut river, 20 ms. NE. from Augusta, and 25 W. from Belfast.

Palicandcherry, town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in the country of Calicut, 20 ms. S. of Coimbatore, and 66 SE. of Calicut.

Palestine, part of Turkey in Asia, so called from the Philistines, who inhabited its sea coasts; it is called also Judæa, from the patriarch Judah, and the Holy Land, from its having been the residence and scene of our Saviour's passion, and in Scripture Canaan, and the Promised Land. It is bounded by Mount Libanus, which divides it from Syria on the N., by Mount Hermon, which separates it from Arabia Deserta on the E., by the mountains of Seir and the deserts of Arabia Petrea on the S., and by the Mediterranean on the W. It is in general a fruitful country, abounding in corn, wine and oil, where cultivated, and might sup-

ply the neighbouring countries with all that as it anciently did, were its present inhabitants equally industrious. The parts about Jerusalem, its once famous capital, are the most mountainous and rocky, but they feed numerous herds and flocks, and yield plenty of both excellent wine and oil; and the valleys bear crops of corn.

Palestine is formed by a ridge of limestone hills, or low mountains, extending nearly N. and S., and two slopes; one towards the Mediterranean, and the other declining towards the river Jordan and Dead Sea. Like all limestone regions, its aspect when uncultivated is more desolate, and the soil in appearance more sterile than it is in fact.

Palestine, pst. Lawrence cty. Ind.

Palestine, psiv. Crawford cty. Ill., 80 ms. eastward from Vandalia.

Palestrina, episcopal town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, capital of a principality of the same name. It was famous for the Temple of Fortune, being then called Preneeste, the ruins of which may yet be seen. It is 35 ms. E. of Rome. Lon. 13° 5' E. lat. 41° 52' N.

Palestrina, one of the largest of the islands called the Lagoon, near Venice, where the most considerable of the nobility have country houses. The principal harbour has the same name.

Palicata, seaport of the E. Indies, on the coast of Coromandel, where the Dutch have a factory. It is 25 ms. N. of Madras. Lon. 81° 33' E. lat. 13° 30' N.

Palimbang, capital of a kingdom of the same name, in the island of Sumatra, seated on the E. coast, 120 NE. of Bencoolen, and subject to the Dutch. Lon. 103° 31' E. lat. 3° S.

Palisser's Islands, group of islands in the S. Pacific Ocean. Lon. 146° 30' W. lat. 15° 30' S.

Palma, town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, seated on the river Cadoan, 20 ms. E. of St. Ubes. Lon. 8° 40' W. lat. 38° 37' N.

Palma, town of S. America, in Terra Firma, in New Granada, 50 ms. NW. of St. Fe-de-Bo-gota. Lon. 73° 40' W. lat. 4° 30' N.

Palma, one of the Canary Islands, lying to the N. of Ferro. Lon. 17° 50' W. lat. 28° 57' N.

Palma, or *Palma Nuovo*, strong town of Italy, in Friuli, seated in a most agreeable valley, on the Gulf of Venice, 10 ms. SE. of Udine, and 55° NE. of Venice. Lon. 13° 15' E. lat. 46° 2' N.

Palmaria, small island lying in the Mediterranean, 15 leagues from the coast of Italy. Lon. 12° 45' E. lat. 40° 58' N.

Palmaria, small island, seated in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Italy; at the entrance of the Gulf of Spezzia. Lon. 9° 46' E. lat. 41° 1' N.

Palmas, capital of the island of Canaria. See *Canary*.

Palmas, one of the Philippine Islands in the E. Indies, 16 leagues SE. of Mindanao. Lon. 127° E. lat. 5° 33' N.

Palmas, Cape, promontory of Africa, on the Ivory Coast of Guinea. Lon. 5° 54' W. lat. 4° 26' N.

Palmela, town of Portugal, in Estramadura, with a castle on a rock, seated on the river

Gadaon, 19 ms. SE. of Lisbon. Lon. $8^{\circ} 56' W.$ lat. $38^{\circ} 29' N.$

Palmer, pst. Hampden cty. Mass., 14 ms. E. from Springfield. Pop. in 1820, 1197.

Palmerston's Island, situated in the S. Seas, and visited by Captain Cook in his second and last voyages. It consists of a group of small islands, about 9 or 10 in number, connected by a reef of coral rocks, and lying in a circular direction. This place admits of no anchorage, nor are there any inhabitants on it, though it abounds with cocoa-nuts, scurvy-grass, and the wharra tree. This island does not exceed a mile in circumference, and is not elevated above 3 feet beyond the level of the sea. Lon. $102^{\circ} 57' W.$ lat. $18^{\circ} S.$

Palmerston, pstv. Saratoga cty. N. Y., 46 ms. from Albany.

Palmyra, formerly a magnificent city of Asia, in the deserts of Arabia. The stupendous ruins of this city were visited by Messieurs Wood and Dawkins, in 1754; and Mr. Wood published a splendid account of them, illustrated by plates, in 1755. This place is likewise called Tadmor in the Desert. The present inhabitants, consisting of 30 or 40 families, have erected their mud cottages within the spacious court of a magnificent temple of the sun. Palmyra is 200 ms. SE. of Aleppo. Lon. $38^{\circ} 50' E.$ lat. $33^{\circ} 20' N.$

Palmyra, pst. Somerset cty. Maine, 28 ms. E. from Norridgewock. Pop. in 1820, 366.

Palmyra, populous and flourishing pst. in the eastern borders of Portage cty. Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 531.

Palmyra, pstv. Wayne cty. N. Y., near Mud creek, and on the Erie canal, 12 ms. nearly N. from Canandaigua. Pop. in 1820, 3724.

Palmyra, pst. Pike cty. Penn., 6 ms. SE. from Bethany. Pop. in 1810, 336, in 1820, 215.

Palmyra, pstv. Lebanon cty. Penn., 15 ms. E. from Harrisburg.

Palmyra, pst. Halifax cty. N. C.

Palmyra, pstv. at Palmyra Bend, Warren cty. Miss., 25 ms. below Walnut Hill.

Palmyra, pst. Montgomery cty. Ten., on the Cumberland, 40 ms. below Nashville, and 10 ms. below Clarksville.

Palmyra, pst. Edwards cty. Ill., on the Wabash, 40 ms. by water below Vincennes.

Palmyra, pstv. Pike cty. Miss., 192 ms. NW. from St. Louis.

Palos, town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a pretty good harbour; remarkable for being the place whence Christopher Columbus sailed to discover the New World, in 1492. It is seated at the mouth of the Rio Tinto, 46 ms. NW. of Seville. Lon. $6^{\circ} 59' W.$ lat. $37^{\circ} 54' N.$

Palos, Cape, promontory of Spain, in Murcia, to the S. of a town of the same name, which separates the Bay of Carthage from that of Alicante. Lon. $6^{\circ} 39' W.$ lat. $37^{\circ} 37' N.$

Palourde, Grassy, Jean, and Verret form a chain of small lakes between Teche and the Fourche river, Lou. It is through this chain of lakes that a ferry has been established from the mouth of Teche to the Fourche and Mississippi rivers. The intermediate ground is so low and marshy, as to render the formation of a road at any season impracticable. A small canal and creek unites the Fourche, 16 ms. from

its efflux from the Mississippi, with Lake Verret, from which the lakes mentioned in this article, and their connecting channels, complete the communication between the eastern and western parts of the state. See Verret.

Palota, town of Lower Hungary, Alba Regalis cty. taken from the Turks in 1687. It is 40 ms. SW. of Buda. Lon. $18^{\circ} E.$ lat. $47^{\circ} N.$

Palotza, small town of Hungary, seated on the river Poprat, 54 ms. N. of Cassovia. Lon. $21^{\circ} 20' E.$ lat. $47^{\circ} 12' N.$

Palte, famous lake of Thibet, lying to the S. of Lassa about 3 days journey, and 12 ms. S. of the river Sanpoo or Burrampooter. It is 150 ms. in circumference, and in the middle of it is 1 large island. On the W. shore of this island, or congeries of islands, is a monastery and the seat of the Lamissa Turcepamo, or the Great Regenerate, in whom the Thibetians think that a divine spirit is regenerated, as it is in the Great Lama. The word *Lama* signifies a priest or minister of religion, and *Lamissa* is the feminine of Lama.

Paltz, New, tp. Ulster cty. N. Y., on the W. side of Hudson river, 40 ms. S. of Hudson and 83 S. of Albany. Pop. 1810, 3999. in 1820, 4612.

Pamelia, tp. Jefferson cty. N. Y. Pop. 1820. 1342.

Pamiers, town of France, in the department of Arriege, and late territory of Foix, with a bishop's see. It is not so considerable as formerly, nor peopled in proportion to its extent. Near it is a mineral spring, said to cure the gout and obstructions. Pamiers is seated on the Arriege, 8 ms. N. of Foix and 30 S. of Toulouse. Lon. $1^{\circ} 32' E.$ lat. $43^{\circ} 8' N.$

Pamlico Sound, inland sea, N. C., 100 ms. long and from 10 to 20 broad. It is separated in its whole length from the sea, by a beach of sand, hardly a mile wide, generally covered by small trees or bushes. Through this bank it has several inlets, but that of Ocracoke is the only one that will admit vessels of burden.

Pampas, name given in S. America to extensive grassy plains. The Pampas extend over an immense surface S. of the Plate river, and even stretch into Patagonia.

The Pampas del Sacramento, spread between the Amazon and Ucayale from 5° to $6^{\circ} S.$ lat.

Pampelonne, town of France, in the department of Tarn, and late province of Languedoc, 15 ms. N by E. of Alby. Lon. $2^{\circ} 17' E.$ lat. $44^{\circ} 10' N.$

Pampeluna, town of Spain, capital of Upper Navarre, with a very strong citadel, and a rich bishopric. Its squares are handsome, and adorned with shops full of rich merchandise. It is seated in a very fertile plain, on the Arga, 42 ms. S. of Bayonne and 167 NE. of Madrid. Lon. $1^{\circ} 35' W.$ lat. $42^{\circ} 47' N.$

Pampeluna, town of S. America, in New Granada, famous for its mines of gold, and numerous flocks of sheep. It is 150 ms. N. by E. of St. Fe-de-Bagota. Lon. $71^{\circ} 30' W.$ lat. $6^{\circ} 30' N.$

Pampliega, town of Spain, in the province of Old Castile, 12 ms. S. of Burgos. Lon. $3^{\circ} 37' W.$ lat. $42^{\circ} 14' N.$

Pamunky, navigable river, Virg., which is formed by the junction of N. and S. Anna, and other lesser streams, and falls into York river near Delaware.

Pan, or *Pahang*, town of Asia, on the E. coast of the peninsula of Malacca. It is the capital of a kingdom of the same name, remarkable for the great number of elephants, and for the plenty of pepper it produces. Pan is 140 ms. NE. of Malacca. Lon. $103^{\circ} 20'$ E. lat. $5^{\circ} 55'$ N.

Panagia, handsome town of Turkey in Europe, in the province of Romania. Lon. $27^{\circ} 2'$ E. lat. $40^{\circ} 40'$ N.

Panama, pstr. Chatsauque city. N. Y.

Panama, city of N. America, the capital of Terra Firma Proper, on a bay of the same name, 70 ms. S. of Porto Bello. Lon. $80^{\circ} 35'$ W. lat. $8^{\circ} 48'$ N.

Panama, or *Darien*, *Isthmus of*. No very definite idea has been conveyed by the term Isthmus of Darien, or Panama. The narrow strip of land between the Gulf of Panama of the Pacific and the Caribbean sea, an arm of the Atlantic, presents the nearest approach of the waters of those vast oceans; but, with very unequal width, extending from SE. to NW. upwards of 1500 ms., the immense Isthmus affords several points where the distance from the Atlantic to the Pacific is evidently within the scope of canal enterprise, without any very onerous expense. This will be more clearly understood from the following geographical view.

If we extend the great American Isthmus, on the E. to the mouth of the Atrato river, and on the W. to the Gulf of Tehuantepec and rivers Chimalapa and Guasacualco, it reaches from $\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E. to 18° W. from W. C. The bottom of the Gulf of Darien and mouth of the Atrato is in N. lat. $8^{\circ} 30'$, the Gulf Tehuantepec in N. lat. $16^{\circ} 20'$, and the mouth of the Guasacualco river in N. lat. $17^{\circ} 30'$.

Within these geographical limits spread two vast peninsulas, containing together more than 350,000 sqms., and discharging, into the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean sea, numerous rivers, many of which are of considerable magnitude, and length of course.

It may be premised, that in the present, as in almost every other instance, the geography of the mountains is most defective. In all our maps of N. America, the great central chain of Analuac, in Mexico, is extended to the SE., and connected with the chains of the Andes in S. America. I have been, for upwards of 20 years, of opinion that this arrangement was radically wrong, and almost the reverse of fact. One very general law of construction seems to prevail in the mountain systems of America; the chains extend in lateral ridges in one general direction. This I have already shown is strikingly apparent in the Appalachian system. As far as we possess correct information, the same regularity of structure prevails in the great chains W. of the basin of the Miss.; and in those of the Brasils, and Andes of S. America. In all these chains their range seems uninfluenced by the contiguous oceans or rivers. If my hypotheses respecting the mountains of Guatemala be correct, their range is nearly NW. and SE., leaving deep intervening valleys. Also, that similar to other American mountains, those of Guatemala are of very unequal elevation, admitting passages, not very elevated, from ocean to ocean.

Another very important element in the in-

vestigation of this subject, is that of the relative levels of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The trade winds and current of rotation, it is well known, produce that immense whirlpool in the Atlantic Ocean, to a part of which, opposite the SE. coast of N. America, has been given the name of Gulf Stream. Between S. America and Africa, and within the tropics, the surface of the Atlantic ocean flows regularly westward, separated by Cape St. Roque, S. lat. 5° , the vast ocean current is divided: the N. section inclined to the NW. by the coast of S. America is carried into the Caribbean sea. Again urged forward in the same direction by the general range of the Isthmus, the accumulated water pours into the Gulf of Mexico between Yucatan and Cuba, and again escapes into the Atlantic between Cuba and Florida.

Water in an ocean flows from a *similar cause* as in a river, that is, difference of level. The Gulf Stream continues with considerable velocity more than 1500 ms. To admit water to flow with perceptible velocity, demands a difference of level or descent of at least half an inch per mile. With this very moderate allowance, the surface of the Gulf of Mexico is above 60 feet more elevated than that of the Atlantic ocean. The very same causes which, in accumulating water on the SE. coast of N. America, forms the Gulf Stream, forces the water from the opposing coast and contributes very much to augment the inequality of level in the surfaces of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The retreat of water from the SW. American coast, within the tropics, is, no doubt, the principal cause of the very few deep harbours existing along that part of the Pacific ocean.

Commencing our survey at the Gulf of Tehuantepec, and advancing SE., we first meet with the Chimalapa, a mountain torrent flowing from the N. about 70 ms. into the Gulf of Tehuantepec. This insignificant stream rises in the mountains of Oaxaca, heading with the sources of the Guasacualco. The latter is also a mere mountain torrent, not above 100 ms. in entire length. The direct distance from the Gulf of Mexico, at the mouth of the Guasacualco, to the Pacific, at the entrance of the Chimalapa into the Gulf of Tehuantepec, is about 100 ms.

From the great elevation of the intervening mountains, it is not probable that a canal communication by this route is practicable. The limit between Mexico and Guatemala, intersects the Pacific ocean 50 ms. SW. from the mouth of the Chimalapa. The province of Guatemala is a long narrow strip, skirting the Pacific upwards of 500 ms., and, at a mean distance of about 50 ms. inland, bounded by a lofty mountain chain. SE. from this central chain, Guatemala is bounded NE. by Chiapa and SE. by Vesapaz. Chiapa is drained by 3 rivers, flowing northward into the Gulf of Mexico; the Tobasco, the St. Pedro, and Sumasinta.

By the name of Grijalva, the Tobasco rises in the mountains of Guatemala, within less than 50 ms. from the Pacific ocean. Assuming a NE. course, continues that direction 100 ms., approaches the Intendency of Vera Cruz in Mexico, but, before entering that province, winds to the E. 50 ms., enters Tobasco, and, turning

to SE. about 120 ms., falls into the Gulf of Mexico. The San Pedro is, in some measure, a tributary stream of the Tobasco, both entering the same estuary W. from W. C. 15°. How far the Tobasco is navigable, or the existing impediments to the construction of canals, has never been ascertained; but, from the elevation of the mountains of Guatemala, we may entertain reasonable doubts, whether any water communication between the two great oceans is practicable by the Tobasco.

The Gulf of Mexico is terminated at the bottom of the Bay of Campeachy, by a sheet of water, very appropriately named "*Gulf of Terminus*." The Sumasinta river, flowing from the mountains of Guatemala, in the extreme southern angle of Chiapa, pursues a N. course of 200 ms. into the Gulf of Terminus. The small river Suchitepec has its source in the opposite side of the mountains from those of the Sumasinta. How well the stream of the Sumasinta is calculated for navigation is yet to be ascertained; from the position of its channel, a very direct route from the Atlantic to the Pacific is presented, but it is to be apprehended, that here again the intervening mountains oppose an insuperable barrier. By the valleys of the Suchitepec and Sumasinta, the direct distance from ocean to ocean is within a trifle of 250 ms. This is the third route noticed by Humboldt in his Political Essay on New Spain, under the head of general considerations on the possibility of uniting the S. Sea and Atlantic ocean. This illustrious traveller, to the regret of the whole civilized world, did not examine, personally, any part of the Isthmus of N. America, but, from such information as he possessed, doubts the practicability of a canal in this region.

The Sumasinta is the last stream of Guatemala which carries its waters into the Gulf of Mexico; but the same elevated tract from which this river draws its sources, gives origin to two other Atlantic rivers of considerable magnitude, the Balize Main and Acaasabastlan. The Balize flows NE., upwards of 300 ms. over Yucatan, and is discharged by 2 mouths into the Bay of Honduras; the Acaasabastlan or Guatimala flows about 200 ms. nearly due E. into the Gulf of Amatique, the extreme western angle of the Bay of Honduras.

That immense bay, bounded on the W. by the eastern shore of Yucatan, and S. by the northern shore of the peninsula of Honduras, is that part of the Caribbean sea spreading between the continent of N. America and the islands of Cuba and Jamaica. The name of "*Bay of Honduras*" is, however, more particularly applied to that great triangle bounded by Yucatan, Peninsula of Honduras, and a line drawn from Cape Gracias a Dios to Cape Catoche. Gradually contracted by the continent, this bay terminates in the Gulf of Amatique. The latter opens again inland into the Gulf of Dulce. The Acaasabastlan river is discharged into the latter, within 100 ms. from the port of Acazulta or Trinidad, of the Pacific.

The Amatique gulf is the estuary of several rivers beside the Acaasabastlan. One, the Guanacos, rises in the SE. part of Guatemala, and curving ENE., and finally N., enters the SE. angle of the Amatique, after a course of 250

ms. If the quantity of water corresponds to their length of course, the rivers of Amatique offer one of the most direct routes between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The sources of the Acaasabastlan are within less than 50 ms. NE. from the city of Guatimala. The depth of water in the harbours of either coast is, however, defectively known, and the intermediate country but partially explored.

SE. from the Acaasabastlan, the isthmus rapidly widens into the immense peninsula containing the provinces of Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica. The mouth of the Acaasabastlan, into the Gulf of Dulce, is at N. lat. 15°, and at 12° W. lon. from W. C.; Cape Gracias a Dios is at N. lat. 15°, and at 4° W. lon. from W. C. Between these 2 geographical points the peninsula of Honduras extends upwards of 500 ms. from W. to E. In form of a triangle, this part of America presents a port of 600 ms. to the Pacific ocean, 500 to the Caribbean Sea, and 500 to the Bay of Honduras. Connected on the NW. to Vera Paz and Guatemala, by a neck of land less than 100 ms. wide, and on the SE. to Veragua by another of not more than 50 ms. from ocean to ocean, this interesting region contains a superficies of more than 100,000 sqms. A narrow slip along the Pacific is well peopled, but the interior in great part unexplored.

Leaving Guatemala, the mountains incline to the eastward, and leave, in the NW. part of Nicaragua, a wider slope to the rivers flowing into the Pacific than exists in the former provinces. The slope towards the Atlantic is, however, as usual, comparatively much more extensive than that towards the Pacific; the former giving source and course to numerous rivers, 2 of which, Gold river and Bluefield's river, exceed 400 ms. in length. Though but imperfectly known, we may safely exclude either of those rivers from a list of those offering a convenient connexion between the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and proceed to examine, perhaps, the most remarkable feature in American geography, and particularly so in the present inquiry.

The valley formed by the lakes of Leon and Nicaragua, and by the river St. Juan, or St. John, is to the eye, when surveying a map of that part of America, the most natural route offered to human industry to unite the 2 great American oceans. It is the 4th route from ocean to ocean indicated by Humboldt. This author observes, that "Perhaps the communication of the lake of Nicaragua with the Pacific ocean could be carried on by the lake of Leon, by means of the river Tasta, which, on the road from Leon to Realejo, descends from the volcano of Telico. In fact, the ground there appears very little elevated. The account of the voyage of Dampier leads us even to suppose that there exists no chain of mountains between the lake of Nicaragua and the S. Sea. 'The coast of Nicoya,' says this great navigator, 'is low, and covered at full tide. To arrive at Leon, from Realejo, we must go 20 ms. across a country flat and covered with mangle trees.' The city of Leon itself is situated on a savanna. There is a small river which, passing near Realejo, might facilitate the communication between the latter port and that of Leon. From the W. bank of the

lake of Nicaragua, there are only 4 marine leagues (12 ms.) to the bottom of the Gulf of Popagayos, and 7 (21 ms.) to that of Nicoya, which navigators call La Caldera. Dampier says expressly, that the ground between La Caldera and the lake is a little hilly, but for the greatest part level, and like a savanna."

"The coast of Nicaragua is almost inaccessible in the months of Aug., Sept., and Oct., on account of terrible storms and rains; and in Jan. and Feb., on account of the furious NE. and ENE. winds, called Popagayos. This circumstance is exceedingly inconvenient for navigation."—*Political Essay*, vol. i. p. 20.

Panari, one of the Lipari islands, in the Mediterranean, between Lipari and Strombolo. It is a barren inconsiderable island, and only 3 ms. in circumference. Lon. 15° 41' E. lat. 38° 38' N.

Paray, one of the Philippine islands, between those of Paragoa and Negro. It is 250 ms. in circumference, and the most populous and fertile of them all. It is watered by a great number of rivers and brooks, and produces a great quantity of rice. Iloila is the capital.

Paneras, St., vil. of Eng., in Middlesex, a little to the NW. of London. At a public house near the church is a medicinal spring. Here is an hospital for inoculation, and the Veterinary College, established in 1791, under the patronage of people of the first rank and fortune, for the improvement of farriery and the treatment of cattle in general.

Panga, town of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo, capital of the province of Bamba. Lon. 14° 25' E. lat. 6° 30' S.

Panglang, town of Pegu, in the Birman empire, situated on the river Rangoon. Lon. 17° 4' E. lat. 95° 54' S.

Paniput, town of Hindoostan, in Delhi. Lon. 76° 80' E. lat. 29° 23' N., 72 ms. NW. from Delhi.

Panjab, country of Hindoostan Proper, being that watered by the 5 eastern branches of the Indus. It was the scene of Alexander's last campaign, and the *ne plus ultra* of his conquests. It forms a square of 250 ms., and includes the whole of Lahore, and a great part of Moultan Proper. To the lower part of Moultan it is flat and marshy, and inundated by the periodical rains which fall between May and Oct.

Pannanach Wells, vil. of Sktd., in Aberdeenshire, noted for the mineral waters discovered in 1756; and a lodge has been erected for the accommodation of the company that frequent them in summer.

Panniput, town of Hindoostan Proper, situated on an extensive plain between the cities of Delhi and Sirhind, 72 ms. NW. of Delhi. Lon. 76° 45' E. lat. 29° 15' N.

Panomi, vil. of Turkey, in the province of Macedonia, 16 ms. S. of Salonichi. Lon. 23° 10' E. lat. 40° 25' N.

Panuco, small town of Turkey, in Europe, in Albania, on a gulf of the Mediterranean, opposite the island of Corfu, 45 ms. SSE. of Valona. Lon. 20° 2' E. lat. 40° N.

Pantalaria, island in the Mediterranean, between Sicily and the coast of Tunis, about 17 ms. in circumference. It abounds in cotton,

fruits, wine, and corn, and is subject to the King of Naples. Lon. 12° 31' E. lat. 36° 55' N.

Panther creek, psto. Surry city. N. C., 143 ms. NW. by W. from Raleigh.

Panuka, town of Turkey, in Natolia, on the NE. coast of the sea of Marmora, 12 ms. SE. of Constantinople.

Panton, pstv. Addison city. Ver., between Otter river and Lake Champlain, 10 ms. NW. from Middlebury.

Panuco, river of Mexico, rises near San Luis Potosi, and flowing E., over the state of San Luis Potosi, falls into the Moctezuma.

Panuco, city of Mexico, in the state of Vera Cruz, on the river Panuco, near the Gulf of Mexico, and 170 ms. N. by E. of the city of Mexico. Lon. W. C. 21° 30' W. lat. 23° 15' N.

Paoli, pstv. and seat of justice, Orange city. Ind., 106 ms. SSW. from Indianapolis. It is situated on Salt creek, branch of Little White river. Lat. 38° 34' N. lon. W. C. 9° 22' W.

Pa-om, one of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific Ocean, to the S. of Malicollo. Lon. 168° 28' W. lat. 16° 30' S.

Pao-ting-fou, town of China, in the province of Pe-tcheli, where the viceroy resides, and the most considerable city in the province, next to Peking. It has 20 others under its jurisdiction: 3 of the 2d, and 17 of the 3d class. The country around it is pleasant, and inferior in fertility to no part of China.

Papa, small but strong town of Lower Hungary, in the city of Esperin. It was taken from the Turks in 1683, after the raising of the siege of Vienna. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Marchaltz, 45 ms. W. of Buda. Lon. 18° 20' E. lat. 47° 26' N.

Papagayo, gulf of, on the Pacific coast of North America, and between Costa Rica, and Nicaragua. Lon. W. C. 8° 30' W. lat. 11° 10' N. The distance from the eastern extremity of Papagayo gulf to lake Nicaragua, is only about 22 ms.

Papantla, town of Mexico, in the state of Puebla, about 130 ms. NE. from the city of Mexico. Lon. W. C. 20° 40' W. lat. 20° 30' N.

This place is very remarkable for the magnitude and extent of antiquities found within its vicinity. See *Pyramids of America*.

Papasquiaro, village of Mexico, in the SW. part of the state of Durango. Lat. 24° 58' N. lon. W. C. 27° 40' W., about 70 ms. NW. by W. from Durango.

Paperville, pstv. Sullivan city. Ten., by pstrd 278 ms. NE. by E. from Murfreesborough.

Papou, St., late episcopal town of France, in the department of Aude, and late province of Languedoc, seated on the Lembe, 8 ms. E. of Castlenaudary, and 35 E. of Toulouse. Lon. 21° 10' E. lat. 43° 21' N.

Pappenheim, town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, capital of a city of the same name, with a castle, where the count resides. It is seated near the Altmal, 17 ms. NW. of Neuburg, and 32 S. of Nuremberg. Lon. 10° 51' E. lat. 48° 58' N.

Para, river, or rather strait, separating the island of Joannes from the continent of South America. It extends from the mouth of the Amazon, to that of Tocantins.

Papua, or *New Guinea*, island of Oceania, or Austral Asia, lying to the N. of New Holland, from which it is separated by the Torres' straits. *Papua* is but imperfectly known, but as delineated generally, extends from 130° to 150° E. lon., and from the equator to 10° S. lat. This geographical extent presents an island of very great magnitude, stretching 1400 ms. from E. to W., with a mean width of at least 200 ms. In actual area, if compact, *Papua* must far exceed Borneo, but the former is too little known to admit a comparative estimate. See *New Guinea*.

Para, Gran, one of the Captain-generalships of the Brasils; bounded N. by the Amazon river, NE. by the Atlantic ocean, SE. by Marapham and Goias, S. by Mattagrosso, SW. by Peru, and NW. by Colombia. It is an immense country, extending from E. to W. 1600 ms., with a mean width of about 400, and an area of 640,000 sqms. Lying between the equator and lat 12° S. It is perhaps that extent of the whole habitable world, which in a continuous body presents the greatest facility of inland navigation. Washed, for nearly 200 ms. by the Amazon, and traversed by innumerable other streams of great magnitude, the principal of which are, Jutay Madeira, Tapajoz, Xingu, and Tocantinas. Chief town, Gran Para.

Para, Gran, city of Brasil, and capital of the Captain generalship of Gran Para, situated on the Tocantinas, 60 ms. above its mouth. Lon. W. C. $28^{\circ} 27'$ E. lat. $1^{\circ} 30'$ S. Pop. about 10,000.

Paradise, pstv. Lancaster cty. Penn.

Paradise, pstv. York cty. Penn., 15 ms. SSW. from York. Pop. 1820, 1837.

Paracels, vast number of small islands and rocks, lying in the China Sea, and forming a long cluster, near 400 ms. in length, off the coast of Cochin China.

Paradella, town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. Lon. $7^{\circ} 23'$ W. lat. $41^{\circ} 4'$ N.

Paramithi. See *Parga*.

Paragoana, peninsula of Colombia, in Venezuela, containing the city of Boro. It forms the eastern side of the entrance into the Gulf of Maracaibo, and is terminated by a cape of the same name. Lat $11^{\circ} 52'$ N.

Parago, or *Pulawan*, large island in the Indian Ocean, between the Philippine and Borneo, which has a king, tributary to Borneo. The Spaniards have a fort here.

Paragua, the most westerly of the Philippine islands, extending about 180 ms. in length, and 20 in breadth. Lon. $117^{\circ} 44'$ E. lat. 10° N.

Paramattia, town of New Holland, in the British colony of Botany Bay.

Paraguay river, large branch of Orinoco, rises in the mountains of Guiana, its source interlocking with those of Essequibo, the Rio Branco, branch of Rio Negro, and those of the Orinoco. The entire course of the Paraguay is about 300 ms. from S. to N. It falls into the Orinoco about 80 ms. below St. Tomé, and Angostura.

Paraguay, large country of South America; bounded on the N. by Amazonia, on the E. by Brasil, on the S. by Patagonia, and on the W. by Chili and Peru. It contains 6 provinces; namely, Paraguay Proper, Parana, Guarua, Uruguay, Tucuman, and La Plata, from which the whole country is also called La Plata. It has

numerous lakes and rivers; of the latter, the three principal are the Paraguay, Uruguay, and Parana; the united streams of which form the celebrated Rio-de-la-Plata. These rivers annually overflow their banks, and, on their recess, leave them enriched by a slime, that renders the soil extremely fertile. This vast country is far from being wholly subdued or planted by the Spaniards, many parts being still unknown. The principal province of which we have any knowledge is that called La Plata, towards the mouth of the Rio-de-la-Plata. This province, with all the adjacent parts, is one continued plain for several hundred ms.; extremely fertile, and producing cotton in great abundance, tobacco, and the valuable herb called Paraguay, which is peculiar to this country, and the infusion of which is drank in all the Spanish provinces of South America, instead of tea. They have also a variety of fruits, and very rich pastures, but the country is destitute of woods. The air is remarkably sweet and serene. The Spaniards discovered this country, by sailing up the Rio-de-la-Plata, in 1515, and founded the town of Buenos Ayres. In 1580, the Jesuits were admitted into these fertile regions, and in the next century, founded the famous missions of Paraguay, which were a number of colonies, each governed by two Jesuits, one of whom was rector, and the other his curate. They had long resisted the Spaniards and Portuguese; but the Jesuits by learning their language, conforming to their manners, &c., soon acquired great authority among them, till at last, by steadily pursuing the same artful measures, they arrived at the highest degree of power and influence, being in a manner the absolute sovereigns of a great part of this extensive country; for above 350,000 families are said to have been subject to them, living in obedience and awe bordering on adoration, yet produced without the least violence or constraint. In 1767, the court expelled the Jesuits, and the natives were put upon the same footing with the other Indians of the Spanish part of South America.

Paraguay, river of South America, the great northern branch of the Rio de la Plata, rises by very numerous sources, at S. lat. 13° , in the captain generalship of Mattagrosso of Brasil. Flowing thence by a general course nearly due S., about 1000 ms., it receives from the NW., the large volume of the Pilcomayo, and 150 ms. still lower, the now noble stream is again augmented by the Rio Grande, also from the NW. The already vast volume of the Paraguay, continues its southern course 50 ms. below the mouth of the Rio Grande, to where it encounters and mingles its waves with an almost equal rival, the Parana, from the NE. The name of the united waters below their junction, is given to the inferior branch, the Parana. See *Parana*.

Paramaribo, the capital of Surinam, in Guiana, and the chief place of the Dutch colonies in South America. It has a strong citadel, and a noble road for shipping. Exports, sugar, cotton, and indigo. The streets are perfectly straight, and lined with orange, shaddock, tamarind, and lemon trees, in everlasting bloom. It is situated on the E. side of the river Suri-

nam, 16 ms. from its mouth. Lon. $55^{\circ} 23'$ W. lat. $5^{\circ} 43'$ N.

Parana, river of South America, the main branch of the Rio de la Plata, rises in the mountains of St. Pauls, Minas Geraes, and Goias of Brasil. It is very remarkable, that the south-eastern sources of the Parana, are within 50 ms. from the Atlantic Ocean, and flow NW towards the centre of the continent, and pursue that direction 500 ms., where they unite, and abruptly turn to SSW. The latter course is maintained 700 ms. to where the Parana approaches to within less than 50 ms. from the Uruguay; but again by an abrupt bend to the W., leaves the Uruguay, and after continuing W. 100 ms., mingles with the Paraguay, at the city of Assumption. Here, as is the case with the Missouri, and Mississippi, the name of the largest, is superceded by that of the smaller stream, and the Parana prevails over its superior rival, the Paraguay. Below Assumption, the Parana inclines a little W. of S. 450 ms. receiving in that distance from the NW. the Salado, and from the W., the Tercero at Rosario. Turning to the SE. below Rosario, the Parana flows 150 ms., and receiving its last great tributary, the Uruguay, from the N.E., is lost in the general name of Rio de la Plata. The Parana is the most extensive secondary river of the Earth, draining more surface than does the Missouri.

Parana, province of Paraguay, so called from a large river, which uniting with the Paraguay, and afterward with the Uruguay, forms the Rio de la Plata.

Paranaíba, north eastern confluent of the Parana river, South America. The Paranaíba rises about S. lat. 16° , heading with the Tocantinas, and flowing SW. by comparative courses 400 ms. falls into the Parana.

Paranatanga, river of S. America, rises in the Brazilian province of Matta Grosso, S. lat. 15° , and flowing thence a little E. of N., between the Tocantinas and Tapajós, joins the Amazon, at S. lat. $1^{\circ} 30'$, after a comparative course of 1000 ms.

Parachim, town of Lower Saxony, in the dutchy of Mecklenburg, seated on a small river which falls into the Elbe. It is 20 ms. SE. of Schwerin. Lon. 12° E. lat. $53^{\circ} 34'$ N.

Paramousic, one of the Kurile Islands, lying S. of that of Shoomska. See *Kuriles*.

Parchwitz, town of Germany in Silesia, in the principality of Lignitz, subject to the king of Prussia. It has a considerable manufacture of cloth. It is 12 ms. W. of Wohlau, and 10 NE. of Lignitz. Lon. $16^{\circ} 42'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 17'$ N.

Pardiba, town of S. America, in Brasil, at the mouth of a river of the same name. The soil is pretty fertile, and produces sugar canes, and a great number of trees of Brasil wood. Lon. $49^{\circ} 53'$ W. lat. $6^{\circ} 50'$ S.

Pardebitz, town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim, subject to the house of Austria, with a manufacture of knives and sword blades. It is a fortified town, and is 55 ms. E. of Prague. Lon. $15^{\circ} 45'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 55'$ N.

Parrella, town of Italy, in Piedmont, in the city of Canavez, 20 ms. N. of Turin.

Parenze, strong town of Istria, with a good

harbour, on the Gulf of Venice, 65 ms. E. Venice. Lon. $13^{\circ} 56'$ E. lat. $45^{\circ} 24'$ N.

Parga, town of European Turkey, in Albania, on the S. side of the Gulf of Glyky stemor, "Port of Sweet Waters." Surrounded by groves of olive, orange, and lemon trees, it spreads along the southern corner of the gulf at N. lat. $39^{\circ} 30'$, E. lon. $20^{\circ} 30'$, 15 ms. N. from Prevesa, and opposite the northern extremity of the island of Corfu. It is the capital of the district called Paramithi; pop. about 8000. The inhabitants are chiefly christian, who are, according to Hobhouse, the worst of the Albanians. This town was given up, in 1819, by the British to Ali Pacha, and to avoid their certain fate from such a monster, abandoned by the citizens. They deserved their character, if they deserved their fate.

Paria, or *New-Andalusia*, province of Terra Firma, on the banks of the Orinoco, near its mouth.

Paria, Gulf of, in S. America, between the province of Cumana, the island of Trinidad, and the estuary of the Orinoco. It is about 70 ms. long, and 45 wide, with a depth of from 50 to 30 fathoms, with good anchorage over its entire extent.

Paria, Cape, eastern extremity of the province of Cumana. Lon. W. C. 15° E. lat. $9^{\circ} 12'$ N.

Parilla, or *St. Parilla*, town of Peru, in the audience of Lima, seated at the mouth of the river Santa, 50 ms. SE. of Truxilla, and 230 NW. of Lima. Lon. $77^{\circ} 50'$ W. lat. $8^{\circ} 36'$ S.

Parima, or *Branco*, river of S. America, a branch of the Rio Negro, rises in the mountains of Guiana, its sources interlocking with those of Essequibo, and Paraguay of Orinoco. It flows nearly S., and enters the Rio Negro.

Parima Cochaz, province of Peru, lying N. from Arequipa.

Parima, lake of S. America, near the borders of Amazonia and Guiana, of a square form, 80 ms. long, and 40 broad. It seems to be a kind of inundation formed by the Orinoco; for that river enters on the N., and issues on the W. side of the lake, near its NW. angle. From the SE. of this lake, issues the White river, called also the Parima, which flows S. to the Rio Negro. To the W. of this lake, before the main stream of the Orinoco turns to the N., there are two other branches that flow from it to the Black river. Hence there are three communications between those two great rivers, the Orinoco and the Amazon. This description is accordant with Spanish authorities, but doubts of the existence of Lake Parima, are not yet dissipated.

Paris, capital of France, one of the largest, finest, and most populous cities in Europe. The river Seine, which crosses it forms two small islands, called Isle du Palais, and Isle Notre Dame; the first is the ancient city of Paris, and had its name from a building which was formerly the residence of the kings and afterwards resigned to the parliament. Paris has 16 gates, and is 15 ms. in circumference, including the suburbs. That part of it which is called the ville is situate to the N., the university to the S., and the city in the centre.—The streets are narrow, and generally without good

accommodations for foot passengers. The houses are built of freestone, many of them 7 stories high, and often contain a different family on every floor. The number of inhabitants, by a late official statement, is 715,000. There are 9 principal bridges in Paris, but only 3 of them occupy the whole breadth of the Seine. There are a great number of public fountains, and some triumphal arches. Of the squares, the finest is the Place de Louis Quinze, of an octagonal form, in which was an equestrian statue, in bronze, of that monarch. Besides the cathedral of Notre Dame one of the largest in Europe, and which contains 15 chapels, Paris has many fine churches. The abbey of St. Genevieve, was founded by king Clovis, whose monument is still to be seen in the church; it has a library of 24,000 printed books, and 2000 manuscripts, also a valuable cabinet of antiquities and natural curiosities. The new church of St. Genevieve (now called the Pantheon) was destined by the national assembly, in 1791, to receive the remains of such great men as had merited well their country. The university, founded by Charles the Fat, consists of 4 faculties; namely, divinity, civil and canon law, physic, and the sciences; its head is the rector, who is always chosen from the faculty of the sciences. The finest college in Paris is that of the Four Nations, called also Mazarin, from the cardinal, its founder. Among the public libraries, that called the Royal, holds the first rank in respect both to the extent of the buildings, and the number of volumes. The royal observatory is built of freestone, and neither iron nor wood has been employed in the erection. The botanical garden is worthy of its appellation of royal. The four principal palaces are the Louvre, the Thuilleries, the Palais Royal, and the Luxembourg. In the Louvre is deposited the finest collection of paintings and statues in the world; the principal of them lately brought from various parts of Italy.—The garden of the Tuilleries, in front of the palace and on the banks of the Seine, is the finest public walk in Paris. The Luxembourg is famous for its gallery, in which are 20 exquisite paintings by Rubens. The Hospital-general, which also goes by the name of la Salpêtrerie (salt petre being formerly made here) is a most noble foundation for the female sex; near 7000 of whom are here provided for, and live under the inspection of 60 sisters. To this incomparable foundation belongs the castle of Bicêtre, defended on all sides by a wall, of considerable circuit, which contains within it many large buildings and several open places; and here near 4000 persons of the other sex are maintained. The Hospital de la Pitié, where poor children are brought up constitutes also a part of the Hospital-general. These three foundations, with the Hotel Dieu, have one common fund, amounting to full two millions of livres a year. The Hotel des Invalides, for the wounded and superannuated soldiery, built by Louis XVI. is a magnificent structure; as is the military school in the Champ de Mars, founded by Louis XV. The two principal theatres are the Theatre de la Nation and the Italian theatre; which, in point of elegance and convenience, are worthy the capital of a great nation. The Monoi, or

mint, is also a noble building, situate on that side of the Seine, opposite the Louvre. The Samaritan is a beautiful edifice at the end of the bridge leading to the Louvre, and contains an engine for conveying the water of the Seine to all parts of the villa. The Hotel de Ville is an ancient structure; this tribunal stands in the Place de Greve, where all public rejoicings are celebrated, and common malefactors executed. The most interesting of the manufactures of Paris is plate-glass, and tapestries made after the pictures of the greatest masters. The basin of Paris as it is denominated by French Geologists is in great part composed of gypsum and freestone. Paris now forms, with a small district round it, one of the departments of France. It is 210 ms. SSE. of London, 265 W. of Vienna, and 630 NNE. of Madrid. Lon. 2° 20' E. lat. 48° 50' N.

Paris, pst. and seat of justice Oxford cty. Maine, in the southern part of the cty. 46 ms. a little W. of N. from Portland, and 35 SW. by W. from Augusta. Lat. 44° 11' N. lon. W. C. 6° 25' E. Pop. 1810, 1330, in 1820, 1844.

Paris, pst. Oneida cty. N. Y. It lies on both sides of Oriskany creek, 9 ms. SW. from Utica. This tp. contains the village of Clinton, and Hamilton college. It is one of the best bodies of productive soil in the state of N. Y. Pop. 1810, 5418, in 1820, 6707.

Paris, pstv. Fauquier cty. Virg., by pstrd. 54 ms. SW. from W. C.

Paris, central tp. of Union cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, uncertain.

Paris, small village of Jefferson tp. Preble cty. Ohio.

Paris, tp. Portage cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 88.

Paris, eastern pst. of Stark cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 553.

Paris, pstv. Jefferson cty. Ind., about 60 ms. W. from Cincinnati.

Paris, or *Bourbonton*, pstv. and seat of justice, Bourbon cty. Kent., on a small branch of Licking river. It is a place of very considerable trade, and contains the cty. buildings, two churches, a printing office, and a considerable number of mercantile stores, 25 ms. NE. from Lexington. Pop. about 1000. Lat. 38° 15' N. lon. 7° 12' W.

Paris, pstv. and seat of justice, Henry cty. Tenn., on the dividing ground between the sources of Obiou and Sandy rivers, about 100 ms. a little N. of W. from Nashville. Lat. 36° 19' N. lon. W. C. 11° 19' W.

Paris Furnace, pstv. Oneida cty. N. Y., about 10 ms. SSW. from Utica.

Parishville, pstv. St. Lawrence cty. N. Y., on the W. branch of St. Regis river, 30 ms. SE. from Hamilton.

Parke, cty. Ind., on both sides of Wabash river, bounded E. by Putnam, and S. by Vigo. Length and breadth 24 ms. each; area 576 sqms. This cty. lies about 60 ms. W. from Indianapolis. Ctl. lat. 39° 45' N. lon. W. C. 10° 18' W.

Parke, C. H. and pstv. Parke cty. Ind., by pstrd. 88 ms. W. from Indianapolis.

Parke, one of the eastern tps. of Butler cty. Penn., 11 ms. NNE. from Butler. Pop. 1820, 659.

Parkersburg, pst. and seat of justice, Wood

cty. Ohio, on the Ohio river, at the mouth of Little Kenhawa river, 12 ms. below Marietta.

Parkersburg, pstv. Wood cty. Virg., on Ohio river.

Parkerstown, tp. Rutland cty. Ver., 25 ms. WNW. from Windsor. Pop. 120.

Parkinson's Ferry. See *Williamsport*, Washington cty. Penn.

Parkgate, village of Eng. in Cheshire, 12 ms. NW. of Chester, situated on the NE. coast of the river Dee. It is a station for packet boats that frequently sail to Ireland.

Parkman, pst. Somerset cty. Maine, 38 ms. NE. from Norridgewock. Pop. 1820, 255.

Parkman, pst. and SE. tp. of Geauga cty. Ohio, on the head branches of Grand river. The village is 17 ms. SE. from Chardon, the seat of justice for the cty. Pop. 1820, 512.

Parks, psto. Edgefield district, S. C.

Parkstein, town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and principality of Saltzbach, 16 ms. N. of Naburg. Lon. $12^{\circ} 14'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 40'$ N.

Parma, dutchy of Italy, bounded on the N. by the river Po, on the NE. by the Mantuan, on the E. by the dutchy of Modena, on the S. by Tuscany, and on the W. by Placentia.

Parma, ancient, rich, and populous city of Italy, capital of the dutchy of the same name, 40 ms. NW. of Modena, and 60 SE. of Milan. Lon. $10^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $44^{\circ} 50'$ N. By the treaty of Paris, this city, and the dutchy, consisting of Parma, Placenza, Gnastala, and Borgo San Domino, was given to Maria Louisa, wife of Napoleon; and at her death to devolve to Austria and Sardinia; but subsequent conventions, in 1818, vested its reversion in Spain.

Parma, pst. Monroe cty. N. Y., 22 ms. NE. from Batavia, and 12 ms. N. from Rochester. Pop. 1820, 1342.

Parnassus, now called *Parnasso*, a mountain of Turkey, in Livadia. It is the highest in Greece, and from the top is a prospect as far as Corinth; the Turks call it Licaoura, or Liakura. See *Liakura*.

Paros, island of the Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, about 10 ms. long and 8 broad. The soil is well cultivated, and the pastures feed a great number of cattle. The trade consists in wheat, barley, wine, pulse and calicoes. Those excellent statues, Phidias and Praxiteles, were natives of this island; and the famous Arundellian marbles, at Oxford, Eng., were brought from this place. It lies to the W. of Naxia.

Paros, town of the Archipelago, capital of the isle of Paros, which was anciently the largest and most powerful town of the Cyclades. Paros is situated on the W. coast of the island. Lon. $25^{\circ} 44'$ E. lat. $37^{\circ} 8'$ N.

Parret, small river of Eng., in Somersetshire, whose source is in the S. part of the cty. It receives the Ivel and Thone, and falls into the Bristol channel, at Bridgewater bay.

Parramatta, town or settlement of English convicts, in New S. Wales. It is seated at the head of the harbour of Port Jackson, 11 ms. W. of Sydney Cove, between Rose Hill and the landing place in the creek which forms the head. In 1791, near 1000 acres of land were either in cultivation, or cleared for that purpose. The soil in most places, is remarkably

good, and only wants cultivation to befit any use. Lon. $151^{\circ} 39'$ E. lat. $23^{\circ} 50'$ S.

Parrishville, village of St. Lawrence cty. Y., 35 SE. by E. from Ogdensburgh. Pop. 1820, 594.

Parberg, town of Germany, in Bavaria, principality of Neuburg, 18 ms. NW. of Raubon. Lon. $11^{\circ} 55'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 8'$ N.

Paraschitz, town of Germany, in the province of Silesia, and principality of Lignitz, is subject to the king of Prussia, and is 50 NE. of Lignitz.

Parisspany, pstv. Morris cty. N. J., 25 ms. NW. from Newark.

Parson, or *Parsonfield*, pst. York cty. Mass. 46 ms. W. by N. of Portland. Pop. in 1800, 1763, in 1820, 2355.

Parson's, tp. Essex cty. Mass. Pop. in 1820, uncertain.

Parthenay, town of France, in the department of Deux Sevres, and late province of Poitou. It carries on a considerable trade in cattle and corn, and is seated on the Thoue, 17 ms. S. of Thouars. Lon. $0^{\circ} 19'$ W. lat. $46^{\circ} 44'$ N.

Partenkirk, town of France, in Bavaria, 6 ms. SW. of Munich. Lon. $11^{\circ} E$. lat. $47^{\circ} 35'$ N.

Parthia, ancient name of that part of Asia SE. from the Caspian Sea, lying between the Caspian Sea and the provinces of Ariana, Bactria, Caramania and Media.

Parys, mountain of Eng., in the isle of Anglesey, famous for a copper mine, probably the largest bed of ore of that metal hitherto discovered in the world. "It is not wrought (says Dr. Aikin) in the common manner of subterraneous mines, but, like a stone quarry, open to day; and the quantities of ore raised are prodigious. The ore is poor in quality, and very abundant in sulphur. The purest part is exported raw to the smelting works at Swansea and other places, the more impure is first calcined and deprived of most of its sulphur on the spot. Quantities of nearly pure copper are obtained from the waters lodged beneath the bed of ore, by the intervention of iron. A lead ore, rich in silver, is also found in this mountain. The wealth and pop. of Anglesey have received a great increase from the discovery of this copper mine.

Pascagoula, river of Miss., about N. lat. $30^{\circ} 40'$, and flowing nearly S. falls into the Sound between Horn Island and the main shore at N. lat. $30^{\circ} 20'$, consequently this stream flows through $2^{\circ} 20'$ of lat. or upwards of 130 ms. A bar at the mouth prevents the entrance of vessels drawing more than 5 feet water, but any vessel which can enter, can go as high as the mouth of Leaf river. The name of Pascagoula is more correctly applied to the united streams of Leaf and Chickasaw hay, which see.

The barren pine forests out of which flow the Chickasaw hay and Leaf river, are continued down the Pascagoula to the mouth, and reach on both sides of the bay to the very margin of the Sound.

Pascuaro, city of Mexico, in the state of Michoacan, on Lake Pascuaro. It is elevated 7217 feet above the level of the Pacific Ocean, 135 ms. W. from Mexico. Lon. W. C. $24^{\circ} 21'$ W. lat. $19^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Pas, town of France, in the department of

the Straits of Calais, and late province of Artois, 12 ms. SW. of Arras. Lon. $2^{\circ} 40'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 9'$ N.

Pas de Calais, or *Struite of Calais*, a department of France, containing the late province of Artois and Boulonnois. Arris is the capital.

Pasewalk, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Anterior Pomerania. It is situated near some iron works, on the Ucker, 21 ms. W. of Stettin, and 66 SSE. of Stralsund. Lon. $13^{\circ} 57'$ E. lat. $53^{\circ} 27'$ N.

Paso, del Norte, town of Mexico, in New Mexico, on the Rio Grande del Norte. Lon. W. C. $26^{\circ} 3'$ W. lat. $30^{\circ} 40'$ N.

Pasquiaro, town of Mexico, in Durango, near the Rio Nastos. See *Papasquiaro*.

Pasquotank, cty. N. C., having Nansemond cty. Virg. NW., Gates and Rutherford cties. N. C. SW., Albemarle Sound SE., and Pasquotank river, Camden cty. and the Dismal swamp canal NE. Length 56, mean width 8 ms.; area 288 sqms. Surface level and soil of middling quality. Chief town, Elizabeth city. Pop. in 1820, 8008. Ctl. lat. $36^{\circ} 15'$ N. lon. W. C. $70^{\circ} 40'$ E.

Passaick, river, N. J., which rises in N. Y., and after running in a SE. direction, through Bergen and Essex cties., falls into the Bay of Newark, a little eastward of the town of Newark.

Passamaquoddy Bay. It is in reality, the estuary of St. Croix river, and forms the NE. boundary of the U. S. on the Atlantic Ocean. It is 12 ms. long and 6 wide, and contains a number of small islands, the principal of which are, Deer, Moose, Dudley, &c.

Passarowitz, town of Turkey, in Servia, near the river Morava, 33 ms. ESE. of Belgrade, and 44 W. of Orsova. Lon. $21^{\circ} 16'$ E. lat. $45^{\circ} 6'$ N.

Passo, cape of Peru, lying under the equator, in lon. $78^{\circ} 58'$ W.

Passage, seaport in Spain, in Biscay, 60 ms. E. of Bilbao. It is a station for the Spanish men of war. Lon. $2^{\circ} 4'$ W. lat. $43^{\circ} 21'$ N.

Passaro, cape on the coast of Janna, in Greece, between the Gulfs of Amiro and Zieton.

Passarvan, town in the island of Java, in the E. Indies. Lon. $114^{\circ} 15'$ E. lat. $7^{\circ} 5'$ S.

Passau, city of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, capital of a bishopric of the same name. It is divided into four parts, namely the town of Passau, Instadt, Iltzstadt, and the quarter in which the episcopal palace is built. It is seated at the confluence of the Inn and Iltz, 62 ms. E. of Ratisbon, and 135 W. of Vienna. Lon. $13^{\circ} 37'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 28'$ N.

Passenheim, town of Prussia, in Oberland, 70 ms. S. of Koningsberg. Lon. $20^{\circ} 50'$ E. lat. $53^{\circ} 40'$ N.

Passaro, Cape, ancient Pachynum, remarkable cape of the island of Sicily, in the Val-di-Noto, to the E. of the town of that name, and joins the eastern coast of this island to the southern. It has a fort to protect the country from the incursions of the Barbary corsairs, who are often very troublesome on the coast. Lon. $15^{\circ} 22'$ E. lat. $36^{\circ} 35'$ N.

Passigniano, town of Italy, lately in the territory of the church, on the Lake Perugia, 17 ms. NW. of Perugia. Lon. $12^{\circ} 5'$ E. lat. $43^{\circ} 16'$ N.

Passyunk, tp Philadelphia cty. Penn. It joins the southern boundary of the city of Philadelphia; extending thence to the river Schuyl-

kill on the W., and Delaware on the S. Pop. in 1810, 992, in 1820, 1638.

Passy, village of France, in the department of Paris, near the town of St. Denys. Here is a considerable manufacture for speedily bleaching cotton and linen cloth.

Pasto, or *St. Juan de Pasto*, town of New Granada, in Popayan, seated in a valley, 120 ms. N. by E. of Quito. Lon. $76^{\circ} 55'$ W. lat. $1^{\circ} 50'$ N.

Pastrana, town of Spain, in New Castile, 32 ms. E. of Madrid.

Patagonia, country in the most southern part of S. America, bounded on the N. by Paraguay and Chili, and extending 1100 ms. on the eastern coast, from Rio-de-la-Plata to the Straits of Magellan. This country has no timber in the S. parts, though the N. contains an immense quantity, and numerous flocks of cattle. The E. coast is generally low. The principal harbour is that of port St. Julian.

Patak, town of Hungary, on the Latoreza, 25 ms. SSE. of Cassovia.

Putana, city and district of Mysore. See *Seringapatam*.

Patani, town on the NE. coast of the peninsula of Maylaya, capital of a kingdom of the same name, with a well defended harbour. The inhabitants have some trade with the Chinese. It is 300 ms. N. by W. of Malacca. Lon. $100^{\circ} 50'$ E. lat. $7^{\circ} 5'$ N.

Patapsco, river of Md., rising in the NW. part of Baltimore cty., and flowing SE., the various creeks unite about 15 ms. W. from Baltimore; and thence separating Anne Arundel from Baltimore cty., continues 15 ms. to the bridge on the Baltimore and Washington road. Here it turns to NE., and flowing in that direction about 6 ms., joins the lower part of Baltimore harbour, below the lazaretto, where spreading into a wide bay, and turning SE. 10 or 12 ms., opens into Chesapeake bay between North Point and Bodkin Point. It is navigable to its junction with Baltimore harbour for the largest class of merchant vessels.

Patay, town of France, in the department of Loiret, and late province of Orleansois. It is 25 ms. NW. of Orleans. Lon. $1^{\circ} 49'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 5'$ N.

Patchogue, psto. on the S. side of Long Island, Suffolk cty., N. Y., 50 ms. E. from the city of N. Y.

Patehuca, or *Paiioca*, town of Mexico. See *Pachuca*.

Pateli. See *Putala*.

Paterno, town of Sicily, in Val di Demona, built on the site of Hybla, once so famous for its delicious honey, and is 15 ms. W. of Catania. Lon. $15^{\circ} 14'$ E. lat. $37^{\circ} 35'$ N.

Pathead, village of Sthd., in Fifeshire, 2 ms. W. of Dysart; long famous for its manufacture of nails, and now including different branches of weaving woollen and linen.

Patmos, or *Patino*, island of the Archipelago, lying 26 ms. S. of the isle of Samos. It is 20 ms. in circumference, and one of the most barren in the Archipelago. The inhabitants are chiefly Greek Christians, sailors, or ship builders; and have some trade in cotton and stockings of their own manufacture. The women are generally pretty, but they disfigure them-

selves by the excessive use of paint. On this island St. John wrote the Apocalypse. Lon. $26^{\circ} 24' E$ lat. $37^{\circ} 24' N$.

Patna, city of Hindoostan, capital of Bahao, seated on the right bank of the Ganges, opposite the influx of the Gunduck. The buildings are high, but the streets are narrow. It is a place of considerable trade, 400 ms. NW. from Calcutta. Lon. $85^{\circ} E$ lat. $25^{\circ} 25' N$.

Patska, river, U. S., in Ind. rising in Orange and Crawford cties., and flowing thence in a western direction, by comparative courses about 80 ms. over Dubois, Pike, and Gibson, cties., falls into the Wabash, 3 ms. below the mouth of White river.

Patrana. See *Pastrana*.

Patras, ancient Patrae. The name of Patras is an Italian corruption of that of Patrae. This town stands on a small bay, at the extreme NW. angle of the Morea, and about 20 ms. SE. from Messalonghi, on the opposite shore of the Gulf, or strait of Lepanto. The town is situated on the declivity of the mountain Vodi. The higher part is a mile and a half from the port, and in that quarter are all the best houses, surrounded, as usual, with Gardens. "Nothing, certainly," says Hobhouse, "can be more pleasant than the immediate vicinity of the town, which is one blooming garden of orange and lemon plantations, of olive-groves, vine-yards, and currant grounds. The fruit trees and the vine clothe the sides of the hill behind the town, to a considerable height: the currants are on the flats below, and run along the line of coast, to the S., as far as the eye can reach. Both on the plain and on the sides of the hills, there is a great quantity of the small shrub called Glykorrhiza by the Greeks, and which is our Liquorice.

Like every part of Maritime Greece, Patras is liable to be visited by contagious autumnal fevers and agues.

Whilst in the hands of the Turks, it was governed by a boy, like Ceron, Modon, Navarino, Misitra, Argos, and Corinth. It is inhabited by a mixed pop. of Turks, Greeks, Franks, and Jews. Turks 1000, Greeks 6000, with about 2000 Franks and Jews. Exports, oranges, olives, cotton from Lepanto, but particularly currants; imports, European goods generally.

Patria, town of the kingdom of Naples, in Terri di Lavori, so named from a lake near which it is situated, 13 ms. NW. of Naples.

Patrica, town of Italy, in the territory of the church and Campagna di Roma, 8 ms. E. of Ostia. About a mile from this place is a hill, called Monte di Livano, which some have thought to be the ancient Lavinum.

Patrick, city, Virg., bounded by N. C. S., the Blue Ridge, or Grayson and Montgomery W., Franklin N., and Henry E. Length along N. C., 48 ms., mean width 15; area 600 sqms. It is drained by Irwin, Mayo, and Dan rivers. The surface pleasantly diversified, and soil of middling quality. Pop. 1820, 5089.

Patrick, C. H. and psto. Patrick city, Virg., 45 ms. SE. by E. from Evansville, and by pstrd. 270 SW. by W. from Richmond.

Patrick's Salt Works, Perry city, Kent, by pstrd. 87 ms. SE. from Frankfort.

Patrickville, pstv. Craven city, N. C., near Newbern.

Patrimony of St. Peter, province of Italy, the Ecclesiastical State. It is 35 ms. in length and 30 in breadth; bounded on the N. by Oravento, on the E. by Umbria, and Sabina, on the S. by Campagna-di-Roma, and on the SW. by the sea. Viterbo is the capital.

Patrington, town of Eng. in the E. riding of Yorkshire, at the mouth of the Humber, 50 ms. SE. of York, and 191 N. of London. Lon. $8^{\circ} E$ lat. $55^{\circ} 49' N$.

Pattensen, town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Calenberg, formerly a fortified town. It is 6 ms. S. of Hannover.

Patterson, pst. Putnam city, N. Y. Pop. 1820, 1578.

Patterson, pstv. Essex city, N. J., on the Passaic river, at its lowest and greatest falls, 15 ms. N. from Newark, and 18 ms. NW. from N. Y. It is one of the most advantageously situated places in the U. S. for manufacturing establishments, several of which are in operation. It contains also a bank, and a printing office.

Patti, episcopal town of Sicily, in the Val di Demonia, 28 ms. W. of Messina. Lon. $15^{\circ} E$ lat. $38^{\circ} 11' N$.

Pattonburg, pstv. on James river, Botetourt city, Virg. 12 ms. NE. by E. from Fincastle, and by pstrd. 189 ms. W. from Richmond.

Patucket falls, in Merrimack river, Middlesex city, Mass. between Chelmsford and Dracut or Patucket Bridge, a short distance above the mouth of Concord river. The descent of these falls is 21 feet, which is obviated by a side canal of one mile and a half. The village of Patucket or Patucket Bridge, contains several manufacturing establishments, and a psto. The Middlesex canal leaves Merrimack river about 1 ms. above Patucket.

Patun, or **Puttan**, town of Hindoostan Proper, in the country of Guzerat, and capital of a circar of the same name, 132 ms. SW. of Oudipour. Lon. $72^{\circ} 30' E$ lat. $25^{\circ} 45' N$.

Patuxent, river of Md., rising in the northern part of Montgomery, and the NW. part of Baltimore cties., and flowing SE. by comparative courses 40 ms. separates Anne Arundel from Montgomery and Prince Georges cties. It has now reached within 10 ms. of the Chesapeake at Annapolis, and turning to nearly S. follows very nearly the general curve of the Chesapeake about 60 ms., falls into that bay by a wide estuary, about 20 ms. from that of the Potomac. It admits vessels of 250 tons to Nottingham, 46 ms., following the inflexions of the river above its mouth.

Pau, town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees, and late province of Bearn, with a castle, where Henry IV. was born. It is seated on an eminence, at the foot of which runs the river Gave, 97 ms. S. of Bordeaux. Lon. $0^{\circ} 4' W$ lat. $43^{\circ} 15' N$.

Pavia, ancient and fortified town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, with a celebrated university, on the Tesino, over which is a bridge, 15 ms. S. of Milan. Lon. $9^{\circ} 15' E$ lat. $45^{\circ} 13' N$.

Paul, St., parish of Charleston district, S. C.

Paul, St., town of France, in the department

of the Straits of Calais, and late province of Arrtois, 16 ms. WNW. of Arras. Lon. $2^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 24'$ N.

Paul, St., town of S. America, in Brasil, and province of St. Vincent; it is surrounded by mountains and thick forests. Lon. $45^{\circ} 52'$ W. lat. $23^{\circ} 25'$ S.

Paul-de-Fennouillede, town of France, in the department of Gard, and late province of Languedoc, seated on the river Egl, among mountains, 30 ms. N. of Montpellier. Lon. $3^{\circ} 58'$ E. lat. $44^{\circ} 7'$ N.

Paul-les-Vence, St., town of France, in the department of Var, and late province of Provence, 5 ms. W. of Nice, and 450 SE. of Paris. Lon. $7^{\circ} 13'$ E. lat. $43^{\circ} 42'$ N.

Paul-trois-Chateaux, St., town of France, in the department of Drome, and late province of Dauphiny, seated on the declivity of a hill, 16 ms. S. of Montelimar. Lon. $4^{\circ} 47'$ E. lat. $44^{\circ} 21'$ N.

Paula, town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, seated near the sea, in a fertile and well cultivated country, 12 ms. W. of Cosenza. Lon. $16^{\circ} 9'$ E. lat. $39^{\circ} 24'$ N.

Paulding, city, Ohio, bounded by Ind. W., Williams N., Henry and Putnam E., and Vanwert S. Length 24 ms., mean width 18; area 432 sqms. This city was formed in 1820, out of the new purchase. Maumee river crosses its northern side.

Paulins kill, river of Warren city, N. J., rises near Frankford, and flowing SW., falls into the Delaware, between the villages of Columbia and Knowlton, 18 ms. by land above Easton.

Paulograd, small town of Russia, in the government of Catharinenslaf, 32 ms. E. of that place. Lon. $35^{\circ} 54'$ E. lat. $47^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Pavosaun, episcopal seaport of Africa, in the isle of St. Thomas, with a fort and a good harbour. It belongs to Portugal, and lies under the equator, in lon. $8^{\circ} 30'$ W.

Pavilippo, mountain of Italy, 5 ms. from Puzoli, celebrated for a grotto, which is a subterraneous passage through the mountain, near a mile in length, about 20 feet in breadth, and 30 to 40 in height.

Patuke, town of Western Prussia, in Pomerelia, 25 ms. NW. of Dantzic. Lon. $18^{\circ} 41'$ E. lat. $54^{\circ} 44'$ N.

Paulings, pst. Dutchess city, N. Y., on the Hudson. Pop. 1810, 1756, in 1820, 1804.

Pawcatuck, small river of Conn. and R. I., forming, for about 10 ms., the limit between the two states. It falls into the Atlantic Ocean, 13 ms. E. from the mouth of the Thames.

Pawlet, small river of N. Y., and Ver., rises in Washington city. of the former, and Rutland of the latter, and flows into Pultney river at Whitehall.

Pawlet, pst. in the southern part of Rutland city, Ver., 35 ms. N. from Bennington.

Pawtucket, river, or rather creek, rising in the NW. part of Bristol city, Mass., and flowing nearly S., falls into Seekhonk river, 4 ms. NE. from Providence. This stream gains its only consequence by its falls at Pawtucket.

Pawtucket, pstv. at the falls of Pawtucket river, 4 ms. NE. from Providence. It is partly in the tp. of North Providence, and partly in that part of Seekhonk in Mass. The fall of

water here is about 50 feet; presenting one of the finest manufacturing establishments in the U. S. The natural advantages have been extensively improved. There are in Pawtucket, and vicinity, besides a number of other manufactories, 10 cotton mills, two casting furnaces, six shops for constructing machinery, two anchor shops, a nail factory, two slitting mills, two screw factories, three or four grain mills, and blacksmith shops, taylor, &c. Pop. of the tp. in 1820, 2420.

Pawtuxet, river of R. I., rising in Providence and Kent cities, and flowing E. enters Narragansett bay, five ms. below Providence. From its numerous falls, this stream affords great facility of water power. Upwards of 40 cotton factories are on it and its branches.

Pawtuxet, pstv. and port of entry on both sides of Pawtuxet river at its mouth, partly in Providence, and partly in Kent cities. It contains numerous factories, a bank, and an academy with usually 70 students. Pop. about 1000.

Paxton, pst. Worcester city, Mass., 9 ms. NW. from Worcester. Pop. 1810, 619, in 1820, 613.

Paxton, Lower, tp. Dauphin city, Penn., 5 ms. E. from Harrisburg. Pop. 1820, 1283.

Paxton, Middle, tp. Dauphin city, Penn., on the Susquehanna river, 10 ms. above Harrisburg. Pop. 1820, 973.

Paxton, Upper, NW. tp. Dauphin city, Penn., on the Susquehanna, 25 ms. above Harrisburg. Pop. 1820, 1097.

Paxton, SW. tp. Ross city, Ohio. Pop. 1820, 388. It contains the village of Bainbridge.

Paynesville, pstv. Rockingham city, N. C., 130 ms. NW. from Raleigh.

Paynesville. See *Painsville*, Geauga city, Ohio.

Paz, La, city of the united provinces of Buenos Ayres, in Peru, near the SE. part of lake Titicaca. Lon. $8^{\circ} 35'$ E. lat. $17^{\circ} 15'$ S. Pop. 20,000.

Peace River. See *Mackenzie's River*.

Peacham, pstv. and tp. Caledonia city, Ver., 19 ms. SE. from Montpelier. It is the seat of an academy. Pop. 1350.

Peach bottom, pstv. in the SE. part of York city, Penn., 30 ms. SE. from York.

Peach bottom, SE. tp. of York city, Penn. Pop. 1820, 928.

Peach town, village, Tompkins city, N. Y.

Peacock's, store and pstv. Montgomery city, N. C.

Peaks of Otter, part of the Blue ridge in Bedford city, Virg., rising to upwards of 4000 feet. They are the most elevated ground in the U. States, SW. from the Cat-kill mountains.

Pea Pack, pstv. Somersset city, N. J., 42 ms. N. from Trenton.

Pearlington, pstv. Hancock city, Miss. 56 ms. SE. from Jackson.

Pearl Islands, islands lying in the bay of Panama, in South America.

Pearl river, of Lou. and Miss., rises in the latter as high as N. lat 33° , from whence it flows SW. about 80 ms., and S. 80, where it turns to SSE., flowing in that direction 40 ms., crosses the 31° N. lat. and enters Lou., having an entire course in Miss. of 200 ms. In Lou. it continues SSE. 70 ms., to its junction with

the Rigolets, after an entire comparative course of 270 ms. Below N. lat. 31° Pearl river is part of the boundary between Miss. and Lou. The general character of the country watered by the Pearl river, is unfavourable to agriculture or navigation. With partial exceptions, pine covers the surface, with, as usual, a thin sterile soil. Schooners cannot enter the Pearl in consequence of a raft of timber.

Pearlton, pstv. Hancock cty. Miss., 50 ms. SE. from Jackson.

Pease, NE. tp. Belmont cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 2019.

Peconic, bay and river, of Suffolk cty. Long Island, N. Y. Peconic river, rises in the tp. of Brookhaven, and flows a little N. of E. 20 ms. into Peconic bay. Great Peconic bay is the bottom of the gulf which extends E. and W. between the two eastern peninsulas of Long Island, and lies between Southampton and Southold, having river-head to the W.

Pequencour, town of France, in the department of the North, and late province of Hainault, seated on the Scarpe, 5 ms. E. of Douay. Lon. $3^{\circ} 16'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 23'$ N.

Pedee, river which rises in N. C., and is here called Yalkin river, and entering S. C. it takes the name of Pedee, and flows into the Atlantic Ocean, 12 ms. below George Town. The mouth is called Winyaw bay. The Pedee is navigable for vessels of 60 or 70 tons, upwards of 200 ms.

Pedena, town of Italy, in Istria, 25 ms. SE. of Capo d'Istria. Lon. $14^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $45^{\circ} 34'$ N.

Pederneira, seaport town of Portugal, in the province of Estramadura, 18 ms. NE. of Peniche. Lon. $8^{\circ} 6'$ W. lat. $39^{\circ} 51'$ N.

Pedie, town of Sumatra, 40 ms. E. of Achen. Lon. $96^{\circ} 36'$ E. lat. $5^{\circ} 22'$ N.

Pedlar's Mills, psto. Amherst cty. Virg., by pstrd. 150 ms. W. from Richmond.

Pedro, Point, the most northern point of the island of Ceylon, opposite Point Calymere, on the continent of India. Lon. $80^{\circ} 27'$ E. lat. $9^{\circ} 52'$ N.

Pedro, St., one of the islands in the S. Pacific Ocean, called Marquesas. Lon. $138^{\circ} 51'$ W. lat. $9^{\circ} 58'$ S.

Pee Pee, tp. of Pike cty. Ohio, 20 ms. below Chillicothe. Pop. 1820, 654.

Peebles, capital of Peebleshire, Sctd., on the Tweed, over which is a bridge. It has manufactures of carpets and serges. It is 22 ms. S. of Edinburgh. Lon. $3^{\circ} 7'$ W., lat. $55^{\circ} 38'$ N.

Peebles Tavern, psto. Northampton cty. N. C., by pstrd. 80 ms. NE. from Raleigh.

Peebleshire Tweeddale, cty. of Sctd., bounded on the E. by Selkirkshire, on the N. by Edinburghshire, W. by Lanarkshire, and S. by Dumfriesshire; and contains 308 sqms., is 28 ms. long, and 18 where broadest. The climate is temperate, and the air clear. This cty. yields limestone, &c., with every necessary of life. The chief manufactures, are shoes and thread. Pop. 1801, 8735, in 1811, 9935, and in 1821, 10,046.

Peekskill, pst. West Chester cty. N. Y., lying on the E. side of Hudson river, 50 ms. N. of the city of N. York, and about 10 below the fort at West Point.

Peel, town of the Isle of Man. It is situated

on a spacious bay, at the S. extremity of which is Peel Isle, a rock of great magnitude and height. Lon. $4^{\circ} 40'$ W. lat. $54^{\circ} 13'$ N.

Peeled Oak, pstv. Bath cty. Kent. by pstrd. 73 ms. E. from Frankfort.

Peeling, pst. Grafton cty. N. H. Pop. 1820, 224.

Peer, town of the Netherlands, in the shopric of Liege, 24 ms. NNW. of Maestricht. Lon. $5^{\circ} 20'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 8'$ N.

Pesee. See *Peaths*.

Pegau, town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, on the river Ulster, 58 ms. W. of Dresden. Lon. $12^{\circ} 22'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 13'$ N.

Pegnafel, town of Spain, in Old Castile, on the Duero, 20 ms. SE. of Valladolid. Lon. $5^{\circ} 41'$ W. lat. $41^{\circ} 41'$ N.

Pegna-Macor, town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, with a castle, 40 ms. NW. of Alcantara. Lon. $6^{\circ} 32'$ W. lat. $39^{\circ} 50'$ N.

Peguranda, town of Spain, in Old Castile, capital of a duchy of the same name, 30 ms. SW. of Olmedo. Lon. $4^{\circ} 8'$ W. lat. $40^{\circ} 59'$ N.

Pegu, kingdom of Asia, now a part of the Birman empire, lying to the SE. of Bengal, is bounded on the N. by Burmah, on the W. and S. by the Ocean, and on the E. by Laos and Siam. Its products are, timber for building, elephants, elephants' teeth, bees' wax, lac, salt-petre, iron, lead, tin, petroleum, very fine rubies, small diamonds, and plenty of lead, &c. which they make their money. It is very fruitful in corn, roots, pulse, and fruits. Pegu was an independent kingdom, till 1751, when it was reduced, by the king of Burmah, to the state of a dependent province.

Pegu, town in a kingdom of the same name, in Asia, on a river of the same name, 520 ms. S. of Ava. Lon. $96^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $18^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Pejepscot, tp. Cumberland cty. Maine, 30 ms. N. from Portland. Pop. 1810, 805, in 1820, uncertain.

Peine, town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick. It is 17 ms. W. of Brunswick. Lon. $10^{\circ} 19'$ E. lat. $52^{\circ} 25'$ N.

Peipus, large lake of Russia in the government of Livonia. From which issues the river Narova, by which it has a communication at Narva, with the Gulf of Finland.

Peishore, or *Pishour*, city of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Cabul. It is subject to the king of Candahar, and is 50 ms. NW. of Attock. Lon. $69^{\circ} 54'$ E. lat. $32^{\circ} 44'$ N.

Peitz, town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and marche of Brandenburg. In the vicinity of which, iron mines are wrought to advantage, and manufactures of pitch and turpentine, are carried on to a great extent. It is 30 ms. SSW. of Frankfort, on the Oder. Lon. $8^{\circ} 35'$ E. lat. $52^{\circ} 5'$ N.

Peking, the capital of the empire of China, in the province of Pe-tche-li. Its name signifies the Northern Court, to distinguish it from Nan-king, the Southern Court, where the emperor formerly resided. This capital forms an oblong square, and is divided into two cities; one inhabited by Chinese, the other by Tartars. These two cities, exclusive of the suburbs, are nearly 11 ms. in circumference. A Russian church is established here with a seminary, in which the students are permitted to reside, for the pur-

pose of learning the Chinese language. Since this establishment, many interesting publications have appeared at Petersburg, relative to the laws, history, and geography of China, translated from the originals published at Peking. This city is 500 ms. N. by W. of Nan-king. Lon. $116^{\circ} 14'$ E. lat. $39^{\circ} 54'$ N.

Pelagiusi, island of the Archipelago, in the Mediterranean sea, 8 ms. in circumference. Lon. $24^{\circ} 12'$ E. lat. $39^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Pelegrino, Mount, promontory on the N. coast of the island of Sicily, nearly 2 ms. W. of Palermo. The prospect from this mount is beautiful and extensive; most of the Lipari Islands are discovered in a clear day, and also a large portion of Mount Etna, although at the distance of almost the whole length of Sicily.

Pelew Islands, were, in all probability, first discovered by the Spaniards of the Philippines, and by them called the Paloo Islands from the tall palm trees that grow there in great numbers, and which at a distance have the appearance of masts of ships; the word palos, in the Spanish language, sometimes signifying a mast.

Pelham, tp. in the cty. of Lincoln, U. C., lies to the S. of Louth, and is watered by the Chip-pewa, or Welland.

Pelham, pst. Rockingham cty. N. H., 35 ms. W. by S. from Newburyport, and 36 NW. from Boston. Pop. 1820, 1040.

Pelham, pst. Hampshire cty. Mass., about 80 ms. W. from Boston. Pop. 1820, 1278.

Pelham, pst. West Chester cty. N. Y., on East River, 20 ms. from the city of New York.

Pelissae, town of Lower Hungary, capital of a country of the same name, seated near the Danube, 15 ms. N. of Buda. Lon. $18^{\circ} 20'$ E. lat. $47^{\circ} 40'$ N.

Pelissane, town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, 15 ms. WNW. of Aix. Lon. $5^{\circ} 21'$ E. lat. $43^{\circ} 26'$ N.

Pella, town of Turkey in Europe, in Janna, 50 ms. W. of Salonichi. Lon. $21^{\circ} 53'$ E. lat. $40^{\circ} 41'$ N.

Pellerin, town of France, in the department of Lower Loire, situated on the Loire, with a harbour for small vessels, 10 ms. N. of Nantes, and 13 SE. of Painbœuf. Lon. $1^{\circ} 44'$ W. lat. $47^{\circ} 23'$ N.

Peloso, town of Naples, in Basilicata, 35 ms. W. of Bari. Lon. $16^{\circ} 20'$ E. lat. $41^{\circ} 26'$ N.

Pemquid bay and point, Lincoln cty. Maine. The point is at lon. W. C. $7^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $43^{\circ} 37'$ N.

Pemby, town of Congo, capital of a province of the same name. Lon. $18^{\circ} 25'$ E. lat. $7^{\circ} 30'$ S.

Pemba, or *Penda*, island in the East Indian Ocean, lying near the coast of Africa, and extending about 100 ms. in circumference. It is governed by a king tributary to the Portuguese. Lon. 40° E. lat. $5^{\circ} 20'$ S.

Pembridge, town of Eng. in Herefordshire, on the Arrow, 12 ms. NW. of Hereford, and 145 WNW. of Lon. Lon. $2^{\circ} 42'$ W. lat. $52^{\circ} 14'$ N.

Pembroke, capital of Pembrokeshire, Eng. It is seated on the innermost creek of Milford Haven, over which are two bridges, but the navigation to it has become injured by the rub-

bish of the limestone quarries near it, 237 ms. W. by N. of London. Lon. $4^{\circ} 55'$ W. lat. $51^{\circ} 43'$ N.

Pembroke county, SW. extremity of Wales, derives its name from Pembroke, the cty. town, and is bounded on the E. by Carmarthenshire, on the NE. by Cardiganshire, and on all other sides by the Irish Sea. It extends in length from N. to S. 35 ms., and from E. to W. 29, and is about 140 in circumference. Pop. 1801, 56,280, in 1811, 60,615, and in 1821, 74,009.

Pembroke, pst. Rockingham cty. N. H., situated on the E. side of Merrimack river, about 40 ms. W. of Portsmouth. Pop. 1820, about 1150.

Pembroke, pst. Plymouth cty. Mass., about 4 ms. E. of Hanover, and 10 NW. of Plymouth. Pop. about 2000.

Pembroke, pst. Genesee cty. N. Y., S. from the Tonnewanto reservation, and 25 ms. E. from Buffalo. Pop. 1820, 2576.

Pemigewasset, river of N. H., the main source or branch of Merrimack river. It joins the Winnipisseege, at Sanbornon.

Pena Garcia, town of Portugal, in Beira, with a castle. It is 6 ms. E. of Idanha Velha. Lon. $6^{\circ} 6'$ W. lat. $39^{\circ} 40'$ N.

Penalva, town of Portugal, in Beira, seated on a hill, with a castle, 8 ms. S. of Coimbra. Lon. $8^{\circ} 17'$ W. lat. $40^{\circ} 4'$ N.

Penautier, a town of France, in the department of Aude, and late province of Languedoc, 4 ms. N. of Carcassone. Lon. $2^{\circ} 25'$ E. lat. $43^{\circ} 18'$ N.

Pendele, ancient Penticlicus, mountain of Greece in Attica. ENE. from Athens 8 ms., rises Mount Pendele, a much higher ridge than that of Trelo-Vouni. Pendele extends from the N. nearly, and is an embranchment of Brilessus; the latter itself a spur of, or rather continuation of Mount Parnes, separating Attica from Boetia. The justly celebrated plain of Marathon, extends from the Brilessus, and Penticlicus, sloping eastward towards the straits of Negroponte, ancient Euripas.

Pendennis, castle of Eng. in Cornwall, on a hill of the same name, on Falmouth Bay. It lies a little to the SE. of Falmouth. Lon. $5^{\circ} 30'$ W. lat. $50^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Pendleton, cty. Virg., bounded by Rockingham and Augusta SE., Bath SW., Randolph NW., and Hardy NE. Length 50 ms., mean width 22; area 1100 sqms. Its surface is very mountainous. From the NW. angle, Green Briar river flows SW. into the Great Kenhawa; in its SW. angle rise Jackson's and Cowpasture, branches of James river. The far greater part, however, of its superficies is drained by the head branches of the S. branch of Potomac. Soil generally rocky and barren. Chief town Franklin. Pop. 1820, 4836. Ctl. lat. $38^{\circ} 35'$ N. lon. W. C. $2^{\circ} 17'$ W.

Pendleton, NW. district, S. C., bounded by Tugaloo river or Geo. SW., by Chatuga river or Geo. NW., by N. C. N., Saluda river or Greenfield district NE., and Abbeville SE. Length 55 ms., mean width 39; area 1630 sqms. Surface very mountainous; but soil generally productive. It is principally drained by the Seneca branch of Saluda river. Chief towns, Pendleton and Andersonville. Pop.

1820, 27,022. Ctl. lat. 34° 40' N. lon. W. C. 5° 40' W.

Pendleton, town of Pendleton district, S. C., on a branch of the Savannah river, 100 ms. NW. from Columbia. Lat. 34° 38' N. lon. W. C. 5° 42' W.

Pendleton, city. Kent.; bounded by Harrison S., Grant W., Campbell N., Ohio river NE., and Bracken E. Length 20 ms., mean width 17; area 340 sqms. Surface very much broken, and soil sterile. The two main forks of Licking river unite in this city., at Falmouth, the seat of justice. Pop. 1820, 3086. Ctl. lat. 38° 44' N. lon. W. C. 7° 10' W.

Pendleton, C. H., and psto., Pendleton district S. C.

Pennfield, pst. and NE. tp. Monroe city. N. Y., on Genundegut Bay, 6 ms. E. from Rochester. Pop. 1820, 3244.

Pennfield, tp. New Brunswick, on the Bay of Fundy, Charlotte city.

Penemunder, fortress of Germany, in Prussian Pomerania, seated in the isle of Usedom, at the mouths of the Pene and Oder, in the Baltic sea. Lon. 14° 16' E. lat. 54° 16' N.

Penens. See *Salembrina*.

Penguin Island, and Bay, lie on the coast of Patagonia, 182 ms. N. of Port St. Julian. Lat. 47° 48' S.

Peniche, strong town of Portugal, in Estramadura, with a good harbour, and a citadel, 34 ms. N. of Lisbon. Lon. 9° 5' E. lat. 39° 16' N.

Penick, town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia. It is seated on the Mulde, 8 ms. E. of Altenberg. Lon. 12° 44' E. lat. 50° 59' N.

Peniscola, town of Spain, in Valencia, seated on a high point of land, on the Mediterranean, 60 ms. N. of Valencia. Lon. 1° E. lat. 40° 29' N.

Penishehr, town of Hindoostan Proper, and capital of a district in the country of Cabul, 46 ms. N. of Cabul. Lon. 68° 14' E. lat. 35° 16' N.

Penkridge, town of Eng. in Staffordshire, principally noted for its horse fairs. It is 6 ms. S. of Stafford, and 129 NW. of London. Lon. 2° W. lat. 32° 54' N.

Penkun, town of Germany in Upper Saxony, in Anterior Pomerania, 15 ms. SW. of Stettin.

Penmaenmhar, once tremendous precipice in Carnarvonshire, Wales, overhanging the sea; but now safely crossed by a good road. It is 4 ms. SW. of Aberconway.

Pennafior, town of Spain, in Asturias, seated on the Astra, 14 ms. SW. of Oviedo. Lon. 5° 56' W. lat. 43° 15' N.

Pennafior, town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated near the Xenil, 10 ms. N. of Ecija. Lon. 4° 12' W. lat. 37° 44' N.

Penn, tp. Philadelphia city. Penn., adjoining the city of Philadelphia, the Northern Liberties, Spring Garden, and extending up the Schuylkill to Roxborough. Pop. 1820, 5105.

Penn, tp. Chester city. Penn., between Elk, and White Clag creeks, 40 ms. SW. by N. from Philadelphia. Pop. 1820, 481.

Penn, southern tp. Morgan city. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 241.

Penn, East, tp. Northampton city. Penn., on the right bank of Lehigh river, adjoining Schuylkill and Lehigh cities. Pop. 1820, 1882.

Penn, West, NE. tp. Schuylkill city. Penn.,

adjoining Northampton and Lehigh cities. 1820, 1152.

Pennar, river, which has its rise in the kingdom of Mysore, in the peninsula of Hindoo, and watering Gooty, Gandicotta, Cuddas and Vellure, enters the Bay of Bengal, at a gapatnam.

Pennington, pstv. Hunterdon city. N. J., 5° NNW. from Trenton.

Pennon, fort of Africa, seated on a small island before the harbour of Algiers.

Pennon de Velez, very important seaport of Barbary, seated on a rock in the Mediterranean near the town of Velez. It was built by the Spaniards, in 1508, taken by the Moors, in 1571, and retaken in 1664. It is 75 ms. E. of Ceuta. Lon. 4° W. lat. 35° 25' N.

Penn's Creek, river, Penn., which rises in the SE. part of Centre city., flows E. through Centre and Union, passes by New Berlin, and falls into the Susquehannah at Selingsgrove, after a comparative course of 50 ms.

Penn's Valley, in the SE. part of Centre city. Penn., between the Brush, and Path valley mountains.

Pennsborough East, tp. Cumberland city. Penn., on both sides of Connedogwinet creek, extending from the Susquehannah river to within 6 ms. from Carlisle. Pop. 1810, 2365, in 1820, 3513.

Pennsborough West, tp. Cumberland city. Penn., lying on the Connedogwinet creek, commencing 3 ms. W. from Carlisle, and extending 10 ms. up the creek. Pop. 1820, 1551.

Pennsborough, village, Lycoming city. Penn., on the Susquehannah river below the mouth of Muncy creek.

Pennsborough, pstv. Wood city. Virg.

Pennsbury, tp. Chester city. Penn., on the W. side of Brandywine creek, adjoining the state of Delaware and Delaware city. Pop. 1820, 791.

Penn's Store, psto. Patrick city. Virg., 250 ms. SW. by W. from Richmond.

Pennsylvania. This name is derived from the surname of William Penn, and Sylvan, woods; and means, literally, Penn's woods. Though at the epoch when the name was imposed, the real features of the country it was in future to designate, were in great part unknown to those who were its authors, no term could be more appropriate. Few, if any, regions of equal extent, and in one continuous body, ever bore, in a state of nature, a more dense forest. Pennsylvania was an expanse of woods, in the strictest acceptance of the word.

As now limited, Pennsylvania extends from N. lat. 39° 43' to N. lat. 42° 16'; and from 20° 20' E. to 3° 36' W. from W. C.

Pennsylvania is bounded in common with Delaware, from the Delaware river by a circular line, around New Castle city, to Me. the NE. limits of Cecil city. Md., . . . 24
Due N. to the NE. angle of Md. . . . 2
Along the northern limit of Md., . . . 203
In common with Virg., from the NW. angle of Md. to the SW angle of Greene city., . . . 59
Due N. in common with Ohio, and Brooke cities. Virg. to the Ohio river, . . . 64
Continuing the last noted limit, in common with Ohio to Lake Erie, . . . 91

Along the SE. shore of Lake Erie to the western limit of N. Y.,	- 39
Due S. along Chataque cty. N. Y., to N. lat. 42°	- 19
Thence due E. in common with N. Y., to the right bank of Delaware river,	- 230
Down the Delaware to the NE. angle of the state of Delaware,	- 230
Having an entire outline of	- 961

The greatest length of Pennsylvania, is due W., from Bristol on the Delaware river, to the eastern border of Ohio cty., Virg., through 356' of lon., along N. Lat. 40° 9'. This distance, on that line of lat., is equal to 315 American statute ms.

The greatest breadth 176 ms., from the Virg. line to the extreme northern angle on Lake Erie.

General breadth, 188 ms.

The area of Pennsylvania has been variously stated, but probably never accurately determined. In both Morse's and Worster's Gazetteers, the superficies is given at 46,000 sqms. Other authorities vary, but I find from comparing the best maps, and from calculating the rhumbs, and parts, occupied by the state, that Pennsylvania includes above 47,000 sqms. Rejecting the fractional excess, and using that curve superficies, the state will contain thirty million and eighty thousand statute acres.

The following general view of the mountains and river systems of Penn., is apparently more in detail than compatible with the general brevity of this treatise, but I have chosen the central position of Penn. in order to give a connected perspective of the geographical structure of that part of the U. S. through which a line of canal communication from Chesapeake bay to the Ohio valley is intended to be traced.

The mountains of Penn., obtrude themselves at the first glance on a map, as the most prominent of its natural features. No even tolerably good survey having ever been made of the mountains of this region, and many important chains having been entirely omitted, a lucid classification is attended with great difficulty. Some of the collateral chains hitherto overlooked, I have supplied from personal observation; but no doubt much remains to be added or rectified, by future research.

The structure and position of its mountains, has given to Penn. an aspect peculiar to itself. The Appalachian system in the U. S., generally extends in a direction deviating not very essentially from SW. to NE.; but in Penn., the whole system is inflected from that course, and passes the state in a serpentine direction. Towards the S. boundary, the mountains lie about NNE., gradually inclining more eastwardly as they penetrate northwards; and in the central counties, many of the chains lie nearly E. and W.; but as they extend towards the northern border of the state, they again imperceptibly incline to the NE. and enter N. Y. and N. J. in nearly that direction.

The influence of the mountains in modifying the general features, is very obvious, far beyond, where any chains or ridges are sufficiently elevated to be classed as parts of the Appalachian

system. It will be, however, shown in the progress of this review, that the mountain system is very much too greatly restricted, not alone in Penn., but also in Md., Virg., N. Y., and N. J.

Without attending to minor claims, the mountains of Penn., advancing from the SE. to NW. are as follows:

Though omitted in most maps, a chain enters the S. boundary of York cty., and cut by the Susquehannah river, rises in, and traverses Lancaster cty. between Pequea and Octorara creeks; and between the sources of the Conestoga and Brandywine, separates for a short distance Lancaster and Chester cties. Continuing between Berks and Chester, it is interrupted by the Schuylkill above Pottstown. Rising again, and stretching NE., forms first, the boundary between Montgomery and Berks; thence between Lehigh and Bucks, and separating Northampton from Bucks, reaches the Delaware. Pursuing a NE. course through N. J., separating Sussex from Huntingdon, Morris, and Berken cties., enters N. Y. between the sources of the Walkill and Passaic rivers; and extending, in broken ridges, through the SE. part of Orange cty., forms the Highlands near West Point.

The almost uniform neglect of professed geographers respecting this strongly marked feature, attests the infancy of the science in the U. S. After having formed the celebrated masses on both sides of the Hudson between Newburg and West Point, the ridge continues NE., separating Putnam from Dutchess county. Inflecting to the N., and forming the separating ridge between the waters of the Hudson and Housatonic rivers, stretches through the eastern part of Dutchess, Columbia, and Rensselaer cties. Along the two latter, however, the ridge under review, forms, in reality, the separating boundary between N. Y. and Mass.; and entering the SW. angle of Ver., continues through that state, by the name of Green mountains, into L. C. Thus prominent and continuous, from the Susquehannah to the NE., this part of the Appalachian system is equally so through Md., Virg., and N. C. Passing over Harford, Baltimore, Anne Arundel, and Montgomery cties., in Md., it forms falls in the Potomac 12 ms. above Georgetown, and extends into Virg. in Fairfax cty. Varying in distance from 20 to 30 ms. the Great Kittatinny or Blue Ridge, and the ridge we have been tracing, traverses Virg. into N. C. Leaving Virg. in Henry, and entering N. C. in Stokes cty.; with its farther range I am unacquainted, but have no doubt but that it is distinctly continued over the Carolinas and Geo. into Al. Though the structure of the Atlantic slope, decidedly evinces a conformity to the Appalachian system, far below the SE. mountain, it is the terminating continuous ridge towards the Atlantic Ocean.

NW. from, and nearly parallel to, the South Mountain, another very remarkable ridge traverses N. J. and Penn., and similar to the former, the latter is unknown in either of these states, by any general name. Its continuation in N. Y. is designated by the Shawangunk. Between the Susquehannah and Potomac, it is termed relatively, the South mountain; and in

Virg. and the Carolinas, it forms the Blue ridge; and entering the NW. part of Geo., is gradually lost amongst the sources of Chatahoocche river.

To preserve perspicuity, I have adopted, or rather extended the name Blue Ridge, into Penn. and N. J. This very remarkable chain of the Appalachian system enters Penn., on its southern line, and stretching N. between Adams and Franklin cties., reaches the southern angle of Cumberland, where it turns to NE., and extending towards the Susquehannah, separates Cumberland from Adams and York cties. About 6 ms. below Harrisburg, the Blue Ridge, is pierced or broken by the Susquehannah, and again rising below the mouth of Swatara, crosses the southern angle of Dauphin; thence known as the Conewago hills, separates Lebanon from Lancaster cty. enters Berks, and reaches the Schuylkill at Reading. Continuing through Berks, Lehigh, and Northampton cties., the Blue Ridge passes Allentown, Bethlehem, and Easton, is again interrupted by the Delaware, below the latter town. Extending through Sussex cty., the Blue Ridge enters N. Y., and is finally terminated in the Shawangunk, on the W. side of Hudson river, and amongst the branches of the Walkill.

In one respect, the Southeast Mountain and Blue Ridge, in Penn. and N. J., differ from other sections of the Appalachian system. The two chains we have noticed, are formed of links more detached, than are those more remote from the Atlantic Ocean; but, otherwise in respect to component matter, range, and vegetation, are in every place well marked sections of the general system. The very unequal elevation of their various parts, may perhaps, be also adduced, as a characteristic of the Southeast Mountain and Blue Ridge. The former does not, it is probable, in any part of Penn. or N. J., rise to 1000 feet above the level of the Atlantic Ocean, whilst in N. Y., at the Highlands, some of the peaks, particularly Butterhill, exceeds 1500 feet elevation above tide water; and in Massachusetts and Vermont, towers to near 3000 feet. If taken generally, the Blue Ridge, in Penn. and N. J., is more elevated than the Southeast Mountain, yet no particular part of the former rises to an equal elevation with the Highlands, on either bank of the Hudson.

In Md., the Blue ridge assumes a very distinctive aspect, and separating Frederick and Washington cties., is broken by the Potomac at Harper's ferry, below the mouth of Shenandoah. This fine chain crosses, and adorns Virg., and N. and S. Carolina. In one remarkable circumstance, the Blue Ridge stands alone amongst the mountain chains of the U. S. From the Susquehannah, to the NW. angle of S. C., in a distance of upwards of 500 ms., it every where forms a cty. demarcation.

The third, and in some respects the most remarkable chain of Penn., is the Kittatinny. Known by divers local names, the Kittatinny, in a survey advancing from SW. to NE., first rises distinctively in Franklin cty., and like other chains in the southern margin of Penn., ranges a little E. of N.; but inflecting more to the NE., extends to the Susquehannah, separating Cumberland and Perry cties. Five ms. above Har-

risburg, the Kittatinny is interrupted by the Susquehannah. Broken also, by the Swatara, the Schuylkill, the Lehigh, and Delaware, the Kittatinny enters N. J., through which it passes into N. Y., and forms, by its continuation, the Catsbergs. The general aspect of the Kittatinny is much more continuous than any other mountain chain of Penn. It is, however, very far from being uniform in elevation, varying from 800, to perhaps 1500 feet above tide water.

NW. from the Kittatinny, though more elevated, the chains are much less distinctly defined. Between the Kittatinny Mountain, and the N. branch of Susquehannah river, the intermediate country is in a great part composed of high rugged mountains, and narrow, deep, and precipitous valleys. This is the most sterile and least improvable part of Penn.; but it is the region producing the most extensive masses of Anthracite coal, known on the globe.

The confusion in the natural arrangement of the Anthracite section of Penn., is more apparent than real. The Kittatinny Mountain and Susquehannah river, lie nearly parallel upwards of 70 ms.; distant from each other about 35 ms. The intervening space is filled by lateral chains, rising in many places, far above any part of the Kittatinny. Amongst these chains, two are worthy of particular notice, and serve, pre-eminently to elucidate the very peculiar topography of interior Penn.

Bedford and Franklin cties. are separated by a chain, there known, as Cove Mountain. With a change of name, to Tuscarora Mountain, the latter chain separates Franklin from Huntingdon, and Perry from Mifflin, and reaches the Susquehannah nearly opposite the southern extremity of Northumberland cty. Rising again below the Mahantango river, and broken into vast links, the chain divides into nearly equal parts, the space between the Kittatinny Mountains, and the main branch of Susquehannah river. Broad Mountain passed on the road, from Easton and Bethlehem to Berwick, is one of the great links of this central chain. With its extension NE., towards the Delaware, I am unacquainted.

More accurate surveys would, it is more than probable, identify, Sideling Hill, of Bedford cty., Jack's Mountain, of Huntingdon and Mifflin, and the central chains of Union, Columbia and Luzerne cties. The chain which rises on both banks of the Susquehannah, in Luzerne, is amongst the most interesting features, not only in the U. S., but the world. The very peculiar structure of this valley will be noticed more appropriately, when treating of the rivers of that part of Penn. In the present instance, it is the mountains we have before us, and to which our attention is directed. Below Sunbury, a chain commences, or if my supposition is correct, is continued up the Susquehannah, along its left shore; this chain is crossed by the river above Danville, and again above Catawissa. From the latter place, the chain stretches to the NE., through Columbia, enters Luzerne by the name of Nescopeck Mountain, and mingles ultimately with other chains, and is terminated towards the southern angle of Wayne cty. Nearly parallel to the Nescopeck

and with a comparatively narrow intervening valley, another chain leaves the Susquehannah, above the borough of Northumberland, and traversing Northumberland and Columbia cties. enters Luzerne, and is broken by the Susquehannah 16 ms. below Wilkesbarre. Skirting the left bank about 8 ms., it is again crossed by the river, and continuing its course NE., passes about 2½ ms. from and opposite Wilkesbarre. Preserving its course NE., it is for the third and last time, crossed by the Susquehannah, above the mouth of Lackawannock creek, 10 ms. above Wilkesbarre, and stretching towards the Delaware, is lost in Wayne cty. Beyond the main branch of Susquehannah, to the NW., the chains lie nearly parallel to those SE. from that river. The structure of the country, on both sides of the Susquehannah nearly the same. The yet discovered mines of Anthracite coal, advancing from SE. to NW., cease, in the chain immediately opposite Wilkesbarre.

To the eye, the region included between the W. branch of Susquehannah and the Potomac bears a strong analogy to that between the W. and N. branches of Susquehannah, but a minute scrutiny exposes a great change advancing SW. towards the borders of Md. Soil and vegetation both differ materially. The beech, hemlock, and sugar-maple forests are succeeded, in the valleys, by oak, hickory, and elm. Thus far, the entire drain of Penn. is into the Atlantic Ocean. The chain called the Alleghany forms, in the southern parts of Penn., the dividing ridge between the Atlantic slope and the valley of Ohio.

Alleghany mountain has, no doubt from this circumstance, received its pre-eminence among the mountain chains of Penn., Md., and Virg. Only about 60 ms. of its range in the former state, however, does separate the sources of the streams of the two great natural sections, the Atlantic slope and Ohio valley. The Alleghany chain leaving Alleghany cty. Md., separates Bedford and Somerset cties., and extending in a northerly direction, also separates the NW. part of Bedford from the SE. part of Cambria cty. At the extreme northern angle of Bedford, the Alleghany turns to NE. and is thence drained on both sides by the tributary streams of the Susquehannah. Discharging the waters of the W. branch to the NW., and those of the Juniata and Bald Eagle rivers to the SE., the Alleghany reaches the W. branch of Susquehannah at the mouth of Bald Eagle river.

Here, once more, the defects of our maps are strikingly apparent. Lycoming cty. is delineated as if no mountain chains traversed its surface. This is not the fact, though too little is known of that part of Penn., to admit a classification of its mountains. If I were to hazard a conjecture, I should make the chain which crosses the Susquehannah in Bradford cty., near to, and below Towanda, the continuation of the Alleghany. It may be remarked, that it is only in a few places E. of, and those immediately in its spurs, that bituminous coal has been hitherto discovered in Penn. on the Atlantic slope; whilst this mineral abounds NW. from the Alleghany chain. This locality of the bituminous coal prevails across the whole state, and is found from near Towanda, in Penn., into Md.

How far, and to what extent, the bituminous coal formation spreads into Virg., I am unable to determine. The Alleghany chain may, in the existing state of our mineralogical knowledge, be viewed as the limit between the two species of coal in Penn.

Whatever may be the elevation of its summit, the base of the Alleghany chain, between Bedford, and Somerset, and Cambria cties., constitutes the height of land between the Ohio and Atlantic tides; and forms also a similar demarcation in Md. This circumstance is entitled to our serious notice, from this region being the intended route of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal. The summit level, or Cumberland road, as given by Mr. Schriver, is 2825 feet.

As a mountain chain, the Alleghany yields in grandeur of scenery, and in elevation above its base, to not only the Broad mountain, but to many other chains of the Appalachian system.

Chesnut Ridge is the next chain W. of the Alleghany; the two chains extending nearly parallel, and about 20 ms. asunder. Though comparatively humble in respect to elevation, Chesnut Ridge is one of the most extended chains of the system to which it appertains; reaching by various local names over Virg. into Tenn., and most probably into Al. As placed on our maps, Chesnut Ridge enters Penn. at the NW. angle of Md., and ranging a little E. of N., forms the boundary between Union and Somerset; thence between Westmoreland and Somerset, and finally between the NE. angle of Westmoreland and the SW. of Cambria cty. At the extreme NE. angle of Westmoreland, the Chesnut Ridge reaches the Kiskiminitas river, and, as delineated, its termination. So far, however, from being so in nature, this chain preserves its identity through the state farther N. than any other chain of the Appalachian system.

Laurel Hill is the last chain of the system in Penn. What has been already observed respecting the comparatively depressed chains nearest the Atlantic Ocean, may be repeated respecting the Chesnut Ridge and the Laurel Hill; that, though not very elevated, they nevertheless exist as well defined mountain chains. The latter is a very extended branch of the system, reaching from the northern part of Penn. into Al. This chain traverses Virg. by various names; separates Virg. from Kent., as Cumberland mountain; traverses Tenn., and penetrates Al. under the latter term; and interrupted by Tennessee river, it forms the Muscle Shoals, and is imperceptibly merged into the central hills of Al. Like many others, this very lengthened chain is delineated defectively, in every map of Penn. I have seen. Similar to Chesnut Ridge, Laurel Hill is terminated on our maps, near the Kiskiminitas, though in reality extending to near the S. boundary of N. York.

In addition to the great chains we have been surveying, many of minor importance might be noted; but we have deemed a view of the most striking parts sufficient.

If engrouped into one view, the mountains of Penn. exhibit many very interesting points of observation. The Appalachian system is here

upwards of 150 ms. wide, whilst the particular chains do not average more than 3 ms., if so much, in breadth.

Before proceeding farther in our review, I may be permitted to observe, that mountains are considered as the superlative of hills. In not only Penn., but in the Appalachian system generally, hills and mountains are not only specifically, but generically distinct features of nature. If this was not the case, the slope would, in most cases, gradually rise from the mouths to the sources of rivers, and no regular ranges of elevated ground could be found crossing the streams obliquely. According to common opinion, the mountains of the U. States form the dividing ridge between the waters of the Atlantic slope, and those of the Mississippi and St. Lawrence basins. So far, however, are the mountains from constituting the separating line of the waters, that the real dividing ridge, if it can be so called, crosses the mountains diagonally.

The Appalachian system is formed, as we have seen, by a number of collateral chains, lying nearly parallel; each chain is again formed by ridges, which interlocking, or interrupted by rivers, extend generally in a similar direction with the chain to which they particularly appertain. The chains differ materially from each other in elevation and in continuity. In some of the chains, at each side of the system, the parts are of very unequal height above their bases, and of tide water. The South-east mountain and Blue Ridge, are prominent examples.

In the correct solution of any question arising out of the advance or distribution of population, the determination of the real surface covered with mountains, would afford extremely satisfactory element. As far as my own personal observation, and the present state of our geographical knowledge afford data, I have estimated the extent of mountain base in Penn.; and on the best maps, carefully measuring every chain, the entire length produced, amounts to a small excess above 2250 ms. If the latter sum is, however, taken, and 3 ms. allowed for the mean breadth of the chains, the mountain area will be 6750 sqms. or very nearly one-seventh part of the superficies of the state.

Before examining the formations, the component soils and rocks, we proceed to view the river valleys of Penn. The state is drained by the Delaware, Susquehannah, Ohio, Potomac, and Genessee rivers, and at the extreme NW. angle by lake Erie.

The respective river basins, or rather the sections included in Penn., are of very unequal extent. Delaware, Susquehannah, and Ohio, include an immense proportion of the whole state, and subdivide it naturally into the eastern, middle, and western river sections.

The following tables give the respective area of each, and also the smaller sections of Potomac, Genessee, and Erie.

Delaware river drains the counties of

	Sqms.	Acres.
Berks,	950	608,000
Bucks,	640	409,600

Carried over, 1590 1017,600

Brought forward,	1590	1017,600
Chester 3-4,	550	352,000
Delaware,	180	115,200
Lebanon 1-8,	40	25,600
Lehigh,	360	230,400
Luzerne,	180	115,200
Montgomery,	450	288,000
Northampton,	1100	704,000
Philadelphia,	120	75,200
Pike,	850	544,000
Schuylkill 5-8,	500	320,000
Wayne,	790	505,600

Total 6710 4,294,400

Susquehannah drains the counties of

Adams 3-5,	350	224,000
Bedford 3-5,	1000	640,000
Bradford,	1260	806,400
Cambria 2-5,	330	211,200
Centre,	1460	934,400
Chester 1-4,	180	115,200
Clearfield 9-10,	1450	928,000
Columbia,	630	403,200
Cumberland,	630	403,200
Dauphin,	550	352,000
Franklin 1-3,	280	179,200
Huntingdon,	1280	819,200
Indiana 1-10,	80	51,200
Lebanon 7-8,	280	179,200
Luzerne 9-10,	1920	1,228,800
Lycoming,	2510	1,606,400
M'Kean 1-4,	380	243,200
Mifflin,	910	582,400
Northumberland,	500	320,000
Perry,	550	352,000
Potter 5-8	750	480,000
Schuylkill 3-8,	300	192,000
Susquehannah,	910	582,400
Tioga,	1180	753,600
Union,	600	384,000
York,	1120	716,800

Total 21,390 13,685,600

Genessee drains 1-8 of

Potter,	150	96,000
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Potomac drains

Adams 2-5,	220	140,800
Bedford 2-5,	630	403,200
Franklin 2-3,	560	358,400
Somerset 1-6,	180	115,200

Total, 1,590 1,017,600

Lake Erie drains 1-2 of

Erie cty.,	350	224,000
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Ohio river drains the cties. of

Alleghany,	810	518,400
Armstrong,	1,010	646,400
Beaver,	690	441,600
Butler,	850	544,000
Cambria 3-5,	800	512,000
Clearfield 1-10,	160	102,400
Crawford,	1,040	665,600
Erie 1-2,	380	243,200

Carried over, 5,740 3,673,600

<i>Brought forward,</i>	5,740	3,673,600
Fayette, - - -	900	576,000
Greene, - - -	640	409,600
Indiana 9-10, - - -	680	435,200
Jefferson, - - -	1,280	819,200
McKean 3-4, - - -	1,140	729,600
Mercer, - - -	880	563,200
Potter 1-4, - - -	520	204,800
Somerset 5-6, - - -	800	512,000
Venango, - - -	1,200	768,000
Warren, - - -	900	576,000
Washington, - - -	900	576,000
Westmoreland, - - -	1,180	755,200
Total, - - -	16,760	10,598,400

SUMMARY.

Delaware drains, - - -	6,710	4,294,400
Susquehannah, - - -	21,390	13,685,600
Genessee, - - -	150	96,000
Potomac, - - -	1,590	1,017,600
Ohio, - - -	16,760	10,598,400
Lake Erie, - - -	380	243,200
Total, - - -	46,980	29,935,200

Without reference to the comparatively minor river sections of Potomac, Genessee and Erie, the surface of Penn. is subdivided into three river valleys, Delaware, Susquehannah and Ohio.

The range of the rivers of Penn. is one of the most interesting subjects in all physical geography. It may be assumed as a general principle, that the mountain streams particularly, either flow NE. or SW., along the mountain valleys, or directly at right angles to that course, through the mountain chains. The conformity of the river courses to that of the mountains, is in a striking manner obvious in the Delaware and Susquehannah.

The Delaware rises by two branches in the western spurs of the Catsbergs. The Cookquago to the NW., and the Popachton to the SE., flow from their sources SW. about 50 ms., draining Delaware city. N. Y. Reaching within about 5 ms. from the NE. angle of Penn., the Cookquago turns to SE., and continuing that course 5 or 6 ms., receives the Popachton. The united streams maintain a SE. course, 50 ms., to the mouth of the Nevisink, and northern extremity of N. J. The Delaware here touches, and washes the NW. foot of the Kittatinny chain, along which it turns to the SW., 35 ms., to the mouth of Broadhead's creek, from Pike and Northampton cities. Winding to the S., the Delaware, below the entrance of Broadhead's creek, breaks through the Kittatinny, and enters the fine valley between that chain and the Blue Ridge. At the NW. base of the latter, at Easton, the river again forms a mountain pass, and 5 ms. further down, another through the South-east mountain. At the SE. base of the latter chain, this river once more assumes a SE. course after having meandered through the Kittatinny valley about 30 ms.

At Trenton, 35 ms. below the South-east mountain, the Delaware passes the primitive ledge, and meets the tide; and 5 ms. below, near Bristol and Bordentown, again turns to

SW. Passing along or near the primitive rock, this now widening stream continues about 40 ms., receiving near Philadelphia, the Schuylkill from the NW. Forming its last great bend, 5 or 6 ms. below Newcastle, the bay of Delaware opens into the Atlantic Ocean in a SE. direction.

The entire length of the Delaware is, by comparative courses, from the Catsbergs to the Atlantic Ocean, 310 ms., not quite one half being tide water. Though rolling over numerous rapids, no cataracts, in the proper meaning of the term, interrupt the navigation of the Delaware, which at times of moderately high water, reach, by both constituent branches, into N. Y. The general course is, with a trifling deviation, to the W., S., and N.; the sources of the Cookquago and Popachton, being very nearly in similar longitude with Cape May. When viewed on a map, the various sections of this river have the appearance of having been arranged artificially: the two lower bends strongly proving the geological influence of the mountain system. Though but little elevated above the ordinary surface of the country through which it passes, the great primitive ledge pursues a direction remarkably similar to that of the Appalachian chains. From Bristol to its terminating bend below Newcastle, the Delaware river flows down the SE. margin of the primitive, separating the sandy shores of N. J. from the micaceous soil of Penn. and Del.

Like every other primary stream of the Atlantic slope, the navigation of the Delaware is less facile than in the early stage of settlement, but admits vessels of considerable draught to the foot of its lowest rapid; and ships of the largest class to near the mouth of the Schuylkill.

Similar to the Susquehannah and the Potomac, the Delaware receives nearly all its large tributary streams from the NW. Of these confluents only two, the Lehigh and Schuylkill, are of considerable magnitude.

From the position of their valleys as channels of intercommunication, and from the mineral treasures found along their mountain sources, the Schuylkill and Lehigh have already become of great importance. The Lehigh rises by various mountain branches in Northampton, Pike, Wayne, and Luzerne cities; uniting below Stoddartsville, and forming a small but precipitous river current, which pouring first to the SW., gradually turns S. and SE., passes Mauchchunk village, and winding between mountain masses, finally breaks through Kittatinny, and continuing to the SE. meets the NW. base of the Blue Ridge at Allentown. Here it turns to the NE. along the base of the latter chain, and passing Bethlehem joins the Delaware at Easton. The Lehigh is truly a mountain torrent; there is no other stream of equal length in the U. S. which presents so great a difference of level between the points of source and discharge.

In a comparative course, it is about 25 ms. from Stoddartsville to Mauchchunk, and the fall in the intermediate distance 845 feet. Ten ms. in a direct line below Mauchchunk, the Lehigh passes the Kittatinny, and falls 245 feet in that short space. From the Lehigh Water Gap, or passage through the Kittatinny, to its junction with the Delaware, it falls 205 feet, in a comparative course of 35 ms. The entire

fall from Stoddartsville to Easton, 1210 feet; comparative course 70 ms. From the junction of its constituent branches below Stoddartsville to its extreme source, about 15 or 20 ms., giving an entire comparative length to the Lehigh, of near 100 ms. The fall above Stoddartsville, probably amounts to 500 feet; and if so, this rapid river falls upwards of 1700 feet in 100 ms.; and what may be considered in a peculiar manner remarkable, no actual cataract worthy notice, exists in all its course. Above the Water Gap, the bed of the Lehigh lies at the base of steep or precipitous mountains, rising in most places from the margin of the stream. The scenery is in a peculiar manner wild, bold, picturesque, and romantic. Below the Kittatinny, the features of nature are less grand along the banks, but still follow, in a rich succession of strongly contrasted and elegant landscape. The varied character of its shores is preserved to its final egress into its recipient at Easton, and at all future time this river will afford an ample reward to the traveller.

The Lehigh is now rendered navigable by dams and falling locks for some distance above Mauch Chunk. This very useful and arduous work has been effected by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, under the direction of Messrs. White and Hazari, the superintending engineers. The discovery of Anthracite coal, made in the vicinity, led to the improvement of the river navigation. By reference to the maps, it will be seen, that the coal strata between the Lehigh and Schuylkill, are in the transition or inclined region of rocks. It may be observed that rivers flowing over transition rocks, are, in most instances, very much impeded by rapids, but very seldom have perpendicular falls. Real cataracts almost uniformly exist in secondary formation.

The Schuylkill rises in and drains about the five-eighths of Schuylkill cty. Formed by two branches, which unite immediately above and pass through the Kittatinny mountain 7 ms. SE. from Orwicksburg. Below the Water Gap, or passage through the Kittatinny, the Schuylkill turns to nearly S., in which direction it continues through the Blue Ridge at Reading, after having received Maiden creek from the NE., and the Tulpehocken above that town, from the NW. Below the Blue Ridge this river again winds to SE., passes the South-east mountain above Pottstown, and receiving the Perkiomen and some lesser creeks from the N., crosses the primitive ledge above, and joins the Delaware below Philadelphia.

The entire length of the Schuylkill, by comparative courses, is about 100 ms., 20 above and 80 below the Kittatinny mountains.

A strong resemblance is perceivable between the Schuylkill and the Lehigh, though the scenery around the former is less rugged than that which skirts the latter stream. Flowing from the same mountain valley, the soil and mineral productions are in a great measure similar on the two rivers. I may here observe, that in the distribution of the Anthracite coal, very great diversity exists between the situation of the mass on the Mauch Chunk mountain, and any other with which I have been made acquainted, in either the basins of Delaware or

Susquehannah. That on the Mauch Chunk mountain, with little if any inclination to the bed zone, and with a very thin stratum of incumbent earth. The mines on the Schuylkill, and the near Wilkesbarre, dip like the other accompanying incumbent and decumbent strata.

The Schuylkill is now navigable by canal and locks to the coal mines, 10 ms. above Orwicksburg. The Union Canal Company is employed also in completing a connection between the Susquehannah and Schuylkill, by the Tulara and Tulpehocken valleys.

The Susquehannah, in many other respects remarkable, is peculiarly so as rising on a central secondary formation, and piercing the mountains obliquely, and reaching the Atlantic tides, after having passed all the intermediate formations. This immense stream enters Pennsylvania by two great branches, the Susquehanna proper, and the Chemung or Tioga. I have often had occasion to observe, that every river has its own individual physiognomy. This observation applies, in a very striking manner, to the Susquehannah. The general bends of the latter stream conform, in an astonishing degree, to those of the Delaware; and a comparative view on a map must convince every mind that some general structure of the country through which they flow, must have modified and directed the respective courses of those two rivers. Below their junction at Tioga Point, the united streams of the Susquehannah and Chemung flow a little S. of E., 15 ms. to the foot of the Appalachian system, below Towanda. Leaving the secondary, and entering on the transition, the now considerable stream turns to SE., and following that general course 5 ms., breaks through several chains, and finally at the mouth of the Lackawannock, 9 ms. above Wilkesbarre, enters the Wyoming valley, and turns to SW.; continuing the latter course near 70 ms. down the mountain valleys to Northumberland and Sunbury, and to the mouth of the West branch. In the entire distance from Tioga Point to Sunbury, the Susquehannah receives no tributary stream of 40 ms. direct length; the Towanda, Wyalusing, Tunkhannock, Lackawannock, Fishing creek, and some lesser branches, are mere mountain creeks, rapid, but not more than from 25 to 35 ms. general course.

Including all its higher NE. branches, the Susquehannah is peculiar in the structure of its valleys. Wide bottoms of two, and sometimes three stages, spread along the convex side of the bends, whilst mountains of more or less elevation, rise on both sides of these spreading vales. Exuberant fertility is, at a single step, followed by rocky and sterile steep. The natural timber of the bottoms is in a great measure different from that on the mountains. In the former sugar maple, black walnut, elm, beech, and other trees indicative of a productive soil abound; on the slopes of the mountains, pine, oak, and chesnut, and above the Lackawannock, hemlock, are the prevalent timber trees. As a navigable stream, the Susquehannah is much less interrupted by rapids or dangerous shoals, than from the tortuous course it purpues through an extensive mountain sys-

tem could be expected. It is also remarkable, that where the various branches of this river pass the respective chains, rapids seldom, and perpendicular falls, no where, exist.

The Western branch is, in all its extent, a river of Pennsylvania. Rising far within the secondary formation, its extreme western source in Indiana, reaches within less than 35 ms. from the Alleghany river, at Kittanning. Flowing NE. about 70 ms. across Clearfield, it receives the Sinnamahoning from the NW., in the SW. angle of Lycoming cty. Below its junction with the Sinnamahoning, the W. branch continues NE. 15 ms., and thence to SE. 20 ms., to the mouth of Bald Eagle creek from Centre cty. Below Bald Eagle, the course is a little N. of E., 35 ms., to Pennsborough, receiving in the intermediate distance, from the N., Pine creek, Lycoming, and Loyalsock. From Pennsborough the course is nearly S., 25 ms., to the mouth of the NE. branch, and 35 from thence to that of the Juniata. It may be observed that this long southern reach of the Susquehanna has its counterpart in the Delaware. About 8 ms. below the entrance of Juniata, the Susquehanna, having again assumed a southeastern course, passes the Kittatinny mountains; and 10 ms. below that chain, the Blue Ridge. Maintaining the latter course, 60 ms. below the Blue Ridge, this great river is lost in the tides of Chesapeake Bay.

Juniata, the SW. branch of Susquehanna, rises in and drains the northern part of Bedford cty. The sources of the Juniata are in the eastern slopes of the Alleghany chain; and flowing 20 ms. nearly E., passes Bedford, and breaking through several mountain chains, turns abruptly to a course a little E. of N. 40 ms., receives the Frankstown branch below and near the borough of Huntingdon, in Huntingdon cty. The general course of Frankstown branch is from the NW. to SE., and below their junction, the united streams follow that course 15 ms., breaking through Jack's Mountain. Again inflected to NE., the Juniata leaves Huntingdon and enters Mifflin cty., and pursuing that direction near 30 ms., passes Lewistown, and again winding to SE., breaks through Shade Mountain into Tuscarora valley. Crossing that valley, in a course of 10 ms., reaches the NW. base of Tuscarora Mountain, down which it flows about 10 ms., where, near Millerstown, it pierces the latter mountain, and once more turning to SE., enters on Perry cty., over which it flows 15 ms., where it finally mingles with the Susquehanna.

Like every other branch of the Susquehanna, the Juniata is as remarkable for its rapids, as for its exemption from perpendicular falls. Though originating in, and having its entire course amongst craggy mountains, it is navigable at high water, to near Bedford. In speculative opinions on the means, and most suitable route, to form a water communication between the Chesapeake basin and the valley of Ohio; the Juniata has been conspicuously held in view. In such investigations, relative height above the ocean is a most important element. The close of this article will show the general difference of level, between the sources and mouths of the Pennsylvania rivers, as far as

they have been ascertained with any adequate precision.

The Potomac, though drawing but a very trivial part of its waters from Pennsylvania, demands attention in this sketch, from the probability that its channel may be chosen by the general Government, as a canal route between the Atlantic slope, and Ohio valley. The Potomac is a real mountain river, deriving its sources from nearly the highest table land of the Appalachian system. The extreme western fountain of the N. branch of Potomac, is in the SE. slopes of the Alleghany or Backbone chain, N. lat. $39^{\circ} 10'$. Flowing NE. along the foot of Alleghany to the mouth of Savage creek, or rather river, 35 ms., the Potomac turns to SE. through Will's Mountain into Cumberland valley, which it crosses about 10 ms., where it is again turned to NE. by another lateral chain. Continuing NE. 25 ms., reaches the town of Cumberland. At the latter place occurs another abrupt bend, through a mountain pass, into the South Branch valley. The latter stream is of much greater magnitude than that of the Potomac proper. Rising by numerous creeks in Pendleton cty. Virg., as far S. as N. lat. $38^{\circ} 20'$. In a general comparative course of 100 ms., the S. branch becomes a fine navigable river. Below the mouth of the S. branch, the Potomac gradually resumes a NE. direction, which it preserves about 30 ms. to Hancock's town, where it turns to SE., and pierces Sideling hill chain, and in a few ms. lower down the Kittatinny, entering the Great Conococheague valley. From Hancock's town to the entrance of Conococheague creek, the course of the Potomac is a little S. of E. 25 ms. Below the latter creek, the river inclines to SE. by S., 25 ms., to the NW. base of the Blue Ridge, and mouth of the Shenandoah.

Rising in, and draining Augusta cty., Virg., the S. branch of Shenandoah rises below N. lat. 38° . Augmented by innumerable mountain streams, it flows from Augusta, over Rockingham and Shenandoah, into Frederick cty., where, joined by the N. branch, and continuing a general course of NE., over Frederick and Jefferson cties., unites with the Potomac at Harper's ferry, after a comparative course of about 150 ms. At their junction, the volume of the Shenandoah yields very little in magnitude to that of the Potomac. The united waters immediately break through the Blue Ridge, and continuing SE. about 50 ms., mingles with the Chesapeake tides at Georgetown, within the D. C. The general comparative course of the Potomac, above tide water, is, by the S. branch, about 200, by the Potomac proper 150, and by the Shenandoah 160 ms.

Like those of the Delaware and Susquehanna, the great confluents of the Potomac are from the right bank. Savage river and Will's creek from Alleghany, Conococheague from Washington, and Monocacy from Frederick cty. Md., are comparatively trivial when compared with the branches of Potomac derived from Virg.

At Cumberland, Potomac reaches within 5, and at Hancock's town, within 2 ms. of the S. boundary of Penn. The extent of the Potomac, valley included, in that state, is given in the table.

Leaving the Atlantic slope, and viewing a general map of the U. S., we at once perceive a great river valley, stretching from Pocahontas cty. Virg., over western Penn., into N. Y. This valley extends nearly due N. and S., at an angle of about 45°, to the range of the Appalachian mountains, and reaches from N. lat. 38° 30' to N. lat. 42° 20'. The extremes giving source to 2 rivers; that of the N. to the Alleghany, and that of the S. to the Monongahela. These 2 streams, flowing directly towards each other, meet at Pittsburg, very nearly at the middle point of the valley. Their united water, taking the name of Ohio, turns to the W., or rather NW., as far as the entrance of Big Beaver river. With a very partial exception, western Penn. is drained by the Alleghany and Monongahela.

Though the lower part of its course is but little inclined W. of S., the general bends of the Alleghany conform, in a very striking manner, to the structure of the Delaware, Susquehanna, and Potomac, and gives another conclusive proof of the extension of the Appalachian system far beyond where it protrudes elevated mountain chains. Having its source in Potter cty. Penn., and interlocking with the head branches of the Susquehanna and Genessee, the Alleghany flows NW. about 50 ms., into Cataaugus cty. N. Y. Abruptly turning to SW., and preserving that general course nearly 100 ms., and receiving French creek from the NW., it thence bends to SE. 40 ms., to the mouth of the Mahoning. About the middle of the latter course, Clarion river and Red Bank creek, two large branches, enter from the NE. From Mahoning to Pittsburg, the general course is again SW. about 50 ms.

Kiskiminitas, a very considerable accessory stream of the Alleghany river, rises in the mountain valley between the Alleghany and Chesnut Ridge chains, and flowing NW. breaks through Chesnut Ridge and Laurel Hill, and, after a comparative course of 75 ms., unites with the Alleghany, near midway between the mouth of Mahoning and Pittsburg.

Mahoning and Red Bank creeks have their sources in Chesnut Ridge, and with each, a course of about 35 ms.; the former NW. and the latter SW., join the Alleghany in Armstrong cty. Clarion river has interlocking sources with those of Sinnemahoning and the Alleghany river. The Red Bank rises in the same region with Clarion river and Sinnemahoning; and Mahoning with Red Bank and the W. branch of Susquehanna.

In point of surface drained, Kiskiminitas is the largest confluent of the Alleghany, and having interlocking sources with those of the W. branch of Susquehanna, Juniata, and Youghiogany, seems to offer to the eye the most facile link of intercommunication between the valleys of the Ohio and Susquehanna, N. of the Potomac.

Alleghany river receives but two confluent sources of moment from the right; those are French and Conewango creeks. The latter rises in Chataque cty., N. Y., by 3 branches, the Chataque, Casadauga, and Conewango. These unite in N. Y., and forming a navigable stream, assumes a S. course, enters Warren cty. Penn.,

and falls into Alleghany at the town of Warren, after a comparative course of 40 ms.

French creek has its source in the extreme SW. angle of N. Y., and, increased by numerous branches from Erie and Crawford cties. Penn., forms a navigable river at Meadville. Flowing to the SE. from Meadville, 25 ms., French creek is lost in Alleghany river, at Franklin, Venango cty. The entire comparative course of French creek is about 80 ms.

There is no other feature in the hydrography of the U. S. more remarkable than the country from which Chataque and French creek have their sources. The extreme NW. waters of the former flow from within three, and those of the latter from within 5 ms., of the margin of Lake Erie.

Taken as in a state of nature, the Alleghany and its branches are the recipients of the northern part of the great western basin of Penn., and are but little impeded by falls, though rapid as to current, from the declivity of their plane of motion.

The Monongahela, formed by two branches, the Monongahela proper, and Cheat river, rising in Pocahontas, Randolph, Harrison, Lewis, Monongahela, and Preston cties., of Virg., unite 2 ms. within the S. boundary of Penn. The general length, above Penn., about 100 ms., is nearly a N. course. Preserving the latter direction, 60 ms. in Penn., and receiving the Youghiogany from the SE., the Monongahela mingles with the Alleghany at Pittsburg, and forms the Ohio.

The various branches of the Monongahela, which derive their sources from the western chains of the Appalachian system, similar to the Potomac, claim a more than ordinary share of attention, as presenting the connecting links of a proposed line of canal improvement. Cheat river flows from the northwestern slope of Alleghany mountain, and draining the eastern part of Randolph cty., passes Chesnut Ridge, enters Preston cty., and there a navigable stream, continues N. to within 5 ms. from the S. boundary of Penn. Turning to the W. through Laurel Hill, and thence NW. crosses the S. line of Penn., and unites with Monongahela.

Youghiogany rises in the extreme southwestern angle of Md., between the sources of Potomac and Cheat rivers. Pursuing a northern course over Md. into Penn., and augmented by Castleman's river, its northern branch, the Youghiogany, turns to NW., and breaking through Chesnut Ridge and Laurel Hill, joins the Monongahela at McKeesport, 18 ms. above Pittsburg. This is a fine mountain stream, which in all seasons, except in periods of long drought, contains more than sufficient water for a supply of the most capacious canal; general comparative course, about 100 ms.; 30 in Md., and 70 in Penn. The Youghiogany heads with the Cheat branch of Monongahela, with the N. branch of Potomac, and by Castleman's river, with Juniata and Kiskiminitas. Should the Chesapeake and Ohio canal be seriously undertaken, the channel of the Youghiogany, from relative position, presents the most direct route to unite the waters of the Potomac with those of Monongahela.

At Pittsburgh, the Ohio is formed, as we have seen, by the confluent waters of Alleghany and Monongahela. The former is the principal stream, flowing with a more rapid current than its rival. From Pittsburgh to Beaver river, the Ohio pursues a N.W. course 25 ms., thence winding to the W. 20 ms., in which it leaves Penn. and enters Ohio. Within the latter state, the Ohio river inflects to a course a little W. of S. 70 ms., reaching in that direction, nearly the same lat. with the S. boundary of Penn. The peculiar courses of the Monongahela and Ohio, forms one of the most remarkable intermediate peninsulas presented by the topography of the U. S. The two streams flow in very nearly opposite directions; the intervening space from 30 to 40 ms. wide, and with a mean length of 60 ms. Though hilly rather than mountainous, this peninsula is elevated to from 600 to 1000 feet in the dividing line of its waters, above the adjacent rivers. A number of creeks, none of which can exceed a comparative course of 25 ms., are poured from the interior spine into the respective recipients. The dividing ridge, is evidently continued N. of Ohio river, broken by that stream a few ms. below Pittsburgh. The northern extension is continued, inflecting between the western sources of Alleghany, and the eastern sources of Big Beaver river, and is finally lost on the south-eastern shores of Lake Erie; the southern, stretching between the confluent of Ohio and Monongahela rivers, mingles with the Appalachian chains, between the sources of the latter and Little Kenhawa. This ridge is the western buttress of the upper basin of Ohio, and affords a striking example of the real difference between a chain of hills and one of mountains.

The descent from the rivers to the western ridge of Penn., is so gradual, and the hills scattered in such promiscuous winding, through the sources of the streams, that an ascent of 600 or 700 feet, in a few ms. is imperceptible; on the contrary, the mountain chains extend in regular lines uninfluenced, in their direction, by the water courses, and are abrupt and steep in their declivities. The mountains seem to have existed previous to the rivers, whilst the hills appear to have been formed by the abrasion of water.

Big Beaver, the first river which enters Ohio, pours its current from the N., and falls into its recipient, 25 ms. below the confluence of the Alleghany and Monongahela. Big Beaver is formed by the Mahoning, Shenango, Nesha-nock, and Conquelessness creeks. The Shenango rises in Ashtabula city. of Ohio, and Crawford of Penn., within 12 ms. from the SE. shore of Lake Erie, interlocking sources with those of Grand river, Coneaut, and French creek, and pursuing a nearly S. course over Mercer, receives the Conquelessness from the NE., and entering Beaver city., unites with the Mahoning, and forms Big Beaver.

The Mahoning is in reality the main branch; rising in Columbiana, Stark, Trumbull, and Portage cities. Ohio; its course is first nearly N. 30 ms., to near Warren in Trumbull. Winding to SE., it pursues that course nearly 35 ms., entering Penn. in the SW. angle of Mer-

cer, and joining the Shenango at N. lat. 41°, about 2 ms. within Beaver city. Below the junction of the Mahoning and Shenango, Big Beaver flows a little E. of S. 20 ms., into Ohio river. Consequencing is the eastern constituent stream of Beaver, draining the peninsula between the Alleghany, Ohio, Big Beaver, and Shenango rivers.

The valley of Big Beaver is nearly circular, and about 70 ms. diameter; area 3850 sqms. It is worthy of remark, that the general courses are nearly on a direct N.W. line; of the Youghiogony, below the mouth of Castleman's river, Monongahela and Ohio, from the mouth of Youghiogony to that of Big Beaver; and the latter and Mahoning, to about 3 ms. above Warren. This range of navigable water is upwards of 130 ms. direct, and from 180 to 200 ms., following the sinuities of the streams.

The sources of the Mahoning interlock with those of the Tascarawas branch of Muskingum, and Cayahoga, and Grand river, of Lake Erie. See the tables of level under the heads of Columbia District, New York, Newton, and Virginia.

We now proceed to a review of Penn., as it respects political and moral features.

Taken as a whole, Penn. is divisible into three great sections, of very unequal extent. The smallest but much best peopled section, lies SE. from the Kittatinny Mountain or Blue Mountain; and contains about one third of Northampton, all Leligh, Bucks, Berk, Montgomery, Philadelphia, Delaware, Chester, Lancaster, Lebanon, nearly one half of Dauphin, all York, Adams, Cumberland, and nearly all Franklin cities. The mountainous or middle section, extends over the cities of Wayne, Pike, two thirds of Northampton, all Susquehannah, Bradford, Luzerne, Tioga, Potter, Lycoming, Columbia, Northumberland, Union, Centre, Clearfield, Cambria, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Perry, one half of Dauphin, all Schuylkill, Bedford, and Somerset, with the eastern part of Westmoreland and Fayette.

The western hilly section includes the cities of McKean, Warren, Jefferson, Indiana, Armstrong, Crawford, Venango, Erie, Mercer, Beaver, Butler, Alleghany, Washington, Green, and the western parts of Fayette and Westmoreland.

Before proceeding to give the geographical detail of the state in general, the reader is presented with the following tables exhibiting the relative extent and population of each of the foregoing sections.

Counties.	Sqms.	Pop.	To sqm.
Part of Northampton } city. E. of Kittatinny, }	400	22,030	27
Lehigh, - - -	335	18,895	56
Bucks, - - -	690	37,842	62
Philadelphia city and city.,	120	137,097	1142
Montgomery, - - -	450	35,793	80
Berks, - - -	874	46,275	53
Chester, - - -	738	44,451	60
Delaware, - - -	177	14,810	84
Lancaster, - - -	928	68,336	73
Lebanon, - - -	288	16,988	59
Lower part of Dauphin,	230	13,211	57
York, - - -	900	38,759	43
Adams, - - -	528	19,370	35

Cumberland, - - -	545	23,606	43
Franklin, - - -	756	31,892	42

Total, - - - 7869 569,355 77

The mountainous or middle section, contains,

Wayne, - - - 720 4,127 6

Pike, - - - 772 2,894 4

Near two thirds of } Northampton, - - - 710 9,735 16½

Susquehannah, - - - 800 9,960 13

Bradford, - - - 1174 11,554 10

Luzerne, - - - 1784 20,027 11

Tioga, - - - 1160 4,021 4

Potter, - - - 1100 186 ½

Lycoming, - - - 2290 13,517 6

Columbia, - - - 574 17,621 30

Northumberland, - - - 457 15,424 34

Part of Dauphin, - - - 300 8,442 28

Schuylkill, - - - 745 11,339 15

Union, - - - 551 18,619 34

Mifflin, - - - 826 16,618 20

Perry, - - - 540 11,342 21

Centre, - - - 1370 13,796 10

Clearfield, - - - 1425 2,342 1½

Hunterdon, - - - 1185 20,142 17

Bedford, - - - 1520 20,248 13

Somerset, - - - 1066 13,973 15

Cambridg, - - - 670 3,287 5

Part of Indiana, - - - 300 3,027 12

Part of Westmoreland, - - - 250 4,216 16½

Part of Fayette, - - - 336 3,448 10

Total, - - - 22,565 260,506

Western section contains,

McKean, - - - 1442 728 ½

Warren, - - - 832 1,976 2

Erie, - - - 720 8,553 12

Crawford, - - - 974 9,397 10

Venango, - - - 1114 4,915 4½

Jefferson, - - - 1200 561 ½

Western part of Indiana, - - - 470 5,253 11

Westmoreland, } - 814 26,344 32

Western part of Fayette, - - - 488 23,937 30

Armstrong, - - - 941 10,324 11

Alleghany, - - - 754 34,921 45

Butler, - - - 785 10,193 13

Mercer, - - - 830 11,681 14

Beaver, - - - 646 15,340 24

Green, - - - 600 15,555 26

Washington, - - - 888 40,038 45

Total, - - - 13,398 219,597

SUMMARY.

Eastern section, - 7869 569,355 77

Middle do. - 22,565 260,506 12

Western do. - 13,942 219,597 16½

Total, - - - 43,932 1,049,458

The relative density of pop. in Penn., has followed the quality of soil, perhaps, less than in any state of the U. S. The above table exhibits a singular inequality in the different cities, independent of either soil or commercial facility. It is seen that more than one half of the pop. exists on a small fraction above one sixth part of the entire area.

The following table exhibits the classified

pop. of this state, agreeable to the census 1810, and 1820.

Population in 1810.

Free white males, - - - - -

do. do. females, - - - - -

Total whites, - - - - -

All other persons except Indians not

taxed, - - - - -

Slaves, - - - - -

Total population in 1810, - - -

Population in 1820.

Free white males, - - - - -

do. do. females, - - - - -

All other persons except Indians not

taxed, - - - - -

Total whites, - - - - -

Free persons of colour, males, - - -

do. do. females, - - - - -

Slaves, males, - - - - -

do. females, - - - - -

Total population in 1820 - - -

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized, - - -

Engaged in Agriculture, - - -

do. in Manufactures, - - -

do. in Commerce, - - -

Population to the square mile. 23½ nearly.

Number of taxables by the state census

1st in 1793, - - - - -

2d 1800, - - - - -

3d 1807, - - - - -

4th 1814, - - - - -

5th 1821, - - - - -

Free coloured persons in 1821,

Western District, - - - - -

Slaves, - - - - -

Eastern District, - - - - -

Slaves, - - - - -

Total persons of colour, - - -

Countries.	Taxables 1814.	Taxables 1821.	Diff. and decrease.
1 Philad. city, - - -	10,486	15,196	
2 Lancaster, - - -	11,346	13,560	39
3 Philad. city, - - -	9,383	12,696	38
4 Chester, - - -	8,072	9,171	14
5 Berks, - - -	7,390	8,896	24
6 Bucks, - - -	7,066	8,300	17
7 York, - - -	6,772	7,983	26
8 Montgomery, - - -	6,221	7,437	17
9 Washington, - - -	6,780	7,345	29
10 Alleghany, - - -	5,518	6,969	10
11 Westmoreland, - - -	5,370	6,176	24
12 Franklin, - - -	4,331	5,841	8
13 Northampton, - - -	4,523	5,646	3
14 Fayette, - - -	4,579	5,372	9
15 Cumberland,* - - -	5,971	5,048	22

* Perry taken from Cumberland in 1820.

16	Huntingdon, -	3,502	4,281	13	2
17	Dauphin, -	3,348	4,235	6	11
18	Bedford, -	3,351	4,045	14	2
19	Adams, -	2,979	3,852	11	24
20	Lehigh, -	2,902	3,763	18	0
21	Mifflin, -	3,063	3,656	7	2
22	Union, -	2,772	3,620	0	0
23	Luzerne, -	2,379	3,540	11	0
24	Columbia, -	3,349	3,459	10	1
25	Lebanon, -	2,696	3,228	4	3
26	Beaver, -	2,398	3,120	0	1
27	Northumberland, -	1,687	3,037	10	1
28	Somerset, -	2,191	2,925	13	4
29	Delaware, -	2,661	2,856	3	2
30	Lycoming, -	1,838	2,836	6	3
31	Centre,* -	1,765	2,820	11	1
32	Green, -	2,412	2,612	9	0
33	Mercer, -	1,734	2,440	3	0
34	Perry, -	—	2,430	6	4
35	Bradford, -	1,493	2,277	6	4
36	Armstrong, -	1,454	2,089	5	0
37	Schuylkill, -	1,614	2,045	7	0
38	Butler, -	1,491	2,022	8	4
39	Crawford, -	1,184	2,000	0	0
40	Eric, -	858	1,973	14	2
41	Susquehannah, -	1,242	1,929	1	0
42	Indiana, -	1,363	1,923	0	0
43	Venango,† -	656	1,050	1	0
44	Wayne,‡ -	551	979	0	0
45	Tioga, -	199	810	3	2
46	Cambria, -	521	757	1	0
47	Pike, -	473	690	1	3
48	Warren, -	679	0	0	0
49	Clearfield, -	264	584	0	0
50	Warren,† -	—	524	3	0
51	M'Kean,‡ -	—	211	0	0
52	Jefferson, -	35	137	0	0
53	Potter, -	—	50	0	0

Total	163,780	208,512	484	224
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Number of inhabitants in the 14 wards of the city of Philadelphia, by the U. S. census of 1820, - - - - -					63,802
Taxables in the same, by state census of 1821, - - - - -					12,696
Inhabitants in the city of Lancaster, 1820, - - - - -					6,633
Taxables, 1821, - - - - -					1,620
Inhabitants of the city of Pittsburg, 1820, - - - - -					7,248
Taxables, 1821, - - - - -					1,393

Penn. contains 3 cities, Philadelphia, Lancaster, and Pittsburg, and about 40 borough towns; the principal of which are, Reading, Harrisburg, Easton, and W. of the mountains, Greensburg, Brownsville, Washington, and Meadville.

The advance of pop. in this state, has been generally steady; about the middle of last century, it contained about 220,000; at the commencement of the revolutionary war, the pop. had risen to upwards of 350,000; in 1790, 434,373; in 1800, 602,545; and in 1810, and 1820, as shown in the table above.

The following table extracted from the files

* Centre and M'Kean in 1814, was 1765. Centre in 1821 was 2280, and M'Kean 211.

† Venango and Warren in 1814, was 656. Venango in 1821, was 1050, and Warren 524.

‡ Pike taken from Wayne in 1814.

of the journal of the House of Representatives of Penn. in 1821—22, exhibits the then state of the arms and militia of the state.

PUBLIC ARMS.

Field pieces in the Arsenals, - - - - -	19	
do. in the Brigades, - - - - -	21	
		40
Muskets in the Arsenals, - - - - -	14,920	
do. in the Brigades, - - - - -	8,652	
		23,572
Rifles in the Arsenals, - - - - -	1,397	
do. in the Brigades, - - - - -	616	
		2,013
Repeating swivels, - - - - -		25
do. muskets, - - - - -		500
Muskets reported as private property, -		432
Rifles, do. do. - - - - -		2,448
16 Divisions, 32 Brigades, 120 Regiments.		
Governor and commander in chief, - - -		1
Major Generals, - - - - -		16
Brigadier Generals and staff, - - - - -		108
Adjutant General, - - - - -		1
Infantry (including officers,) - - - - -		128,095
Volunteer Cavalry, - - - - -		1,292
Artilery, - - - - -		1,123
Infantry, - - - - -		7,356
Riflemen, - - - - -		5,931

Grand total, 143,923

There is no other section of the U. S., where the elements of pop. are so various as Penn. Taken relatively, as to national descent this pop. is composed of English, Irish, Germans, Scotch, Dutch, &c. and the descendants of these nations. The English language is general, but entire neighbourhoods of Germans have retained the German language. This is particularly the case in many of the southeastern cities. The religious denominations are also numerous, consisting of almost every sect of Christians known in the U. S. The most numerous denominations are, however, Presbyterians, Roman Catholics, German Calvinists, German Lutherans, Friends, Baptists, Episcopalians, Methodists, &c. The unitas fratum, or Moravians have some small but very respectable congregations in different parts of the state.

The literary institutions of Penn., are, the university of Pennsylvania. See *Philadelphia City*; Dickinson college at Carlisle, Jefferson college at Canonsburg, Washington college at Washington, Alleghany college at Meadville, and Mount Airy college in Germantown.

Respectable academies exist in most of the city, towns, and ample donations have been made by the legislature to foster the interests of education. The various libraries, and other literary establishments in Philadelphia are noticed under that article, which see.

The Moravian brethren have excellent schools in Bethlehem, Nazareth, Litiz, and other places in the state. For Pennsylvania asylum for deaf and dumb persons, see article *Philadelphia*.

Perhaps the most extensive and best finished state road in the U. S. is that from Philadelphia, through Lancaster, York, Chambersburg, Bedford, and Greensburg, to Pittsburg. The southeastern section, and the southern and western sides of the state are generally well supplied with good roads; but great part of the northern

side of the state remains in that as in every other respect unimproved. A diagonal state road has been designed, and in part executed from Philadelphia to Erie. So much in this treatise is given under the head of the respective cities, as to preclude the necessity of detail in this article. I have to regret not being able to procure a statement of the present manufacturing establishments of this state. In 1810 the value of manufactured articles amounted to nearly 34,000,000 of dollars, and from comparing the number of persons engaged in manufactures in the U. S., Penn. is, after Mass. and R. I. comparatively, the most manufacturing state in the United States.

In mineral wealth, Penn. stands far before any other section of the Union. The apparently inexhaustible stores of mineral coal existing in the eastern, middle, and western sections, afford, with an immense facility of water power in every quarter, means of carrying machinery to any extent, which an augmenting pop. may demand. For a particular notice of the different repositories of coal, see *Northampton, Schuylkill, Luzerne, Alleghany*, and some other cities.

The following tables, exhibiting a view of the roads, canals, bridges, and navigation companies of Penn., at the beginning of the year 1822, are extracted from Vol. VIII. Laws of Pennsylvania.

On the 15th January, 1817, the auditor general was requested, by a vote of the house of representatives, to furnish a statement of the incorporated companies, to the stock of which the state had subscribed. From his report of the 17th, (Journals of the Senate, 1816—17, p. 286) the following is taken.

TURNPIKES.

<i>Erie to Waterford</i> , act authorizing its incorporation, (vol. 4. p. 124.) The state subscription by act, (ib. 348,) is 100 shares at 50 dollars,	\$5,000
<i>Easton and Wilkesbarre</i> , act authorizing its incorporation, (vol. 4, p. 7.) The state subscription by act, (ib. 495,) of 250 shares, at 50 dollars,	12,500
<i>Susquehannah and Lehigh</i> , act authorizing its incorporation, (vol. 4. p. 165.) The state subscription, by the same, 100 shares, at 100 dollars,	10,000
<i>Centre</i> , act authorizing its incorporation, (vol. 4. p. 227.) The state subscription, by the act, (ib. 495, and vol. 5, p. 367.) 900 shares, at 50 dollars,	45,000
<i>Susquehannah and Tioga</i> , act authorizing its incorporation, (vol. 4. p. 340.) The state subscription by act, (ib. 495,) of 200 shares, at 100 dollars,	20,000
<i>Harrisburg, Bedford, and Pittsburg</i> , act authorizing its incorporation, (vol. 4. p. 279.) The state subscription thereto by act, (vol. 5. p. 270.)	350,000
<i>Harrisburg, Lewistown, Huntingdon and</i>	

<i>Pittsburg</i> , act authorizing its incorporation, (vol. 4. p. 370.) State subscription by act, (ib. 495,) 100,000, but by act, (vol. 5. p. 351,) increased to,	200,000
<i>Lancaster Elizabeth, and Middletown</i> , act authorizing its incorporation, (vol. 4. p. 134.) State subscription by act, (ib. 495,) 100 shares at 100 dollars,	10,000
<i>Susquehannah and York</i> , act authorizing its incorporation, (vol. 4. p. 161.) State subscription, by the same, 50 shares at 100 dollars,	5,000
<i>Gap and Newport</i> , act authorizing its incorporation, (vol. 4. p. 395.) State subscription by the same, 100 shares, at 50 dollars,	5,000
<i>Downingtown, Ephrata, and Harrisburg</i> , act authorizing its incorporation, (vol. 4. p. 31.) State subscription of 250 shares, by act, (vol. 5. p. 60, 270,) at 100 dollars,	25,000
<i>Susquehannah and Waterford</i> , act authorizing its incorporation, (vol. 5. p. 294.)	200,000
<i>Northumberland, & Anderson's creek</i> , (by same act,) state subscription to both these roads,	
<i>Milford and Owego</i> , act authorizing its incorporation, (vol. 4. p. 359.) State subscription by the act, (vol. 5. p. 270,) 400 shares at 25 dollars,	10,000
<i>Perkiomen and Reading</i> , act authorizing its incorporation, (vol. 5. p. 146, 197.) State subscription, 300 shares, 50 dollars, ib. 374.	15,000
<i>Middletown and Harrisburg</i> , act authorizing its incorporation, (vol. 5. p. 116.) State subscription of 200 shares by act, (vol. 6. p. 327,) at 50 dollars,	10,000
<i>York and Gettysburg</i> , act incorporating, (vol. 6. p. 276.) State subscription by the act, (ib. 339,) of 150 shares, at 100 dollars,	15,000
<i>Little Conestogo</i> , act authorizing its incorporation, (vol. 5. p. 29.) State subscription, by act, (vol. 6. p. 335,) of 100 shares at 50 dollars,	5,000
<i>Clifford and Wilkesbarre</i> , act authorizing its incorporation, (vol. 5. p. 256.) State subscription by the act, (vol. 6. p. 341.) of 100 shares at 50 dollars,	5,000
<i>Bridgewater and Wilkesbarre</i> , act authorizing its incorporation, (vol. 5. p. 246.) State subscription by the same, 100 shares, at 50 dollars,	5,000
<i>Springhouse Tavern to Bethlehem</i> , act authorizing its incorporation, (vol. 4. p. 251.) State subscription of 200 shares, at 100 dolls.	20,000
	<hr/> \$972,500 <hr/>

An alphabetical list of the INCORPORATED TURNPIKE COMPANIES, to which the commonwealth has subscribed, showing the contemplated length of each, the number of ms. completed (1822,) and the amount of state and individual subscriptions, extracted from a report made to the House of Representatives on the 23d of March, 1822.

NAMES.	Length of the Road in miles.	Miles com- pleted.	Individual Subscrip- tions.	State Sub- scriptions.
Anderson's ferry, Waterford and New Haven	13	13	\$39,600	\$10,000
Armstrong and Indiana	24	0	12,500	9,000
Bedford and Stoytown	28½	28½	40,400	104,000
Bellefont and Philipsburg	28½	20	12,500	20,000
Bellmont and Ochquaga	18	0	7,000	5,000
Bellmont and Easton	63½	63½	34,200	17,500
Berks and Dauphin	41	34	63,905	29,000
Bethany and Dingman's choice	50	32½	20,400	8,000
Bridgewater and Wilkesbarre	64	36	13,500	25,000
Butler and Mercer	31½	6	8,750	19,666
*Cayuga and Susquehannah (rest in New-York)	3	3		6,000
Centre	75	75	65,000	80,000
Centre and Kishacoquillas	23	0	15,000	20,000
Chambersburg and Bedford	55	55	113,850	167,500
Clifford and Wilkesbarre	43	12	6,950	6,500
Downingtown, Euphrata, and Harrisburg	67½	67½	116,500	60,000
Easton and Wilkesbarre	60	47½	60,000	12,500
Erie and Waterford	14	14	20,502	5,000
Gap and Newport	30	30	91,000	20,000
Greensburg and Pittsburg	30½	30½	62,000	89,000
Hanover and Carlisle	30	20	70,000	10,000
Harrisburg, Carlisle, and Chambersburg	48½	48½	75,000	85,000
Harrisburg and Millerstown	26	0	25,000	40,000
Huntingdon, Cambria, and Indiana	80	80	55,950	171,850
Indiana and Ebensburg	26	0	14,325	12,000
Lancaster, Elizabeth, and Middletown	26	26	67,400	10,000
Lewistown and Huntingdon	32	0	30,550	50,000
Little Conestogo	21	21	26,375	10,000
Mercer and Meadville	29	29	18,025	19,666
Middletown and Harrisburg	9½	9½	51,000	14,000
Milford and Oswego	89	67	62,250	31,000
Millerstown and Lewistown	26	5	70,000	39,500
Morgantown, Churchtown, and Blue Ball	10	10	10,000	9,000
New Alexandria and Conemaugh	9½	9½	10,925	16,100
New Holland	15	10	23,000	10,000
Perkiomen and Reading	28½	28½	133,000	53,000
Philadelphia, Brandywine, and New London	40	9	33,000	15,000
Philadelphia and Great Bend	63	0	15,000	12,000
Philipsburg and Susquehannah	18½	18½	6,500	16,000
Pittsburg and Butler	30	20	11,500	19,000
Pittsburg and New Alexandria	27½	27½	22,900	48,360
Pittsburg and Stubenville	28	5	30,000	12,000
Ridge	23½	23½	90,000	25,000
Robstown and Mount Pleasant	21	5	40,800	10,000
Somerset and Bedford	33	15	40,000	12,500
Somerset and Mount Pleasant	28½	17	53,050	12,500
Springhouse, Northampton, and Bethlehem	42	5	19,440	10,000
Stoytown and Greensburg	37	37	71,000	112,000
Susquehannah and Lehigh	30	30	22,000	10,000
Susquehannah and Tioga	80	64	41,400	39,400
Susquehannah and Waterford	126	117½	50,000	140,000
Susquehannah and York	11½	11½	33,700	5,000
Washington and Pittsburg	25	10	50,000	12,000
Washington and Williamsport	19	5	10,500	10,000
Waynesburg, Greencastle, and Mercersburg	42	24	103,000	15,000
York and Gettysburg	28½	28½	90,000	40,000

* Incorporated by the state of New-York.

An alphabetical list of bridges, for which companies have been incorporated, and to which the commonwealth has subscribed, the length, and the amount of individual and state subscription.

RIVERS.		Length of bridge between abut- ments, in feet.	Individual sub- scription to capital stock.	State subscrip- tion to capital stock.
Alleghany, at Pittsburg	- - -	1,122	\$45,435	\$40,000
Conemaugh, on northern route	- - -	295	10,000	5,000
French creek, at Franklin	- - -	300	7,000	3,000
Monongahela, at Pittsburg	- - -	1,500	57,450	40,000
Schuylkill, at Pottstown	- - -	340	10,850	3,000
Susquehannah, M'Call's Ferry	- - -	600	29,500	20,000
do. Columbia	- - -	5,690	419,400	90,000
do. Harrisburg	- - -	2,876	65,000	90,000
do. Northumberland	- - -	1,825	40,000	50,000
do. Lewisburg or Derr's town	- - -	1,120	40,000	20,000
do. Nescopeck	- - -	1,256	23,000	8,000
do. Wilkesbarre	- - -	700	27,435	13,000
Subscribed by individuals			1,629,200	382,000
by the state			382,000	
			2,011,200	
Add half the amount of the debts, as in case of turnpikes			40,595	
Total expenditure on bridges			2,051,795	
do. do. turnpikes	- - -	- - -	6,401,474	
do. do. navigation	- - -	- - -	1,916,510	
Total			10,369,779	

The number of *ms.* of TURNPIKE ROADS, contemplated by the charters of the incorporated companies, is 2521. Of which there have been completed 1807; of these 1250 are of stone, having on their surface no angle greater than 44 or 50°.

The amount of capital subscribed by individuals	\$4,158,347
By the commonwealth	1,861,542
Add half of the debts which it is probable the roads cost more than the amount subscribed	381,585
Total amount of subscriptions and appropriations to turnpikes	6,401,474

When the works now in progress shall be completed, there will be 2 complete stone roads from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, 300 *ms.* each in length, 1 of which is already finished.

One continued road from Philadelphia to the town of Erie, through Sunbury, Bellefonte, Philipsburg, Franklin, and Meadville.

Two roads, having but a few *ms.* of turnpike deficient, from Philadelphia: one to the N. Y. state line, in Bradford *cty.*, passing through Berwick, and one to the northern part of the state, in Suequehannah *cty.*, passing through Bethlehem.

One continued road from Pittsburg to Erie, passing through Butler, Mercer, Meadville, and Waterford.

Prior to the session of 1821-22, 146 companies had been authorized, of which 84 have been incorporated.

BRIDGES.

Extract from the Auditor General's report before referred to.

Harrisburg, act authorizing incorporation, (vol. v. p. 57,) state's subscription, (ib. 272,)	\$90,000
Columbia, act authorizing incorporation,	

(vol. v. p. 43,) state's subscription, (ib. 272,)	90,000
Northumberland, act authorizing incorporation, (vol. v. p. 41,) state subscription by same,	50,000
M'Call's, act authorizing incorporation, (vol. v. p. 222,) state's subscription, (ib. 272,)	20,000
Monongahela, at Pittsburg, act authorizing incorporation, (vol. v. p. 114,) state's subscription, 1600 shares, (vol. vi. p. 327,)	40,000
Alleghany, at Pittsburg, act authorizing incorporation, (vol. v. p. 159,) state's subscription, (vol. vi. p. 327,)	40,000
Susquehannah, at Lewisburg, act authorizing incorporation, (vol. vi. p. 204,) state's subscription, 400 shares, (ib. 353,)	20,000
Juniata, at Huntingdon, act authorizing incorporation, (vol. vi. p. 346,) state's subscription by same, 20 shares,	1,000
	1,321,000

The number of bridges, exclusive of those which individuals were authorized to erect, was, prior to the session 1821-22, 49, of which 30 have been incorporated.

NAVIGATION COMPANIES.

Authorized by the Legislature.

Vol. iii. ch. 1577, Schuylkill and Susquehannah canal,	} Repealed, and companies united. See Union <i>infra</i> .
Vol. iii. ch. 1636, Delaware and Schuylkill canal,	
Vol. iii. p. 112, Conewago.	
ib. p. 114, Brandywine Navigation.	
Vol. vi. p. 180, Lehigh Navigation.	
Vol. iii. p. 462, Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.	
Vol. iv. p. 6, Conococheague Navigation.	
ib. p. 299, Conestogo Navigation.	

- Vol. v. p. 266, Union Canal.
 Vol. vi. p. 148, Harrisburg.
Ib. p. 194, Neshaminy Navigation.
Ib. p. 257, Schuylkill.
Ib. p. 474, Monongahela.
 Vol. vii. p. 86, Lehigh by White, &c.
Ib. p. 220, Schuylkill West Branch.
Ib. p. 222, Octorara.
Ib. p. 304, Conestogo.
 Vol. vi. p. 83, Conewago Canal.

A list of the Canal and Lock Navigation Companies which have been organized, and to the stock of which the state has subscribed, the extent of the improvements contemplated, and the amount of individual and state subscriptions.

NAME.	Extent of improvement.	Individual subscription.	State subscription.
Union Canal,	71	\$450,000	\$50,000
Schuylkill Navigation,	117	948,000	50,000
Monongahela,	90	18,360	30,000
		1,416,510	130,000

To which add the cost of the Conewago Canal private property estimated at \$220,000, and the probable amount expended by White and company on the Lehigh, of \$150,000, together \$370,000, exclusive of the expenditure on the Schuylkill and Susquehanna, and Delaware and Schuylkill. The amount of expenditures on this branch of internal improvement will be \$1,916,510. If all these subscriptions, appropriations, and individual expenditures for roads, bridges, canals, &c. are added, the amount will be \$10,369,779.

The number of Canal and Lock Navigation companies, which have been authorized, is 18, of which 9 have made progress in the works.

Strenuous exertions are now making to improve the navigation of the Lehigh, Schuylkill, and Susquehanna rivers. See those articles. The Union canal, intended to unite the navigation of Susquehanna with the Delaware, is in progress. In brief, the general aspect of the state is improving steadily, if not rapidly. The number of machines, including saw and grist mills, now in operation in the state must exceed 6000.

A fair view of the commercial operations of Penn. cannot be given, as, from its local position, it possesses no point of general concentration. Baltimore and New Orleans are as much ports of this state, as is Philadelphia. With all these points of diversion, the amount of national revenue raised in Penn. stands, in ordinary years, next to N. Y. Estimates of either imports or exports to and from this state are also liable to the foregoing difficulties; and are consequently, in all instances, too confined in value. In 1820, the value of exports was estimated at \$5,743,549.

The partial views taken of the commercial relations of this state, even by its legislature, may be seen from the subjoined table, being confined to Philadelphia.

By resolution 16th March, 1820, and 1st Feb., 1821, reciting, in the preamble, the importance of developing the resources of the state, and that as by the constitution of the U. S. it is de-

clared, that no state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be necessary for executing its inspection laws, and that there was reason to believe that the charges of inspection are more than necessary for the purpose aforesaid, the inspectors in Philadelphia were required annually, under oath, to report to the auditor general the quantity and value of the articles inspected, &c. The following is an extract from the last annual report.

Wheat flour barrels,	-	-	301,000
do. do. half barrels,	-	-	31,665
Rye flour, barrels,	-	-	17,892
Corn meal, hogsheads,	-	-	6,879
do. do. barrels,	-	-	22,149
Middlings, do.	-	-	2,489
Receipts,	-	\$3,005 72	
Expenditures,	-	1,245 35—	\$1,760 37
<i>Inspector of black oak bark, for 22d March,</i>			
Hogsheads,	-	-	3,846
Tierces,	-	-	220
Barrels,	-	-	873

Tons. 1984 T 2 cwt. 3 qr. 21 lbs.

Receipts,	-	\$3,992 35	
Expenditures,	-	1,275 62—	\$2,716 63
<i>Inspector of salted provisions, for 21st March.</i>			
Beef, barrels,	-	-	4,562
do. half do.	-	-	660
Pork, barrels,	-	-	8,281
do. half do.	-	-	286
Shad, barrels,	-	-	22
Herrings, barrels,	-	-	602
Receipts,	-	\$1,158 39	
Expenditures,	-	453 75—	\$704 64
<i>Inspectors of domestic distilled spirits, one from 5th, and the other from 20th March.</i>			
Whiskey, hogsheads,	-	-	8,928
do. tierces,	-	-	157
do. barrels,	-	-	17,791
Receipts,	\$1,578 00	& \$1,031 50	\$2,609 50
Expenditures,	943 41	& 227 25	1,170 66
	\$634 59	\$804 25	\$1,438 84

Gallons estimated at 120 per hhd., 60 per tierce, and 33 per barrel, 1,614,510.

Inspector of lumber, from 21st March.

Pine, Yellow, feet,	-	-	44,997
do. white, do.	-	-	127,080
Cherry and Maple, do.	-	-	32,028
Oak, feet,	-	-	30,833
Red Cedar, do.	-	-	1,593
Ash, do.	-	-	3,025
Hemlock, do.	-	-	9,277

For exportation, feet, - - - 248,883

Mahogany, feet,	-	-	46,305
Red Cedar, do.	-	-	17,851
Sawed lumber, do.	-	-	2,562,487

Imported, feet, - - - 2,626,543

Total receipts,	-	\$492 84	
Expenditures,	-	31 75—	\$461 09
Journals senate 1821-22, p. 374.			

Wheat is by far the most valuable of the vegetable staples of Penn., but large quantities of wrought articles, and also rye, oats, salted provisions, fruits, whiskey, live stock, iron in all

forms, of bar iron and hollow ware, flax-seed, &c. are exported.

Pennytown, village, Hunterdon cty. N. J., 10 ms. NNW. from Trenton.

Peno, town, Pike cty. Misu.

Penobscot river, falls into the Atlantic ocean, 50 ms. NE. from the mouth of the Kennebec. The basin of the Penobscot is 150 ms. in length, with a mean width of 55 ms. The sources of this remain imperfectly known, but reach above N. lat. 45°, and interlock with the sources of Chaudiere branch of St. Lawrence, those of St. John's river of New Brunswick and Maine, and those of Kennebec. This basin extends over an area of 8000 sqms. The tide ascends to the town of Bangor, 50 ms. above the entrance of the bay. Though draining less surface than the Kennebec and Androscoggin, the Penobscot is more navigable than either, and is considered as the principal stream of Maine. Falls do not immediately occur in the Penobscot at the head of the tide. Boat navigation remains uninterrupted 20 ms. farther inland. Timber and fish are the chief staples exported from this fine river, the former in immense quantities.

From Penobscot bay to that of Passamaquoddy, in a distance of about 100 ms., a number of small rivers enter the Atlantic ocean, the principal of which are, Union river, Narraguagus river, Pleasant river, Chandler's river, Machias, and East rivers.

Union river falls into the Blackhill bay, the Naraguagus into Pigeonhill, or Naraguagus bay, Pleasant river into the bay of the same name, Chandler's river into English bay, and Machias and East rivers into Machias bay. None of those streams have sources 60 ms. inland, and though in a very remarkable manner supplied with convenient harbours, the inland commerce of the country is very confined.

Penobscot, cty. Maine; bounded by Washington E., Hancock S., Kennebec SW., Somerset W. and L. C. N. This cty. embraces the central parts of the state on Penobscot and St. John's rivers. Its extent cannot be very accurately determined. Most of its area remains an unsettled wilderness. Staple, lumber. Chief town, Bangor. Pop. 1820, 13,870. N. lat. 45° and lon. W. C. 8° E. intersect in the southern part of this cty.

Penobscot, bay of Maine, at the mouth of the river Penobscot. It is long and capacious, and its E. side is lined with a cluster of small islands.

Penobscot, seaport and pst. Hancock cty. Maine, on the right side of Penobscot bay, 10 ms. above Castine, and 30 below Bangor. It is a place of considerable commerce—and in 1818, the shipping owned there exceeded 24,000 tons.

Penrize, seaport of Wales, in Glamorganshire, on the Bristol Channel, 20 ms. SE. of Carmarthen, and 219 W. of London. Lon. 4° 12' W. lat. 51° 37' N.

Penrith, town of Eng. in Cumberland, near the rivers Eymot and Lowther, 18 ms. S. of Carlisle, and 280 NNW. of London. Lon. 2° 52' W. lat. 54° 40' N.

Penryn, borough of Eng. in Cornwall, on a creek of Falmouth Haven, has a great trade in the Pilchard and Newfoundland fisheries, 3 ms. NW. of Falmouth, and 266 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4° 59' W. lat. 50° 10' N.

Penza. See *Penza*.

Pensacola, capital of West Florida, seated on a bay of the Gulf of Mexico, which forms a very commodious harbour, where vessels may ride secure from every wind. See article *Mississippi river*, section *Pensacola*.

The town of Pensacola is built along the N. side of the bay, on a sandy plain. Pop. about 2000. Lon. W. C. 9° 50' W. lat 30° 25' N.

Penance, or *Penzance*, seaport of Eng. in Cornwall, on a creek of Mountsbay, carries on a considerable traffic in shipping. It is one of the tin-coinage towns, 12 ms. E. of the Land's End, and 281 W. by S. of London. Lon. 5° 35' W. lat. 50° 11' N.

Pensford, town of Eng. in Somersetshire, noted for its hats and bread, and seated on the Chew, 7 ms. W. of Bath, and 117 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2° 30' W. lat. 51° 23' N.

Pentelicus. See *Pendele*.

Pentellaria, ancient *Cosyra*, island in the Mediterranean, between Sicily, and Cape Bona. Lat. 36° 55' N. Lon. 11° 55' E.

Penland Frith, dangerous strait, which divides the Orkney Islands from Caithness-shire, in Sild. It is 24 ms. long, and 12 broad, and the sea runs with such impetuous force, that no wind can force a ship against the current.

Penland Hills, ridge of mountains, a few ms. to the SW. of Edinburgh, which afford good pasture for sheep, and extend about 10 ms. from SW. to NE.

Penza, government of Russia, formerly a province of Kasan. Its capital, of the same name, is on the Sura, where it receives the rivulet Penza, 220 ms. SW. of Kasan.

Penzlein, town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, in the principality of Mecklenburg, 53 ms. E. of Stettin. Lon. 15° 36' E. lat. 53° 30' N.

Penn Yan, pst. and seat of justice, Yates cty. N. Y., is situated on the E. and W. line between the tps. of Benton and Milo, and a small distance N. of the outlet of Crooked Lake, 13 ms. nearly S. from Geneva.

Pepin, lake of the NW. territory of the U. S. It is in reality only an expansion of the Mississippi river. Lat. 43° 50' N.

Pepperell, pst. Middlesex cty. Mass., 40 ms. NW. from Boston. Pop. in 1810, 1333, in 1820, 1439.

Peguanock, small river, N. J., in Bergen and Morris cties. It joins Long Pond and Ram-pough rivers, at Pompton, to form Pompton river.

Pequigny, town of France, in the department of Somme, and late province of Picardy, on the river Somme, 15 ms. SE. of Abbeville. Lon. 2° 5' E. lat. 49° 58' N.

Pera, suburb of Constantinople, where the foreign ambassadors usually reside.

Peray, St., village of France, in the department of Ardeche, and late province of Dauphiny. Noted for its wines, and is 41 ms. NW. of Privas.

Peraslawn, town of Russia, in the government of Kiof, 44 ms. SE. of Kiof. Lon. 31° 50' E. lat. 50° N.

Perche, late province of France, in Orleanois, 35 ms. long, and 30 broad; bounded on the N. by Normandy, on the W. and S. by Maine, and on the E. by Beauce. It takes its name from a

forest, and is pretty fertile. It is now included in the department of Orne.

Perche river, psto. on a small creek, so called, in Jefferson city. N. Y. The creek rises by a small lake, 18 or 20 ms. NE. from Sackett's Harbour, and falls into Black river bay, 4 ms. below Brownsville.

Perches and Cave, Rapids de, on the south-westerly branch of the Ottawa river, immediately above le Portages des Parresseux.

Percivalls, pstv. Brunswick city. Virg., 68 ms. a little W. of S. from Richmond.

Percy, town of Northumberland city, L. C.

Percy, tp., in the city of Northumberland, in the rear and N. of Cramahé, U. C.

Perdido, small bay and river, forming part of the boundary between Alabama and Florida. The Perdido rises in the pine woods NW. of Pensacola, flows S. 10 or 15 ms., opens into a narrow and winding bay, which communicates with the Gulf of Mexico by a narrow outlet, nearly parallel to the shores of the Gulf. From the foregoing circumstance, and the flatness of the coast, the entrance into the Perdido bay, is imperceptible at a very short distance; hence its name.

Perekop. See *Prekop*.

Pereczas, town of Upper Hungary, capital of a city of the same name, 50 ms. E. by N. of Tockay. Lon. 22° 26' E. lat. 48° 30' N.

Perga, town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, opposite the island of Corfu. Lon. 20° 19' E. lat. 39° 40' N.

Pergama, town of Turkey, in Romania, 60 ms. SW. of Adrianople. Lon. 25° 55' E. lat. 41° 10' N.

Pergamo, town of Natolia. Here parchment was invented. It is seated on the Germasti, 15 ms. from its mouth, and 37 N. of Smyrna. Lon. 27° 27' E. lat. 39° 5' N.

Peria, town of Irac Agemi, in Persia, 90 ms. W. of Isphahan. Lon. 51° 26' E. lat. 32° 10' N.

Periac, town of France, in the department of Aude, and late province of Languedoc. It is celebrated for its salt-works, and is 6 ms. S. W. of Narbonne.

Periapatam, town of Hindoostan, 24 ms. SW. of Seringapatam. Lon. 76° 31' E. lat. 12° 15' N.

Perigord, late province of France, 83 ms. long and 60 broad; bounded on the N. by Angoumois and Marche, on the E. by Querci and Limosin, on the S. by Agenois and Bazadois, and on the W. by Bourdellois, Angoumois, and Saintonge. It abounds in iron mines, and the air is pure and healthy. It now forms the department of Dordogne.

Perigueux, ancient town of France, capital of the department of Dordogne, and late province of Perigord, with a bishop's see, the ruins of a temple of Venus, and an amphitheatre. It is seated on the river Isle, 50 ms. SW. of Limoges. Lon. 0° 48' E. lat. 45° 11' N.

Perinda, town of the Deccan, in the province of Dowlatabad, 188 ms. NW. of Hydrabad. Lon. 75° 50' E. lat. 18° 33' N.

Perinton, pst. Monroe city. N. Y., between Pittsford and Macedon. The tp. lies on both sides of the Erie canal, 10 ms. SE. from Rochester.

Perkins, tp. Huron city. Ohio, in which is situated the town called Sandusky city.

Perkinsonville, village, Amelia city. Virg., 40 ms. W. from Petersburg.

Perkiomen, river, Penn., rises in the eastern angle of Berks, the southern of Lehigh, and western of Bucks. It flows nearly S. through Montgomery city into Schuylkill, which it enters 6 ms. by land above Norristown.

Perkiomen and Skippack, central tp. Montgomery city. Penn., 25 ms. NW. from Philadelphia. Pop. 1820, 1146.

Perleberg, town of Upper Saxony, capital of the Marche of Priegnitz, 62 ms. NW. from Berlin. Lat. 53° 25' N. lon. 12° 36' E.

Perm, government of Russia, formerly a province of Casan. It is divided into two provinces, Perm and Catharinburgh. The government of Perm includes great part of the E. of European Russia, extending from Viatka to Tobolsk.

Perm, capital of the Russian government of Perm, on the Kama. Lon. 56° 26' E. lat. 58° N. Upwards of 900 ms. E. by S. from St. Petersburg.

Pernalla, town of the Deccan, in the province of Guzerat, 20 ms. W. of Durampour. Lon. 72° 55' E. lat. 20° 35' N.

Pernambuco, captain generalship of Brasil, and the most easterly political subdivision of America. It is bounded by the Atlantic Ocean N., NE., E., and SE.; the captain generalship of Bahia SW., and Maranham W. It is about 400 ms. each side; area 160,000 sqms. Extending from lat. 3° to 11° S. Capital Pernambuco, or Olinda. Lon. W. C. from 36° to 41° E.

Pernambuco or *Olinda*, city of Brasil, and capital of the province of the same name. It is composed of three towns, Recife, St. Antonis, and Boa Vista, united by bridges, Pernambuco proper, is the lower town; Olinda stands on high ground 3 ms. distant. The Portuguese call Recife or Pernambuco the capital; but in a commercial, moral or political point of view the whole compose only one city. Pop. 65,000. Lon. W. C. 37° 10' E. lat. 7° 20' S.

Perne, town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone and late province of Provence. It is the birth-place of the celebrated orator Feuchier, bishop of Nismes, and a little to the W. of Apt.

Perneau, town of Russia, in the government of Livonia, near the mouth of a river of the same name, 35 ms. N. of Riga. Lon. 23° 37' E. lat. 58° 27' N.

Pernes, town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Artois, on the Clarence, 17 ms. NW. of Arras. Lon. 2° 31' E. lat. 58° 26' N.

Perno, town of Sweden, in the province of Nyland, on the coast of the Baltic, 36 ms. E. of Helsingfors. Lon. 25° 40' E. lat. 60° 30' N.

Pernov, fortified town of Russia, in the government of Riga. It is defended by a castle, and is 92 ms. N. of Riga. Lon. 24° 30' E. lat. 58° 30' N.

Peronne, town of France, in the department of Somme, and late province of Picardy, on the Somme, 27 ms. SW. of Cambray, and 80 E. by N. of Paris. Lon. 3° 2' E. lat. 49° 55' N.

Perote, town of Mexico, in the state of Vera Cruz, about 75 ms. NW. from the city of Vera Cruz, and 110 nearly E. from Mexico. Lon. W. C. 97° 10' W. lat. 19° 30' N. Near this city,

rises the vast mountain called by the Spaniards *Cofre de Perote*, the Naughcampatepetl, of the Aztecs: 13,414 feet above the level of the Gulf of Mexico. It is distant from the Peak d'Orizaba 32 ms.

Perousa, town of Piedmont, the chief place of a valley of the same name. It is seated on the Cluson, 16 ms. SW. of Turin. Lon. $7^{\circ} 18'$ E. lat. $44^{\circ} 59'$ N.

Perpignan, town of France, capital of the department of the Eastern Pyrenees and late province of Roussillon, with a university. It is seated on the Tet, over which is a bridge, 100 ms. SE. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 3° E. lat. $42^{\circ} 41'$ N.

Perquimans, cty. N. C., bounded by Albemarle Sound S., Chowan cty. W., Gates NW., and Pasquotank NE., and E. Length 20 ms., mean width 10; area 200 sqms. Surface generally level, and part marshy. Soil tolerably productive. Chief town, Hartford. Pop. 1820, 6859. Ctl. lat. $36^{\circ} 10'$ N. lon. W. C. $1^{\circ} 32'$ E.

Perry, pst. Washington cty. Maine, 25 ms. NE. from Machias. Pop. 1820, 407.

Perry, pst. Genesee cty. N. Y. Pop. 1820, 2317.
Perry, cty. Penn., bounded by Cumberland S., Franklin SW., Mifflin NW., and the Susquehanna river, or Dauphin SE. Length 38 ms., mean width 14; area 540 sqms. This cty. was taken from Cumberland in 1820, and comprises Shermans and Tuscarora valleys, and the lower part of the peninsula between the Susquehanna and Juniata rivers, extending from the Blue or Kittatinny, to the Tuscarora mountain. It is watered by the Susquehanna, and Juniata rivers, and by Sherman's and other creeks. The soil is generally productive, in grain, fruit, and pasturage. Chief town Landisburg. Pop. 1820, 11,342. Ctl. lat. $40^{\circ} 23'$ N. lon. W. C. $0^{\circ} 20'$ W.

Perry, pstv. Venango cty. Penn.

Perry, cty. Kent., bounded by Harlan S., Clay W., Estille NW., Pike N., and Floyd E. Length 50 ms., mean width 20; area 1000 sqms. Surface hilly and broken generally, and in part mountainous. Kentucky river rises in the southern part of this cty. By the census of 1820, the pop. of Perry was given in Clay and Floyd cties. Ctl. lat. $37^{\circ} 30'$ lon. W. C. $6^{\circ} 8'$ W.

Perry, interior cty. of Ohio, bounded on the N. by Licking cty., E. by Muskingum and Morgan, S. by Athens and Hocking, on the W. by Fairfield cty. It is 24 ms. long by 18 broad, containing 400 sqms. A considerable part of Perry cty. is hilly and somewhat hard of tillage. It is, however, found to be excellent for the production of wheat. Stone coal is found in several places. It contains the pst of Somerset, the seat of justice, and Thornville; beside New Reading, Lexington and Burlington, of less importance. It has no considerable stream of water, within its limits; some of the tributary branches, however, of the Muskingum and Hockhocking, rivers rise in this cty. Pop. 1820, 8429. Ctl. lat. $39^{\circ} 47'$ N. lon. W. C. $5^{\circ} 16'$ W.

Perry, pst. Geauga cty. Ohio, situated between Painesville and Madison, on the southern shore of Lake Erie. Pop. 1820, 614.

Perry, tp. Stark cty. Ohio, and in which is situated the town of Kendall. Pop. 1820, 607.

Perry, tp. Wayne cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 1820.

Perry, tp. Shelby cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, uncertain.

Perry, tp. in the southern borders of Tuscarawas cty. Ohio, in which is situated the town of Westchester. Pop. 1820, 256.

Perry, tp. Muskingum cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 543.

Perry, tp. Gallia cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 1820.

Perry, northern tp. Brown cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 666.

Perry, tp. Franklin cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 426.

Perry, NE. tp. Licking cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 297.

Perry, S. tp. Fairfield cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 612.

Perry, tp. Richland cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 400.

Perry, cty. Ind., bounded by Ohio River S. and S., Spencer W., Dubois NW. and Crawfordsburg N. and NE. Length 28 ms., mean width 10; area about 400 sqms. Surface broken; and fertile. Pop. 1820, 2330. Ctl. lat. $38^{\circ} 12'$ lon. W. C. $9^{\circ} 30'$ W.

Perry, cty. Tenn., bounded by Wayne S., Hardin SW., Henderson W., Carroll NW., Humphries N., and Hickman E. Length 35 ms., mean width 26; area 825 sqms. Tennessee river flows N. through the western part of the cty. Pop. 1820, 2384. Ctl. lat. $35^{\circ} 40'$ N. lon. W. C. 11° W.

Perry, central cty. of AL, bounded by Dale S., Green W., Tuscaloosa NW., Bibb NE., and Autauga SE. Cahaba river flows across the cty. from N. to S. dividing it into almost equal sections. Ctl. lat. $32^{\circ} 48'$ N. lon. W. C. $10^{\circ} 5'$ W.

Perry, cty. Miss., bounded by Jackson S., Hancock S., Marion W., Covington N., and Green E. Length 30 ms., breadth 30; area 900 sqms. Surface moderately hilly; soil except to a very small extent near the stream, sterile, and covered with pine timber. Levee river, the great NW. confluent of the Pascagoula, flows through this cty. Staple cotton. Pop. 1820, 2037. Ctl. lat. $31^{\circ} 12'$ N. lon. W. C. 13° W.

Perry, C. H. and pst. Perry cty. Kent.

Perry, C. H. and pst. Perry cty. AL on Cahaba river, 50 ms. SSE. from Tuscaloosa. Lat. $33^{\circ} 45'$ N. lon. W. C. $9^{\circ} 59'$ W.

Perryopolis, pstv. in the lower, or northern part of Fayette cty. Penn., 16 ms. a little W. of N. from Uniontown, and 8 NE. from Brownsville.

Perryburg, NW. pst. Cattaraugus cty. N. Y., on Cattaraugus creek, 30 ms. S. from Buffalo.

Perryburg, pst. Wood cty. Ohio, at the lower rapids of Maumee river, and on the right bank of that stream, 135 ms. NNW. from Columbus, 80 ms. SW. from Detroit, and 50 ms. SW. by W. from the Bass islands in lake Erie.

Perry's Mills, pstv. Tatnall cty. Geo., 115 ms. SE. from Milledgeville.

Perryville, pstv. Alleghany cty. Penn., 7 ms. N. from Pittsburg, on the road from that city to Harmony.

Perryville, pstv. Madison cty. N. Y.

Perryville, pstv. Richland cty. Ohio, 62 ms. NNE. from Columbus.

Perryville, pstv. Mercer cty. Kent., 4 ms. S. from Frankfort.

Perryville, pstv. Perry cty. Misu., about 80 ms. a little E. of S. from St. Louis.

Perryville, pstv. Perry cty. Ten. by pstrd. 112 ms. SW. by W. from Murfreesborough.

Perryville, pstv. Mercer cty. Kent., 40 ms. SW. from Lexington.

Perryville, pst. Bond cty. Ill., on Kaskaskias river, 15 ms. below Vandalia.

Persain, town of the kingdom of Pegu, near a river of the same name, 132 ms. SW. of Pegu. Lon. $94^{\circ} 55'$ W. lat. $16^{\circ} 45'$ N.

Persepolis, one of the ancient capitals, cities of Persia, properly so called. Its magnificent ruins are 50 ms. NE. of Schiras, and 200 SE. of Ispahan. Lon. $56^{\circ} 20'$ E. lat. $30^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Persepolis, (the Persian city) is a name purely Greek, and unknown to either the ancient or modern Persians. The latter call the ruins of that city, "Tacht a Jemsheed," or the Palace of Jemsheed, and "Tchehil Minar," the Forty Towers.

Pershore, town of Eng. in Worcestershire, with a manufacture of stockings, on the Avon, 9 ms. ESE. of Worcester, and 106 WNW. of London.

Persia, Gulf of, sea or inland lake between Persia and Arabia. The entrance near Ormus is not above 30 ms. over, but within it is from 120 to 250 ms. in breadth, and the length from Ormus to the mouth of the Euphrates is 500 ms. The southern side is particularly celebrated for its pearl fishery.

Persia, one of the great divisions of southern Asia. In our books, this term is used specifically for an immense kingdom extending from the Indian ocean to the Caspian sea, and from the Euphrates to the Indus river. In modern times, if it ever was so, this part of Asia has not at any period been united into one sovereignty, and now contains two distinct empires, Persia in the West, and Afghanistan in the East, whilst the tribes of Arabs, and the princes of the Makran in the South, compose petty and independent states. These subdivisions are not merely political, they are natural, and founded on difference of language, and natural position.

Persia, taken in the utmost extent of the term, extends from N. lat. 25° to 40° , and comprises Erivan, Aderbidjan, Ghilan, Mazanderan, Khorasan, Irac-Adjemi, Persian Koordistan, Khosistan, Farsistan, Kerman, Makran, Segistan, Balk, and all western Afghanistan. These provinces occupy an area of 1400 ms. in length from E. to W., with a mean width of 1000, or with an area of 140,000 sqms. Russia has seized the NW. part, and the Afghans are independent in the E., leaving to Futte-Ali-Schah, a real authority over the central and western, and a nominal power in the southern provinces. Persia, therefore, restricted the kingdom between Asiatic Turkey and Afghanistan, comprises Aderbidjan, Ghilan, Mazanderan, Irac-Adjemi, Farsistan, Khosistan, and Kerman, with part of Chorasani, and Koordistan. The area of Persia thus defined is about 800,000 sqms. Pop. perhaps? 8,000,000.

It has been remarked of Persia, that though limited on all sides by fine rivers, that no stream of any considerable magnitude, is found in these extensive regions. The Indus, Oxus, Caspian Sea, the Kur, the Tigris, and Eu-

phrates, encircle towards the centre, a very elevated country. High mountains range from E. to W., skirted by saline valleys or plains, interspersed with lakes of salt water without an outlet. This geographical structure prevails from the mountains of Indostan, to those of Turkish Armenia. In reality, these features of physical geography, which distinguish Persia, are common to central Asia, and the Caspian and Aral seas, are only the larger and more prominent of those detached saline basins. The most morally influential feature, however, in Persian geography, is, its deserts, which cover far more than one half the whole superficies, and isolate the provinces. Amongst the Persian deserts, five are particularly noticed; Karakum in the N. of Khorasan; a second 360 ms. long, and near 200 wide, between Irac-Adjemi and Khorasan; a third in northern Kerman, and those of Kiah, and Makran. Those sterile tracts extend over three-tenths of the whole country. Excessive heat in summer, and all the rigours of a polar winter prevail over the open, elevated and salt plains of Persia. The two extremities on the Caspian sea, and Persian Gulf are low, marshy, and in a peculiar manner unhealthy. The high table land of the centre is, however, distinguished for health, and many of the arable valleys, present nature in its most attractive garb.

This singular region is inhabited by a people, as strongly marked; the proper Persians are Mahometans, of the sect of Hali, but are completely contrasted with the Turks of the sect of Omar. The Persian is open, polite, liberal, and where not instigated by some peculiar cause, humane. The government is, however, a despotism, as unlimited, perhaps more so, than that of Turkey; therefore, with all their natural noble qualities, the Persian shares the general degradation of Mahometan nations. In a country where silk, gold and brocade, cloathe the wealthy few, slavery, tears, and contumely are the lot of the crowd.

Persim, cty. N. C., bounded by Virginia N., Granville E., Orange S., and Caswell W. It is a square of 20 ms. each side, area 400 sqms. The extreme NW. sources of Neuse and Pamlico rivers, rise in the SE. angle of this cty., whilst its NW. part is drained by the SE. confluent of Dan river. Pop. 1820, 9029. Cil. lat. $36^{\circ} 22'$ N. lon. W. C. $1^{\circ} 10'$ W.

Perth, borough of Stld., capital of Perthshire, on the SW. side of the Tay, which is navigable for small vessels, but the largest vessels are obliged to unload at Newberg. The salmon fishery is a great article of trade; and it has considerable manufacture of linen and cotton goods, leather, boots, shoes, and gloves. In 1811, the number of inhabitants was 17,000. It is 35 ms. N. by W. of Edinburgh. Lon. $3^{\circ} 20'$ W. lat. $56^{\circ} 24'$ N. Pop. of the cty. 1801, 126,336, in 1811, 135,093, and in 1821, 139,050.

Perth Amboy, seaport, Essex cty. N. J., seated on a neck of land, between the river Rariton, and Staten Island Sound. Its situation is high and healthy. It lies open to Sandy Hook, and is one of the best harbours on the continent. It is 25 ms. SW. of N. Y. Pop. 1820, 798. Lon. 75° W. lat. $40^{\circ} 35'$ N.

Perthes, town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, 6 ms. SSW. of Melun.

Perthes, town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, 6 ms. NW. of St. Dizier.

Pertigi, town of the island of Sardinia, 19 ms. SE. of Castel Aragonese.

Pertuis, town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, and late province of Provence, 10 ms. N. of Aix, and 27 of Marseilles. Lon. $5^{\circ} 36'$ E. lat. $43^{\circ} 44'$ N.

Peru, late a province of Spain, in S. America. It lies between lat. $1^{\circ} 30'$ N., and $25^{\circ} 10'$ S., being nearly 2000 ms. long from N. to S., and 350 in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by Popayan, on the E. by the country of the Amazons and Paraguay, on the S. by Chili and La Plata, and on the W. by the Pacific Ocean. The land next the sea is mostly barren, some valleys excepted, into which the streams from the hills turn. Between the hills are very extensive valleys, yielding all manner of grain and fruit, and the weather temperate. The Andes are covered with snow the greatest part of the year, and consequently cold. The weather on this coast, from 4° to 25° S., being generally serene. No rain falls in this tract, unless within 4° or 5° of the equator. On the Cordilleras, or high mountains, it rains or snows two thirds of the year. Peru was, until the recent revolutions in Spanish America, divided into three great audiences, which were Quito, Lima, or Los Reyes, and Los Charcos. The first were fixed at St. Fe de Bogota, the capital of the kingdom of Granada, and extended over the whole of Terra Firma, and the audience of Quito. In the jurisdiction of the second, established in 1776, were the provinces of Plata, Buenos Ayres, Paraguay, Tucuman, Potosi, St. Cruz de la Sierra, and the towns of Mendoza, and St. Juan. Lima is the capital.

Peru is now, (1826,) completely independent of Spain; part has been incorporated with Colombia, part with La Plata, and the residue forms the Republic of Bolivar.

The staple commodities of this great country, include nearly all that is valuable in the vegetable and mineral kingdoms.

Peru, pst. Bennington ct. Ver., 30 ms. NE. from Bennington.

Peru, pst. Berkshire ct. Mass. Pop. 1820, 748.

Peru, pst. Clinton ct. N. Y. on Lake Champlain, nearly opposite Burlington, and on the Riviere aux Sables, in the SW. corner of the ct. Pop. 1820, 2710.

Peru, pst. Huron ct. Ohio, by pstrd. 130 ms. N. from Columbus.

Perugia, city of Italy, capital of Perugino, with a university, on a hill, 75 ms. N. of Rome. Lon. $12^{\circ} 20'$ E. lat. $43^{\circ} 6'$ N.

Perugia, lake of Italy, of a circular form, almost 5 ms. in diameter. It is 8 ms. from the city of that name, in the province of Perugino.

Perugino, province of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State; bounded on the W. by Tuscany, on the S. by Orvietano, on the E. by the duchies of Spoleto and Urbino, and on the N. by the ct. of Citta Castellana. It is 25 ms. in length, and near as much in breadth. The air is pure, and the soil fertile in corn and good wine. The capital is Perugia.

Pesaro, town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino. The harbour is excellent; the environs are remarkable for producing good figs, of which large quantities are sent to Venice. It is seated on an eminence, at the mouth of the Foglia, on the Gulf of Venice, 17 ms. ENF. of Urbino, and 130 of Rome. Lon. $13^{\circ} 2'$ E. lat. $43^{\circ} 52'$ N.

Pescara, town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore, at the mouth of a river of the same name, on the Gulf of Venice, 8 ms. E. by S. of Civitadi-Penna, and 100 NE. of Naples. Lon. $15^{\circ} 2'$ E. lat. $42^{\circ} 27'$ N.

Peschiera, town of Italy, in the Veronese, on the Mincio, which proceeds from the Garda, 16 ms. W. of Verona. Lon. $11^{\circ} 4'$ E. lat. $45^{\circ} 26'$ N.

Pescia, town of Tuscany, noted for the excellent oil it produces. It is 10 ms. SW. of Pistoia. Lon. $11^{\circ} 22'$ E. lat. $43^{\circ} 47'$ N.

Pesnas, town of France, in the department of Herault, and late province of Languedoc, delightfully seated on the river Pein, 12 ms. NE. of Beziers. Lon. $3^{\circ} 34'$ E. lat. $43^{\circ} 28'$ N.

Pest, town of Upper Hungary, capital of a ct. of the same name, on the Danube, opposite Buda, 35 ms. SE. of Presburg. Lon. $18^{\circ} 23'$ E. lat. $47^{\circ} 24'$ N.

Petaw, town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, on the Drave, 100 ms. S. of Vienna. Lon. $15^{\circ} 36'$ E. lat. $46^{\circ} 40'$ N.

Pe-tcheli, *Tcheli*, or *Ja-pa-fou*, the principal province of China; bounded on the N. by the great Wall and part of Tartary; on the E. by the Yellow Sea; on the S. by Chang-tong and Honan, and on the W. by the mountains of Chansi. It contains 9 cities of the first class, which have several others under their jurisdiction. The temperature of the air in this province does not seem to agree with its latitude; for although Pe-tcheli extends no further than the 42^{d} degree N., yet all its rivers are so much frozen during 4 months in the year that wagons with the heaviest loads may safely pass them. The soil is sandy, and produces very little rice; but it abounds with all other kinds of grain, and with the greater part of the fruit trees we have in Europe. Peking is the capital.

Peter and Paul, St. or *Pétropavloskoi*, seaport of Kamtschatka, in the Russian government of Irkutsk. The town consists of some miserable log-houses and a few conical huts. Lon. $158^{\circ} 43'$ E. lat. 53° N.

Peterhoff, in Russia, is situated about 20 ms. from Petersburg, and distinguished for its palace and garden.

Peterborough, city of Eng. in Northamptonshire, on the Nen, over which is a bridge into Huntingdonshire. It carries on a trade in corn, coal, and timber. It is 42 ms. NE. of Northampton, and 81 N. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 10'$ W. lat. $52^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Petersborough, pst. Madison ct. N. Y., on Oneida creek, 30 ms. SW. from Utica. In this place, is a printing office, a state arsenal, and factories of cotton and woollen goods, and glass ware.

Peters, tp. Franklin ct. Penn., between the E. branch of Conogochegue and N. Mountain, 10 ms. W. from Chambersburg. Pop. 1820, 2776.

Petersborough, pst. Hillsborough cty. N. H., on Contoocook river, about 40 ms. SW. from Concord. It is a place of very extensive manufactures, amongst which are, 5 cotton, and one woollen factory. Pop. 1820, 1500.

Peter, St. parish of Beaufort district S. C.

Peterhead, town of Sld. in Aberdeenshire, near the mouth of the Ogie, on the most easterly point of Sld. It has an excellent harbour, defended by a new pier; which can contain 40 or 50 vessels in perfect safety. A considerable trade is carried on directly to the Baltic, for iron, hemp, tar, and other articles. It has likewise a manufacture of sewing thread. It is a little to the W. of Buchan, and 34 ms. NE. of Aberdeen. Lon. $1^{\circ} 28' W.$ lat. $57^{\circ} 28' N.$

Petersburgh, metropolis of the Russian empire, in the government of the same name, is situated on the river Neva, near the Gulf of Finland, and is built partly upon some islands in the mouth of that river, and partly upon the continent. So late as the beginning of the last century, the ground on which Petersburg now stands was only a vast morass, occupied by a few fishermen's huts. Peter the Great first began this city, in 1703. He built a small hut for himself, and some wretched wooden hovels. In 1710, the Count Golovkin built the first house of brick, and the next year, the emperor with his own hand, laid the foundation of a house of the same materials. From these small beginnings rose the imperial city of Petersburg; and, in less than 9 years after the wooden hovels were first erected, the seat of empire was transferred from Moscow to this place. The streets, in general, are broad and spacious; and three of the principal ones, which meet in a point at the admiralty, are at least two ms. in length. Most of them are paved; but a few are still suffered to remain floored with planks; and, in several parts of this metropolis, wooden houses, scarcely superior to common cottages, are blended with the public buildings. The brick houses are ornamented with a white stucco, which has led several travellers to say, that they are built of stone. The mansions of the nobles are vast piles of buildings, furnished with great cost, in the same elegant style as at Paris or London, and situated chiefly on the S. side of the Neva, either in the admiralty quarter, or in the suburbs of Livonia and Moscow, which are the finest parts of the city. The views upon the banks of the Neva exhibit the grandest and most lively scenes imaginable. That river is in many places as broad as the Thames at London; it is also deep, rapid, and as transparent as crystal; and its banks are lined on each side with a continued range of grand buildings. On the N. the fortress, the academy of sciences, and the academy of arts, are the most striking objects. On the opposite side are the imperial palace, the admiralty, the mansions of many Russian nobles, and the English line, so called because it is mostly occupied by English merchants. In the front of these buildings, on the S. side, is the quay, which extends 3 ms., except where it is interrupted by the admiralty; and the Neva, during the whole of that space, has been embanked, by order of the late empress, by a wall, parapet, and pavement of hewn granite. Petersburg,

though more compact than the other Russian cities, still bears a resemblance to the towns of that country, being built in a very straggling manner. It has been lately enclosed within a rampart, the circumference of which is 14 ms. In it there are no fewer than 35 great churches, (almost every sect of Christians being tolerated,) and the number of inhabitants is supposed to be about 300,000. It is said that 3000 one-horse sledges are employed for passengers in the streets, in winter. From its low and marshy situation, it is subject to inundations, which have sometimes risen so high, as to threaten the town with a total submersion. The opposite divisions of Petersburg, situated on each side of the Neva, are connected by a bridge on pontoons, which, on account of the large masses of ice driven down the stream from lake Ladoga, is usually removed when they first make their appearance; and, for a few days, till the river is frozen hard enough to bear carriages, there is no communication between the opposite parts of the town. Among the noblest ornaments of Petersburg, is an equestrian statue of Peter the great, in bronze, erected by Catherine II. in 1782. It is of colossal size, and stands on a huge pedestal of rock, brought there at great expense. Within the walls of the fortress, is the cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, in which are deposited the remains of Peter the great, and of the successive sovereigns, except Peter II. who was buried at Moscow. Petersburg is 355 ms. NW. of Moscow, 750 NE. of Vienna, 525 NE. of Copenhagen, and 500 NE. of Stockholm. Lon. $30^{\circ} 25' E.$ lat. $69^{\circ} 60' N.$

Petersburg, pst. Rensselaer cty. N. Y., 25 ms. NE. from Albany. Pop. 1820, 2248.

Petersburg, pstv. Lancaster cty. Penn., 47 ms. from Harrisburg.

Petersburg, pstv. 8 ms. SE. from Gettysburg, Adams cty. Penn.

Petersburg, village of Perry cty. Penn., on the right bank of Susquehanna river, 15 ms. above Harrisburg.

Petersburg, port of entry and pstv. in Dinwiddie cty. Virg.; situated on the S. side of Appomattox river, in lat. $37^{\circ} 12' N.$, and lon $78^{\circ} 8' W.$ It is 25 ms. S. of Richmond, and 79 W. of the borough of Norfolk. This is a place of considerable trade in cotton, grain, flour, and tobacco; the exports of 1 year having amounted to 1,390,000 dollars. Being in the centre of one of the earliest settled parts of the State, it is surrounded by a wealthy and populous country.

The situation of Petersburg, is peculiarly well adapted to both commerce and manufactures. The falls in Appomattox, present excellent sites for machinery; whilst a canal cut around them obviates their natural impediment to navigation. The town now contains, 2 banks and an ensurance office. It occupies part of 3 cties. The body of the place is in Dinwiddie, but it also comprises the village of Blandford in Prince George cty., and Powhatan in Chesterfield cty. This town from some local cause is in a remarkable manner exposed to fires. Three have already occurred in the current year, 1826.

Petersburg, pst. Elbert cty. Geo., on the right bank of Savannah river, on the point at the junction of Broad and Savannah rivers, 35 ms. above Augusta.

Petersburg, village Woodward cty. Kent., on Kentucky river, 15 ms. above Frankfort.

Petersburg, small pst. on the eastern border of Columbiana cty. Ohio.

Petersburg, pstv. Boone cty. Kent.

Petersburg, pstv. Pike cty. Ind. 156 ms. SSE. from Indianapolis.

Petersdorf, town of Prussia, in the province of Samland, 24 ms. E. of Königsberg.

Petersfield, borough of Eng. in Hampshire, on the Loddon, 18 ms. NE. of Portsmouth, and 53 SW. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 58' W.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 2' N.$

Petershagen, town of Germany, in the principality of Minden, seated on the Weser, 3 ms. from Minden, and 37 W. of Hanover. Lon. $9^{\circ} 6' E.$ lat. $52^{\circ} 25' N.$

Petersham, pst. Worcester cty. Mass., 25 ms. NW. of Worcester, and 66 W. of Boston: a branch of Chickapee river passes by this town. Pop. 1810, 1499, in 1820, 1623.

Peterstown, pstv. Monroe cty. Virg.

Petersville, pstv. Frederick cty. Md., 20 ms. NE. from Frederick.

Peterwarahn, town of Sclavonia, on the Danube, between the Save and Drave, 35 ms. NW. of Belgrade. Lon. $20^{\circ} 30' E.$ lat. $45^{\circ} 26' N.$

Petherton, town of Eng. in Somersetshire, on the Parret, 18 ms. S. by W. of Wells and 133 W. by S. of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 41' E.$ lat. $50^{\circ} 56' N.$

Petigliano, town of Tuscany, in the Siennese, 45 ms. SE. of Sienna. Lon. $11^{\circ} 42' E.$ lat. $42^{\circ} 23' N.$

Petit Guave, seaport of St. Domingo, on a bay, at the W. end of the island. Lon. $72^{\circ} 52' W.$ lat. $28^{\circ} 27' N.$

Petoune, city of Eastern Chinese Tartary, in the department of Kirin, on the Songari, 112 ms. N. by E. of Kirin, and 500 NE. of Peking. Lon. $124^{\circ} 53' E.$ lat. $45^{\circ} 3' N.$

Petrikow, town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Siradia, 80 ms. SW. of Warsaw. Lon. $19^{\circ} 46' E.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 12' N.$

Petrina, town of Austrian Croatia, on the Petrina, 27 ms. E. of Carlstadt. Lon. $16^{\circ} E.$ lat. $46^{\circ} N.$

Pettaw, town of Germany, in the dutchy of Stüria, on the Drave, 28 ms. S. by E. of Gratz. Lon. $15^{\circ} 57' E.$ lat. $47^{\circ} 46' N.$

Pettapolly, seaport of Hindoستان on the coast of Coromandel. Lon. $80^{\circ} 46' E.$ lat. $15^{\circ} 49' N.$

Pettycur, harbour of Stld. in Fifeshire, 1 mile from Kinghorn, in the Frith of Forth.

Petworth, town of Eng. in Sussex, near the Arun, 12 ms. NE. of Chichester, and 49 SW. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 34' W.$ lat. $50^{\circ} 58' N.$

Pevensey, village of Eng. in Sussex, on a small river which runs into a bay of the English Channel, called Pevensey Harbour, 14 ms WSW. of Hastings.

Peyionsburg, small village, Pitsylvania cty. Virg., 45 ms. S. from Lunenburg.

Pfaffenhausen, town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, on the Ilm, 19 ms. NW. of Ratisbon. Lon. $12^{\circ} 3' E.$ lat. $49^{\circ} 27' N.$

Pfalzel, town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, with a convent, formerly a palace of the kings of the Franks. It is 3 ms. NE. of Treves.

Pfort, or **Pfötte**, town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, and late province of

Alsace, 10 ms. W. of Basil. Lon. $7^{\circ} 20' E.$ lat. $47^{\circ} 37' N.$

Pfortshiem, town of Suabia, in the Marquis of Baden-Durlach, with a castle, seated on the Entz, 15 ms. SE. of Durlach. Lon. $9^{\circ} 48' E.$ lat. $48^{\circ} 57' N.$

Pfriemb, town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, with a castle, seated at the confluence of the Pfrient and Nab, 10 ms. NE. of Amberg. Lon. $12^{\circ} 21' E.$ lat. $49^{\circ} 21' N.$

Pfullendorf, imperial town of Suabia, seated on the Andalspach, 37 ms. SW. of Ulm. Lon. $9^{\circ} 27' W.$ lat. $48^{\circ} 8' N.$

Phanagoria, small and beautiful island in Asia, on the E. side of the strait of Caffa. See *Taman*.

Pharos, small island in the Mediterranean sea, opposite Alexandria, in Egypt, the space between which and the continent forms an extensive harbour. It has a communication with the continent by a stone causeway and bridge. It formerly had an exceedingly high tower upon it, called the Pharos, and on the top of it were lights for the direction of ships. Lon. $31^{\circ} 11' E.$ lat. $30^{\circ} 24' N.$

Pharsalia, now *Pharza*, town of Turkey in Europe, in Janna, in the plains of which some suppose the decisive battle was fought between Cæsar and Pompey, in 48 B. C. Seated on the Enipens, 10 ms. S. of Larissa.

Pharsalia, pstv. Chenango cty. N. Y., 12 ms. NW. from Norwich.

Phasia, river of Asia, which crosses Mingrelia and falls into the Black sea.

Phelps, NE. pst. Ontario cty. N. Y., about 30 ms. W. of Albany. Pop. 1810, 3408, in 1830, 5688.

Philadelphia, city of Asiatic Turkey, in Natiolia, seated on the foot of the mountain Timolus, in an extensive plain. The Greeks retain its ancient name, but the Turks call it Allahiah. It contains 11,000 inhabitants, among whom are 2000 Christians. It is 40 ms. ESE. of Smyrna. Lon. $28^{\circ} 15' E.$ lat. $38^{\circ} 28' N.$

Philadelphia, cty. Penn.; bounded by Delaware river SE., Delaware cty. SW., Montgomery cty. NW., and Bucks cty. NE. Length 18, mean width 7 ms.; area about 120 sqms., exclusive of the space occupied by Philadelphia and its suburbs.

The distinction made in the returns of the census of 1820, between the city and cty. of Philadelphia, gives a very inadequate representation of the respective population of each. To all commercial, and moral purposes, Philadelphia embraces the city, properly so called, Southwark, Spring Garden, the incorporated Northern Liberties, and Kensington. With the aggregate pop. of these sections, the city contained in 1820, 108,809 inhabitants, and the cty. proper, separate from the city, 28,288.

With all this deduction, Philadelphia cty. is one of the most densely populated cities in the U. S. Besides the city of Philadelphia and its suburbs, the cty. contains the borough of Frankford, and villages of West Philadelphia, Hamilton, Mantua, Germantown, Holmesburg, Bustletown, and some others of lesser note.

Philadelphia, the second largest city in the U. S., in Philadelphia cty. Penn., between the Delaware, and Schuylkill rivers, 5 ms. above

their junction. The original city was a parallelogram extending W. from the Delaware to a little W. of Schuylkill about 12,000 feet or a small fraction above 2 ms., and N. and S. 5,700 feet, or a little more than a mile. In the advance of commerce and other business the buildings were naturally extended along the main stream, the Delaware, and now reach, from the lower part of Southwark to Gunner's run, the upper part of Kensington, near 4 ms., and along Market street, from one river to the other. The N. and S. streets amount to 23, those from E. to W. 14, in the city proper. Except Dock street, those of the city cross at right angles. That regularity, is not, however, extended to the Liberties. In the latter the streets intersect in most instances with more or less obliquity. Besides the main or principal streets, the city and liberties are diversified by a great number of minor streets, lanes, and alleys. The streets vary much in width. Broad street is 113, High or Market 100, Mulberry or Arch street 60 feet, and the others of various widths.

The site of Philadelphia was originally but little diversified by elevations. The lower part was level, and the upper waving. The whole composed of an alluvial deposit of sand and gravel, overlaid by a thin stratum of vegetable earth. Common sewers have been formed under most of the main streets, which carry the filth into the Delaware, and preserve the health, and contribute to the convenience of the inhabitants. No city in the U. S., is so well supplied with excellent water. The works erected on the Schuylkill, to elevate the water into a reservoir, and that reservoir itself, are works which would do honour to any city. An enormous dam has been erected in the river, by which wheels are set in motion, which raise the water into a reservoir. This depository of fluid is placed on an eminence, above every other part of the site of the city. Pipes are thence continued, which convey the water to every part of the city proper. Penn township, the district of Southwark, and the incorporated Northern Liberties, have this year, (1836) made arrangements with the city Councils for a supply of Schuylkill water. For the elevation, length, depth, and solid contents of the reservoir, see article *Waterworks*.

Philadelphia now contains upwards of 60 places of public worship, of which are:

Episcopalians, - - - - -	9
Roman Catholics, - - - - -	4
Friends, - - - - -	5
Free Quakers, - - - - -	1
Swedes Lutheran, - - - - -	1
German Lutheran, - - - - -	1
German Reformed, - - - - -	2
German Baptist do., - - - - -	1
Evangelical Lutheran church, - - - - -	1
Presbyterians, - - - - -	8
Associate Reformed, - - - - -	1
Scotch Presbyterians, - - - - -	1
Baptists, - - - - -	6
Methodists Episcopal, - - - - -	5
do. Union, - - - - -	1
Moravian, - - - - -	1
Universalist, - - - - -	2

Unitarians, - - - - -	1
New Jerusalem, - - - - -	1
Christian? - - - - -	1
African Episcopal, - - - - -	1
do. Presbyterian, - - - - -	1
do. Baptist, - - - - -	1
do. Methodist, - - - - -	1
do. Union do., - - - - -	1
Hebrew Synagogue, - - - - -	1
Swedenborgians, - - - - -	1

Few of the churches of Philadelphia, have any distinguishing character of architecture or extent, to entitle them to particular notice. To this observation, the exceptions are, Christ church in Second street, the new and elegant Presbyterian church, at the corner of Seventh and Washington streets, and the church in Tenth between Chesnut and Market.

The other public buildings are, the State House, on the S. side of Chesnut, between Fifth and Sixth streets, the New Theatre, on the N. side of Chesnut, second house above Sixth. This elegant building does credit to the city, and to Strickland, the architect. The National Bank, on the S. side of Chesnut street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, is a magnificent structure, and one of the few in the United States, constructed entirely of marble—architect, also, Strickland. The Philadelphia Bank, on Fourth and Chesnut, presents to the eye of a traveller nothing in particular; but the Bank of Pennsylvania, on Second between Chesnut and Walnut, is a chaste marble structure—architect Latrobe. It may excite just astonishment, that a city so commercial as Philadelphia, has no Exchange.

The buildings, however, which contribute most to distinguish Philadelphia, are those appropriated to literary and humane purposes. Of these, the City Library claims the first notice. It stands on Fifth and Library streets, between Chesnut and Walnut. It is a plain, though spacious brick building, decorated with the statue of its founder, Franklin, in a niche in front. The statue is formed of a block of white marble, executed in Italy. The Library was incorporated in 1742: and now contains above 10,000 volumes. It is composed of two connected libraries; that of the city, properly so called, and the Loganian, the latter a donation from Dr. Logan. The library is open the afternoon of each day of the week, Sunday excepted, and books read by visitants in the library-room, free of expense. Nearly opposite the Library, stands the Hall of the American Philosophical Society, containing the Hall of the Society, and the Athenæum. The Athenæum was incorporated in 1815, and now contains a valuable library, and the periodical works of greatest celebrity, published in the United States and Great Britain. The Philosophical Society possesses, also, in the same building, a very valuable library, and cabinet of minerals. This society was incorporated in 1769.

Peale's Museum, the most extensive collection of objects of Natural History in America, occupies several rooms in the State House.

The Academy of Fine Arts, is situated on the N. side of Chesnut, between Tenth and Eleventh streets. A view of the collection of

paintings, prints, statues, and busts, in this establishment, would alone reward a distant and extended visit to Philadelphia.

The Academy of Natural Sciences, incorporated in 1817, stands on the S. side of Arch, between Front and Second streets. It has a very valuable, and tolerably extensive collection of objects of Natural History, and a library exceeding 2000 volumes.

The University of Penn., occupies a spacious edifice on the W. side of Ninth, between Chesnut and Market streets. The University as a literary institution was formed, from the old University, the College and charitable Schools of Philadelphia, and was incorporated in 1791. It embraces natural science and law, but is known chiefly as a medical school, in which latter capacity, it deservedly holds a high rank; not only among the seminaries of the U. S., but of the world. The number of students vary from four to five hundred annually. In the medical department there are seven Professors.

There are at this period, (December, 1822,) in all, public and private, 45 lecturers, actually delivering lectures on various subjects in Philadelphia.

The Pennsylvania Hospital deserves special notice. The buildings are between Spruce, and Pine streets, and between Eighth and Ninth streets. This establishment was formed in 1751, and it must be pardonable to say, stands at the head of such institutions in the U. S. It embraces the two great objects of national charity; first, the protection and care of those whose maladies disable them from personal exertion, and whose poverty denies them the means of procuring other aid;—and a Lunatic Asylum. In the Hospital are an extensive Anatomical Museum, and the second largest library in the city, consisting of upwards of 5000 volumes.

The celebrated Painting of "Christ healing the Sick," the present of its author, *Mr. West*, is deposited for public exhibition in a building erected for that purpose, in front of the Hospital, on Spruce street.

The Almshouse, to which is attached an extensive Infirmary, under the superintendence of many of the most respectable physicians in the city, is also situated between Spruce and Pine streets, but between Tenth and Eleventh streets.

Besides these extensive public, there are many private charitable institutions in the city.

The Widow's, and Orphan's Asylum is one of those private establishments, the fruits of the active benevolence of a number of Philadelphia ladies. If the eye of an angel can view with complacency any human work, it must be one, where bereaved old age, is protected, and where helpless orphan innocence is sheltered, protected, clothed and educated. This truly sublime institution is in Cherry and Schuylkill Fifth streets.

In an unusually inclement night, January 23-24th, between one and two A. M. 1822, a most distressful calamity befel the Orphan's Asylum, by which the building appropriated to the Orphans, and 23 of those interesting children were consumed by fire. The charitable feel-

ings of the citizens in general, and the concurrence of the legislature of Penn., have repaired the loss, as far as human means can effect such a work. The house is now re-built with renewed convenience, extent, and safety, and the funds of the institution greatly augmented.

Franklin Institute.—The Hall of the Institute is situate in S. Seventh street near Market street; it is 60 feet in front, and 100 feet in depth. The whole expense of the building, including the ground, was \$35,500. The second story of the edifice is occupied by the District Court of the U. S. The number of members is upwards of 1600.

The third annual exhibition has just closed [Oct. 1826] and the premiums have been awarded. In their report of the exhibition of last year the managers remark: "Few, if any, exhibitions of American manufactures, have presented such a variety of splendid, tasteful and well executed goods: embracing many of the most important arts, and evincing a great progress in the extent of our manufactures as well as a great improvement in the execution."

In the Institute are delivered regular lectures on Chemistry, Mechanics, and Natural History, besides occasional volunteer lectures on Miscellaneous subjects. The managers of the Institute say: "The collections are increasing; the models have been augmented;" "A large addition has been made to the minerals."—The Library is small but increasing."

Arcade—This beautiful public building is situate on the N. side of Chesnut, W. of Sixth street; it is still in an unfinished state, (1826) but enough already appears to justify the opinion, that it will be one of the greatest ornaments to our city. The site is eligible, the lot is 120 feet in front, and of 150 feet in depth to Carpenter street, directly opposite Decatur street, which furnishes a wide thoroughfare to High street. The Arcade is 100 feet in width, leaving an alley of 4½ feet on each side. Both of the fronts are of Pennsylvania marble, perforated with arches that run through the whole body of the building. The architectural composition of the Arcade is modelled from the Greek. Four noble arches springing from the sculptured caps of the antes, support a broad frieze, upon which rests a justly proportioned cornice surmounted by a balustrade. The elevation of the front on Chesnut street, contains niches and friezes, enriched with figures emblematic of the character of the edifice. Whole sized figures in full relief, representing Commerce, and the Arts, will occupy the niches of the wings.

The plan of the first principal floor will be governed by two 14 feet avenues, covered with a glazed roof running longitudinally through the building, and two single, and one row of double stores opening thereon and facing each other. These avenues will be paved with flag stones. A double flight of marble steps at each end, will form the ascent to two saloons 70 feet long; situate in the front of the second story, open to the street, and communicating with three similar ranges of stores fronting on galleries, defended by iron balusters. The whole of the third story, which is now putting up, will be rented to the

Philadelphia Museum at \$1500 per annum, furnishing that valuable institution a suite of rooms of upwards of 600 feet in length, besides a gallery to exhibit all their interesting objects. Every store is fire proof, and the whole building will be enclosed with iron railings. The expense of the Arcade, including the lot will be \$162,000. The contractors are, John Haviland architect, and Peter A. Browne, Counsellor at Law. It will be ready for occupation about the 1st of June, 1827. Application has already been made, for many of the stores and cellars. The stock is divided into shares of \$100 each, of which \$65,000 is owned by the contractors.

By an act of the Legislature of the state, a particular system of public instruction has been framed, and put into operation in the city and city. of Philadelphia, and far as practicable conducted on the Lancasterian plan.

During the three years since the Lancasterian system of education, was organized in the city and city. of Philadelphia, 7809 children have partaken of its benefits. The number attending the schools in February, 1822, were,

City, - - - - -	1059
Northern Liberties, - - - - -	376
Kensington, - - - - -	391
Spring Garden, - - - - -	133
Southwark, - - - - -	652
Moyamensing, - - - - -	358
	<hr/> 2969

The expense of the sections not under the care of the controllers, amounted to \$2657 42 cents.

The whole amount expended for the support of schools in the year 1821, was \$11,714 83 cents, which keeps the cost of education, within the maximum limit of four dollars per annum for each child.

The number of children in the sections where Lancaster's system is not established, does not appear by the controller's last report.

Those parts of the city, not particularly mentioned, are the sections intended by the first and last paragraph of this extract.

As a commercial port, Philadelphia, from the peculiar features of the Delaware river, is more liable to be impeded by ice, than is either New York or Baltimore; but independent of that circumstance the former possesses perhaps as many natural advantages as either of the others. In 1816, the tonnage of the shipping owned in Philadelphia, amounted to 101,830 tons. At present 1822, the tonnage amounts to upwards of 120,000 tons. The Delaware is not navigable to this city, for ships of the line of the first class.

As a manufacturing city, Philadelphia is first in the Union. It would be useless to specify the number or value of each article; it may suffice to say, that in the City, Liberties, and environs almost every object of necessity, and some of ornament and luxury are produced. According to Cox's View, the value of manufactured articles produced here in 1810, exceeded 16,000,000 of dollars. Printing is very extensively carried into operation; both in the production of books, and public prints.

The inland trade of Pennsylvania is very extensive. This city competes with New York, New Orleans and Baltimore in the supply of the inhabitants in the basin of Mississippi. Under the articles Lehigh, Delaware, Schuylkill, and Susquehanna, may be seen the various natural facilities of external and internal water communication open to Philadelphia; and under the same, and other articles, are noticed the artificial operations, either performed, in progress, or designed, to aid the natural facilities, or remove impediments to intercommunication.

The U. S. Navy Yard at Philadelphia comprises a part of Southwark. The depth of water is sufficient for launching vessels of the first class, but not of floating them with their guns, crews, and other necessary lading. Before being prepared for sea, ships of the line have to be removed lower down the Delaware.

The environs of Philadelphia have been justly admired for soft, and yet varied scenery. The banks of the Schuylkill, are much more picturesque, than those of the Delaware; and the former, also, much more extensively and tastefully improved. Pratt's gardens above, and Bartram's below the city, are indeed elegant and rich additions to a picture rendered more seductive by contrast with the two fine villages of Hamilton and Mantua, and two beautiful and noble bridges which connect those villages to the city. The whole intermingled with numerous detached seats, and crowned by the artificial cascade, locks, water works, and reservoir at Fair Mount.

Taken together, if we engroup its advantages and disadvantages; if we consider the order of its citizens, the cleanness, and regularity of its streets, and its well cultivated and abundant neighbourhood, it may be doubted whether more is concentrated in any other place to minister to human comfort and prosperity.

Population in 1810.	
Free white males, - - -	23,240
do. do. females, - - -	24,128
	<hr/>
Total whites, - - -	47,368
All other persons except Indians not taxed, - - -	6,352
Slaves, - - -	2
	<hr/>
Total population in 1810, - -	53,722
Population in 1820.	
Free white males, - - -	25,785
do. do. females, - - -	29,232
	<hr/>
All other persons except Indians not taxed, - - -	1,203
	<hr/>
Total whites, - - -	56,220
Free persons of colour, males, - -	3,156
do. do. females, - - -	4,423
Slaves, females, - - -	3
	<hr/>
Total population in 1820, - -	63,802
Of these:	
Foreigners not naturalized, - - -	777
Engaged in Agriculture, - - -	156
do. in Manufactures, - - -	6,100
do. in Commerce - - -	2,984
The preceding table includes only the pop.	

of Philadelphia, from the S. side of Vine, to the N. side of Cedar, or South street inclusive. See *Philadelphia city*. The incorporated suburbs of Philadelphia contained in 1820, 45,007 inhabitants, thus classed:

Foreigners not naturalized,	-	-	672
Engaged in Agriculture,	-	-	63
do. in Manufactures,	-	-	3,475
do. in Commerce,	-	-	481

Combining these separate elements, the productive pop. of the city and suburbs will stand as follows.

Engaged in Agriculture,	-	-	219
do. in Manufactures,	-	-	9,575
do. in Commerce,	-	-	3,465

The government of Philadelphia is vested in a Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, and Select and Common Councils.

Progressive population.

In 1799,	43,327
1800,	
1810,	92,247
1820,	108,809

The following valuable table was inserted in the National Gazette of July 3d, 1824, and now published in Carey and Lea's "*Philadelphia in 1824*," for which it was originally compiled.

National debt.—The whole amount of the debt of the U. S. on the 1st of January, 1824, was \$90,451,834 24 cents—of this sum \$43,309,211 52 cents are held in Philadelphia, thus divided:

Owned by its citizens and corporations,	-	-	29,182,499 50
Owned by foreigners,	-	-	14,326,712 02

Total, - - - - \$43,309,211 52

Our own citizens receive an annual interest on this debt of - 1,700,668 11

And foreigners, - - - - 743,915 43

Total, - - - - \$2,444,583 54

The annual interest on the whole debt of the U. S., - - - - 5,642,724 95

Of which, as is shown above, Philadelphia receives, - - 2,444,583 54

or very near half of the whole.

New York receives for her citizens and foreigners, - 1,338,950 39

Boston, - - - - 1,178,337 74

Baltimore, - - - - 208,565 16

Bank of the U. S.—Philadelphia holds in the capital stock of the Bank of the U. S., 37,269 shares, valued, according to the present price, at \$122 per share, and amount to \$4,543,818. The annual dividend received in this city on that stock at the present low rate of dividend is \$186,345.

	Shares.
New-York holds in this stock,	40, 89
Massachusetts,	27, 637
Baltimore,	38, 490

Commerce.—Philadelphia is the third, if not the second importing and exporting city in the Union, as will be seen below. I say the second, because the official accounts for Massachusetts, which stand next in amount to New York, comprehend the great commercial towns of Salem, Newburyport, &c. the trade of which, when subtracted from that of the state, would probably leave Boston below Philadelphia.

The comparative view of the commerce of the four principal districts stands thus for the last year:

New York imported,	\$29,421,540
Philadelphia,	15,696,770
The whole state of Massachusetts,	17,607,100
Baltimore,	4,946,170

New York exported,	\$19,038,990
Philadelphia,	9,617,180
The whole state of Massachusetts,	13,685,200
Baltimore,	5,030,220

The tonnage of Philadelphia stood thus on the 31st of December, 1824.—Permanent enrolled, licensed, &c. 84,927, tons; since which more than 10,000 tons have been added. There were built this last spring, as I am informed, 4 vessels, measuring 5000 tons.

POST OFFICE.

Philadelphia paid postage on letters	
last year,	\$77,048 30
New York,	92,891 00
Boston,	49,925 00
Baltimore,	41,442 00

Internal improvement.—The exertions of Philadelphia have far exceeded those of any city in the Union, for the promotion of internal improvement. It must be remembered that, vast as are the efforts of the state of New York, the city of New York has had no other agency in them than loaning money on good security and on interest, whereas the advances made by the citizens of Philadelphia have been hazarded upon their own responsibility, and exceed in amount the estimated cost of the celebrated canals of New York. The gross amount of the several objects are alone given here; but they are taken from correct data.

In bridges over the river Schuylkill, 425,000 00

Stock in Schuylkill Navigation, Union Canal, Lehigh, Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, - 3,700,000 00

Turnpikes to Columbia and other places constructed with City Capital—Water Works at Fair Mount, 2,600,000 00

Total - - - - \$6,725,000 00

Contributions to the state government.—The average annual expenses of the state government of Pennsylvania, are about \$525,000, including interest on her debt. Philadelphia pays \$260,000 of these expenses, or four fifths of the whole.

Real and personal estate.—Not having at hand the last triennial assessment, I avail myself of that of 1817, a year of considerable depression, and I omit to take any account of the many valuable additions since made in splendid public and private edifices.

The city and suburbs (or county) are officially returned at \$55,418,579, which must be doubled, because the value put on real estate by assessors, is never more than half the market price.

The real estate was then seven years ago, - - - - 110,837,158

Bank Stock, including that held in U. S. Bank,	15,000,000
Insurance Stock,	4,200,000
Shipping,	4,000,000

Other personal estate, such as merchandise, stock in manufactures, bonds and mortgages out of the city, City Stock, plate, furniture, all equal at least to one half the real estate, including \$25,000,000 of U. S. Stock held in Philadelphia, 55,000,000

78,200,000

Total - - - - \$189,037,158
Division of five millions among the Spanish claimants.—To the foregoing items, I add, as an evidence of the foreign commerce and enterprise of our citizens, the share paid to Philadelphia out of the awards on the Spanish claims, as compared with other commercial districts. The statement is from an intelligent gentleman at Washington.

Philadelphia receives, - - -	1,250,000
New York, - - - - -	1,000,000
Baltimore, - - - - -	700,000
All New England, - - - -	1,750,000
South of Potomac, - - - -	300,000

Total - - - - - \$5,000,000

Philadelpia, pstv. Jefferson city. N. Y., by pstrd. 173 ms. NW. from Albany.

Philadelpia, pstv. on the northern border of Monroe city. Ten., and on Sweet-water creek, about 35 ms. SW. from Knoxville.

Philanthropy, pstv. Butler city. Ohio, 122 ms. SW. from Columbus.

Philathi, town of European Turkey in Albania, 10 or 12 ms. S. from Butrinto. From Butrinto along the coast of the channel of Corfu, it is about 10 ms. to Keraha, the principal port of the inhabitants of a district, whose chief town is Philathi, and which, as the word imports, in modern Greek, abounds in Olives. The Philatheotes inhabit, for the distance of 16 or 17 ms. to the eastward, both banks of a river, that appears to correspond with the Thyamis of Thucydides and Strabo, and to amount to between 6000 and 8000 inhabitants, mostly Christians. To the E. and SE. from Philathi extends the mountainous district of Margiriti.

Philips, pst. in the extreme western part of Somerset city. Maine, and on the head of sandy river, 109 ms. a little W. of N. from Portland. Pop. 1820, 634.

Philips, pst. Putnam city. N. Y., on Hudson river, nearly opposite West Point. Pop. 1820, 3733.

Philips, city. of Ark., lying along the Mississippi and St. Francis rivers, Chief town, St. Helena, on the Mississippi. Pop. 1820, 1201. Ctl. lat. 35° 30' N. lon. W. C. 14° W.

Philipsburg, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine. It is seated on the Rhine, 7 ms. S. of Spire, and 40 NE. of Strasburg. Lon. 8° 33' E. lat. 49° 12' N.

Philipsburg, pstv. Orange city. N. Y.

Philipsburg, village, Warren city. N. J., on the Delaware river, nearly opposite Easton in Penn.

Philipsburg, pstv. on Mushannou creek, Centre city. Penn. 20 ms. SE. from Clearfield.

Philipsburg, pstv. Jefferson city. Ohio, 70 ms. below Steubenville, and on the Ohio river.

Philips-Norton, town of Eng., in Somersetshire, 7 ms. S. of Bath. Lon. 2° 16' W. lat. 52° 16' N.

Philipstadt, town of Sweden, in Wermeland, seated in a hilly and rocky country, abounding in iron mines, between two lakes, and watered by a rivulet. It is 20 ms. NE. of Carlstadt, and 140 NW. of Stockholm. Lon. 14° 10' E. lat. 59° 30' N.

Philips's Store, pst. Nash city. N. C., by pstrd. 60 ms. NE. from Raleigh.

Philipston, pstv. Worcester city. Mass., by pstrd. 67 ms. from Boston.

Philipstown, borough of Ireland, capital of King's city., 40 ms. W. of Dublin. Lon. 7° 3' W. lat. 53° 18' N.

Philipeville, village of the parish of New Feliciana, Lou.

Philippville, town of France, in the department of the North, and late province of Hainault, on an eminence, 25 ms. SE. of Mons, and 125 N. by E. of Paris. Lon. 4° 24' E. lat. 50° 7' N.

Philippi, ancient town of Macedonia. It was near this place, commonly called the plains of Philippi, where Cassius and Brutus, two of the assassins of Cæsar, were defeated by Augustus and Mark Antony, in 42 B. C. It is 67 ms. E. of Salonichi. Lon. 24° 25' E. lat. 40° N.

Philippina. See Samar.

Philippine, town of Flanders, on an arm of the Scheldt, 12 ms. SE. of Flushing. Lon. 3° 51' E. lat. 51° 16' N.

Philippine Islands, islands in the Indian Ocean, discovered by Magellan, in 1521. They are said to be about 1200 in number, of which 400 are considerable. The principal are Luconia Mindanao, Samar, Matsbate, Mindoro Luban, Panay, Leyte, Bohol, Zebu, Negro's St. John's Xolo, and Abyo. The air is very hot and moist, and the soil fertile in rice and many other useful vegetables and fruits. Lon. 117° 13' to 120° 50' E. lat. 6° 30' to 18° 15' N.

Philippines, *New*, otherwise called *Palaos* and *Carolinas*, islands in the N. Pacific Ocean, to the E. of the most southern of the Philippine Islands. There are about 32 in all, between the equator and the Ladrões; but they are very little known to the Europeans.

Philippoli, town of European Turkey, on the Marizza river, 82 ms. NW. from Adrianople. Lat. 42° 15' N. lon. 24° 50' E.

Philone, pstv. Franklin city. Ohio, 14 ms. from Columbus.

Philpsburg, pstv. Lincoln city. Maine, 42 ms. from Portland.

Pianexa, town and castle of Piedmont, seated on the Dora, 8 ms. from Turin.

Pianoxa, island of Italy, off the coast of Tuscany, 6 ms. S. of that of Elba. It is level and low as the name imports. Lon. 10° 34' E. lat. 42° 46' N.

Piava, river which rises in the mountains of Tirol, and falls into the Gulf of Venice, by two mouths, a little N. of Venice.

Picardy, late province of France; bounded on the N. by Hainault, Artois, and the Straits of Dover, on the E. by Champagne, on the S. by the Isle of France, and on the W. by Nor-

mandy and the English Channel. It now forms the department of somme.

Pichincha, volcanic mountain in S. America, near Quito; only 11' S. of the equator, rising 15,939 feet above the ocean.

Pieghitone, town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, with a castle, in which Francis I. of France was imprisoned. It is seated on the Serio, 10 ms. NW. of Cremona, and 36 SE. of Milan. Lon. $10^{\circ} 4' E.$ lat. $45^{\circ} 16' N.$

Pickaway, cty. Ohio: bounded by Ross S., Fayette W., Madison NW., Delaware N., Fairfield E., and Hocking SE. Length 22, width 21 ms.; area about 470 sqms. A considerable portion of the land, especially on the eastern side of Sciota river, is of a very superior quality, and produces immense quantities of the different kinds of grain. "It has the four varieties of woodland, barren, plain and prairie. The plain land equals, and perhaps, excels any other land in the western country, for the production of wheat; generally producing from 40 to 45 bushels per acre of the first quality: the prairies are best for corn and grass, and the barrens produce excellent pastures. These three kinds of lands probably compose one-fifth part of the land of the cty.; the other four-fifths being now, or not long since, heavily timbered." Sciota river runs from N. to S. through nearly the middle of the cty. The other principal streams are Lower Walnut, Darby and Deer creeks. Pop. in 1820, 13,149. Ctl. lat. $39^{\circ} 48' N.$ lon. W. C. $6^{\circ} W.$

Piedmont, principality of Italy, 175 ms. long, and 40 broad; bounded on the N. by Vallais, on the E. by the duchies of Milan and Montferrat, on the S. by the cty. of Nice and the territory of Genoa, and on the W. by France and Savoy. It was formerly a part of Lombardy, but now belongs to the king of Sardinia, and lies at the foot of the Alps. It contains many high mountains, among which are rich and fruitful valleys, as populous as any part of Italy. In the mountains are mines of several kinds. This country has a great trade in raw silk; and it produces also corn, rice, wine, fruits, hemp, flax, and cattle. Turin is the capital.

Pienza, populous town of Tuscany, in the Siennese, with a bishop's see. It is 25 ms. SE. of Sienna, and 56 S. of Florence. Lon. $11^{\circ} 42' E.$ lat. $43^{\circ} N.$

Pierr-la-Montser, St., town of France, in the department of Nivernois, and late province of Nivernois. It is seated in a bottom, surrounded by mountains, and near a lake, which renders the air unwholesome, 15 ms. NW. of Moulins, and 150 S. of Paris. Lon. $3^{\circ} 13' E.$ lat. $46^{\circ} 48' N.$

Piercy, tp. Coos cty. N. H. Pop. in 1820, 218.

Piermont, pst. Grafton cty. N. H. Pop. in 1820, 1017.

Pierpont, pst. in the eastern border of Ash-tabula cty., adjoining the Penn. state line. It is 10 ms. long, and 5 broad. Pop. in 1820, 213.

Pierrepoint, pstv. near the centre of St. Lawrence cty. N. Y., 35 ms. SE. from Ogdensburg, and by pstrd. 224 ms. NNW. from Albany.

Pierre, St., small desert island near Newfoundland. Lon. $56^{\circ} W.$ lat. $46^{\circ} 39' N.$

Pierre, St., the capital of Martinico, on the

W. side of the island. Lon. $61^{\circ} 21' W.$ lat. $14^{\circ} 1' N.$

Pierre, St., small island of Switzerland, in Lake of Neuchâtel.

Pietro, St., island in the Mediterranean, Sardinia.

Pigeon Island, small island, 8 ms. from coast of Malabar, and 15 from the town of Onore. Lon. $74^{\circ} 5' E.$ lat. $14^{\circ} 1' N.$

Pignerol, town of Piedmont, at the bottom of the valley of Pesura. It is seated on Cluson, 15 ms. SW. of Turin. Lon. $7^{\circ} 30' E.$ lat. $45^{\circ} N.$

Pigney, town of France, in the department of Aube and late province of Champagne. ms. NE. of Troyes. Lon. $4^{\circ} 25' E.$ lat. $48^{\circ} 25' N.$

Pig Point, Anne Arundel cty. Md., on the Potomac river, 23 ms. a little S. of E. from W. of Annapolis.

Pickaway, tp. of the cty. just described. Pop. in 1820, 1908.

Pickaway Plains, remarkable level and fertile body of land in Pickaway cty. Ohio, 32 ms. below Circleville. These plains lie a little S. from Sciota river, in somewhat a circular or rather an elliptical form, with the longest diameter from NE. to SW., being about 7 ms. in that direction by $\frac{3}{4}$ from NW. to SE. They are natural plains, without a tree or shrub within reach of the eye, excepting along the distant borders in the surrounding horizon.

Pickens, cty. Al.; bounded W. by Tombigbee river, S. by Greene cty., E. by Tuscaloosa, NE. by Jefferson, and N. by Marion; length 40, and mean width about 30 ms.; area 1330 sqms. N. lat. $33^{\circ} 20'$, and lon. W. C. $11^{\circ} W.$ intersect near the centre of this cty.

Pickens, C. H. and psto. Pickens cty. Al.

Pickensville, Pendleton district, S. C., near Saluda river, 135 ms. above Columbia, and 15 NE. from Pendleton.

Pickering, town of Eng., in the North Riding of Yorkshire, 26 ms. NE. of York. Lon. $0^{\circ} 38' W.$ lat. $54^{\circ} 15' N.$

Pickering, town of York cty. U. C., on Lake Ontario, E. from York.

Pickett's Valley, psto. Greenville, S. C., by pstrd. 123 ms. NW. from Columbia.

Pico, the largest and most populous of the Azores, or Western Islands, so called from a lofty mountain on it, rising to upwards of 7000 feet. It produces a great quantity of wine. Lon. $28^{\circ} 21' W.$ lat. $38^{\circ} 29' N.$

Picton, small island on the coast of Nova Scotia. Lat. $45^{\circ} 46' N.$

Pike, pst. Alleghany cty. N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 1622.

Pike, cty. Penn.; bounded NE. by Sullivan cty. N. Y., SE. by Essex cty. N. J., SW. by Northampton, and NW. by Luzerne and Wayne. Length 31, width 25 ms.; area 772 sqms. Surface hilly, or rather mountainous, and soil rocky and barren generally. Chief town, Milford. Pop. in 1820, 2894. Ctl. lat. $41^{\circ} 20' N.$ lon. W. C. $1^{\circ} 50' E.$

Pike, pstv. Bradford cty. Penn.

Pike, cty. Ohio; bounded S. by Sciota, SW. by Adams, W. by Highland, N. by Ross, and E. by Hocking and Jackson. Length 32, breadth 15 ms.; area 400 sqms. Some fertile tracts exist and much second rate soil, though the largest share of its surface is rough, and hilly.

Sciota river passes through near the middle of the city. Chief town, Piketon. Pop. in 1820, 4253.

Pike, city of Ind.; bounded by Warrick S., Gibson W., White river or Knox and Davies N., and Dubois E. Length 24, breadth 17 ms.; area 410 sqms. Patoka, branch of Wabash, passes through the middle of this city. Pop. in 1820, 1472.

Pike, one of the extreme eastern cities of Kent.; bounded by Harland and Perry SW., by Perry W., by Floyd N., and by Cumberland mountain or Russell and Tazewell cities. Virg. SE. Length 50, and mean width 15 ms.; area 750 sqms. Kentucky river, and some of the southern branches of Big Sandy river, rise in this city. Ctl. lat. $37^{\circ} 25'$ N. lon. W. C. $5^{\circ} 33'$ W.

Pike, city. Miss.; bounded by Lincoln and Montgomery S., by Ralls W. and NW., and by Mississippi river E. This city would average about 20 ms. square, or 400 sqms. Chief town, Louisiana. Pop. in 1820, 5747, but including then a large space N. of Missouri river now included in other cities. Ctl. lat. $39^{\circ} 20'$ N. lon. W. C. $13^{\circ} 45'$ W.

Pike, city. Miss.; bounded by Lou. S., Amite W., Lawrence N., and Marion E. Length 27, width 30 ms.; area about 800 sqms. Surface generally uneven rather than hilly; and soil except along the streams sterile, and timbered with pine. Staple, cotton. Chief town, Holmsville. Pop. in 1820, 4438. Ctl. lat. $31^{\circ} 12'$ N. lon. $13^{\circ} 10'$ W.

Pike, tp. Knox city. Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 376.

Pike, tp. Perry city. Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 647.

Pike, NW. tp. Madison city. Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 344.

Pike, tp. Wayne city. Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 514.

Pike, tp. in the southern part of Stark city. Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 883.

Pike, NW. tp. of Clark city. Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 536.

Pike, C. H. and psto. Pike city. Kent.

Pikeland, tp. Chester city. Penn., on the SW. side of Schuylkill, between Charleston and Vincent tps., 20 ms. NW. from Philadelphia. Pop. in 1820, 1221.

Pike Run, tp. Washington city. Penn., on Monongahela river, commencing nearly opposite Brownsville, and extending to the NW. Pop. in 1820, 1967.

Pikesville, pstv. Baltimore city. Md.

Piketon, pst. and seat of justice, Pike city. Ohio, 19 ms. S. from Chillicothe.

Pikeville, pstv. and seat of justice, Bledsoe city. Ten., on Sequachee river, 80 ms. a little S. of E. from Murfreesborough. Lat. $35^{\circ} 38'$ N. lon. W. C. $8^{\circ} 11'$ W.

Pikeville, pstv. and seat of justice, Marion city., Al., about 70 ms. NW. from Tuscaloosa.

Pilcomayo, river of South America, in the United Provinces of La Plata, rising in the Andes, near Potosi, and flowing SE. joins the Paraguay below Assumption, after a comparative course of about 800 ms.

Pilesgrove, tp. Salem city. N. J. Pop. 1810, 1756, in 1820, 2012.

Pillau, strong seaport of Prussia, on the Baltic, 20 ms. W. by S. of Königsberg, of which it is the port. Lon. $20^{\circ} 20'$ E. lat. $54^{\circ} 38'$ N.

Pilsen, strong town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name, near the confluence of the Misa and Watto, 47 ms. W. by S. of Prague. Lon. $13^{\circ} 55'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 46'$ N.

Pilsna, *Pilsno*, or *Piltzow*, town of Little Poland, in the Palatinate of Sandomir, seated on the Wilfate, 50 ms. E. of Cracow. Lon. $21^{\circ} 10'$ E. lat. 50° N.

Piltten, town of Courland, capital of a fertile territory of the same name, seated on the river Windaw, between Goldingen and Windaw. Lon. $22^{\circ} 10'$ E. lat. $57^{\circ} 15'$ N.

Pinckney, pst. Lewis city. N. Y. Pop. 1820, 507.

Pinckney, pstv. Montgomery city. Miss., on the Missouri river, about 60 ms. W. from St. Louis.

Pinckneyville, pst. and seat of justice, Union district, S. C., on Broad river, 75 ms. above Columbia.

Pindus mountains, now Metzovo, or Mezzovo, an embanchment of the Haemus, separating Albania from Thessaly.

Pinckneyville, pstv. Wilkinson city. Miss., about 50 ms. S. from Natchez.

Pine, tp. Alleghany city. Penn., on Pine creek, 6 ms. N. from Pittsburgh. Pop. 1820, 795.

Pine Creek, river of Penn., rising in Potter and Tioga cities, interlocking sources with Alleghany, Genessee, and Tioga rivers, flows S., enters Lycoming city. and falls into the W. branch of Susquehanna river, 13 ms. by land above Williamsport, after a comparative course of 60 ms.

Pine, tp. Lycoming city. Penn., on the W. branch of Susquehanna, above the mouth of Pine creek. Pop. 1820, 428.

Pine Grove, southern tp. of Schuylkill city. Penn., on the head of Swatara river. Pop. 1820, 1868.

Pine Grove, pstv. Warren city. Penn.

Pine Grove Mills, psto. Centre, city. Penn.

Pine Hill, pstv. York district, S. C., by pstrd. 606 ms. NNW. from Columbia.

Pine's Bridge, psto. West Chester city. N. Y.

Pines, *Isle of*, considerable island in the South Pacific ocean, lying to the S. of New Caledonia, discovered by captain Cook in 1774. Lon. $167^{\circ} 38'$ E. lat. $22^{\circ} 38'$ S.

Pineville, pstv. in the northern part of Charleston district, S. C., 50 ms. N. from Charleston.

Ping-leang fou, one of the most considerable cities of the western part of the province of Chen-si in China. Lon. $106^{\circ} 25'$ E. lat. $35^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Pinnel, strong town of Portugal, in Tralos-Montes, capital of a territory of the same name. It is seated at the confluence of the Colia and Pinnel, 25 ms. N. of Guarda. Lon. $6^{\circ} 40'$ W. lat. $40^{\circ} 46'$ N.

Pinnenburg, town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, capital of a city. of the same name. It is seated on the Owe, 15 ms. NW. of Hamburg. Lon. $9^{\circ} 40'$ E. lat. $53^{\circ} 46'$ N.

Pinos, uninhabited island in the West Indies, on the S. side of Cuba, from which it is separated by a deep strait. It is 25 ms. long and 15 broad, and has excellent pastures. Lon. $82^{\circ} 33'$ W. lat. $22^{\circ} 2'$ N.

Pinsko, town of Lithuania, capital of a terri-

tory and seated on a river of the same name. Lon. $26^{\circ} 20'$ E. lat. $52^{\circ} 18'$ N.

Piombino, seaport of Italy, in Tuscany, capital of the principality of the same name. It is seated on a bay, 40 ms. S. of Leghorn, and 60 SW. of Florence. Lon. $10^{\circ} 23'$ E. lat. $42^{\circ} 57'$ N.

Piombino, principality of Tuscany, lying on the Mediterranean. The island of Elba depends upon it, and has its own prince, under the protection of the king of the two Sicilies.

Piperno, town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, 50 ms. SE. of Rome. Lon. $13^{\circ} 36'$ E. lat. $41^{\circ} 39'$ N.

Piping tree, psto. King William city. Virg., 45 ms. from W. C., and 145 N. from Richmond.

Pipley, town of Hindoostan Proper, in Bengal, which formerly had English and Dutch factories, but is now only inhabited by fishermen. It is seated on a river, 15 ms. W. of Balasore. Lon. $86^{\circ} 31'$ E. lat. $21^{\circ} 20'$ N.

Piqua, pst. Miami city. Ohio, 70 ms. W. by N. from Urbana. It is the seat of the NW. Land Office of Ohio.

Pique Montallier, highest mountain of the Pyrenees. It is in the form of a pike. Lon. $0^{\circ} 22'$ W. lat. $42^{\circ} 51'$ N.

Pirano, seaport of Istria, on a peninsula formed by the bay of Largone, 10 ms. S. of Capo d'Istria. Lon. $14^{\circ} 1'$ E. lat. $45^{\circ} 40'$ N.

Piritz, town of Further Pomerania, seated near the Lake Maldui, 12 ms. S. by W. of New Stargard.

Pirmasens, town of Germany, in the duchy of Deux Ponts. It is 13 ms. E. of Deux Ponts.

Pirna, town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia. It is a place of considerable trade, situated on the Elbe, 12 ms. SE. of Dresden.

Pisa, city of Tuscany, capital of the Pisano, and an archbishop's see, with a university. The river Arno runs through Pisa, and over it are three bridges, one of which is constructed of marble; and there is a canal hence to Leghorn. It is seated in a fertile plain, at a small distance from the Mediterranean, 11 ms. NNE. of Leghorn, and 42 W. by S. of Florence. Lon. $10^{\circ} 23'$ E. lat. $43^{\circ} 43'$ N.

Pisano, territory of Tuscany, lying W. of the Florentino, on the Mediterranean. It is 47 ms. long, and 25 broad; abounds in corn, oil, wine, and is well cultivated. Pisa is the capital.

Pisca, town of Peru, with a good road for ships, 140 ms. SSE. of Lima. Lon. $76^{\circ} 15'$ W. lat. $13^{\circ} 36'$ S.

Piscadores. See *Pong-hou*.

Piscataqua, river of Maine and N. H., rises in York city, of the former, and Strafford and Hillsborough cities of the latter. It is composed of a number of minor streams, which unite in Great Bay, and are from thence discharged into the Atlantic Ocean, forming the fine basin of Portsmouth harbour. This river gains importance, as forming a line of separation between Maine and N. H., and from the noble haven at its mouth, but does not exceed 40 ms. in comparative course.

Piscataquis, river, Maine, composed of two branches, the Piscataquis and Sebec, both rising in Somerset, and flowing eastward into Penobscot city, and uniting about 35 ms. NW. by N. from Bangor. Below their junction, the united streams are again augmented by Plea-

sant river, entering from the NW. After a comparative course of about 60 ms. the Piscataquis falls into Penobscot river, 40 ms. above Bangor. Mouth at lat. $45^{\circ} 6'$ N.

Piscataquoy, pstv. Hillsborough city. N. H. 25 ms. SW. from Concord.

Piscataway, tp. Middlesex city. N. J., about 12 ms. NE. of Princeton. Pop. 1810, 2475. in 1820, 2648.

Piscataway, pst. Prince George city. Md., 5 ms. N. of Port Tobacco, and 36 SW. of Annapolis, and 18 S. of the city of Washington.

Pisello, the most northern cape of Natalia, which projects into the Black Sea, opposite the Crimea.

Pishour. See *Peishore*.

Pistia, handsome and considerable town of Italy, in Tuscany. It is seated on a fertile plain, at the foot of the Appennines, and near the river Stella, 20 ms. NW. of Florence, and 30 NE. of Pisa. Lon. $11^{\circ} 29'$ E. lat. $43^{\circ} 55'$ N.

Pitcailly Wells, some remarkable saline springs near Perth, in Sstd., deemed beneficial in scorbutic cases.

Pitch Landing, psto. Hertford city. N. C., by pstrd. 164 ms. NE. by E. from Raleigh.

Pitheia, seaport of Sweden, in W. Bothnia, seated on a small island, at the mouth of the Pitheia, in the Gulf of Bothnia. It is joined to the continent by a wooden bridge, and is 80 ms. SW. of Tornea. Lon. $22^{\circ} 40'$ E. lat. $65^{\circ} 11'$ N.

Pitman's, St., psto. Charles city. Misu., 41 ms. from St. Charles.

Pitt, city. N. C., on both sides of Tar river; bounded by Beauford SE., Craven S., Greene SW., Edgecomb NW., and Martin NE.; length 28 ms., mean width 23; area about 640 sqms. Surface level. Chief town, Greenville. Pop. 1820, 10,001. Ctl. lat. $35^{\circ} 32'$ N. lon. W. C. $0^{\circ} 25'$ W.

Pittenween, seaport in Fifeshire, at the entrance of the Frith of Forth, 23 ms. NE. of Edinburgh. Lon. $2^{\circ} 49'$ W. lat. $56^{\circ} 12'$ N.

Pittsborough, pstv. and seat of justice, Chatham city. N. C. It is famous for pure air and water, and stands on a rising ground, in a rich and well cultivated country, 26 ms. W. of Raleigh. It contains an academy, and about 300 inhabitants. Lat. $35^{\circ} 42'$ N. lon. W. C. $2^{\circ} 12'$ W.

Pittsburg, city, Penn., and seat of justice for Alleghany city, on the point above the confluence of Monongahela and Alleghany rivers; 230 ms. from Baltimore, 282 from Philadelphia, and 1935 ms. by water above New Orleans. Lat. $40^{\circ} 27'$ N. lon. W. C. $3^{\circ} 2'$ W.

Pittsburg occupies an alluvial plain, and part of the adjacent hill, and lies in form of a triangle. It is admirably situated for trade and manufactures. The two fine streams which unite before its salient point, open to its citizens an immense surface, comprising part of west N. Y., and Virg., and all west Penn.; whilst the Ohio connects it with the wide basin below. The adjacent hills abound with mineral coal, lying upwards of 300 feet above the streets of the city. It has already become the theatre of great manufacturing establishments. In Pittsburg, and the adjacent villages of Alleghany and Birmingham, there are in operation 8 or 10

steam mills, 5 glass houses, 4 air furnaces, 3 or 4 breweries, a number of distilleries, with an indefinite number of blacksmiths' shops, slitting mills, woollen and cotton cloth factories, rolling and slitting mills, fulling mills, potteries, blast furnaces, flour mills, boat yards, &c. Glass of every description is made in this place, from window glass and porter bottles, to the finest cut crystal glass.

In a commercial point of view, this city is composed of Pittsburg properly so called, the Northern Liberties, extending from the city up the Alleghany, the village of Alleghany, on the opposite side of Alleghany river, a street extending up Monongahela from the city, and another directly opposite on the W. side of that stream, and lastly Birmingham also, on the W. side of the Monongahela, about half a mile above the city. The various manufactories and workshops, are scattered promiscuously through these several places.

The progressive population of this city and suburbs, has been rapid and tolerably regular. In 1822, there existed within one mile of the centre of the city, near 10,000 persons, classed as follows:

Engaged in Agriculture,	-	-	-	600
do. in Manufactures,	-	-	-	1200
do. in Commerce,	-	-	-	150

It appears from a census taken this year, (1826,) by Mr. Joseph Barclay, and inserted in the Pittsburg, Penn. Directory, for 1826, that the city contains 10,515 inhabitants; of whom, 2303 were born in foreign countries. In 1820, the pop. of Pittsburg, was, 7248. Since that time, there has been an increase of 3257. It is probable, that including the vicinity and adjacent villages, near 15,000 inhabitants reside at present, within one mile radius of the centre of Pittsburg. From recent examination, it is ascertained that there are in the city 1873 buildings, comprising 2360 tenements, and are as follows; brick, three stories high, 155; do. two stories, 330; stone, two stories high, 10; frame, three stories high, 10; do. two stories, 623; do. one story, 280; churches and public buildings, all brick, 17; shops, factories, mills, &c., 438.

Two fine bridges connect Pittsburg with the adjacent country, one over each river. Except in very clear and moderately windy weather, the view of Pittsburg is far from pleasing, as the atmosphere is generally surcharged with a heavy load of smoke; but when the air is rendered clear by wind, few places can present a series of views more interesting. The two rivers, their bridges, numerous manufactories, the varied hills, and other objects, are engrouped with great variety of effect.

Pittsfield, pstv. Somerset cty. Maine, 98 ms. northward from Portland.

Pittsfield, pst. Berkshire cty. Mass., 40 ms. W. from Northampton. This place contains a bank, a printing office, three houses of public worship, an academy, and a number of manufactories. Pop. 1810, 2665, in 1820, 2768.

Pittsfield, pst. Rockingham cty. N. H., 15 ms. NW. from Concord. Pop. 1820, 1178.

Pittsfield, pst. Rutland cty. Ver. Pop. 350.

Pittsfield, pst. Otsego cty. N. Y., 15 ms. SW. from Cooperstown. Pop. 1820, 830.

Pittsford, pst. Rutland cty. Ver., on Otter river, 35 ms. W. from Windsor.

Pittsford, pst. Monroe cty. N. Y., 20 ms. NW. from Canandaigua. Pop. 1820, 1582.

Pittsgrove, pst. Salem cty. N. J., 30 ms. S. from Philadelphia. Pop. 1820, 2040.

Pittston, pst. Kennebec cty. Maine, on the E. side of Kennebec river, 18 ms. N. of Wiscasset, and opposite to Gardner. Pop. 1820, 1337.

Pittston, pst. Hunterdon cty. N. J., 9 ms. NW. of Flemington, and 36 from Trenton, in the same direction.

Pittston, pst. Luzerne cty. Penn., lying at the junction of Lackawannock with the E. branch of Susquehannah river, 9 ms. NE. of Wilkesbarre, and 8 NE. from Northumberland. Pop. 1820, 825.

Pittstown, pst. Rensselaer cty. N. Y., 18 ms. NE. from Albany. Pop. 1820, 3772.

Pittsylvania, cty. Virg.; bounded by N. C. S., Henry and Franklin cties. in Virg. W., Roanoke river, or Bedford and Campbell N., and Halifax E. Length 36, mean width 28 ms.; area 1000 sqms. Beside Roanoke, this area is watered by Bannister and Dan rivers. Surface moderately hilly; soil generally productive near the water courses. Chief town, Danville. Pop. 1820, 21,313. For cpl. lat. see next article.

Pittsylvania, C. H. and pst. Pittsylvania cty. Virg., on Bannister river, by pst. 176 ms. SW. from Richmond. Lat. 36° 46' N. lon. W. C. 2° 16' W.

Piura, city and province of Peru. The city stands 25 ms. ESE. from Payata. Lon. W. C. 3° 36' W. lat. 5° 11' S. Pop. 7000.

Placencia, town of Spain, in Estramadura, on a small river of the same name, flowing into the Alagon. N. lat. 40° 6' W. lon. 6° 50'.

Placentia, ancient city of Italy, in the dutchy of Parma, situated on the right bank of the Po, about midway between the cities of Parma and Milan. N. lat. 44° 55', E. lon. 10° 12'.

Placentia, spacious bay on the E. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. W. C. from 2° to 23° E., cpl. lat. 47° 25' N.

Plain, tp. Stark cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 899.

Plain, tp. Wayne cty. Ohio, W. from Wooster. Pop. 1820, 506.

Plain, tp. Franklin cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 373.

Plain, pstv. Wayne cty. Ohio.

Plainfield, pstv. Washington cty. Ver., 10 ms. SE. by E. from Montpelier.

Plainfield, pst. Cheshire cty. N. H., 42 ms. NW. from Concord. An academy for the education of indigent young men, designed for the clerical profession, was established here in 1813. Pop. 1820, 1460.

Plainfield, pst. Hampshire cty. Mass. 21 ms. W. from Northampton.

Plainfield, pst. Windham cty. Conn., 15 ms. NE. from Norwich, and 29 of New London. It is the seat of an academy. Pop. 1810, 1619, in 1820, 2097.

Plainfield, pst. Otsego cty. N. Y., 89 ms. W. of Albany. Pop. 1810, 2113, in 1820, 1611.

Plainfield, pst. Essex cty. N. J., 13 ms. SW. from Newark. Pop. 1820, uncertain.

Plainfield, tp. Northampton cty. Penn., between More and Lower Bethel tps., on the W. side of Delaware. Pop. 1810, 1439, in 1820, 1127.

Plainfield, pstv. Coshocton cty. Ohio, 76 ms. NE. from Columbus.

Painville, pst. Onondago cty. N. Y.

Plaistow, pstv. Rockingham cty. N. H.

Plaquemine, outlet of the Mississippi, 117 ms. above New Orleans, 36 above the efflux of Lafourche, and 96 below that of Atchafalaya. This is the principal channel of water communication between Attacapas and Opelousas, and the banks of the Mississippi. It is, however, only at seasons of high flood, that water is discharged into the Plaquemine. It joins Atchafalaya after a winding course of 15 ms.

Plaquemine Brule, small river of Lou., in Opelousas. It is the eastern branch of Mermentau river, and the drain of the central prairies of Opelousas.

Plaquemine Bend, remarkable bend of the Mississippi river, 70 ms. below New Orleans. Fort St. Philip stands on this bend, on the left bank of the river.

Plaquemine, SE. parish of Lou.; bounded by the Gulf of Mexico NE. and S., and by the parish of Orleans W. and NW. Length from the English Turn to the mouth of the Mississippi 75, mean width 13 ms.; area about 2355 sqms. Except along the margin of the Mississippi river above the Plaquemine bend; along Bayou Terre au Boeuf, and a few other confined slips, the surface of this parish is an immense grassy morass, naked of timber, and utterly unfit for cultivation. The soil, where arable, exuberantly fertile. Staples, sugar, cotton, and rice. The orange tree flourishes better here than in any other part of Lou. Below the Plaquemine bend, the arable margin of the Mississippi terminates. The Mississippi meanders through it from NW. to SE. Pop. 1820, 2354. Cl. lat. 29° 30' N. lon. W. C. 12° 30' W.

Plaquemines, or *Fort St. Philip*, fort and psto. on the left bank of the Mississippi river, 70 ms. below New Orleans. Lat. 29° 22' N. lon. W. C. 12° 33' W.

Plasey, *Plains of*, in Bengal, about 36 ms. from Moorshedabad, and 70 from Calcutta. This spot is memorable for the great victory gained by Colonel Clive, in 1757, over the nabob Surajah Dowlah; by which was laid the foundation of the present extensive British empire in Hindoostan.

Plata, island of Peru, on the coast of Quito, surrounded by inaccessible rocks, and about 5 ms. long, and 4 broad.

Plata, rich and populous town of Peru, capital of the audience of Los Charcos, with an archbishop's see. It is seated on the Chimao, 500 ms. SE. of Cusco. Lon. 63° 40' W. lat. 19° 16' S.

Plata, or *Rio-de-la-Plata*, large river of S. America, formed by the union of the three great rivers Paraguay, Uruguay, and Pavana. It crosses Paraguay, and enters the Atlantic ocean, in lat. 35° S. It is 150 ms. broad at its mouth. At Mont Video, a fort, above 100 ms. up the river, the land is not to be discerned on either shore, when a vessel is in the middle of the channel; and at Buenos Ayres, 200 ms. higher, the opposite shore is not to be discerned from that town. The Rio-de-la-Plata, is a river of the first rank, and peculiar in the structure of its basin. The Parana rises within less than

100 ms. from the Atlantic ocean, and the Pilcomayo still nearer the Pacific. Those sources on S. lat. 20°, are distant from each other 1700 ms., and flowing towards each other, and directly from the respective oceans, into the interior of the continent, where they ultimately unite with many other streams, to form that immense assemblage of waters, named Rio-de-la-Plata. The space drained by the numerous confluent of the La Plata, exceeds 1,300,000 sqms., and very nearly equals the basin of the Mississippi. The bay below Buenos Ayres, is rather a wide estuary than a river. See *Pavana*, and *Paraguay*.

Platte, La, river, U. S., rises in the Rocky mountains, about 29° W. from Washington, between lat. 39° and 42° N. Its general course nearly due E., and comparative length 600 ms. It falls into the Missouri, at lon. W. C. 18° 50', lat. 41° N., and about 600 ms. by water above the junction of Missouri, and Mississippi.

Plattekill, tp. Ulster cty. N. Y., on Hudson river, 22 ms. below Kingston.

Plattsburg, pst. and capital of Clinton cty. N. Y., on the W. side of Lake Champlain, 63 ms. S. from Montreal, and 112 N. from Whitehall. It is a flourishing village, containing the ordinary cty. buildings, several manufactories, and mercantile stores. This town has been consecrated in the history of the U. S., by the splendid and decisive naval victory gained before it, Sept. 11th, 1814, by the American fleet commanded by Commodore Maedonough, over a British squadron commanded by Commodore Downie.

Plawen, town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, seated on a small river which falls into the Elbe, near a lake of the same name, 17 ms. S. of Gustrow. Lon. 12° 13' E. lat. 53° 40' N.

Plawen, handsome town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Voigtland, seated on the Elster, 67 ms. SW. of Dresden. Lon. 12° 17' E. lat. 50° 32' N.

Pleasant, tp. in the SW. corner of Franklin cty. Ohio. Pop. 600.

Pleasant, tp. in the SE. corner of Madison cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 535.

Pleasant, tp. in the northeastern part of Clark cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 759.

Pleasant, tp. Brown cty. Ohio, in which is situated the town of Ripley. Pop. 1820, uncertain.

Pleasant Exchange, psto. Henderson cty. Ten.

Pleasant Garden, psto. Maury cty. Ten., 55 ms. southwesterly from Murfreesborough.

Pleasant Gardens, psto. Burke cty. N. C., by pstrd. 190 ms. W. from Raleigh.

Pleasant Grove, pstv. Lunenburg cty. Virg., 50 ms. SW. by W. from Petersburg.

Pleasant Grove, pstv. Orange cty. N. C., about 40 ms. NW. from Raleigh.

Pleasant Grove, psto. Greenville district, S. C., 118 ms. NW. from Columbia.

Pleasant Grove, psto. Henry cty. Geo.

Pleasant Hill, psto. Wythe cty. Virg., 285 ms. SW. by W. from Richmond.

Pleasant Level, psto. Warren cty. Kent., by pstrd. 167 ms. S. from Columbus.

Pleasant Level, village, Monroe cty. AL

Pleasant Plains, pstv. Franklin cty. Ten.

Pleasant Ridge, psto. Greene cty. Al.
Pleasant Valley, pstv. Dutchess cty. N. Y., 7 ms. SE. from Poughkeepsie. It is the seat of an extensive cotton, and some other manufactures.

Pleasant Valley, village, Putnam cty. N. Y., on Hudson river, nearly opposite West Point.

Pleasant Valley, psto. Sussex cty. N. J., 60 ms. N. from Trenton.

Pleasant Valley, psto. Fairfax cty. Virg., 28 ms. from W. C.

Pleasantville, Shelby cty. Al., 116 ms. north-easterly from Cahaba.

Plauburg, town of Germany, in Carinthia, seated on the river Feistez, at the foot of a mountain, 25 ms. E. by S. of Clagenfurt.

Pleiss, pstv. Jefferson cty. N. Y., 184 ms. N.W. from Albany.

Plough and Harrow, psto. Augusta cty. Virg., 137 ms. NW. from Richmond.

Pluckamin, pstv. Somerset cty. N. J., 7 ms. N. from Somerville, and 44 a little E. of N. from Trenton.

Plum Island, on the coast of Mass., between Ipswich and Newburyport, 9 ms. long, and 1 broad.

Plumb, E. tp. Alleghany cty. Penn., on the left side of the Alleghany river, 8 ms. above Pittsburg. Pop. 1820, 1639.

Plumstead, tp. Bucks cty. Penn., on the Delaware, 30 ma. nearly due N. from Philadelphia. Pop. 1820, 1790.

Plymouth, seaport of Eng. in Devonshire, between the mouths of the Plym and Tamar; and next to Portsmouth, is the most considerable harbour in Eng. for men of war. There are, properly speaking, three harbours, called Catwater, Sutton Pool, and Harmouze. The first is the mouth of the Plym, and affords a safe and commodious harbour for merchant ships, but is seldom entered by ships of war. The second is frequented by merchant ships only, is almost surrounded by the houses of the town, and has lately been further secured by an extensive pier. The third is near the mouth of the Tamar, and is the harbour for the reception of the British navy, being fitted with moorings for about 100 sail, and having good anchorage for a much greater number. Adjoining to it, are docks, arsenals, and other conveniences for the building and fitting out of ships of war. It carries on a considerable foreign and domestic trade; and is 43 ms. SW. of Exeter, and 216 W. by S. of London. Lon. $4^{\circ} 10' W.$ lat. $50^{\circ} 22' N.$

Plymouth, pst. Grafton cty. N. H., 33 ms. SE. from Haverhill, and 79 NW. from Portsmouth. Pop. 1820, 983.

Plymouth, cty. Mass.; bounded by Cape Cod and Boston Bays NE., Barnstable cty. and Buzzard's Bay SE., Bristol cty. in Mass. SW., and Norfolk NW. Length 30 ms., mean width 20; area 600 sqms. Taunton river rises in this cty., and flows SW. towards Narragansett Bay. It is the original seat of the colonization of New England. Chief town Plymouth. Pop. 1820, 38,136. Ctl. lat. $42^{\circ} N.$ lon. W. C. $6^{\circ} 13' W.$

Plymouth, capital of Plymouth cty. Mass., 42 ms. S. by E. of Boston, and 23 NW. of Barnstable, in lat. $41^{\circ} 58' N.$, and lon. $70^{\circ} 30' W.$ This is a pst., and port of entry, and was the

first town planted by English emigrants in New England; and as such it is respected by the present inhabitants, the rock on which their fathers landed, having been removed to the centre of the town. Pop. 1820, 4348.

Plymouth, pstv. Windsor cty. Ver., 15 ms. SE. by E. from Rutland.

Plymouth, pst. Litchfield cty. Conn. Pop. 1820, 1758.

Plymouth, pst. Chenango cty. N. Y., 8 ms. NW. from Norwich. Pop. 1820, 1496.

Plymouth, tp. Luzerne tp. Penn., on the right bank of the Susquehannab, opposite Wilkesbarre. Pop. 1820, 912.

Plymouth, pst. Montgomery cty. Penn., on the left bank of Schuylkill, immediately below Norristown. Pop. 1820, 928.

Plymouth, pst. Washington cty. N. C., situated on the S. side of Roanoke river, near Albemarle sound, 18 ms. S. of Edenton.

Plymouth, pst. the northern limits of Richland cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 580.

Plymouth Meeting House, Montgomery cty. Penn. 30 ms. NW. from Philadelphia.

Plymton, borough of Eng. in Devonshire, 7 ms. E. of Plymouth, and 218 W. by S. of London. Lon. $4^{\circ} W.$ lat. $50^{\circ} 22' N.$

Plymton, pst. Plymouth cty. Mass. Pop. 1820, 930.

Plynlimmon Hills, vast and lofty mountains of Wales, partly in Montgomeryshire, and partly in Cardiganshire. The Severn, the Wye, and other rivers, have their source in this mountain.

Po, celebrated river of Italy, which has its source at mount Viso, in Piedmont. It runs through Montferrat, the Milanese, and the Mantuan; thence on the borders of the Parmesan, and a part of the Modenese; and having entered the Ferrarese, it divides at Ficherulolo, and flows into the Gulf of Venice, by four principal mouths. In its course it receives several rivers, and often overflows its banks, as most of those rivers descend from the Alps, and are increased by the melting of the snow. The entire length of the Po, by comparative courses, is about 260 ms. The basin of the Po occupies nearly the whole of northern Italy.

P'o, river of China, in the province of Kiangsi, which empties itself into the lake Poyanghou, a small distance from Joa-tcheou-fou.

Pocklington, town of Eng. in the E. riding of Yorkshire, on a stream which falls into the Derwent, 14 ms. E. of York, and 196 N. by W. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 40' W.$ lat. $53^{\circ} 58' N.$

Pocomoke, river of Md. It rises in Worcester cty. and runs through the cty. in a SW. direction into Pocomoke bay.

Pocotaligo, pstv. Beaufort district S. C., by pstrd. 187 ms. nearly S. from Columbia, and 70 W. from Charleston.

Podolia, province of Russia, in the SE. part of Poland. The Dniester separates it from Moldavia on the SW. and the Bog crosses it from W. to E. It is divided into the Upper and Lower. Kamienieck is the capital of the former, and Brecklaw of the latter.

Poictou, late province of France, bounded on the N. by Bretagne, Anjou, and Touraine, E. by Touraine, Berry, and Marche, S. by Angoumois, Saintonge, and Aunis, and W. by the bay of Biscay. It is fertile in corn and wine. It

now forms the three departments of Vendee, Vienne, and Two Sèvres.

Pointdexter's Store, pstn. Louisa cty. Virg., 65 ms. NW. from Richmond.

Point, tp. Northumberland cty. Penn., including the village of Northumberland, on the point between the two great branches of Susquehanna river above their junction. Pop. 1820, 1373.

Point Chicot, village of Arkansaw, on the bank of the Mississippi, at the mouth of the Arkansaw river.

Point Coupee, parish of Lou.; bounded by the Mississippi river NE., the parish of West Baton Rouge S., and Atchafalaya river W. Length 34, mean width 18 ms.; area about 600 sqms. It presents one undeviating plain, washed on one side by the Mississippi river, and on another by the Atchafalaya; the intermediate space cut by numerous interlocking bayous, is generally liable to annual submersion. The banks of the Atchafalaya are equally subject to inundation with the other parts of the country. The only arable surface being the banks of the Mississippi and Fausse Riviere. See *Fausse Riviere*. Pop. 1820, 4912. Ctl. lat. 30° 45' N. lon. W. C. 14° 42' W.

Point Harmar, pstv. is that part of Marietta, on the S. bank of the Muskingum river, Washington cty. Ohio; it is pleasantly situated, and contains above 30 dwelling houses, a steam mill, the building for which is erected of stone, and four stories high.

Point Labadie, pstv. on Missouri river, Franklin cty. Mis., 30 ms. above St. Charles.

Pointopolis, pstv. Clermont cty. Ohio, by pstrd. 190 ms. SW. from Columbus.

Point Pleasant, pstv. Windham cty. Ver.

Point Pleasant, pstv. and seat of justice, Mason cty. Virg., on the point, above the confluence of Ohio, and Great Kenhawa rivers. N. lat. 38° 58', lon. W. C. 5° W.; by pstrd. 352 ms. W. from W. C.

Point Pleasant, town, Clermont cty. Ohio, on the N. bank of the Ohio river. It contains about 25 houses, immediately below the mouth of Indian creek, 21 ms. southwesterly from Williamsburg.

Point Pleasant, pstv. Martin cty. Ind., 126 ms. SSW. from Indianapolis.

Point Remove, pstv. Pulaski cty. Arkansaw, 60 ms. from Little Rock.

Poisay, ancient town of France, in the isle of France, seated near the forest of St. Germaine, 15 ms. NW. of Paris. Lon. 2° 12' E. lat. 48° 56' N.

Poitiers, town of France, capital of the department of Vienne, and late province of Poitou. Its population is not in proportion to its extent; for it includes a number of gardens and fields within its circuit; and the inhabitants are not estimated at more than 16,000. This town is seated on a hill, on the river Clain, 52 ms. SW. of Tours, and 120 N. by E. of Bordeaux. Lon. 0° 25' E. lat. 46° 35' N.

Poke Run, pstn. Westmoreland cty. Penn.

Poland, formerly an independent state of Europe, but now absorbed by Russia, Prussia, and Austria. Notwithstanding the entire annihilation of this kingdom, the name of Poland is retained in our books as one of the great subdi-

visions of Europe. That part of Poland subject to Russia, it is true is still known by that name, but is as effectually a province as is any other fragment of that empire.

Poland, as it stood before its dismemberment, was an extensive, fertile, but generally, badly cultivated country. The towns of Poland are for the most part built of wood; and the villages consist of mean cottages, or huts. The country is so fertile in corn in many places that it supplies Sweden and Holland with large quantities, and it has extensive pastures. Pech ochre, chalk, belemnites, agate, chalcedony, cornelians, onyxes, jasper, rock crystal, amethysts, garnets, topazes, sapphires, and emeralds and diamonds are found in Poland; also talc, spar, lapis calaminaris, coal, iron, lead and quicksilver. Here is much leather, fur, hemp, flax, saltpetre, alum, manna, honey, and wax; and there are mines of salt, of a great depth, out of which is dug rocksalt. Horses are numerous, very strong, swift, and beautiful; and horned cattle are bred in such numbers, that above 80,000 are driven every year out of the country. The principal rivers are the Dnieper, Vistula, Bug, Niemen, Dniester, and Bog.

Poland, kingdom of Europe. The central provinces of Poland have been recently formed into a kingdom of which the emperor of Russia is king. Some considerable share of the ancient liberties of Poland are preserved. Though subject to the same monarch with Russia, Poland enjoys a much more liberal form of government than the former empire. The king is represented by a viceroy, and chamber of ministers. The latter accountable to the senate. This body consists of 30 members. The chamber of deputies, are formed from the nobility, gentry and members of the cabinet. Very liberal principles of religious toleration also prevail. This state is subdivided into the palatinates of Cracow, Sandomir, Kalish, Lublin, Plock, Masovia, Podlachia, and Augustow. Area 47,060 sqms. Pop. 2,800,000. See *Gallicia*, *Prussia*, &c.

Poland, or *Minot*, pst. Cumberland cty. Maine, on the W. side of Androscoggin river, 26 ms. N. of Portland. Pop. 1820, 1553.

Poland, SE. pst. Trumbull cty. Ohio, on Mahoning river, and upon the road from Pittsburg to Warren. Distance, from the latter place 18 ms., 65 from the former, and 175 NE. from Columbus. Pop. 1820, 990.

Polar Regions. From the discoveries made by Captain Parry in 1819, it is now determined that the Polar sea to the N. from America, is filled with islands and inlets. That really great Navigator wintered 1819—20, at lon. 114° W. from London; 37° W. from W. C., and at lat. 74° N. Since his return to Europe in 1820, capt. Parry has made another voyage to the Polar seas, and again wintered in those regions, but was unable to penetrate as far W. as he did in the previous voyage. It is now generally admitted, that if a passage between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, exists, it can only be explored, if at all practicable, by proceeding from W. to E. See *Earth*.

Polecon. See *Pooleroon*.

Polesia, name given to the palatinate of Brzescia, in Lithuania.

Polesino-di-Rovigo, province of Italy; bounded on the N. by the Paduan, on the S. by the Ferrarese, on the E. by the Dogado, and on the W. by the Verone. It is 42 ms. long and 17 broad, and is fertile in corn and pastures. Rovigo is the capital.

Pol, St. town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and late province of Artois, noted for its fine mineral waters. It is 16 ms. NW. of Arras.

Policandro, an island in the Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, 20 ms. in circumference. Here are a few villages, a castle, and a harbour; but it consists in general, of nothing but barren rocks and mountains. It lies between Milo and Paros. Lon. 25° 31' E. lat. 36° 32' N.

PolICASTRO, town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, on a gulf of the same name, 68 ms. SE. of Naples. Lon. 15° 40' E. lat. 40° 13' N.

Polignano, town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, on a craggy rock, near the sea, 16 ms. E. of Bari. Lon. 17° 24' E. lat. 41° 23' N.

Polina, town of Albania, 12 ms. S. of Durazzo. Lon. 19° 20' E. lat. 42° 42' N.

Poligni, town of France, in the department of Jura, and late province of Franche Comte, seated on a rivulet, 52 ms. SW. of Besancon. Lon. 5° 55' E. lat. 46° 50' N.

Polito, or *Polizzi*, town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona, at the foot of the mountain Madonia, 30 ms. SE. of Palermo. Lon. 13° 53' E. lat. 38° 4' N.

Pollockshawas, considerable manufacturing town of Stld. in Renfrewshire, seated on the river White Cart.

Polotek, government of the Russian empire, formed of part of a palatinate of Lithuania, dismembered from Poland by the treaty of partition in 1772. Its products are chiefly grain, hemp, flax, and pasture; and the forests furnish great abundance of masts, planks, oak for ship-building, pitch, tar, &c. which are chiefly sent down the Dwina to Irga.

Polotak, strong town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, seated on the Dwina, at the mouth of the small river Polota, 50 ms. SW. of Vitepsh. Lon. 27° 50' E. lat. 55° 43' N.

Polsey's Mills, psto. Monongahela cty. Virg.

Polten, St., town of Lower Austria, seated on the Drasam, which falls into the Danube, near Holmsburgh, 8 ms. from Vienna.

Polynesia, distinctive name given to the numerous islands of the Pacific Ocean, E. from Austral Asia. The term Polynesia or "*Many Islands*," was adopted by the Portuguese authors, in the earliest period of European discovery in the western Pacific, and then applied to the Moluccas, Philippines and indefinitely, E. and NE. from Java. The president di Brosses, afterwards extended the name and applied it to designate all the innumerable islands from the Marians, to Owlyhee and Easter island. By Malte Brun, the classification of de Brosses is adopted, and in the elaborate work of the former, Polynesia forms the eastern grand section of Oceanica. Thus delineated, Polynesia comprises, Pelew Islands; Marian Islands, Mulgrave group; Flejee Islands; Friendly Islands; Navigators Islands; Society Islands, better known by its principal island, Otaheite; Easter Islands,

Marquesas Archipelago; and many others, detached and of various superficies.

Polynesia extends from W. to E. through 90° of lon. on both sides of the Equator; encircling one fourth part of the Earth, and embracing an extent of 6200 ms. N. and S., these numerous groups spread beyond each tropic, and consequently through near 50° of lat. or over 3450 ms. This space exceeds that of Asia, but the isles of Polynesia, are mere dots on an immense surface. Over upwards of 20 millions of sqms. it is doubtful whether much more than the one thousandth part is land. Those spots are, however, the abodes of eternal spring, summer and autumn united. Every thing but man! smiles. The natural picture is never fading bloom; the moral is darkness rendered visible. In the advancing pop. of the two Americas, we have a vista opened, to view, though dimly, the future destination of Polynesia. It is not prophecy, but induction from passed events, to say that the Pacific isles must become resting places and marts of intercommunication between America, and Asia, and western Oceanica.

When first discovered, though so widely distant from each other, the islands from Asia to America were found inhabited by a race of men who spoke the same general language, broken into various dialects. This language was also found to evidently have a common origin with the Malay; and again the Malay dialects have been traced to Madagascar. To what an undefined field of conjecture are we led on a review of this broken volume of human history? The Oceanian negro is found also in south-western Polynesia, but inferior in number, and far below the Malay in intellectual improvement.

This great section of the earth remains but imperfectly explored, large spaces on the Pacific Ocean have not been traversed by any civilized discoverer, who has made his researches known to the public. Similar to central Africa, and in some measure central Asia, and to the western parts of N. America, Polynesia has been discovered but not effectually surveyed.

Pomegue, island in the Mediterranean, near Marseilles.

Pomerania, dutchy of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony; bounded on the N. by the Baltic, on the E. by Western Prussia and Poland, on the S. by Brandenburg, and on the W. by Mecklenberg. It is watered by several rivers, of which the Oder; Reckenitz, Pene, Ucker, Rega, Persanet, Wipper, Ilma, Stolpen, and Lebo, are the most considerable. The air is pretty cold, but compensated by the fertility of the soil, which abounds in pastures and corn, of which a great quantity is exported. It is a flat country, containing many lakes, woods, and forests, and has several good harbours, particularly Stetin and Stralsund. It is 250 ms. long, and 75 broad, and divided into Hither and Further Pomerania, both, with the island of Rugen, belong to the kingdom of Prussia. Stetin is the capital.

Pomerelia, district of Polish or Western Prussia, which, in the partition of Poland, fell to the share of the king of Prussia. Dantzic is the capital.

Pomesania, large country of Western Prus-

sia, which extends from E. to W. from the Passerger as far as the Vistula, between E. and W. Prussia. It is full of lakes and morasses.

Pomfret, pst. Windham cty. Conn., 16 ms. N. of Canterbury, and 36 NE. of Hartford. Pop. in 1820, 2042.

Pomfret, tp. Windsor cty. Ver., on the N. side of Watergusque river, 14 ms. NW. of Windsor. Pop. 1300.

Pomona, the principal of the Orkney Islands. See *Mainland*.

Pompet, tp. Chataugue cty., N. Y., on Lake Erie, containing the villages of Dunkirk and Fredonia. Pop. in 1820, 2306.

Pompey, one of the military tps. of Onondago cty. N. Y., lying between Manlius and Fabius, about 6 ms. S. of Salt Lake. Pop. in 1810, 5699, in 1820, 6701.

Pompey West Hill, pstv. Onondago cty. N. Y., in the tp. of Pompey, by pstrd., 8 ms. SSW. from Manlius Square.

Pompton, pstv. Bergen cty. N. J.

Pondesturia, town of Italy, in Montferrat, seated on the S. side of the Po, 33 ms. E. of Turin. Lon. 8° 25' E. lat. 45° 2' N.

Pondicherry, town of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel. It is 100 ms. S. of Madras. Lon. 80° E. lat. 11° 56' N.

Pondico, small uninhabited island of the Archipelago, in the Gulf of Zeiton, near the coast of Negropont.

Pondville, pstv. Essex cty. N. Y., by pstrd. 153 ms. N. from Albany.

Pontferrada, town of Spain, in Leon, on the river Sill, 40 ms. SW. of Leon. Lon. 6° 6' W. lat. 42° 30' N.

Ponc-hou, islands in the Chinese Sea. They lie E. of the coast of Fokien and form an archipelago between the port of Emouy and the island of Formosa. They are only sand banks or rocks.

Pons, town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, and late province of Saintonge, 10 ms. S. of Saintes. Lon. 0° 30' W. lat. 45° 36' N.

Pons, St., in the department of Herault and late province of Languedoc. It is 24 ms. N. of Narbonne. Lon. 2° 47' E. lat. 43° 29' N.

Pontafella. See *Pontefa*.

Pont-a-Mousson, town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorraine, with a university. It is seated on the Moselle, which divides it into two parts, 2 ms. NW. of Nancy. Lon. 6° 16' E. lat. 48° 43' N.

Pont-Arlier, town of France, in the department of Jura and late province of Franche Comte, seated on the river Doubs, near Mount Jura. It is a commodious passage into Switzerland. Lon. 6° 26' E. lat. 46° 55' N.

Pont Audemer, town of France, in the department of Eure and late province of Normandy, seated on the Eille, 13 ms. E. of Harfleur, and 85 NW. of Paris. Lon. 0° 35' E. lat. 49° 21' N.

Pontchartrain, lake of Lou., between the high lands of St. Tammany and the alluvion of the Mississippi. Both Pontchartrain and Maurepas, appear to be the remains of a large bay which has been partially filled, or rather interrupted by alluvion. From the pass of Manchac to that of the Nigolets, Lake Pontchartrain is about 30 ms. in length, its greatest width 22 ms., and

medium depth 18 feet. The shores of this lake towards the Mississippi, are low and marshy, on the side of St. Tammany more firm but flat. Very little timber grows on the Mississippi side of the lake; on the opposite shores, are forests from the mouth of the Tangipaoe to that of Pearl river.

Pont-de-l'Arche, town of France, in the department of Eure and late province of Normandy, on the Seine, 5 ms. N. of Louviers, and 62 NW. of Paris. Lon. 1° 15' E. lat. 49° 5' N.

Pont-de-Ce, town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire and late province of Anjou, seated on the Loire, 3 ms. from Angers, and 178 SW. of Paris. Lon. 0° 29' W. lat. 47° 25' N.

Pont-de-Lima, town of Portugal, in Entre-Douero-e-Minho, on the Lima, over which is a magnificent bridge, 13 ms. NW. of Braga, and 190 N. of Lisbon. Lon. 8° 44' W. lat. 41° 51' N.

Pont-de-Vaux, town of France, in the department of Ain and late province of Bresse, seated on the Ressouse, 8 ms. S. of Macon. Lon. 4° 55' E. lat. 46° 28' N.

Pont-de-Vesle, town of France, in the department of Ain and late province of Bresse, on the Vesle, 12 W. of Bourg. Lon. 5° 4' E. lat. 46° 16' N.

Pont-du-Gard. See *Gard*.

Pontefa, or *Pontafella*, town of Germany, in Carinthia, seated on the Fella, over which is a bridge that leads to the best passage over the Alps. It is 20 ms. NW. of Friuli. Lon. 13° E. lat. 46° 25' N.

Pontefract, borough of Eng., in the W. riding of Yorkshire, in a very rich soil, and noted for its large plantations of liquorice, 22 ms. SW. of York, and 175 NNW. of London. Lon. 1° 18' W. lat. 53° 42' N.

Ponte-Stura, town of Italy, in Montferrat, seated at the confluence of the Stura and Po, 3 ms. SW. of Casal.

Ponte-Vedra, town of Spain, in Galicia, on the Leris, and famous for its fishery of pilchards. It is 10 ms. E. of Porto Nova. Lon. 8° 27' W. lat. 42° 20' N.

Pont-Gibaut, town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, and late province of Auvergne. Near this place is the village of Rore, with a silver mine, 10 ms. WNW. of Clermont. Lon. 2° 58' E. lat. 45° 51' N.

Pontiac, pstv. and seat of justice, Oakland cty. Mich., on Huron river of Lake St. Clair. It stands in a very fertile district, and bids fair to become a place of considerable consequence.

Pontivy, town of France, in the department of Morbihan, and late province of Bretagne, seated on the river Blavet.

Pont l'Eveque, town of France, in the department of Calvados, and late province of Normandy, seated on the Tonque, 10 ms. NW. of Lisieux. Lon. 0° 6' E. lat. 49° 17' N.

Pontoise, town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, and late province of the Ile of France. It is seated on an eminence, on the Oise and Vienne, with a bridge over the former, whence it takes its name. It is 43 ms. SE. of Rouen, and 27 NW. of Paris. Lon. 2° 11' E. lat. 49° 3' N.

Pont-Orson, town of France, in the depart-

ment of the Channel, and late province of Normandy, seated on the Coesnon, 20 ms. E. of St. Malo. Lon. $1^{\circ} 30'$ W. lat. $48^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Pont-Remoli, town of Tuscany, with a strong castle, seated at the foot of the Appenines, 40 ms. E. of Genoa, and 66 NW. of Florence. Lon. $9^{\circ} 40'$ E. lat. $44^{\circ} 25'$ N.

Pont St. Esprit, town of France, in the department of Gard, and late province of Languedoc. On the Rhone, over which is one of the finest bridges in Europe, consisting of 19 great and 4 small arches. Pont St. Esprit is 17 ms. S. of Viviers, and 55 NE. of Montpellier. Lon. $4^{\circ} 46'$ E. lat. $44^{\circ} 13'$ N.

Pont St. Maizence, town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, and late province of the Isle of France, seated on the Oise, 5 ms. N. of Seins. Lon. $2^{\circ} 40'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 18'$ N.

Pont-sur-Seine, town of France, in the department of Aube, and late province of Champagne, on the Seine, 17 ms. NW. of Troyes, and 55 SE. of Paris. Lon. $3^{\circ} 40'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 28'$ N.

Pont-sur-Yonne, town of France, in the department of Yonne, and late province of Burgundy, 8 ms. NW. of Sens. Lon. $3^{\circ} 14'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 16'$ N.

Pontepool, town in Monmouthshire, on the river Avon, and is 15 ms. SW. of Monmouth, and 146 W. by N. of London. Lon. $3^{\circ} 6'$ W. lat. $51^{\circ} 42'$ N.

Pont-y-Pridd. See *Taaf*.

Ponza, or *Pentia*, small island in the Mediterranean Sea, to which many illustrious Romans were formerly banished. Lon. $13^{\circ} 10'$ E. lat. $40^{\circ} 53'$ N.

Poole, borough and seaport of Eng., in Dorsetshire. It is 40 ms. WSW. of Winchester, and 105 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2° W. lat. $50^{\circ} 42'$ N.

Poolsville, pst. in the NW. part of Montgomery cy. Md., 33 ms. NW. from W. C.

Poolsville, pstv. Spartanberg district, S. C.

Pooleroon, or *Poleron*, one of the Banda Islands, 100 ms. SE. of Amboyna. Lon. 130° E. lat. $4^{\circ} 20'$ S.

Pooloway, one of the Spice or Banda Islands.

Poonah, town of the Deccan of Hindoostan, in Visiapor. It is the capital of the Western Mahratta empire, 100 ms. SE. of Bombay. Lon. $73^{\circ} 55'$ E. lat. $18^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Poorunder, fortress of the Deccan of Hindoostan, in Visiapor, on a mountain, 18 ms. ESE. of Poonah.

Poote, La, small town of France, in the department of Mayenne, 6 ms. WSW. of Alencon.

Popachton, river, one of the higher confluent of Del. river, rises in Greene cy. N. Y., and thence flowing into Del. cy., continues a SW. course of 50 ms. into Del. river.

Popacton, pst. Del. cy. N. Y.

Popayan, province of New Granada, bounded on the S. by Peru, and on the W. by the Pacific ocean. A chain of barren mountains runs through the country from N. to S., and the soil near the sea is flat, marshy, and often flooded by the rains.

Popayan, capital of a province of that name, in New Granada, upwards of 5900 feet above the level of the ocean, 240 ms. NE. of Quito. Lon. W. C. $1^{\circ} 5'$ E. lat. $2^{\circ} 35'$ N.

Pope, cy. Ill., bounded SE. and S. by Ohio river, W. by Johnson, and N. and NE. by Galatin. Length 30, mean width 20; area 611 sqms. This cy. lies opposite to the mouth of the Cumberland and Ten. rivers. Chief town, Golconda. Pop. 1820, 2610.

Poplar Grove, pst. Dinwiddie cy. Virg., 44 ms. S. from Richmond.

Poplar Grove, pst. Newberry district, S. C., 46 ms. NW. from Columbia.

Poplar Plains, pstv. Fleming cy. Kent., a little N. of E., 106 ms. from Frankfort.

Poplar Ridge, pst. in the SW. part of Cayuga cy. N. Y., about 15 ms. NNW. from Ithaca, and nearly a similar distance above Cayuga bridge.

Poplar Springs, pstv. NW. angle of Anne Arundel cy. Md., 35 ms. N. from W. C.

Poplartown, pstv. Worcester cy. Md.

Poplin, pst. Rockingham cy. N. H., 19 ms. W. from Portsmouth. Pop. 1820, 453.

Popocatepetl, volcanic mountain of Mexico, in Puebla, rising to the great elevation of 17,716 feet above the level of the ocean. Lon. W. C. $21^{\circ} 30'$ W. lat. 19° N., 45 ms. SE. from Mexico.

Porosneck, town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Altenburg. It has manufactures of cloth and leather, and is seated on the Gams, near its conflux with the Orla, 8 ms. NE. of Saalfeld.

Portage, cy. Ohio, bounded by Columbiana SE., Stark S., Medina W., Cuyahoga NW., Geauga N., and Trumbull E. Length 30, breadth 24; area 720 sqms. This cy. was named from the interesting fact that it contains the short portage of one mile between the navigable waters of Cuyahoga and Tuscarawas rivers. It is by this route that a canal is projected to connect the Ohio waters with lake Erie. The land is generally high, elevated and considerably broken. Chief town, Ravenna. Pop. 1820, 10,095. For cty. lat., see *Ravenna*, Portage cy. Ohio.

Portage Desnieux, pstv. St. Charles cy. Mis., 25 ms. from St. Charles.

Port au Prince, seaport of St. Domingo, seated on a bay on the W. side of the island, of which part it is the capital. It was taken by the English and royalists in 1794, but the whole island has been since evacuated by the English. Lon. $72^{\circ} 10'$ W. lat. $18^{\circ} 45'$ N.

Port Byron, pstv. Cayuga cy. N. Y.

Port Conway, pstv. King George's cy. Virg., by pst. 65 ms. S. from W. C.

Port Deposit, pstv. Cecil cy. Md., on the left bank of Susquehannah river, at the head of tide water, and about 1 mile below the lower bridge on that stream, 5 ms. above and N. from Havre de Grace.

Port Elizabeth, pstv. Cumberland cy. N. J., lying on the E. side of Maurice river, 25 ms. N. of Cape May C. H.

Porter, tp. Oxford cy. Maine, 34 ms. SW. from Paris. Pop. 1820, 487.

Porter, tp. Niagara cy. N. Y., on lake Ontario. Pop. 1820, 850.

Porter, pst. on the Ohio river, in Scioto cy. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 879.

Porter Bridge, pstv. Oxford cy. Maine, 45 ms. NW. from Portland.

Portersville, Dubois cy. Ind. pst. and seat

of justice, situated on Patoka river, by pstrd. 136 ms. SSW. from Indianapolis, and 50 ms. SE. from Vincennes. Lat. $38^{\circ} 26'$ N. lon. W. C. $9^{\circ} 42'$ W.

Port Gibson, seat of Justice for Claiborne cty. Miss., on the waters of the Bayou Pierre, 45 ms. NE. of Natchez, and 12 ms. E. of the Mississippi river, contains a branch of the State Bank, handsome court-house, and 100 dwelling houses, some of which are in fine taste, and about 800 inhabitants—the circumjacent lands are of excellent quality, and in a high state of cultivation as cotton plantations.

Port Glasgow, pstrd. Seneca cty. N. Y.

Port Jackson, so named by Capt. Cook: a large bay on the coast of New South Wales, 3 leagues and a half N. of Cape Banks. The capes that form its entrance are high, rugged, and perpendicular cliffs. On proceeding within, in 1788, governor Philip discovered a large branch extending to the S., and found himself perfectly land locked, with a good depth of water; and finding also that the country was greatly superior to that round Botany Bay, he determined to fix a colony of convicts here, which had been originally intended for Botany Bay. Lon. $151^{\circ} 28'$ E. lat. $33^{\circ} 50'$ S.

Portici, village 4 ms. ESE. of the city of Naples, situated on the sea-side, near mount Vesuvius.

Port Kent, pstrd. Essex cty. N. Y.

Portland, peninsula of Eng. in Dorsetshire, surrounded with inaccessible rocks, except at the landing place. Its S. extremity, called Portland Point, is in lon. $2^{\circ} 29'$ W. lat. $50^{\circ} 29'$ N.

Portland, port of entry, pstrd. and seat of justice Cumberland cty. Maine. It is situated in the lat. of $43^{\circ} 40'$ N. and lon. of $69^{\circ} 52'$ W. on a point of land in Casco bay, about 50 ms. SW. of Wiscasset, and 64 NE. of Portsmouth in New Hampshire. The harbour is safe and commodious, and being near the ocean, is seldom encumbered with ice. The trade of the city is very considerable in the fisheries, in lumber, and ship-building. It contains two banks, an insurance office, and 8 or 10 places of public worship. A light-house, on Portland Head, facilitates the entrance into the harbour. Portland is very considerably the largest town in Maine. Pop. 1810, 7169, in 1820, 8351.

If the following extract from the Nat. Int. of Sept. 19th 1825, was much more diffusive, I would still give it insertion under the head of Portland Maine; no liberal reader will ask why?

The *School System* of the Eastern States deserves to be admired and imitated by the rest of the Union. It is the only system by which the benefits of education can be made as diffusive as they should be in this country. The following statement strikingly exemplifies how generally the people of that part of the Union are induced by the system to avail themselves of its advantages. The town of Portland, in Maine, embracing a pop. of 9 or 10,000, contains, by a late report, the following public schools, in which, at the annual examination on the 1st instant, the number of pupils were found which is annexed to each. These are exclusive of the private seminaries of instruction:

Portland, Sept. 6.—*Portland Public Schools.*—On Thursday and Friday last week was the annual examination of the Public Schools in the town. The school committee, together with several gentlemen of the town and some strangers, visited the several public schools, and went through a minute and patient examination of the pupils in the various branches of instruction to which they had attended. The state of the schools generally was such as to give a high degree of satisfaction to all who visited them, and a most cheering promise of their future usefulness. The number of pupils in the several schools on the day of examination, were as follows:

Mr. Libby's,	Classical,	107
Mr. Jackson's,	Monitorial,	162
Mr. Jenkins',	North School,	155
Miss Thrasher's,	Centre School,	121
Miss Kilder's,	West do.	136
Miss Hodgkins',	Primary do.	152
Miss Powell's,	do.	128
Miss Talbot's,	do.	75
Miss Baker's,	Coloured,	23
Total,		1038

Portland, pstr. Chataque cty. N. Y., on Lake Erie. Pop. 1820, 1162.

Portland, village, Jefferson cty. Kent., below Louisville.

Portland, pstrd. Dallas cty. Al., 16 ms. from Cahaba.

Port l'Orient. See *Orient*.

Port Louis, strong town of France, in the department of Morbihan, and late province of Bretagne, with a good harbour, at the mouth of the Blanet, 27 ms. W. of Vannes. Lon. $3^{\circ} 18'$ W. lat. $47^{\circ} 40'$ N.

Port Louis, French fortress, on the SW. coast of Hispaniola. Lon. $73^{\circ} 16'$ W. lat. $18^{\circ} 18'$ N.

Port Louis, town and harbour of the Isle of France. Lon. $57^{\circ} 28'$ E. lat. $20^{\circ} 9'$ S.

Port Mahon, excellent harbour in the island of Minorca, defended by one of the strongest citadels in Europe. Near it is the little trading town of Mahon. Lon. $3^{\circ} 48'$ E. $39^{\circ} 50'$ N. See *Philips*, *Port St.*

Porto Bello, seaport of N. America, on the N. coast of the Isthmus of Darien, having a large commodious harbour, with good anchorage and shelter for ships; its entrance is narrow, and defended by several forts. It is 70 ms. N. of Panama, and 500 W. of Carthagena. Lon. $80^{\circ} 45'$ W. lat. $9^{\circ} 33'$ N.

Porto Cavallo, seaport of Colombia, on the coast of Carracas. Lon. W. C. $9^{\circ} 10'$ E. lat. $10^{\circ} 25'$ N.

Porto del Principe, seaport on the N. coast of Cuba, with a good harbour. Lon. $78^{\circ} 13'$ W. lat. $21^{\circ} 52'$ N.

Porto Firino, seaport of the Kingdom of Tunis, to the W. of the ruins of Carthage, and 30 ms. N. of Tunis. Lon. $10^{\circ} 16'$ E. lat. $37^{\circ} 12'$ N.

Porto Ferrajo, town of Italy, in the Isle of Elba, with a good citadel. It is seated on a long, high, and steep point of land, W. of the Bay of the same name, which has two forts. It is 40 ms. NW. of Orbitello, and 60 S. by E. of Leghorn. This place has gained just ce-

lebrity from being the residence of Napoleon, from May 4th, 1814, until February 26th, 1815. Lon. $10^{\circ} 23'$ E. lat. $42^{\circ} 38'$ N.

Porto Galleto, seaport of Spain, in the Bay of Biscay, on a small river, 8 ms. N. of Bilbao. Lon. $3^{\circ} 11'$ W. lat. $43^{\circ} 22'$ N.

Porto Gruaro, town of Italy, in Friuli, on the Leima, 15 ms. W. of Marano.

Porto Illecio, seaport of Italy, in the state of Presidii, 4 ms. S. of Orbitello. Lon. $11^{\circ} 12'$ E. lat. $42^{\circ} 14'$ N.

Porto Longone, town of Italy, in the Isle of Elba, on the E. end of the island, 8 ms. SW. of Piombino. Lon. $10^{\circ} 10'$ E. lat. $42^{\circ} 52'$ N.

Porto Nova, seaport of Spain, in the province of Galicia, near the mouth of the Leres, 54 ms. of Orense. Lon. $8^{\circ} 36'$ W. lat. $42^{\circ} 19'$ N.

Porto Pedro, seaport in the island of Majorca. Lon. $2^{\circ} 41'$ E. lat. $39^{\circ} 37'$ N.

Porto Praya, town and bay of St. Jago, one of the Cape de Verd Islands. Lon. $25^{\circ} 29'$ W. lat. $14^{\circ} 55'$ N.

Porto Rico. See *Juan-de-Puerto Rico*.

Porto Santa Maria, seaport of Spain, seated in the Bay of Cadiz. It is a populous place, containing nearly 10,000 inhabitants, whose principal trade is in salt: it is 7 ms. N. of Cadiz.

Porto Santo, island of the Atlantic, the least of the Madeiras, 15 ms. in circumference. It has no harbour, but good anchorage in the road. Lon. $16^{\circ} 25'$ W. lat. $32^{\circ} 58'$ N.

Porto Seguro, capital of a government of the same name, in Brasil. It is seated in a fertile country, on the top of a rock, at the mouth of a river that flows into the Atlantic. Lon. $38^{\circ} 50'$ W. lat. $17^{\circ} 5'$ S.

Porto Vecchio, seaport of Corsica, seated on a bay on the E. coast of the island, 40 ms. N. of Sardinia. Lon. $9^{\circ} 20'$ E. lat. $41^{\circ} 42'$ N.

Porto Venereo, seaport of Italy, on the coast of Genoa, at the entrance of the Gulf of Spezia. It has a good harbour, and is seated on the side of a hill, at the top of which is a fort, 45 ms. SE. of Genoa. Lon. $9^{\circ} 38'$ E. lat. $44^{\circ} 5'$ N.

Port Paiz, town on the N. coast of St. Domingo, in the West Indies, with a good harbour. Lon. $72^{\circ} 55'$ W. lat. $19^{\circ} 58'$ N.

Port Penn, village, New Castle city, Del., at the mouth of a small creek, opposite to Reedy-Island 8 ms. S. of New Castle.

Port Patrick, seaport of Sld., in Wigtonshire, confined by the sea on one side, and on the other by over-hanging rocks and hills. It is 107 ms. SW. of Edinburgh, and 487 NW. of London.

Portree, town of Skye, one of the Western islands of Sld. The chief trade of the inhabitants is in black cattle, small horses, and kelp.

Port Republic, pstv. Rockingham city, Virg., by pstrel. 149 ms. SW. by W. from W. C. and 131 NW. from Richmond.

Port Roseway. See *Shelburne*.

Port Royal, seaport of Jamaica, 6 ms. E. of Spanish Town, and as much by water SE. of Kingston. Lon. $76^{\circ} 45'$ W. lat. $18^{\circ} 5'$ N.

Port Royal, town and fort of the island of Martinico, 21 ms. SE. of St. Pierre. Lon. $61^{\circ} 9'$ W. lat. $14^{\circ} 3'$ N.

Port Royal island of S. C., lies between Broad river on the W., Whale Sound N., and

Beaufort entrance E. It is flat and in part marshy; soil however, where sufficiently elevated for agriculture is fertile. It is about 18 ms. long, with a mean width of 5 ms., and forms part of Beaufort district, and contains the fine harbour and town of Beaufort.

Port Royal, in Nova Scotia. See *Annapolis*.

Port Royal, pstv. and port of Caroline city, Virg., on the left bank of Rappahannock, 30 ms. below Fredericksburg, and by pstrel. 65 ms. NNE. from Richmond. Pop. about 1500.

Port Royal, pstv. Morgan city, Ind., about 40 ms. SW. from Indianapolis.

Port Royal, pstv. on Red River, Montgomery city, Ten., 45 ms. WNW. from Nashville.

Portsea, island of Eng. between Chichester Bay and the harbour of Portsmouth, in Hampshire. It is a low tract of considerable extent, separated from the mainland by a creek, over which is a bridge. At the SW. extremity of it, is situated the town of Portsmouth.

Portsmouth, seaport and borough of Eng. in Hampshire, on the isle of Portsea. It is the most considerable haven for men of war in Eng. The spacious harbour is made by a bay, running up between the island and an opposite peninsula, having a narrow entrance commanded by the town and forts. Portsmouth is the most strongly fortified place in Great Britain. It is 20 ms. S. E. of Winchester, and 72 SW. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 1'$ W. lat. $50^{\circ} 49'$ N.

Portsmouth, pst. seat of justice, and port of entry Rockingham city, N. H. It is seated on the S. bank of the Piscataqua river and harbour, in lat. $43^{\circ} 9'$ N. and lon. $70^{\circ} 76'$ W. at the distance of 22 ms. N. of Newbury-port, and 56 NE. of Boston. The harbour is one of the best in the U. S., and the trade extensive. From the excessive tides, the harbour is very seldom frozen. It is completely land-locked, and admits vessels of the largest class. The main entrance about a mile wide, between the Kittery shore and Great Island, and well defended by Forts Constitution, and McClary. Depth from eight to ten fathoms. This town contains the ordinary city buildings, four state banks, a branch of the bank of the U. S., eight places of public worship, alms-house, female asylum, athenzum, an academy, two market houses, and three or four insurance offices. It is situated between Newport and Bristol. Pop. 1810, 6934, 1820, 7327.

Portsmouth, pst. Newport city, R. I. Pop. 1810, 1795, in 1820, 1645.

Portsmouth, pstv. Norfolk city, Virg., situated on Elizabeth river, opposite to the borough of Norfolk, 41 ms. SE. of Williamsburg and 28 NE. of Suffolk on Nansemond river. It supports a considerable trade. Pop. above 2000.

Portsmouth, pstv. and seat of justice, Sciota city, Ohio, on the eastern bank of Sciota river, just above its junction with the Ohio. It contains a court-house and jail, a bank, a printing office, one bookstore, and six mercantile stores, and two commission warehouses, which do pretty extensive business. Distance, 45 ms. S. from Chillicothe, and 90 in the same direction from Columbus. Pop. 527. N. lat. $38^{\circ} 48'$ W. lon. $5^{\circ} 54'$.

Portsville, pstv. Alleghany city, N. Y.,

Port Tobacco, pstv. and seat of justice

Charles city, Md. on a small river of the same name, opening by a comparatively wide mouth into the Potomac river. N. lat. $38^{\circ} 30'$ lon. W. C. $0^{\circ} 3'$ E. Distant by pstrd. 34 ms. S. from W. C. and 71 SW. from Annapolis. Pop. 500.

Port William, pstv. and seat of justice, Gallatin city, Kent. on the point of confluences of Kentucky and Ohio rivers. Lat. $38^{\circ} 40'$ N. lon. W. C. $8^{\circ} 5'$ W., and distant 44 ms. NW. from Frankfort.

Portugal, the most western country on the continent of Europe, about 310 ms. in length, and 150 in breadth. The principal rivers are, the Tajo, the Duero, or Douro, the Guadiana, the Minho, and the Munda, or Mondego. Portugal is divided into six provinces, namely, Estremadura, Beira, Entre Minho-e Duero, Tras los Montes, Alentejo, and Algarva. It is bounded on the W. and S. by the Atlantic Ocean, and E. and N. by Spain. Though Spain and Portugal are in the same climate, yet the air of the latter is much more temperate than that of the former, on account of the neighbourhood of the sea, and being less elevated. The mountain chains of the peninsula generally extend E. and W. and most of those of Spain reach into Portugal. The vegetable productions are very much varied, consisting of wheat, oats, barley, olives, apples, peaches, oranges, lemons, wines, &c. Silk is made in abundance, and of excellent quality. Wine is the chief article of export, but salt and wool are also produced and exported in ordinary years, to the amount of one million and a half of dollars.

The recent revolutions in Europe and the Brasils, have very materially affected the foreign and domestic relations of Portugal. See *Brasil*.

Posen, fortified city of Great Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a university. It is seated in a pleasant plain, 27 ms. W. by S. of Gnesna. Lon. 17° W. lat. $52^{\circ} 24'$ N.

Posen, government of Prussian Poland, of which Posen is the capital.

Posen, SW. city, Ind., occupying the peninsula between the Ohio and Wabash rivers; and bounded by Gibson N., and Vanderburgh E. Length 30 ms., mean width 14; area about 430 sqms. Chief town, Mount Vernon. Pop. 1820, 4061. Lat. 38° N. lon. W. C. $10^{\circ} 44'$ W.

Post Mill, village and psto. Orange city, Ver., 54 ms. N. from Montpelier.

Post Oak, springs and psto. Roane city, Ten.

Potomac, river of Virg., Md., and Penn., is a stream of incalculable importance in the interior, or inland navigation of the U. S. If we turn our eye to a map of Virg., we perceive the extreme northwestern sources of James river, flowing to the SW. along the mountain valleys; and extending our view to the head waters of Potomac, we behold them flowing parallel to each other NE., also down the mountain valleys; and in the latter case, we are struck with the very remarkable fact, that the Potomac rises W. of all the ridges of the Appalachian system, except that denominated Laurel Hill. The SW. angle of Md., or extreme western source of the Potomac, having the residue of the collateral ridges to pierce in its progress towards its recipient, the Chesapeake

Bay. This peculiar structure of the river, the leys of the U. S., yields an unequalled facility of forming inland water communication through a very broad chain of mountains. Before proceeding to describe the Potomac, it may be remarked, that the Appalachian, or Alleghany system of mountains, does not form the dividing ridge which separate the water flowing into the Atlantic ocean, from those which enter the Mississippi basin; but that the separating river line, cuts the mountains obliquely.

The Potomac, draining the valleys of the Appalachian mountains from N. lat. $38^{\circ} 35'$ to 40° , unites its various branches before piercing the Blue Ridge, which it finally effects at Epper's Ferry, 60 ms. NW. from W. C. Before its passage through the Blue Ridge, to egress into Chesapeake bay, is about 200 ms. following the windings of the stream. The tide ascends to Georgetown, 3 ms. above the capitol in Washington, where it is arrested by the gneiss range of rocks. Ships of the largest class are navigated to the navy yard, one mile below the capitol. Like all other tributaries of Chesapeake bay, the Potomac, below the head of tide water, opens gradually into a long narrow bay. By a singular caprice of custom, the Susquehannah, is considered as terminating at the head of tide water, whilst in nature, what is known by the name of Chesapeake bay, is merely the continuation of that noble river, and in strictness, James' river, York river, Rappahannoc river, and Potomac, are its tributaries.

The sources of Cheat river, branch of the Monongahela, rise in Randolph city, Virg., in the same valley with the Potomac, and those of the Youghiogany, with a single intervening ridge, separating them from those of Potomac, partly in Randolph and Monongahela cities in Virg., and partly in Alleghany city in Md. Thus, here again occurs the second instance of advancing from the S. to N., of the origin of waters, flowing into the two opposite systems of the Mexican Gulf and Atlantic Ocean, without an intervening mountain, and yet amidst the Appalachian ridges. The peculiar features we have noticed in this section of country, has drawn the attention of persons inquiring into the subject of canal connection, between the two river systems.

The SE. and main source of the Potomac, rises in Pendleton city, Virg., at lat. $31^{\circ} 25'$ N., and the next considerable stream of the valley, the Shenandoah, rises in Augusta city., as far S. as N. lat. 38° . The latter overtops the sources of York and Rappahannoc rivers, and interlocks with the sources of James' river: the middle ridge of the Appalachian, or the mountain properly called the Kittatinny, ranges between the Potomac Proper, and the Shenandoah. Both rivers, and all their branches, flow to the NE. down the mountain valleys. The Potomac continues in that direction, as far as N. lat. $39^{\circ} 41'$, within 2 ms. of the S. boundary of Penn., whence it turns at right angles, pierces the Kittatinny mountain, and flows to the SE. Forty ms. by comparative courses, below its passage through the Kittatinny, the Potomac receives the Shenandoah from the SW., and the united waters here pierce the Blue Ridge. This lat-

er passage of the Potomac, through another of the Appalachian ridges, is known as the celebrated Harper's Ferry. At their junction, the Potomac has flowed by comparative courses 60, and the Shenandoah 120 ms.

From Harper's Ferry to the head of tide water, or to where the Potomac quits the primitive, and enters the alluvial sea border formation, is 50 ms., and thence continuing by a general course SE., and by comparative courses 100 ms., that river is lost in the Chesapeake bay at N. lat. 38°, having regained exactly the altitude of the sources of Shenandoah. The entire length of the Potomac valley is 300 ms., presenting a very remarkable navigable channel. Many of its minor valleys are composed of very productive soil, and already an immense amount of produce is reared within it, and transported to the Atlantic ports.

It may be remarked that tobacco, as a staple commodity in large quantities, may be considered as limited by this valley, whilst wheat, rye, and the apple, as staples, may be viewed as commencing. From the peculiar form of the valley, and from the very great difference of elevation of its parts, it presents a greater variety of climate than could be, at a first glance upon its extent and position on a map, believed probable. If climate, and the features of nature, are both taken into the account, the Potomac presents the most favourable facilities of any river in the Susquehannah basin, to effect a water communication between the Atlantic Ocean, and the valley of Ohio.

The Potomac, in its natural state, is the most navigable branch of the Susquehannah. Ships of any burden can be brought up to the navy yard at Washington, 5 ms. below the extreme head of tide water. Washington is upwards of 100 ms. in a direct line, and following the Chesapeake bay and Potomac river, about 200 ms. distant from the Atlantic Ocean. Washington is, therefore, the point in the U. States, to which the largest vessels can be navigated the farthest into the interior of the continent.

Potosi, town of Peru, capital of a jurisdiction to the S. of Charcos. Here are some of the best silver mines in all America, in a mountain in the form of a sugar-loaf. Silver was formerly very abundant in this place, but the mines are now much exhausted, or at least, little is got in comparison of what was formerly. The country around is so naked and barren, that the inhabitants get their provisions from the neighbouring provinces. It is seated at the bottom of the mountain of Potosi, 260 ms. WNW. of Africa. Lon. W. C. 9° 30' E. lat. 19° 50' S.

Potosi, or *Mine-au-Burton*, pst. and seat of justice, Washington cty. Misu., 70 ms. WSW. from St. Louis, and 55 W. from St. Genevieve. Mr. Schoolcraft, who visited this town, states, that at the epoch of his visit, (1818,) it contained 80 houses, a court-house, jail, and academy; 3 stores, 2 distilleries, 2 flour mills, 9 lead furnaces, 1 saw mill, and a post office. This traveller describes the site, as a handsome eminence, a little N. of the principal mines, and separated from Mine à Burton by Mine Creek. It is environed by about 40 lead mines,

within a radius of 20 ms. Lat. 37° 56' N. lon. W. C. 13° 24'.

Potosi, *San Louis*, formerly an intendancy, now a state of Mexico, bounded S. by Quere-taro and Guanajuato, W. by Zacatecas, N. by New Leon, E. by Tamaulipas and the Gulf of Mexico, and SE. by Vera Cruz. Length from N. to S. 200 ms., mean width about 95; area 19,000 sqms. Lying between lat. 21° 40', and 24° 20' N., and from lon. W. C. 21° 10' to 24° W.

The new independent state of San Louis Potosi, comprises the former province of San Louis, in an intendancy of much greater extent. Though of limited area, San Louis presents a very great inequality of climate, seasons, and of vegetable and mineral production. The western part commences on the elevated table land of Anahuac, at perhaps, from 5000 to 8000 feet above the Gulf of Mexico. Falling from this aerial height to the Bar of Tampico, the traveller, in a few days, experiences a change of temperature equal to 15° of lat.

Crossed almost centrically by the northern tropic, and its parts differing so much in relative height, the air of this small state exhibits all the meteorological phenomena, usually found from the tropics to lat. 39°. Humboldt, speaking of the ancient intendancy, observes, "of the whole intendancy of San Louis Potosi, only that part which adjoins the province of Zacatecas, in which are the rich mines of Charcas, Guadalcázar, and Catorce, is a cold and mountainous country." This mountain region, reverted to by this acute observer, is the western part of the new state, and contains its capital. San Louis is very deficient in rivers or harbours, but rich in soil, and mineral wealth. Upon Tanner's map, the pop. is stated at 174,957. This would yield a distributive pop. of a fraction above 10 to the square mile.

Potosi, *San Louis*, city of Mexico, and seat of government for the state of San Louis Potosi. It is situated on the high table land of Anahuac, near the source of the river Panuco, 264 ms. NNW. from the city of Mexico. Lat. 22° 3' N. lon. W. C. 23° 25' W. Pop. 15,000?

Potsdam, city of Upper Saxony, in the middle marche of Brandenburg, with a palace belonging to the king of Prussia. It is the most elegant and singular city in Europe; on an island 10 ms. in circumference, formed by the rivers Spree and Havel, 12 ms. W. of Berlin. Lon. 13° 46' E. lat. 51° 2' N.

Potsdam, province of German Prussia, comprehending the Ucker Mark, the Mark of Priegnitz, and the greatest part of the Middle Mark. It lies between Pomerania, West Prussia, and Saxony.

Potsdam, pst. St. Lawrence cty. N. Y., on Hackett river, about 90 ms. W. from Plattsburg. Pop. in 1820, 1911.

Potter, cty. Penn.; bounded by Alleghany cty. N. York, N., Steuben, N. York, NE., Tioga cty. Penn. E., Lycoming SE. and S., and McKean W. Length 37, breadth 30 ms.; area 1100 sqms. This cty. extends over an extensive table land, from which the rivers flow like radii from a common centre; Alleghany flows NW. into N. Y., the extreme SW. sources of

Tioga river, flow NE. also into N. Y.; whilst in the intermediate space Genessee rises, and flowing N. pursues its course towards Lake Ontario. Pine creek, Kettle creek, the Sina-mahoning, and Driftwood, branches of the W. Branch of the Susquehannah, all rise in the southern section of this city, and flow S. All these streams rise near Condersport, and very near the centre of the city. Pop. in 1820, 4836. Ctl. lat. 41° 43' N. lon. W. C. 1° W.

Potter, SE. tp. of Centre city. Penn. Pop. in 1820, 1810.

Potter's Hollow, pstv. Albany city. N. Y.

Potterstown, village, Hunterdon city. N. Y., 12 ms. NW. by W. from Somerville.

Pottiesville, pstv. Louisa city. Virg., about 60 ms. NW. from Richmond.

Potton, town of Eng., in Bedfordshire, 12 ms. E. of Bedford, and 48 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0° 13' W. lat. 52° 11' N.

Pottsgrove, upper tp. of Montgomery city. Penn., on the Schuylkill. Pop. in 1820, 1882.

Pottstown, pstv. Montgomery city. Penn., in Pottsgrove, tp. on the Schuylkill, 16 ms. below Reading.

Pottsville, pstv. Schuylkill city. Penn.

Poughkeepsie, pst. the capital of Dutchess city. N. Y., situated on the E. bank of Hudson river, 47 ms. S. of the city of Hudson, and 83 N. of the city of N. Y. The village of Poughkeepsie is on an elevated plain, and has a neat and even romantic appearance. It is a place of considerable manufactures, has in addition to the ordinary city buildings, an academy and five or six places of public worship. Pop. in 1810, 4670, in 1820, 5726.

Poundridge, pstv. West Chester city. N. Y.

Powell's River, the NW. branch of Tennessee, rises in Scott and Lee cities, Vir., flows SW., and enters Claiborne city. Ten., and joins Clinch river, at Grantsborough, in the southern part of Campbell city.

Powell's Mountain, an Appalachian ridge, extending between Clinch and Powell's rivers, in Scott and Lee cities. Virg., and in Claiborne city. Ten.

Powell's Tavern, pst. Goochland city. Virg., 27 ms. NW. from Richmond.

Powell's Valley, partly in Virg., and partly in Ten., spreads between Powell's and Cumberland mountains.

Powelson, pst. Hancock city. Geo., on the right side of the Ogeessee, near its source, 33 ms. NNE. from Milledgeville. It is the seat of an academy.

Powhatan, or *Pohatan*, city. Virg., on James river; bounded by Chesterfield SE., Appomattox river or Amelia S., Cumberland W., and James river, or Goochland N. Length 20, mean width 16 ms., area 320 sqms. Its chief town, Scottsville, is about 25 ms. nearly W. from Richmond. Pop. in 1820, 8292.

Prague, capital city of Bohemia, on both sides of the Muldau, 5 ms. below the mouth of the Beraun. It is the military head quarters, seat of the highest courts of justice, and the general winter rendezvous of the nobility and gentry of Bohemia. The climate though cold is healthy. The university of Prague was instituted in 1348, by Charles IV., and is the most ancient in Germany. It is still a very

flourishing institution. Lat. 50° 5' N. 25° E.; 160 ms. English NW. from Vienna. SSE. from Dresden, and 170 a little E. from Berlin.

Prairie, tp. Wayne city. Ohio, 6 ms. Wooster. Pop. in 1820, 706.

Prairie, tp. in the western limits of Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 322.

Prairie Creek, pstv. Vigo city. Ind. SW. by W. from Indianapolis.

Prairie du Chien, settlement on the left of the Mississippi river, Crawford city. above the mouth of Ouiskonsin river. An ancient settlement made by French. The U. S. Fort Crawford stands in the settlement. Pop. about 350.

Prairie du Roche, pstv. Randolph city. is the same village named often *Prairiecher*. See *Prairie du Rocher*.

Prairie Mound, pstv. Lillard city. Miss.

Prairie du Rocher, tp. Randolph city. ms. from Kaskaskias.

Prallsville, pstv. Hunterdon city. N. J.

Prattsburg, pst. Steuben city. N. Y. 1820, 1377.

Prattsville, pstv. Alleghany city. Md. road from Hancockstown to Cumberland nearly midway between those places, 115 ms. NW. from W. C.

Preble, city. Ohio; bounded by Ind Darke N., Montgomery E., and Butler. Length 24, breadth 18 ms.; area 432 sqms. face, generally level, and soil produces grain, fruits, and pasturage. Chief town, Ind.

Preble, pst. Cortland city. N. Y. Pop. 1267.

Praya. See *Porta Praya*.

Precop, or *Perecop*, town and fortress of Asia, in the government of Catharinenski, province of Taurida, seated on the isthmus that joins the Crimea to the continent. A deep trench, 4 ms. in length, is cut across the isthmus, over which is a bridge, and upon that vaulted gate, called the Golden gate of the Tartars. Lon. 35° 34' E. lat. 46° 8' N.

Precopia, town of European Turkey, in Servia, on the river Morave, 20 ms. W. from Nism.

Pregel, river of East Prussia, which issues from the lake Angerburg, and flowing by Insterburg, Welau, and Konigsburg, enters the eastern extremity of the Frisch Haff.

Premislaw, town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemburg, with a strong castle, and a Greek and Latin bishop's see. It is seated on the river Sana, 60 ms. W. by S. of Lemburg. Lon. 21° E. lat. 49° N.

Prenzle, town of Brandenburg, capital of the Ucker Mark. It contains 6 churches, and has a considerable trade in corn, tobacco, and cattle. It is seated on the lake and river Ueber. 60 ms. NNE. of Berlin. Lon. 13° 57' E. lat. 53° 19' N.

Prenau, town of Moravia, capital of a circle of the same name. It is seated on the Bezzwa. 13 ms. SE. of Olmutz. Lon. 17° 29' E. lat. 49° 33' N.

Presburg, fortified city, capital of Lower Hungary, with a strong castle on a hill. It is seated on the Danube, which is here very rapid, and about 250 yards in breadth. The inhabitants are estimated at 27,000. Here the states

of Hungary hold their assemblies, and in the cathedral the sovereign is crowned. In December, 1805, a treaty of peace was concluded here between Austria and France. Presburg is 31 ms. E. by S. of Vienna, and 95 WNW. of Buda. Lon. $17^{\circ} 7'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 9'$ N.

Presburg, or *Poonyi-Varnegye*, palatinate of Hungary, of which Presburg is the capital.

Prescat, town of Eng. in Lancashire. Here are manufactures of watch movements, pinion wire, small files, and coarse earthen ware, and around it are many coal mines. It is 8 ms. E. from Liverpool.

Prescott, village of U. C., on St. Lawrence, nearly opposite Ogdensburg.

Prescott, pstv. Hampshire ctv. Mass., 76 ms. westerly from Boston.

Pressey's, Abbeville district, S. C.

Preston, pst. New London ctv. Conn., on the E. side of the river Thames, 15 ms. above New London. Pop. 1820, 1899.

Preston, pst. Chenango ctv. N. Y. The tp. of Preston lies W. of Norwich; the psto. 106 ms. W. from Albany.

Preston, ctv. Virg.; bounded by Monongahela ctv. N., Alleghany ctv. Md. E., Randolph ctv. Virg. S., and Harrison W. Length 26, mean width 16 ms.; area 416 sqms. Surface either hilly or mountainous. Cheat river, or the SE. branch of Monongahela, flows through it from S. to N. Pop. 1820, 3428. Ctl. lat. $39^{\circ} 17'$ N. lon. W. C. $2^{\circ} 45'$ W.

Preston Hollow, psto. Albany ctv. N. Y., about 20 ms. from Albany.

Prestonsburg, pstv. and seat of justice, Floyd ctv. Kent., on the West branch of Big Sandy river, by pstrd. 209 ms. SE. by E. from Frankfort. Lat. $37^{\circ} 44'$ N. lon. W. C. $5^{\circ} 36'$ W.

Prestonville, pstv. Rhea ctv. Tenn., 140 ms. by pstrd. a little S. of E. from Murfreesborough.

Prevesa, town of European Turkey, in Albania, on the ruins of the ancient Nicopolis; built by the emperor Augustus, in memory of his victory over Anthony. It is seated on a mountain, on the Gulf of Arta, 70 ms. NW. of Lepanto. Lon. $21^{\circ} 5'$ E. lat. $39^{\circ} 14'$ N.

Prince Edward, ctv. of U. C., occupying a peninsula between lake Ontario and the bay of Quinti.

Prewitt's Knob, pstv. Barren ctv. Kent., 144 ms. SSW. from Frankfort.

Price's Tavern, and psto. Louisa ctv. Virg., 60 ms. NW. from Richmond.

Priestford, pstv. Harford ctv. Md.

Prince Edward, ctv. Virg.; bounded by Lunenburg SE., Charlotte S. and SW., Buckingham NW., Cumberland, or Appomattox river N., Amelia NE., and Nottaway E. Length 25, mean width 10 ms.; area 250 sqms. It is drained by the sources of Appomattox. Chief town, Farmville. Pop. 1820, 12,577. Ctl. lat. $37^{\circ} 12'$ N. lon. W. C. $1^{\circ} 50'$ W.

The following additional information respecting this ctv. was forwarded to the publishers, and inserted, though rather lengthy, from the importance of its contents.

The ctv. derives great advantage from the navigation of the Appomattox—a large part is fertile, well watered, and highly cultivated—industry and economy characterize the inhabitants—the most numerous religious denomina-

tions are the Methodist and Baptist; there are 5 Presbyterian churches. An English school is kept in every neighborhood; 6 or 8 valuable classic schools are maintained; and great attention is given by the more wealthy citizens to female education. Various benevolent Associations are formed for the distribution of bibles and tracts, for the support of Sabbath schools, and for educating indigent and promising youth.

Hampden Sidney College in this ctv., has an elevated, dry, and remarkably healthy situation, 80 ms. SW. from Richmond, and central to the southern section of Virg. The college was founded in 1775. The following men have successively filled the presidential chair, viz:

Rev. Samuel Stanhope Smith, D.D.L.L.D.; Rev. John Blair Smith, D.D.; Rev. Archibald Alexander, D.D.; Rev. Moses Hoge, D.D.

The charter is as liberal and ample as that of any college in the U. S. The corporation consists of 27 men, most of whom are graduates of other colleges. The laws of the corporation, which relate to the instruction, and to the internal government of the college, are committed to the faculty, consisting of the president, professors, and tutors.

The following professorships have been established: the president is the professor of Mental Philosophy, Rhetoric, Moral Philosophy, and Natural Law. The professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, of Mathematics, and of the Learned Languages.

The apparatus is adequate to a very liberal course of experiments in Chemistry and Natural Philosophy. A collection of valuable specimens is the commencement of a mineralogical cabinet. The College library, with those belonging to the Philanthropic, the Union, and Philosophical societies, exceed 2,000 select volumes. The permanent funds of the college, consist in land, and bank stock. By a provision of the Legislature, it will receive more ample endowment.

The number of under graduates, at the close of 1821, exceeded 100, and is rapidly increasing. In addition to the present buildings, a brick edifice is now erecting, 180 feet in length, 50 in breadth, and 4 stories in height, containing 48 rooms for the accommodation of students, besides 40 feet of the centre, which contains the chapel, 40 feet by 50, and the other public rooms.

There is also a valuable Academy, under the direction of the faculty, in which those studies only are taught that are required for the admission into the lowest college class. The college year has two sessions; the winter session, six months, commences with November and ends with April. The summer session, commences with June and ends with the college commencement, on the last Thursday in September.

The expense

For board \$10 a month, \$100 for the year,

For tuition 4 do. 40 do.

For room } 1 do. 10 do.

rent and }
servants }

Amount \$15 \$150

There is no town or village in the vicinity of
4 N

the college, and the students are distinguished for virtue and order.

COURSE OF STUDIES.

Academy attached to the College.

Murray's English Grammar; Adam's Latin Grammar.

Sacred History; Mair's Introduction; Cæsar's Commentaries.

Elements of Geography and Ancient History; Valpey's Greek Grammar, and the Greek Testament; Virgil and Latin Prosody.

Classical Dictionary; Tooke's Pantheon, and Adam's Roman Antiquities, to be consulted and studied so that the Student may explain all classic allusions.

Dalzel's C. Hæcanea Græca Minora; Sallust and Webber's Arithmetic as far as Proportion.

COLLEGE.

Each class has two studies, and a daily recitation in each study, except the Senior.

FRESHMAN CLASS.—*Winter Session.*

Cicero's Orations; Græca Majora—the historians, Xenophon, Plato, Herodotus, and Thucydides.

Webber's Arithmetic, and Day's Algebra.

Summer Session.

Playfair's Euclid, 4 books; and Græca Majora—the orators, Lysias, Isocrates, and Demosthenes.

English Grammar, Murray's 8vo. vol., and Blair's Rhetoric.

Composition every four weeks through the year.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.—*Winter Session.*

Hedge's Logic; Morse's Geography, 8vo. vol.; Tytler's Elements of History, and Chronology.

Livy with Roman Antiquities continued; and Græca Majora—the critics, Aristotle, Dionysius, and Longinus.

Summer Session.

Euclid, including the supplements; Day's plain Trigonometry and Logarithms, and Mensuration of Superfices and Solids.

Græca Majora—the poets, Homer, Sophocles, Euripides, &c. with Greek versification.

Composition every three weeks through the year.

JUNIOR CLASS.—*Winter Session.*

Gorham's Chemistry, 8vo. 2 vols. with Experiments, &c. and its application to Agriculture; Mineralogy.

Day's Surveying and Navigation; and Conic Sections.

Spherical Geometry and Trigonometry, and Fluxions.

Summer Session.

Enfield's natural Philosophy with Experiments, &c.

Horace—Editio Expurgata with Latin Prose.

Compositions every two weeks through the year.

SENIOR CLASS.—*Winter Session.*

Stewart's Philosophy of the Mind; Campbell's Philosophy of Rhetoric, and Paley's Moral and Political Philosophy.

Summer Session.

Enfield's Astronomy; and Laws of Nature and of Nations, by Vattel.

Dissertations every two weeks, and forensic every four weeks through the year.

The Seniors are required to review the most important studies of the Course.

The members of each class declaim in public once in four weeks—the Senior members pronounce original orations.

Prince Edward, C. H. and psto. Prince Edward city Virg.

Prince Frederick, pstv. and seat of justice. Calvert city. Md., 40 ms. nearly S. from Annapolis. Lat. $38^{\circ} 32' N$ lon W. C. $0^{\circ} 26' E$.

Prince Georges, city Md., bounded by Montgomery city. in Md. NW., District of Columbia and Potomac river W., Charles city S., and Rappahannock river E. and NE. Length 30 ms., mean width 17; area 510 sqms. Surface moderately hilly, and soil of middling quality. Chief town: Upper Marlboro'. Pop. 1820, 20,216. C. lat. $38^{\circ} 40' N$ lon. W. C. $0^{\circ} 13' E$.

Prince Georges, city. Virg., bounded by James river and Appomattox river N., Dinwiddie city W., Sussex and Surry SE., and James river S. Length 26 ms, mean width 12; area 312 sqms. The southern side of this city. is drained by the various sources of the Nottaway and Blackwater rivers. Surface moderately hilly, and soil tolerably productive. Pop. 1820, 8030. C. lat. $37^{\circ} 7' N$ lon. W. C. $0^{\circ} 20' W$.

Prince of Wales' Island, or *Pulo Pinang*. Lat. $100^{\circ} 19' E$ lat. $5^{\circ} 25' N$. It lies off the Malacca peninsula. An English fort and factory has existed here since 1786, and has become a very important mart commanding the trade of the straits of Malacca.

Prince of Wales Cape, the most western extremity of all America, hitherto known, discovered by Captain Cook, in 1778. Lon. $168^{\circ} 5' W$ lat. $65^{\circ} 46' N$.

Prince of Wales, Fort, the most northern settlement of the Hudson's Bay Company, seated on the W. side of Hudson's Bay, at the mouth of Churchill River. Lon. $94^{\circ} 7' W$ lat. $58^{\circ} 47' N$.

Prince's Bridge, psto. Chatham city. N. C.

Princess Ann, pstv. and seat of justice, Somerset city. Md., at the head of the Manokin river, eastern shore, about 90 ms. SE. from W. C. It is a place of considerable trade, and contains the city. buildings, 3 places of public worship, and a bank.

Princess Ann, SE. city. Virg., bounded by the Atlantic Ocean E., Currituck city. in N. C. S. Norfolk city. W., and Chesapeake or rather Lynhaven bay N. Length 30 ms., mean width 10; area 300 sqms. Chief town Kempsville.

Princess Anne, C. H. and psto. Princess Anne city. Virg., 20 ms. from Norfolk, and 114 SE. by E. from Richmond.

Princeton, pstv. Worcester city. Mass., 18 ms. a little W. of N. from Worcester.

Princeton, pstv. Schenectady city. N. Y. 18 ms. from Albany.

Princeton, pst. Worcester city. Mass., 16 ms. N. from Worcester. Wachusett mountain rising to near 3000 feet above the ocean level, stands in the N. part of this tp. Pop. 1810, 1062, in 1820, 1261.

Princeton, pst. partly in Somerset, and partly in Middlesex city. N. J., 18 ms. SW. of New Brunswick, 10 NE. of Trenton, and 40 of Phila-

Delphia, in lat. $40^{\circ} 22' N.$ and lon. $74^{\circ} 34' W.$ The college erected here, called Nassau-hall College, founded in 1738, is a handsome stone building, 180 feet wide by 54 deep, placed on a small eminence that commands a pleasing view of the adjacent country. The presidents have been distinguished for learning and piety, and the institution has produced men of extensive usefulness in church and state.

The college library contains about 8000 volumes, with a fine philosophical apparatus, and a real treasure of sciences; an orrery constructed by the celebrated David Rittenhouse; and a valuable cabinet of mineralogy and natural history in general.

The faculty consists of a president, vice president, who is professor of languages and belles lettres; a professor of mathematics and mechanical philosophy, and a professor of chemistry, experimental philosophy, and natural history; with three tutors. Students about 120.

According to Mr. Morse, the number of persons educated in this college from its foundation were 1425, of whom 1023 were living in 1815. Annual amount of collegiate and other expenses for a student at this college \$225.

A theological seminary was formed here in 1812, by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. The edifice for this institution is a spacious stone building, standing to the E. of the road from Princeton to Trenton, a little S. of the village. The foundation has two professors, one for Didactic and Polemic Theology, and the other of ecclesiastical history. Students about 70. Present pop. of Princeton about 500.

Princeton, pstv. Caldwell cty. Kent., 60 ms. NW. by W. from Russellville.

Princeton, pstv. Butler cty. Ohio, 6 ms. E. from Hamilton, and 19 ms. N. from Cincinnati.

Princeton, pst. and seat of justice, Gibson cty. Ind., containing about 100 houses, and 500 inhabitants, 30 ms. S. from Vincennes, and about an equal distance from Evansville on Ohio.

Prince William, tp. of York cty. New Brunswick.

Prince William, cty. Virg., bounded by Potomac river E., Stafford cty. SE., Fauquier SW. and W., Loudon N., and the Occoquan river or Fairfax NE. Length 30 ms., mean width 10; area 300 sqms. Chief towns, Haymarket and Dumfries. Surface near the Potomac very hilly, and soil sandy. Pop. 1820, 9419. Ctl. lat. $38^{\circ} 38' N.$ lon. W. C. $0^{\circ} 30' W.$

Prince William Henry's Island, island in the Eastern Ocean, lying WNW. of Tench's Island. It is pretty high, and 70 ms. in circuit. A high mountain rising in the centre of it, was called Mount Philip. Lon. $149^{\circ} 30' E.$ lat. $1^{\circ} 32' S.$

Prince William Henry's Island, island of the S. Pacific Ocean, discovered by captain Wallis, in 1767. Lon. $141^{\circ} 6' W.$ lat. $17^{\circ} S.$

Prince William's Sound, gulf on the NW. coast of America, so named by captain Cook, in 1778.

Principato, province of Naples, divided into Principato Ulteriore, and Principato Citeriore, that is, the Further and Hither Principality. Principato Citeriore, is bounded on the N. by Principato Ulteriore and Terra-di-Lavora, on the W. and S. by the Mediterranean, and on the E. by Basilicata. It is 60 ms. long and 30

broad; the soil is fertile in wine, corn, oil, and saffron; and it has a great deal of silk, and several mineral springs. Salerno is the capital. Principato Ulteriore is bounded on the N. by the Molise and Terra-di-Lavora, on the W. by the Mediterranean, on the S. by Principato Citeriore, and on the E. by Capitanata. It is 37 ms. long and 30 broad.

Prisdenia, town of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, on the Drinn, 32 ms. NE. of Albanapolis, and 195 N. of Belgrade. Lon. $21^{\circ} 3' E.$ lat. $42^{\circ} N.$

Pristina, town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, on the Rusca, 58 ms. NW. of Nissa, and 150 SE. of Belgrade. Lon. $22^{\circ} 5' E.$ lat. $42^{\circ} 43' N.$

Pritzwalk, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the marche of Prignitz, 44 ms. N. of Brandenburg, and 54 NW. of Berlin. Lon. $12^{\circ} 13' E.$ lat. $53^{\circ} 9' N.$

Privas, town of France, in the department of Ardeche, and late province of Dauphiny. On a hill near the confluence of 3 small rivers, 16 ms. N. of Viviers. Lon. $4^{\circ} 41' W.$ lat. $44^{\circ} 45' N.$

Procita, island of Italy, in the gulf of Naples, near that of Ischia. It is 8 ms. in circumference, and very fertile and populous. The capital of the same name, is a small fortified place, on a high craggy rock, by the sea-side. Lon. $14^{\circ} 8' E.$ lat. $40^{\circ} 43' N.$

Proctorsville, pstv. Windsor cty. Ver., by pstd. 88 ms. Southwardly from Montpellier.

Prodano, anciently *Spacteria*, island in the Mediterranean, near the W. coast of the Morea. It is 36 ms. SSE. of Zante. Lon. $21^{\circ} 24' E.$ lat. $37^{\circ} 15' N.$

Pron, town of the kingdom of Burmah, seated on the Menan, 200 ms. NW. of Pegu. Lon. $94^{\circ} E.$ lat. $17^{\circ} 50' N.$

Prospect, pst. Hancock cty. Maine, on the W. side of Penobscot river, 8 ms. NE. of Belfast, and 7 S. of Frankfort, all lying on the same river. Pop. 1810, 1300, in 1820, 1771.

Prospect, pst. Prince Edward cty. Virg., by pstd. 105 ms. SW. from Richmond.

Prospect Hill, pstv. Renssallaer cty. N. Y., 23 ms. from Albany.

Prospect hill, psto. Fairfax cty. Virg., 14 ms. N. by W. from W. C.

Prospect Hill, pstv. Caswell cty. N. C., by pstd. 88 ms. NW. from Raleigh.

Provence, late province of France, 138 ms. long, and 100 broad; bounded on the N. by Dauphiny, on the S. by the Mediterranean, on the W. by the river Rhone, which separates it from Languedoc, and on the E. by the Alps and the river Var. The air near the Alps and Dauphiny is cold, on the seacoast hot, and in the middle temperate. In that which was called Upper Provence, the soil is fertile in corn and pastures; but in Lower Provence, dry and sandy. It produces however, wine, oil, figs, almonds, prunes, and promegranates, along the seacoast from Toulon to Nice. There are orange and citron trees in the open fields; and many medicinal plants, mineral waters, and mines of several kinds. Provence now forms the departments of Var, the Lower Alps, and the Mouths of the Rhone.

Providence, one of the least of the Bahama islands, but the best of those planted by the

English. It lies 200 ms. E. of Florida. Lon. 77° 1' W. lat. 24° 30' N.

Providence, island in the Atlantic, 150 ms. E. of the coast of Nicaragua. Lon. 80° 44' W. lat. 15° 25' N.

Providence, capital of the state of Rhode Island, a pst. and port of entry; situate in Providence city, and on Providence river, near the head of Narragansett Bay, and in lat. 41° 49' N., and lon. 71° 23' W. It lies 30 ms. N. by W. of Newport, and 45 SW. of Boston. The inhabitants of this metropolis were 7614 at the last enumeration. The harbour is safe and commodious, though inferior to that of Newport. This is one of the most flourishing towns compared to its extent, in the U. S., and the most manufacturing in proportion to pop. The manufactures of cotton cloths, employ in Providence and vicinity, above 100 factories; the mass of the business and capital of which, centre in that city. There are within the town, 5 cotton, and 2 woollen factories, 5 distilleries, 3 dye-houses, 3 rope walks, 2 spermaceti works, 10 or 12 jewellers' shops, and numerous other shops, blacksmiths, saddlers, &c.

The manufacturing and commercial prosperity of Providence have advanced together. The amount of shipping approaches 20,000 tons; a considerable part of which is engaged in the cotton trade.

It contains a branch of the bank of the U. S.; 6 state banks, 6 insurance offices, 4 printing offices; a college, public library; 5 academies; and 8 places of public worship.

Brown University in Providence, was originally established in Warren, in 1764, and in 1770, removed to Providence. It possesses a president, and eight professors, in mathematics, natural philosophy; of law; of moral philosophy, and metaphysics; of oratory, belles lettres; of anatomy, and surgery; of materia medica, and botany; of the theory and practice of physic; and of chemistry. The library exceeds 5000 volumes. The philosophical apparatus is extensive. The whole institution is highly respectable, and flourishing. Number of students usually about 120.

Population in 1810.

Free white males, - - - - -	4,427
Do. do. females, - - - - -	4,773
Total whites, - - - - -	9,200
All other persons except Indians not taxed, - - - - -	865
Slaves, - - - - -	6

Total pop. in 1810, - - - - - 10,071

Population in 1820.

Free white males, - - - - -	5,136
Do. do. females, - - - - -	5,620
All other persons except Indians not taxed, - - - - -	52
Total whites, - - - - -	10,788
Free persons of colour, males, - - - - -	387
Do. do. females, - - - - -	588
Slaves, male, - - - - -	1
Do. females, - - - - -	3
Total pop. in 1820, - - - - -	11,767

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized, - - - - -	
Engaged in Agriculture, - - - - -	
Do. in Manufactures, - - - - -	
Do. in Commerce, - - - - -	
Pop. to the sqm. uncertain.	

Providence, North, tp. Providence city, immediately N. from the city of Providence. Pop. 1820, 2420.

Providence, northern city. R. I.; bounded by Conn. W., Mass. N. and E., and Kent. R. I. S. Length 20 ms., width 18; area sqms. Surface generally hilly; and soil of good and middling quality. It is drained by numerous branches of Providence river. Chiefly in Providence. Pop. 1820, 35,726.

Providence, pst. Saratoga city. N. Y., on W. side of the river Hudson, 25 ms. N. of Albany. Pop. 1810, 1694, in 1820, 1515.

Providence, tp. Essex city. N. J., on the said, 11 ms. W. from Newark. Pop. 1820, 182.

Providence, pst. Luzerne city. Penn., on the sides of Lackawannock river, 10 ms. N. of Wilkesbarré. Pop. 861.

Providence, tp. Bedford city. Penn., on the sides of the great road from Chambersburg to Bedford, and SE. from Juniata river. Pop. 1820, 1822.

Providence, Nether, tp. Delaware city. Pa., between Crum and Ridley creeks, 12 WSW. from Philadelphia. Pop. 1820, 366.

Providence, Upper, tp. Delaware city. Pa., above the preceding. Pop. 1820, 736.

Providence, Lower, tp. Montgomery city. Penn., on the Schuylkill, below the mouth of Perkiomen creek. Pop. 1820, 1146.

Providence, Upper, tp. Montgomery city. Penn., on Schuylkill, above the mouth of Perkiomen creek. Pop. 1820, 1670.

Providence, lake, Lou., in Concordia; one bend of the Mississippi river, from this lake issues the source of the Tensas river; it is situated W. of the Mississippi, 40 ms. above the Yazoo.

Providence, pstv. Mecklenburg city. N. C., by pst. 177 ms. SW. from Raleigh.

Providence Inn, pst. Chesterfield city. Virg., 27 ms. from Richmond.

Providence Meeting House, Delaware city. Penn.

Provincetown, pst. Barnstable city. Mass.; on a sterile spot at the point of Cape Cod, and engaged principally in catching, curing, and vending fish, which has rendered the inhabitants hardy and expert mariners. It lies in lat. 42° N., and lon. 70° 9' W.; about 140 ms. SE. of Boston by land, and about 50 by water.

Provins, town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, and late province of the Isle of France, on the Vouzie, 30 ms. SE. of Meaux, and 47 SE. of Paris. Lon. 5° 22' E. lat. 48° 34' N.

Prozellerville, pstv. York city. Penn., 7 ms. S. from Harrisburg.

Pruck, town of Austria, seated on the Leitha, 22 ms. SW. of Presburg, and 22 SE. of Vienna. Lon. 16° 58' E. lat. 48° 5' N.

Pruck, town of Germany, in Stiria, seated on the Muehr, 66 ms. SW. of Vienna. Lon. 15° 25' E. lat. 47° 24' N.

Pruntztown, pstv. Harrison city. Virg., on the

road from Clarksburg, eastward, and at the ferry over the E. fork of Monongahela river, 17 ms. NE. by E. from Clarksburg, and by psrd. 210 ms. a little N. of W. from W. C.

Prussia, kingdom of Europe, partly in the former Poland, and partly in Germany; bounded E. by Russian Poland; S. by Austrian Poland, Bohemia, Saxony and other German states; on the W., intermingled with other German states; NW. also by part of Germany, and N. bounded by the Baltic. The whole Prussian monarchy extends over 105,000 sqns., with a pop. of about 10,500,000.

The Prussian monarchy, since the acquisition of all Pomerania, occupies the whole northern shore of the Baltic, from Memel to the Bay of Stralsund, or from lon. $30^{\circ} 30'$ E. to $39^{\circ} 30'$ E.; and from 49° to 56° N. lat. The slope of Prussia is to the N, all its rivers flowing in that direction. The principal streams, the Memel, Vistula, Oder, and Elbe, all rise S. from, and traverse the Prussian territories. Except the kingdom of the Netherlands, Prussia is, of all the states of continental Europe, best supplied with navigable canals. The rivers of northern Germany in general, similar to those of Poland and Russia, are remarkably free from natural obstructions to navigation, and the extensive plain, sloping from the Bohemian and Silesian mountains towards the German Ocean, and Baltic Sea, affords great facility to intercuts, or canals uniting the various rivers. The greatest part of these artificial channels of intercommunication, are due to Frederick II. In 1743, the canal of Planen, to connect the Havel with the Elbe was commenced, and completed in 1745. By this cut across the peninsula between those rivers, the water distance from Berlin to Magdeburg was shortened 76 ms. The canal is 17 ms. long. By the canal of Planen the Upper Elbe has a direct communication with the finest parts of Brandenburg and Lusatia.

The Finaw canal leaves the Havel 20 ms. N. from Berlin, and extends to the Oder at Odersburg. It is 23 ms. long, and by 13 locks falls 130 feet. This canal, though undertaken in 1605, was not completed until 1751.

The canal of Muhlrose, is a second link of connection between the Havel and the Oder. The Spree is the main branch, rising in the Bohemian mountains, and after traversing Lusatia and part of Brandenburg, joins the Havel at Potsdam. From the Spree, 40 ms. SE. from Berlin, the Finaw canal leaves the Spree, and by a single lock of 10 feet, rises to the summit level, from which it again descends 64 feet by 7 locks, to the Oder, 5 ms. above Frankfurt. The entire length 23 ms., depth 10 feet, and width 60 feet.

These two fine canals complete the connection between the Elbe and Oder. The former is again united to the Vistula by the canal of Bromberg, constructed from 1772-5 by Frederick II. It is 16 ms. in length; leaving the Netze, branch of the Warta, and falling by 9 locks, 67 feet, to the Brake, a small confluent of the Vistula. The navigation is then continued to the Vistula, by the Brake. The latter canal is called the "Canal of Bromberg," from the town of that name on the Netze. The Brake joins the Vistula between Thorn and

Culm. From this point to Koningsberg, in Polish Prussia, the Vistula and Frische Haff afford an internal water communication; which is again extended by the Pregal river, and its branches, into E. Prussia.

The Vistula and Dnieper are connected by the canal of Pinsk. This latter improvement is, however, in the Russian territories, and is formed between the Bug, branch of the Vistula, and the Prypiez, branch of the Dnieper, lat. 52° .

The climate of Prussia is cold in winter, but though much of the surface is low and interspersed with stagnant water, generally healthy. The soil is various, from steril sand, to the most productive alluvion, but the prevalent characteristic is that of moderate fertility. Grain, for exportation, is very largely produced, and fruits of excellent quality abundant. In minerals, the Prussian provinces are not rich, though iron and some other metals are found, and wrought to advantage. Since the eventful reign of Frederick II., manufactures and internal commerce have flourished in Prussia, and with all its reverses in the early part of this century, this kingdom may be pronounced in a prosperous condition.

Brandenburg was the original nucleus round which the existing Prussian monarchy was formed; and in succession, have been united, Brandenburg, Pomerania, Silesia, Magdeburg, Halberstadt, Cleves, Minden, March, Ravensburg, Lingen, Meurs, East Friesland, and Lusatia in Germany; Prussia, Posnania, Dantzic, and other territories in Poland. Prussia, though generally considered as a German state is by no means so exclusively; as full one fourth part of the monarchy is Polish. The kings of Prussia, as German princes, represent the ancient Margraves of Brandenburg, and as Polish, the former Grand masters of the Teutonic knights.

Prussia is at the head of Protestant Germany, as Austria is of the Roman Catholic faith. Toleration of all religious sects, is, however, much more liberal in the former than in the latter state. In Prussia are found Calvinists, Lutherans, Catholics, Jews, Greek Church, Moravians, Anabaptists, Unitarians, and some other sects. The government though not absolute, is but slightly limited in the exercise of power, but public opinion from general and increasing information opposes a very severe restraint upon the operations of authority in Prussia.

Pruth, river of Poland, which rises in Red Russia, in the mountain of Crapach, crosses part of the palatinate of Lemburg, runs through all Moldavia, and falls into the Danube.

Pskof, or *Pleskof*, government of Russia, formerly comprised in the government of Novogorod.

Pskof, or *Pleskof*, an archiepiscopal town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, on the river Velika, 80 ms. S. of Narva, and 150 S. by W. of Petersburg. Lon. $27^{\circ} 52'$ E. lat. $57^{\circ} 58'$ N.

Pskof, or *Pleskof*, lake of Russia, in a government of the same name.

Puckhohi, town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Lahore. Lon. $72^{\circ} 5'$ E. lat. $33^{\circ} 45'$ N.

Puddur, river of Hindoostan Proper, which

rises in the SW. part of Agimere, divides the provinces of Cutch and Guzerat, and falls into the Gulf of Cutch.

Pudoga, town of Russia, in the government of Olonez. It lies on the E. coast of the lake Onezkoë, 108 ms. E. of Olenetz. Lon. $36^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $61^{\circ} 36'$ N.

Puebia, town of Spain, in Estramadura, seated near the Guadiana, 15 ms. W. of Meridad. Lon. $6^{\circ} 23'$ W. lat. $38^{\circ} 42'$ N.

Puchla-de-los-Angeles, formerly an intendancy, now a state of Mexico; bounded by the Pacific Ocean S., Mexico W., Querataro NW., Vera Cruz NE., and Oaxaca E. and SE. length 350 ms. mean breadth 53, area 18,441 sqms. This state extends from $16^{\circ} 57'$ W. lon. to $20^{\circ} 40'$ N. lat. and is entirely within the tropics. Above lat. 18° Puebla spreads into an immense plain from 5900, to 6560 feet elevation, and highly productive in wheat, maize, Agave, and fruit trees. Puebla may be properly, like Oaxaca, Mexico, and Mechoacan, divided into the mountainous and oceanic regions. Below N. lat. 18° along the small river Yopez, to the Pacific, the country falls from 5000 feet to the level of that ocean. The pop. is concentrated upon the elevated and salubrious table land, and though well adapted to the cultivation of sugar, indigo, cotton, and great variety of tropical productions, the southern slope is left in great part a wilderness. The pop. given on Tanner's map, 1825, is 1,212,495. This mass, or at least one million, exists upon about 10,000 sqms. affording a distributive pop. to the northern part of the state, of 100 to the sqm. Under the head of *Pyramids of America*, the reader will see a condensed view of the immense remains of antiquity found in Puebla. See also *Popocatepetl*.

This state, rich in manufactures and vegetable produce, has little metallic wealth in its bowels, or if the precious ores exist they have not been discovered. Salt and marble abound. External commerce inconsiderable. The most remarkable cities and towns are Puebla-de-los-Angeles, Tlascala, Cholula, Atlixco, Tehuecan-de-los-Grenadas, Tepiyaca, or Tepeyacac, and Huajocinco or Huezotzinco. The small territory of Tlascala, is enclosed within the state of Puebla.

Puebla-de-los-Angeles, city of Mexico, and capital of the state of the same name. This fine city was founded, by the Spaniards, in 1531, on the plain of Acaxete, or Cuixtlacoapan. It is the 4th city of Spanish America, according to Humboldt, who states, that it is only exceeded by Mexico, Guanajuato, and Havannah. Pop. 1803, from Humboldt, 67,800, and in 1823, by Tanner's map, 100,000. Lat. 19° N. lon. W. C. 21° W., 87 ms. SE. by E. from Mexico, and 160 ms. WNW. from Vera Cruz.

Puent-del-arco-bispo, town of Spain, in Estramadura, on the river Taja, over which is a handsome bridge, 40 ms. SW. of Toledo. Lon. $4^{\circ} 15'$ W. lat. $39^{\circ} 38'$ N.

Puente-de-lo-Reyne, town of Spain, in Navarre, seated on the river Agra, 10 ms. SW. of Pampluna. Lon. $1^{\circ} 39'$ W. lat. $42^{\circ} 41'$ N.

Puerto Bello, *Puerto Rico*, &c. See *Porto Bello*, *Porto Rico*, &c.

Pughtown, pst. Chester city. Penn., on Fox creek, 35 ms. NW. from Philadelphia.

Puglia, modern name of the ancient Apulia, containing the 3 provinces of Capitanata, Terra Otranto, on the E. side of the kingdom of Naples.

Pulao, island in the Indian ocean, lying to the W. of the Philippines. It is very fertile and subject to its own king, who is tributary to that of Borneo. Lon. $129^{\circ} 12'$ E. lat. $30'$ N.

Pulaski, city. Geo., bounded by Telfair E., Houston SW., Monroe NW., Twiggs N., and Laurens NE. Length 35, mean width 14, area 490 sqms. Little Oakmulgee river runs in the NE. angle, and traverses the entire length of this city; and the main Oakmulgee also passes through its SW. side. Chief town, Hartsville. Pop. 1820, 5223. Ctl. lat. $32^{\circ} 18'$ N. lon. C. $6^{\circ} 16'$ W.

Pulaski, city. Kent., bounded by Cumberland river, or Wayne S., Adair W., Casey and Lincoln NW., Rockcastle NE., and Rockcastle river or White E. Length 35, mean width 24, area about 800 sqms. Chief town, Somerset. Pop. 1820, 7597.

Pulaski, pst. and seat of justice, Giles county, Tenn., on Richland branch of Elk river, 45 ms. NW. from Huntsville, and 80 ms. S. from Nashville.

Pulaski, city. Ark., on the Cadron, about 30 ms. above Arkropolis.

Puthely, maritime town of Wales, of Carmarvonshire, seated at the head of an inlet of Cardigan Bay, between 2 rivers, 6 ms. S. of Newnham, and 143 NW. of London. Lon. $4^{\circ} 13'$ W. lat. $52^{\circ} 52'$ N.

Pulo-Canton, island in the Indian ocean, to the east of Cochin-China. Lon. $109^{\circ} 35'$ E. lat. $15^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Pulo-Condore, the name of several islands in the Indian ocean, the principal of which is the only one inhabited. It is 13 ms. in length, and 9 in breadth, but in some places not above a mile over. Lon. $107^{\circ} 20'$ E. lat. $8^{\circ} 40'$ N.

Pulo-Dindig, island in the Indian ocean, to the W. coast of the peninsula of Malacca. It belongs to the Dutch.

Pulo-Pinang. See *Prince of Wales Island*.

Pulo-Timon, island in the Indian ocean, to the E. coast of the peninsula of Malacca. It is often touched at for taking in wood, water, and other refreshments, and there is great plenty of green turtles. Lon. $104^{\circ} 25'$ E. lat. 2° N.

Pulo-Uby, island in the Indian ocean, yielding good water and plenty of wood. It lies at the entrance of the bay of Siam, and is 20 ms. in circumference. Lon. $105^{\circ} 56'$ E. lat. $8^{\circ} 25'$ N.

Pulo-Way, island in the Indian ocean, near the N. point of that of Sumatra. It is the largest of the islands that form the entrance of the channel of Achem, and is peopled by men banished from Achem. Lon. $95^{\circ} 39'$ E. lat. $5^{\circ} 50'$ N.

Pultusk, town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Masovia, seated on the Narew, 20 ms. NE. of Warsaw. Lon. $21^{\circ} 47'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Pulteney, pst. Steuben city. N. Y., W. from Crooked lake; 30 ms. a little E. of S. from Candauqua, and 15 NNE. from Bath. Pop. 1820, 1162.

Pulteneyville, pstv. Wayne cty. N. Y., on lake Ontario, 15 ms. NNE. from Lyons.

Pultney, vil. and tp. Belmont cty. Ohio, 9 ms. below Wheeling. Pop. 1820, 1057.

Pultowa, fortified town of the Ukraine, 100 ms. S.W. of Belgorod. Lon. $34^{\circ} 35'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 26'$ N.

Puna, island in the Pacific ocean, 35 ms. long and 12 broad, lying at the entrance of the bay of Guaiquil, 115 ms. N. of Païta. Lon. $81^{\circ} 6'$ W. lat. $3^{\circ} 17'$ S.

Puna, town of S. America, on lake Chucuito. Lon. W. C. $6^{\circ} 34'$ E. lat. $16^{\circ} 20'$ S.

Punch Hall, village, Caroline cty. Md.

Pungoteague, pstv. Accomack cty. Virg., 7 ms. SW. from Drummondton, and about 120 ms., in a direct line, NE. by E. from Richmond.

Punjab. See *Panjab*.

Punta-del-Gada, capital of St. Michael, one of the Azores, with a strong castle and a harbour. Lon. $25^{\circ} 42'$ W. lat. $37^{\circ} 47'$ N.

Punxsutawny, pstv. Jefferson cty. Penn., on Mahoning creek, 70 ms. NE. from Pittsburg, and 35 NE. by E. from Kittanning.

Purbeck, Isle of, a rough and healthy tract of Eng., in Dorsetshire, to the S. of Poole Bay. It is insulated by the sea and rivers, and is famous for its stone quarries.

Purcell's Store, pstv. Loudon cty. Virg., 45 ms. from W. C.

Purchena, town of Spain, in the province of Granada, 60 ms. W. of Carthage. Lon. $2^{\circ} 5'$ W. lat. $37^{\circ} 19'$ N.

Purfleet, vil. of Eng., in Essex, on the Thames, noted for its extensive lime works, and a large magazine of gun powder.

Purmerens, town of New Holland, so called from a brook of the same name, on which it is seated. It is 10 ms. N. of Amsterdam, and 13 SE. of Alcaer.

Puryburgh, town of the U. S., in Geo., built by a colony of Swiss, on the river Savannah, 30 ms. NW. of the town of Savannah. Lon. $80^{\circ} 49'$ W. lat. $32^{\circ} 22'$ N.

Puschiamo, town of Switzerland, in the country of the Grisons, 3 ms. N. from a lake of the same name. It is 17 ms. WSW. of Bormio, and 20 E. of Chiavenna. Lon. $9^{\circ} 40'$ E. lat. $46^{\circ} 20'$ N.

Pushaw, pst. Penobscot cty. Maine, 10 ms. N. from Bangor, and by pstrd. 160 ms. NE. from Portland.

Putala, mountain of Great Thibet, 7 ms. E. of Lassa. On its summit is the palace of the grand lama, the high priest and sovereign of Thibet.

Put-in-Bay, bay of the southern Bass island, in Lake Erie. It has two entrances, between two of the islands, is well sheltered, and of sufficient depth for a frigate of the first class. It was about 5 ms. W. of this bay, that on the 10th of September, 1813, Commodore Perry captured a British squadron, under Commodore Barclay. The group of Bass islands, belong to Huron cty. Ohio. Distant about 20 ms. N. from Sandusky bay.

Putnam, tp. Lincoln cty. Maine, 30 ms. N. from Wiscasset. Pop. 1820, 652.

Putnam, cty. N. Y., bounded by Hudson river W., Dutchess cty. N., Conn. E., and West Chester cty. S. Length 22 ms., mean width

12; area 264 sqms. Surface generally hilly, but soil productive in grain, fruits, and pasturage. In the census of 1810, Putnam was included in Dutchess cty. Chief town, Carmel. Pop. 1820, 11,268. Ctl. lat. $41^{\circ} 25'$ N. lon. W. C. $3^{\circ} 17'$ E.

Putnam, pst. Washington cty. N. Y. on Lake Champlain, 30 ms. N. from Sandyhill. Pop. 1820, 892.

Putnam, cty. Ohio, bounded by Henry N., Hancock E., Allen S., and W. by Vanwert and Paulding. It is 24 ms. square, and contains 576 sqms. It is watered by the Auglaize, Hog, and Blanchard's rivers. Surface generally level, in part wet, and even marshy, with very favourable exceptions of rolling, well watered, and very productive soil.

Putnam, cty. Geo., bounded by Oconee river, or Hancock SE., Baldwin and Jones S., Jasper W., Morgan N., and Oconee river, or Greene NE. Length 20 ms., mean width 18; area 360 sqms. Chief town, Eatonton. Pop. 1820, 15,475. Ctl. lat. $33^{\circ} 20'$ N. lon. W. C. $6^{\circ} 22'$ W.

Putnam, pst. Muskingum cty. Ohio, on the W. bank of Muskingum river, opposite Zanesville. A substantial wooden bridge, on stone piers, unites the two towns.

Putney, village of Eng. in Surry, seated on the Thames, 5 ms W. of London.

Putney, pst. Windham cty. Ver., on Connecticut river, 33 ms. S. from Windsor. Pop. 1820, 1650.

Putumayo, or Ica, river of S. America, rising in Quito, flows E. about 300 ms., takes the name of Ica, turns to SE., and continues into the Amazon. Lon. W. C. 8° E. lat. 3° S.

Puy, town of France, in the department of Upper Loire, and late province of Velay, seated on the mountain Anis, near the river Loire. Puy has manufactures of lace and silk stuffs, and is 45 ms. NE. of Mende.

Puycerda, town of Spain, in Catalonia, and capital of Cerdagna, between the Carol and Segra, at the foot of the Pyrenees, 53 ms. W. of Perpignan, and 67 NW. of Barcelona. Lon. $1^{\circ} 50'$ E. lat. $42^{\circ} 36'$ N.

Puy-de-Dome, department of France, containing part of the late province of Auvergne. This department includes almost all Limagne, a territory about 12 leagues long, by 6 broad, one of the most pleasant and fertile in France; in which are seen, under the same point of view, orchards, meadows, vineyards, arable land, in a word, every kin of cultivation imaginable. The borders of this basin, or circular plain, are mountains now covered with habitations, herbs, and flocks, but once so many volcanoes, which exhibited to the inspection of the learned, the most extraordinary phenomena. Clermont is the capital of this department.

Puy-en-Anjou, town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire, and late province of Anjou, 10 ms. SW. of Saumur, and 260 of Paris. Lon. $0^{\circ} 13'$ W. lat. $47^{\circ} 6'$ N.

Puy-laurans, town of France, in the department of Tarn, and late province of Languedoc, 8 ms. SW. of Castres, and 23 E. of Toulouse. Lon. $1^{\circ} 57'$ E. lat. $43^{\circ} 35'$ N.

Puzzoli, celebrated, but now inconsiderable town of Italy, on the bay of Naples, 10 ms. W. of Naples.

Pyramids of Egypt, structures formerly counted one of the Seven Wonders of the World. They are built upon a rock, at the foot of the high mountains which accompany the Nile in its course, and separate Egypt from Lybia. Various have been the conjectures how and when they were built, yet no two authors agree exactly about them; however, this is certain that they are extremely ancient, and that there is no account, in any author of credit, when or for what reason they were founded.

Pyramids, Teocalli, and other ruins of North America. The stupendous magnitude of those monuments of antiquity on some parts of this continent is very little known. They are spread over an immense space of country in the empire of Mexico. They consist of:

Cholula, situated in the intendency of Puebla, N. lat. $19^{\circ} 2'$ W. lon. W. C. $21^{\circ} 13'$. This pyramid consists of four stages, perpendicular elevation 177 feet, and the horizontal breadth of the base 1423 feet. Its sides are exactly parallel to the meridians and parallels of lat., and constructed of alternate strata of brick and clay. It is matter of real astonishment to find the similarity of form and constituent material between this Mexican monument, and that of the temple of Belus, at Babylon, and the pyramids of Muischich.—Dashour, near Sahara in Egypt.

The immense platform of this truncated pyramid has an area of 45,208 square feet, whose sides exceed 212.5 feet. From this platform is seen in clear weather, the volcanoes of Puebla, Peak of Orizaba, and the mountains of Matlacueye.

The pyramid of Cholula and that of Touthu Itzaqual, are very nearly of equal height, and about 10 feet higher than the Mycerinus, or third in elevation of the group of Ghize. Its length of base exceeds that of all similar monuments found by travellers on either continent; and is almost double that of Cheops. It has been supposed that this vast edifice was formed by an incrustation of clay and brick around a natural hill; but a road cut through part of the first, or lower stage, favours the supposition, that it is entirely artificial. Though dilapidated by time, and no doubt much depressed, yet its height, and the length of its base are still 8 to 1; whilst that of Ghize is 8 to 5 nearly. It has long been observed, that a regular gradation of symmetrical pyramids surround the larger of those of Egypt. Mr. Grobert has published a drawing of the regular disposition of the small pyramids, which environ the Cheops and Mycerinus at Ghize. The Teocalli at Cholula, and Teotihuacan, are in an analogous manner surrounded by lesser monuments. To the W. of the former, stand two prismatical masses, now called Alcosac, and Cerro de la Cruz.

To the NE. of the city of Mexico, and of the lake of Tezcuco, in the Mexican Valley, are the remains of the Teocalli, or temple of the sun and moon, or pyramids of Teotihuacan, consisting of two truncated pyramids, called in the Aztec language Tonatuh Ytzaqual, house of the sun; and Metzli Ytzaqual, house of the moon. According to the admeasurement made by a Mexican, Dr. Orteyza, the house of the sun,

which is most southern, has in its present a base of 682 feet and 171 feet perpendicular elevation. The house of the moon has a base, and is only 135 feet in perpendicular height. Those monuments from their position would seem to have been the models by which the other Teocalles of Mexico were constructed. The Aztec nations found by the Spaniards in New Spain, attributed the pyramids of Teotihuacan to the Toultecs, consequently they must have been erected more than 1000 years. Siguenza believes them to be the production of the Olmecs; if so, they are ten or four centuries still more ancient, than if constructed by the Toultecs.

The faces of these edifices are within 52° of an exact conformity to the meridians and parallels. Their interior is clay mixed with small stones, encrusted by a shell of porous amygdaloid. Traces of a bed of lime covering the stones are still visible. Time, the inroads of vegetation, and human curiosity, are here, as in similar cases, changing the pyramidal to a conical figure, by erasing the features of the outer crust. The original was composed of four stages, again subdivided into steps of little more than three feet. A winding staircase of large hewn stones formerly led to the top. The Tonatuh Ytzaqual has, according to Orteyza, a cubic mass of 33,743,201 cubic feet. To pierce such enormous bodies is a very difficult undertaking; it is therefore not easy to determine the problem, whether they are natural elevations modified by the hand of man, or entirely artificial. M. Humboldt inclines to the latter supposition respecting those of Mexico, and supports his opinion by their isolated position on plains. That those of Teotihuacan are the products of art, is also rendered almost certain by the circumstance of a group of smaller pyramids surrounding the larger. These lesser monuments of about 30 feet elevation, extend from the four faces of the larger pyramids in vast streets in exact conformity to the meridians and parallels. They amount to many hundreds, and are more abundant S. of the temple of the moon, than towards the temple of the sun. According to the traditions of the natives, these smaller pyramids were dedicated to the stars. There is little doubt but that they served as sepulchres to the chiefs of tribes. The whole plain bore formerly in the Aztec, and Toulteca languages, the name of Micoatl, or, *road of the dead*. "What analogies," says Humboldt, "with the monuments of the ancient continent. This Toultec, (or Olmec,) nation, arriving on the Mexican soil, in the seventh century, (or more early), constructed on a uniform plan, several of these colossal monuments, those truncated pyramids, divided by layers, like the temple of Belus at Babylon; whence did they derive the model of these edifices? Were they of Mogul race? Did they descend from a common stock with the Chinese, the Hiongnu, and the Japanese?" Or more probably, were they not a race whose civilization was indigenous? The pyramidal form of temples, and their N. and S., and E. and W. position, are the result of obvious natural causes, apparent to all mankind.

Another ancient monument is the military

entrenchment of Xochicalco, situated to the SSW. of Cuernavaca, near Tetlama. It is an insulated hill of 380 feet elevation, surrounded with trenches and cut into 5 stages, or terraces covered with masonry. The whole forming a truncated pyramid, whose faces correspond to the cardinal points. The basaltic and porphyry stones, are covered with hieroglyphics; the most striking of which, are crocodiles spouting water, and men sitting in the cross-legged position of Asiatics. The platform of this monument contains more than 96,825 square feet. Though M. de Humboldt calls this a fortress, it would seem from its form, to have had an analogous use with the pyramids of Cholula, and Teotihuacan. Edifices, however, answering the double purpose of forts and temples, have been found in various parts of the earth, in very distant ages.

The most remarkable monument of antiquity in America, for the elegance and symmetry of its ornaments, is the ruins of the palace or temple of Mitla in Oaxaca. The walls of Mitla are decorated with Grecques, and labrynths in Mosaic, of small porphyry stones. Mitla was called by the Aztecs, Miquitlan, or, *place of sadness*. It appears from its form, and from tradition, to have been a palace erected over the tombs of the kings. It was a house of mourning, to which the monarch retired to deposit and weep over the remains of a beloved relative, and where he himself was one day to repose, with the ashes of his fathers. It is in the incipient stages of civilization, that these colossal monuments are erected for the dead. In Egypt, in India, in America, the founders are laid amid the fragments of their own mausoleums.

The palace tombs of Mitla, form three edifices symmetrically arranged, and in a very romantic situation. The principal and best preserved edifice is about 130 feet in length; a stair-way leads to a subterraneous vault, 88 by 26 feet. This gloomy recess is also ornamented with *Grecques*.

But what particularly distinguishes the ruins of Mitla from every other remain of Aztec architecture, is 6 porphyry columns, which are placed in, and support the ceiling of an immense hall. The columns, the only ones yet found in America, evince the infancy of art, having neither base nor capital. Each is composed of a single block of amphibolous porphyry. They are 16.4 feet in height, and their proportions, 12 modules or 6 diameters, consequently would be higher than the Tuscan, if the inferior diameter of the column of Mitla, were not in the proportion of three to two, to their upper diameter.

A striking analogy has been observed in the distribution of the interior apartments of Mitla, and in the monuments of upper Egypt, drawn by Denon. In the ruins of Mitla have been found paintings representing warlike trophies and sacrifices.

In the northern part of the intendancy of Very Cruz, W. from the mouth of the river Tecolutla, two leagues distant from the great Indian village of Papantla, we meet with a pyramidal edifice of great antiquity. This singular remain is of late discovery, not being known to

the Spaniards above 60 years. The pyramid of Papantla is not composed of clay and bricks, mixed with basaltic stones, and faced with a wall of amygdaloid, like those of Cholula, and Teotihuacan; the materials employed in the construction of those of Papantla, are enormous stones very regularly cut. Mortar is still distinguishable in the seams. The stones are carved full of hieroglyphics.

The base of this pyramid is an exact square, each side having 82 feet; its perpendicular height is about 60 feet. The pyramid of Papantla is not so remarkable for its mass, as for its symmetry, the fine polish of the stones, and their very regular cut. It is like all the other Mexican Tocali, erected in stages, six remain distinguishable, and a seventh appears to be concealed by the vegetation, which covers its outside to its summit. A great stair of 57 steps conducts to the truncated top, or platform. On each side of the great stair, is a small stair. On each side are hieroglyphics, in which the figures of serpents and crocodiles in relief, are visible. Each story contains a great number of square niches symmetrically distributed. In the first story is 24 on each side, in the second 20, and in the third 16.

At an immense distance from the monuments of Mexico, near the Rio Gila, are found very extensive ruins of an ancient Aztec city, in the midst of which is the edifice, called by pre-eminence, *la Casa Grande*, laid out in exact conformity to the four cardinal points. The ruins spread over more than a square league of ground. The Casa Grande is 445 by 276 feet, constructed with clay. The walls are 3 feet 11 inches in thickness. It is still perceptible, that this edifice had three stories and a terrace. The stair was on the outside. A similar construction is still preserved in all the villages of the independent Indians of the Moqui, NW. from New Mexico. The ruins are on a plain, where the remains of a canal are yet visible, which served to conduct the waters of the Rio Gila to the city. The whole plain is covered with broken pitchers and pots, painted blue, red, and white. Amongst these fragments are found pieces of obsidian, (*ilztl*), from which the Mexicans formed their knives and razors. The Indians of the Rio Gila yet retain a great share of their ancient civilization, and in their architecture, and household furniture, much of the perfection of their ancient arts.

To these ruins, in Mexico and the internal province, may be added, the remains found in the basin of the Mississippi. The latter are indeed much more diminutive than the former, and built on an entirely different plan. A connexion between the remains in Mexico, and those in Mississippi basin, has been supposed, but seems unsupported by any conclusive testimony arising from analogy. Obsidian is entirely wanting in the fragments of domestic utensils, and military weapons, found in the Mississippi ruins. The pottery is also different in the two regions. But the most decisive circumstance evincing an entire dis-connexion, is, that in the intermediate countries no remains similar to either, are found. The solidity, extent, and hieroglyphic sculpture found on so large a scale, in the Mexican monuments, evince a state of

science, art, and civilization, at least as far advanced as that of Egypt, at the period when the pyramids were constructed; whilst the rudeness, simplicity, and absence of all mental representation in their structures, prove that the ancient inhabitants of Ohio and Mississippi, were not more, if as far advanced in the arts of civilized life, as the present tribes of South Sea islanders.

The most remarkable circumstance, however, respecting the North American ruins, is, their almost entire non-existence, on the Atlantic slope, E. of the Alleghany mountains, the aboriginal nations seem to have been at all times purely savage; whilst traces of agricultural life, are frequent and striking, W. of the Alleghany ridge, in all the intermediate stages, from the barrow of Ohio, to the superb edifices of Puebla, Oaxaca, Mexico, and the Rio Gila.

It may be observed respecting all the pyramidal structures yet known, from the temple of Belus, to the most rude barrow; that they are on alluvial soil, in most instances on plains, and that the founders, and the real purposes, for which erected are alike lost in the darkness of past time.

Pyrenean Mountains, or *Pyrenees*, a large chain of mountains, the principal of which are in the kingdom of Spain, which they divide from France; the general range equals the Alps in height, and extends from the Mediterranean Sea to the Atlantic Ocean, 200 miles in length, and 108 in breadth. They begin near the harbour of Vendres, in Roussillon and run as far as Fontarabia. Near Roussillon, they divide into two principal branches, one of which separates Roussillon from Languedoc, and is called Antipyræne; and the other, which separates it from Catalonia, is denominated Col de Pertuis. Over them are many passages, but all extremely difficult, and between them several fertile valleys. The first and greatest is by Bayonne, to St. Sebastians. This road, for about 22 leagues, lies through the Pyrenees. The second pass is from Perpignan to Barcelona, a distance of 50 ms. through the mountains, where in many places 100 armed peasants may arrest the march of an army, and where neither houses, provisions, nor accommodations can be found. The third pass leads from Ba-

yonne to Pampeluna, the capital of Navarre; this difficult defile is only passable between months of May and October. The fourth is that which leads from Terbes, in Bigorre, to Saragossa. It is a tract merely passable for muleteers during the summer, but in winter the wolves and snows render it totally impassable.

There are nearly 60 other narrow passages called openings, most of which are rugged, intricate, and hardly passable for laden beasts, and even those are frequently blocked up with snow.

Pyrenees Eastern, department of France containing the late province of Roussillon. Almost the great part of the country is mountainous and fertile: producing corn, excellent wines, oranges, and leather of a superior quality. Perpignan is the capital.

Pyrenees Lower, department of France containing the late provinces of Basques and Bearn. Pau is the capital. See *Navarre*.

Pyrenees, Upper, department of France containing the late provinces of Bigorre. Bayonne are excellent horses and good partridges. The valleys are very fertile; furnishing rye, wheat, Spanish corn, and flax. The mountains are mines of lead, iron, and copper, and quarries of slate, marble and jasper. Tarbes is the capital.

Pyrmont, town of Westphalia, in a city of the same name, subject to the prince of Waldeck, with a castle, the residence of the governor. Near it are mineral waters, well known to Europe, and often frequented by persons of the highest rank, and preferred to those of Spaa. It is 40 ms. SW. of Hanover. Lon. 9° 20' E. lat. 52° N.

Pyra, town of Germany in the electorate of Saxony, in Misnia. It has a castle, on a mountain called Sonnenstein, which has been used sometimes as a state prison. Near it is a fine quarry of stone, which is transported to different places by the river Elbe. Pyra is seated on the Elbe, 10 ms. SE. of Dresden. Lon. 13° 56' E. lat. 51° 6' N.

Pyneck, town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachin, seated on the Attoway, near the Muldaw, 50 ms. S. of Prague. Lon. 14° 46' E. lat. 49° 16' N.

Q.

Quacha, lake of Lou., between the Mississippi and Barrataria bay. The country adjacent to the Quacha lake is an open grassy marsh.

Quadin, town of Upper Egypt, seated on the Nile, between Elne and Dander, and remarkable for a great number of valuable and ancient monuments.

Quadra, and *Vancouver's Island*, on the Pacific coast of North America, extending from the Straits of St. Juan de Fuca, to Queen Charlotte's Sound; 250 ms. long by 50 mean width; area 12,500 sqms. Lat. 50° N. and lon. W. C. 50° W., intersect in the western part of this

island. Its general position is lengthwise from NW. to SE. The Wabash Indians inhabit this desolate region.

Quakenbrügge, or *Quakenburg*, town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Osnaburg, seated on the Hase, 22 ms. W. of Osnaburg. Lon. 8° 20' E. lat. 52° 46' N.

Quadrant. See *Cadron*, Pulaski cty. Ark. *Quaker Hill*, pstv. in the SE. angle of Dutchess cty. N. Y., about 20 ms. E. from Fishkill village.

Quaker Springs, psto. by pstrd. 30 ms. N. from Albany.

Quakerstown, pstv. Bucks. cnty. Penn., on the main road from Philadelphia to Bethlehem, 37 ms. NNW. from the former, and 15 S. from the latter. It is a neat small village in a single street along the main road.

Quang ping fou, city of China, in the N. part of Pe-tcheli, between the provinces of Chang-tong and Ho-nan.

Quang-si, province of China, bounded on the N. by Koei-tcheou and Hou-quang, on the W. by Yunnan and the kingdom of Tonquin, on the S. by the Gulf of Tonquin and the province of Quang-tong, and on the E. by the same and Hou-quang. Quei-ling-fou is the capital.

Quang-tong, the most considerable of the southern provinces of China; bounded on the NE. by Po-kien, on the N. by Ki-ang-si, on the W. by Quang-si and the kingdom of Ton-king; the rest is washed by the sea. Canton is the capital; but the viceroy resides at Chaoking.

Quantic Mills, pstv. Somerset cnty. Md., 30 ms. SE. from Cambridge.

Quarlesville, pstv. Brunswick cnty. Virg., by pstrd. 72 ms. a little W. of S. from Richmond.

Quarten, town of Switzerland near the lake Wellenstadt, 5 ms. E. of Glarus.

Quatre Bras, hamlet or village of the Netherlands in Namur, 7 ms. W. from Ligny. The French authors name the battle of Waterloo, from this place, or from Mount St. Jean.

Quebec, city and capital of British America, on the left bank of St. Lawrence river, about 400 ms. above the sea, and 180 below Montreal. Lon. W. C. 5° 10' E. lat. 46° 50' N. Pop. about 20,000.

This city stands upon a point of land the salient projection of a range of heights between St. Lawrence and Charles river. The ground rises from an alluvial slip along the harbour, to the summit of Cape Diamond 350 feet. It is divided into the Upper and Lower towns, the whole fortified with every advantage of natural position and resource of art. The principal buildings; the Catholic Cathedral, Jesuits college now barracks, Protestant Metropolitan church, Hotel Dieu, or female hospital, Ursuline Convent, General Hospital, and the artillery barracks.

The basin or harbour is very spacious, and with a depth of 28 fathoms. The commercial relations are extensive and increasing. In its actual state, Quebec is a place of primary importance as a mart of trade; the capital of extensive territories and post of great strength and capacity as a military station.

Queda, kingdom in the peninsula beyond the Ganges. It has a harbour, 300 ms. N. of the city of Malacca. Lon. 100° 5' E. lat. 7° 5' N.

Quedlinburg, town of Germany in Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt. It is 10 ms. SE. of Halberstadt. Lon. 11° 34' E. lat. 52° 1' N.

Queen Ann, cnty. Md., on the eastern shore; bounded by Kent cnty. in Del. E., Caroline cnty. Md. SE., Talbot S., Chesapeake bay SW., and Chester river or Kent cnty. Md. NW. Including Kent island, this cnty. is 40 ms. long, with a mean width of 10; area 400 sqms. Chief town Centreville. Pop. 1820, 14,952. Ctl. lat. 39° N. lon. W. C. 1° E.

Queen Ann, pstv. Prince George's cnty. Md.,

on the right bank of the Patuxent, 25 ms. E. from Washington.

Queenborough, borough of Eng., in Kent, in the isle of Shepey, 15 ms. NW. of Canterbury, and 45 E. of London. Lon. 0° 48' E. lat. 51° 26' N.

Queen Charlotte's Cape, promontory of the island of Southern Georgia. Lon. 36° 11' W. lat. 54° 32' S.

Queen Charlotte's Foreland, cape of the island of New Caledonia. Lon. 167° 12' E. lat. 22° 15' S.

Queen Charlotte's Island, island in the S. Pacific Ocean, 6 ms. long, and 1 broad, discovered by captain Wallis, in 1767. Lon. 138° 4' W. lat. 19° 18' S.

Queen Charlotte's Sound, sound at the N. extremity of the S. island of New Zealand, near Cook's Strait. Lon. 174° 13' E. lat. 41° 5' S.

Queens, cnty. Nova Scotia, on the Bay of Fundy.

Queens, cnty. New Brunswick, on both sides of St. John's river. Chief town, Gage town.

Queens, middle cnty. of L. I.; bounded by the Atlantic Ocean S., King's cnty. SW., New York Strait and Long Island sound N., and Suffolk cnty. E. Length 26, mean width 14 ms.; area 364 sqms. Surface hilly on the N. side towards the sound, gradually subsiding into an alluvial plain along the Atlantic Ocean. Soil generally productive in grain, fruits, and pasturage. Chief towns, Jamaica, Flushing, Hempstead, and Jericho. Ctl. lat. 40° 50' N. lon. W. C. 4° 20' E.

Queensborough, pstv. Pendleton district, 130 ms. NW. from Columbia.

Queensborough, small village in Warren tp. Tuscarawas cnty. Ohio, 13 ms. E. by N. from New Philadelphia.

Queen's County, shire of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 30 ms. long and 29 broad; bounded on the N. by King's cnty., on the E. by Kildare, on the SE. by Catherlough, on the S. by Kilkenny, and on the W. by King's cnty. and Tipperary. Maryborough is the capital.

Queen's Ferry, borough of Sld., in Linlithgowshire, on the Frith of Forth, 9 ms. W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3° 20' W. lat. 56° N.

Queentown, U. C., situated upon the Niagara river, about 7 ms. above Newark; it is at the head of the navigation for ships, and the portage, occasioned by the Falls of Niagara, which commences here. There are huts enough to receive a regiment. Pop. about 300.

Queentown, pstv. Queen Ann's cnty. Md., on Chester river, 33 ms. SE. from Baltimore.

Quei ling-fou, city of China, capital of the province of Quang-si. It has its name from a flower called *quei*, which grows on a tree resembling a laurel, and emits such a sweet and agreeable odour, that the whole country is perfumed by it. It is 180 ms. N. by W. of Canton. Lon. 109° 55' E. lat. 25° 30' N.

Quemahoning, tp. Somerset cnty. Penn. It is situated around Stoystown, on Quemahoning creek. Pop. in 1820, 586.

Quentin, St., strong town of France, in the department of Aisne and late province of Picardy. Here is a considerable manufacture of lawns and cambrics. It is seated on an eminence, on the river Somme, 21 ms. S. of Cambray, and 83 N. by E. of Paris. Lon. 3° 29' E. lat. 49° 50' N.

Querci, late province of France; bounded on the N. by Limosin, on the E. by Rouergue and Auvergne, on the S. by Languedoc, and on the W. by Perigord. It was divided into Upper and Lower, and is fertile in corn, wine, and fruits. It now forms the department of Lot.

Queretaro, city of Mexico, and capital of the state of the same name, 95 ms. NW. from the city of Mexico. It is the most extensive manufacturing city of Spanish America. Pop. 40,000. Lat. $20^{\circ} 36' N.$ lon. W. C. $23^{\circ} 11' W.$

Queretaro, state of Mexico; bounded S. by Mexico, W. by Guanajuato, N. by San Louis Potosi, NE. by Vera Cruz, and SE. by Puebla. Length from E. to W. 160, mean breadth about 56 ms.; area 13,482 sqms. Pop. 755,000. Distributive pop. 56 to the sqm. Queretaro lies between lat. 20° and $21^{\circ} 50' N.$, but the great difference of level renders its climate, like that of Mexico, Puebla, and Mechoacan, as comprehensive in relative temperature as if its northern boundary reached N. lat. 37° . Queretaro, the capital, stands on the high table land of Anahuac, at the western extremity of the state; the body of the latter, however, sloping rapidly down the Moctezuma river from an elevation of 6000 feet towards the low coasts of the Gulf of Mexico, the change of air is equally abrupt, from the healthful breezes of the elevated plains to the burning sands of the sea coast. Queretaro formed, before the recent changes, a part of the intendency of Mexico.

Quersfurt, town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, capital of a principality of the same name, subject to the prince of Saxe Weissenfels. It is 82 ms. SE. of Mansfeldt. Lon. $12^{\circ} 20' E.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 27' N.$

Querquency, island of the Mediterranean, on the coast of Tripoli. It has a fort, and several villages.

Quesnoy, town of France, in the department of the North and late province of French Hainault, on a large plain, along the little river Ronelle, 9 ms. SE. of Valenciennes, and 122 NE. of Paris. Lon. $3^{\circ} 40' E.$ lat. $50^{\circ} 15' N.$

Quiberon, peninsula of France, in the department of Morbihan and late province of Bretagne, to the N. of Belleisle. It has a village of the same name, and a fort on the Bay of Quiberon.

Quiba, island of the Pacific Ocean, lying on the coast of Veragua, in New Spain. Here are a great number of monkeys and fallow deer.

Quibletown, village of Middlesex cty. N. J., 6 ms. N. from New Brunswick.

Quicaro, island in the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Veragua, in Mexico, about 20 ms. long and 6 broad. Lon. $82^{\circ} 30' W.$ lat. $7^{\circ} 25' N.$

Quicourre, river of the U. S., branch of Missouri, rising with the North Fork of Platte river, and flowing E., falls into Missouri, at lon. W. C. $11^{\circ} W'$ at lat. $42^{\circ} 45' N.$, after a course of about 300 ms.

Quilleboeuf, town of France, in the depart-

ment of Lower Seine and late province of mandy, seated on the Seine, 8 ms. SW. of debec, and 22 W. of Rouen.

Quillmanzi, town of Africa, on the coast Zanguebar, in the kingdom of Melinda, situated at the mouth of a river of the same name, and belongs to the Portuguese. $39^{\circ} 40' E.$ lat. $3^{\circ} 30' S.$

Quillata, city and province of Chili, city stands on the river Aconcagua. Lon. C. $3^{\circ} 42' E.$ lat. $32^{\circ} 50' S.$

Quilou, seaport on the coast of Zanguebar with a small citadel. It is tributary to the Portuguese; and is seated in a fertile country, 14 ms. N. of Mosambique. Lon. $39^{\circ} 9' E'$ lat. $30' S.$

Qulon, or **Coylon**, Dutch factory on the coast of Malabar, in Travancore, 14 ms. NNW. of Bengo, taken by the English in 1793. Lon. $32^{\circ} E.$ lat. $9^{\circ} 2' N.$

Quimper, town of France, in the department of Finistere and late province of Bretagne, at the confluence of the Ouder and Benaudic, 14 ms. SE. of Brest, and 332 W. by S. of Brest. Lon. $4^{\circ} 2' W.$ lat. $47^{\circ} 58' N.$

Quincey, pst. Norfolk cty. Mass., 9 ms. from Boston.

Quincey, pstv. Morgan cty. Ill.

Quincey, pstv. Adams cty. Ill. I have reason to consider the two preceding pstos. as though not so noticed in the general pst. in Morgan and Adams cties. Ill., are both of recent formation.

Quindin, mountain pass between the cde of Popayan and Santa Fee.

Quinte, Bay of, which may be considered throughout as a harbour, is formed by a large peninsula, consisting of the tps. of Amelburgh, Sophiasburgh, and Marysburgh, forming Prince Edward cty. U. C., extending from Lake Ontario W. of Kingston.

Quito, late audience of New Granada, now province of Colombia; bounded N. by Santa Fee, E. by the Portuguese dominions, S. by Peru, and W. by the Pacific Ocean. Length from E. to W. 900, and breadth 500 ms.; area 450,000 sqms. See Colombia.

Quito, city of Colombia, in New Granada, and capital of the province of Quito. It is situated in about lat. $13^{\circ} S.$, lon. W. C. $1^{\circ} 10' W.$, on the elevated volcanic region of Pichincha, 9500 feet above the level of the Pacific Ocean. It is the most elevated large city of the globe, and its inhabitants enjoy an unequalled equality of temperature. The country is, however, subject to earthquakes, and almost daily showers of rain. Pop. 70,000.

Quixos, and **Maxos**, undefined terms for the eastern part of Quito.

Quizna, chain of mountains in the kingdom of Fez, 100 ms. in length, extending from the desert of Gret to the river Nacor.

Queju, kingdom on the coast of Guinea, which reaches from Sierra Leone to the Grain Coast.

R.

Raab, town and fortress of Lower Hungary, capital of Javerin, at the conflux of the Raab Rabinitz, not far from the Danube, 28 ms. SSE. of Presburg. Lon. $17^{\circ} 45'$ E. lat. $47^{\circ} 38'$ N.

Raajegur, town of Hindoostan, in the province of Malwa, 74 ms. NE. of Ougein, and 214 SSW. of Agra. Lon. $76^{\circ} 56'$ E. lat. $24^{\circ} 2'$ N.

Raaza, one of the Hebrides of Stld., between the mainland of Ross-shire and the isle of Skye. It is 12 ms. long and 4 broad. Lon. 6° W. lat. $57^{\circ} 32'$ N.

Rabasteins, town of France, in the department of Tarn, on the river Tarn, 18 ms. NE. of Toulouse.

Rabat, seaport of Algiers, at the mouth of the Burigir, between Fez and Tangier. Lon. $5^{\circ} 28'$ W. lat. $34^{\circ} 40'$ N.

Rabenstein, town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, on the river Ottava, 21 ms. WSW. of Rakonitz.

Rabun, NW. cty. Geo., between Chessatee and Catahoche rivers, having Habersham E., and Hall SE. Pop. 1820, 524. Ctl. lat. $34^{\circ} 30'$ N. lon. W. C. 7° W. This is only the NW. cty. of that part of Geo., reclaimed from the Indians, but is situated near 100 ms. E. from the actual NW. angle of Geo., on Tennessee river.

Racca, town of Asiatic Turkey, in Diarbekir, at the conflux of the Beles with the Euphrates. Near it are the ruins of Old Racca, once a magnificent city. It is 110 ms. S. by W. of Diarbekir. Lon. $40^{\circ} 10'$ E. lat. $36^{\circ} 5'$ N.

Raccoon Ford, and psto. Culpepper cty. Virg., by patrol. about 100 ms. NNW. from Richmond.

Rachore, city of Hindoostan, in the country of Golconda, capital of a district, subject to the nizam of the Deccan. It is on the S. bank of the Kistna, 80 ms. SW. of Hydrabad. Lon. $78^{\circ} 3'$ E. lat. $16^{\circ} 22'$ N.

Racket, river, N. Y., rises in the northern part of Hamilton cty., and flows N. into Long lake, from which it again issues in the NE. angle of the cty., thence crosses the SW. angle of Franklin, and enters St. Lawrence cty. through which it passes into St. Lawrence river, 2 ms. above St. Regis, after a comparative course of 120 ms.

Racketon, village, St. Lawrence cty. N. Y., on Racket river, at the head of boat navigation, 20 ms. E. from Hamilton, on St. Lawrence river.

Raclia, small uninhabited island of the Archipelago, near that of Nio.

Raconi, populous town of Piedmont, seated in a pleasant plain, on the rivers Grana and Macra, 6 ms. from Carignano. Lon. $7^{\circ} 46'$ E. lat. $44^{\circ} 39'$ N.

Radeberg, town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, in the margrave of Messin, 10 ms. NE. of Dresden. Lon. $13^{\circ} 56'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 5'$ N.

Radicofani, town of Tuscany, on a mountain, 56 ms. SE. of Sienna. Lon. $11^{\circ} 40'$ E. lat. $42^{\circ} 42'$ N.

Radmandorf, town of Germany, in Carniola

near the source of the river Save, 16 ms. W. of Crainburg.

Radnor, tp. Delaware cty. Penn., in the NE. corner of the cty., and joining Lower Merion in Montgomery cty. Pop. 1820, 1059.

Radnor, New, borough of Wales in Radnorshire, 24 ms. NW. of Hereford, and 156 WNW. of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 45'$ W. lat. $52^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Radnorshire, cty. of S. Wales, 30 ms. long and 25 broad; bounded on the E. by Shropshire and Herefordshire, on the NW. by Cardiganshire, on the S. and SW. by Brecknockshire, and on the N. by Montgomeryshire. Its principal rivers are the Wye and the Tend, the former dividing it from Brecknockshire, and the latter from Shropshire. The soil in general is but indifferent, yet some places produce corn, particularly the eastern and southern parts; but in the northern and western, which are mountainous, the land is chiefly stocked with horned cattle, sheep and goats. Pop. in 1810, 1903, in 1811, 20900, and in 1821, 23073.

Radom, town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomir, capital of a cty. of the same name. It is seated on a brook that falls into the Vistula, 30 ms. N. of Sandomir, and 50 S. of Warsaw. Lon. $21^{\circ} 1'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 25'$ N.

Ragivolo, town of Italy, in the Mantuan, seated between Mantua and Regio, 42 ms. from each.

Ragusa, town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Nota, near the river Mauro, 12 ms. N. of Modica. Lon. $14^{\circ} 59'$ E. lat. 37° N.

Ragusa, city of Dalmatia, capital of the Ragusan; it is 2 ms. in circumference, and strong by situation, having an inaccessible mountain on the land side, and a strong fort on the Gulf of Venice. It carries on a considerable trade, and is 60 ms. NW. of Scutari. Lon. $18^{\circ} 10'$ E. lat. $42^{\circ} 50'$ N.

Rahway, small river or creek of Essex, and Middlesex cties, N. J., falls into Staten Island sound, 4 ms. from Newark bay.

Rahway, pst. Middlesex cty. N. J., on Rahway river 5 ms. SW. from Elizabethtown. Pop. 1810, 1779, in 1820, 1945.

Rugusen, or **Ragusian Dalmatia**, territory of Dalmatia, lying along the coast of the Gulf of Venice, about 55 ms. in length, and 20 in breadth. Ragusa is the capital.

Rajapur, town of Hindoostan, on the coast of Malabar, seated on a river of the same name, 50° ms. N. of Goa. Lon. $73^{\circ} 50'$ E. lat. $17^{\circ} 19'$ N.

Rajemal, town of Hindoostan Proper, in Bengal; formerly a place of great trade, but now in a ruinous state. It is seated on the W. bank of the Ganges, in a romantic, but not pleasant situation, 190 ms. N. by W. of Calcutta.

Rain, town of Upper Bavaria, seated on the Acha, near the Lech, 5 ms. E. of Donawert. Lon. $11^{\circ} 12'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 50'$ N.

Rain, town of Germany, in Styria, capital of a cty. of the same name, with a castle. It is

seated on the Save, 68 ms. S. of Gratz. Lon. $15^{\circ} 32' E.$ lat. $46^{\circ} 20' N.$

Rain's Tavern, and psto. Cumberland city. Virg., by pstrd. 72 ms. westerly from Richmond.

Rain Lake, or Long Lake, lake of N. America, lying to the W. of Lake Superior, and to the E. of the Lake of the Woods, with which it communicates by a river. It is nearly 100 ms. long, but in no part more than 20 wide. The confluent of Lake Itain, are the extreme south-eastern sources of Severn river. Lat. $48^{\circ} N.$ lon. W. C. $16^{\circ} W.$

Raisin, river, Mich., rises in the level table land of the peninsula, with St. Joseph's river of Lake Michigan, Tiffin's river, branch of Maumee, and Huron of Erie. Course SSE. 100 ms., enters Lake Erie 20 ms. SW. from the mouth of Detroit river. It is impeded with rapids near its mouth; but navigable above and below.

Raisins, Riviere Aux, runs through the tps. of Osnabruck, Cornwall, and Charlottenburg, emptying itself into Lake St. Francis, near the SE. angle of the latter tp., Cornwall city. U. C.

Raisin Isles, in Lake St. Francis U. C., lies between the mouth of the river aux Raisins and the point of that name; they are small and rocky.

Raisin, Pointe, in Lake St. Francis U. C., lies to the E. Pointe au Lac.

Raisonville, pstv. Mich.

Raleigh Township, in the city of Essex, U. C., lies W. of Harwich, the Thame bounding it on the N., and Lake Erie to the southward.

Raleigh, pstv. and seat of justice, of Wake city., and also capital of N. C., situated on the SW. side of Neuse river, 60 ms. N. by E. of Fayetteville, and 123 NW. of Newbern. The seat of government was fixed here in 1791. It lies in lat. $35^{\circ} 44' N.$ and lon. W. C. $1^{\circ} 48' W.$ This is a very regularly built village, and contains the ordinary city. and state buildings in elegant style. The state house is decorated by perhaps the most finished piece of art in America, a marble statue of Washington, by Canova, executed at the expense of N. C. Beside the state and city. buildings, it contains a bank, theatre, and two academies. In the centre of the town stands Union square of 10 acres; and in the centre of this square the state house. From Union square, branches at right angles to each other four large streets of 99 feet in width. These wide streets subdivide the town into four quarters, which are again subdivided by four other streets of 36 feet width; with central squares of four acres each. Pop. about 2000.

Raleigh, pstv. Union city. Kent., on Ohio river, 3 ms. below the mouth of Wabash, and 10 ms. by water above Shawneetown.

Ralphville, tp. of Ashtabula city. Ohio, at the mouth of Ashtabula river. Pop. 1820, uncertain.

Ramah, pstv. Wilkinson city. Geo., 33 ms. southwardly from Milledgeville.

Ramapaugh, small river, Bergen city. N. J., rises in N. Y., in Rockland city., flows S. into N. J., and joins Long Pond and Pequannock rivers at Pompton, to form Pompton river.

Ramapaugh, iron works, and psto. Rockland city. N. Y., on Ramapaugh river, 35 ms. nearly N. from the city of New York.

Rambert le Joug, St., town of France, in the

department of Ain, and late province of Bresse near a branch of Mont Jura. Lon. $5^{\circ} 30' E.$ lat. $45^{\circ} 53' N.$

Rambervilliers, town of France, in the department of the Vosges, and late province of Lorraine, 30 ms. SE. of Nanci. Lon. $6^{\circ} 44' E.$ lat. $48^{\circ} 21' N.$

Rambouillet, town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, and late province of the Isle of France. It is 37 ms. SW. of Paris.

Ramehead, promontory of Cornwallis, Eng. SW. of Plymouth, at the entrance of Plymouth Sound. Lon. $4^{\circ} 20' W.$ lat. $50^{\circ} 18' N.$

Ramera, town of France, in the department of Aube, and late province of Champagne, seated on the Aube, 18 ms. NE. of Troyes. Lon. $4^{\circ} 30' E.$ lat. $48^{\circ} 32' N.$

Ramilles, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Brabant, 10 ms. N. of Namur, and 24 SE. of Brussels. Lon. $4^{\circ} 50' E.$ lat. $50^{\circ} 39' N.$

Rammekens, seaport of the Isle of Walcheren, in the province of Zealand, 4 ms. S. of Middleburgh. Lon. $3^{\circ} 40' E.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 29' N.$

Rammelsberg, a lofty, steep, and extensive mountain of Germany, in that part of the Harz Forest, which lies within the principality of Grubenhagen. On this mountain are 12 silver mines; and at the foot of it is seated the city of Goslar.

Rampano, town of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea. Lon. $20^{\circ} 17' E.$ lat. $36^{\circ} 54' N.$

Ramsaysburg, pstv. Sussex city. N. J., 75 ms. by pstrd. N. from Trenton.

Ramsbury, town of Eng. in Wiltshire, noted for its fine beer. It is 46 ms. E. of Bristol, and 69 W. of London.

Ramsey, town of Eng. in Huntingdonshire, seated in the fens, near the meres of Ramsey and Whittlesey. It is 12 ms. NE. of Huntingdon, and 69 N. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 19' W.$ lat. $52^{\circ} 26' N.$

Ramsey, island of Eng. on the coast of Pembrokehire, 2 ms. long, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad. Near it are several dangerous rocks, frequented in the breeding season, by vast multitudes of sea-fowl, and known by the name of the Bishop and his Clerks. This island is 4 ms. W. of St. David's, and 17 NW. of Milford Haven. Lon. $5^{\circ} 20' W.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 55' N.$

Ramsgate, seaport of Eng. in Kent, in the Isle of Thanet, 4 ms. S. of Margate, 10 ENE. of Canterbury, and 73 ESE. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 30' E.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 22' N.$

Randalistown, pstv. Baltimore city. Md., 42 ms. from W. C.

Randallville, pstv. Robeson city. N. C., by pstrd. 88 ms. SSW. from Raleigh.

Randolph, pst. Norfolk city. Mass., 5 ms. S. of Quincy, 15 S. of Boston. Pop. 1810, 1170, in 1820, 1546.

Randolph, pst. Orange city. Ver., 35 ms. N. by W. of Windsor, on the river Connecticut, and about the same distance N. by E. of Rutland. It contains an academy.

Randolph, tp. Broome city. N. Y.

Randolph, tp. Morris city. N. J. Pop. 1820, 1252.

Randolph, city. Virg.; bounded by Greenbrier and Kenhawa SW., Lewis and Harrison W., Monongahela and Preston N., Hardy NE., and Pendleton E. Length 80 ms., mean width 35, area 2800 sqms. Surface generally hilly, and

in part mountainous. Gauley and Elk rivers, branches of Kenhawa rise in its SW. section; but the great body of the cty. is drained by the Monongahela, and its confluent. Chief town Beverly. Pop. 1820, 3357. Lat. 39° N., and lon. W. C. 5° W. intersect in this cty.

Randolph, cty. N. C., bounded by Moore SE., Montgomery S., Rowan W., Guilford N., and Chatham E. It is 36 ms. square; area 1236 sqms. It is drained by Deep river; and by White and Uwharree, branches of Yadkin river. Its eastern borders are about 55 ms. W. from Raleigh. Pop. 1820, 11,325. Ctl. lat. $35^{\circ} 40'$ N. lon. W. C. $2^{\circ} 50'$ W.

Randolph, now **Jasper**, cty. Geo. See **Jasper**.

Randolph, one of the southern pst. of Portage cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 328.

Randolph, tp. Montgomery cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 1404.

Randolph, cty. Ind.; bounded by the state of Ohio E., Wayne cty. in Ind. S., and the Indian country on all other sides. Length along Ohio 36 ms., mean width 15; area 540 sqms. Mississinewa branch of Wabash, and White river branch of Miami, rise in this cty. Chief town Jacksonborough. Pop. 1820, 1808. Ctl. lat. $40^{\circ} 12'$ N. lon. W. C. $7^{\circ} 50'$ W.

Randolph, cty. Ill.; bounded by the Mississippi river SW., Monroe cty. W., St. Clair and Washington N., Jefferson and Franklin E., and Jackson SE. Length 54 ms., mean width 16; area about 860 sqms. Kaskaskias river passes through and enters the Mississippi in this cty. Chief town Kaskaskias. Pop. 1820, 3492. Ctl. lat. 38° N. lon. W. C. $12^{\circ} 42'$ W.

Rangnitz, town of Eastern Prussia, on the river Niemen, 55 ms. E. of Koningsberg. Lon. $22^{\circ} 40'$ E. lat. $55^{\circ} 6'$ N.

Rangoon, (*Victory Achieved*), city of the Nether India, on one of the branches of the Irawaddy, 3 ms. above its mouth. This is a city of recent formation, built about the middle of last century by Alompra, and made the capital of the Birman empire. It has become also a great mart of trade, for the exchange of Asiatic and European articles. Pop. 30,000. Lon. $96^{\circ} 9'$ E. lat. $16^{\circ} 47'$ N.

Ranis, town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with a castle on a mountain, 10 ms. SW. of Newstadt.

Rannah, Loch, lake of Stld., in the N. part of Perthshire, 11 ms. in length.

Ransom's Bridge, and pst. Nash cty. N. C., by pst. 72 ms. NE. from Raleigh.

Rantampour, town of Hindoostan, capital of a cirar of the same name, in the country of Agimere. It is 96 ms. E. of Agimere, and 105 WSW. of Agra. Lon. $76^{\circ} 57'$ E. lat. $26^{\circ} 35'$ N.

Rantzow, town of Lower Saxony, in the dutchy of Holstein, 24 ms. N. by W. of Lubec.

Raolconda, town of Hindoostan, in Visiapour, near which is a rich diamond mine; 20 ms. NNW. of Sollapour.

Raon l'Etape, town of France, in the department of Meurte, seated at the confluent of the Etape and Meurte, 30 ms. SE. of Nancy.

Rapallo, town of the territory of Genoa, seated on a bay of the same name, 16 ms. ESE. of Genoa.

Raphoe, town of Ireland, in the cty. of Donegal. It is 11 ms. SW. of Londonderry, and 21 NE. of Donegal.

Raphoe, tp. Lancaster cty. Penn.; between Warwick and Mount Joy, and is watered by the Chickisalongy creek. Pop. 1820, 3216.

Rapid Ann, river, Virg. rises in the Blue Ridge, in Madison and Orange cties., between which, the main branch by the name of Conway river, flows SE., to the SE. mountain; turns thence NE. between Madison and Orange, and between Orange and Culpepper, and finally between Culpepper and Spotsylvania, and joins the Rappahannoc 10 ms. above Fredericksburg.

Rapide, parish, Lou.; bounded by Opelousas S., Natchitoches W. and NW., Wachtitau and Ocatahoola N., Concordia E., and Avoyelles SE. Length 55 ms., mean width 43; area 2300 sqms. The surface considerably varied. Extensive tracts of hilly pine woods, spread in the northern and southern sections; whilst alluvial borders of first rate soil skirt Red river, Bayou Boeuf, Bayou Rapide, and some other streams. Red river winds nearly through the middle of the parish. Staple, cotton. Chief town Alexandria. Pop. 1820, 6065. Ctl. lat. $31^{\circ} 18'$ N. lon. W. C. $15^{\circ} 30'$ W.

Rapid Plat, Isle au, in the river St. Lawrence, in front of the tp. of Matilda, containing about 200 acres. The soil is good, and lies partly in front of the tp. of Williamsburg, U. C.

Rappahannoc, river, Virg., rises in Culpepper and Fauquier cties., by two sources, Thornton's and Hedgeman's rivers; general course SE. to its junction with Rapid Ann, 10 ms. above Fredericksburg. A short distance above the latter place, it is precipitated over rapids, and meets the tide. It thence continues SE. 100 ms., and opens into Chesapeake bay, between Windmill and Stingray Points. It is navigable for vessels drawing 10 feet water, to Fredericksburg. Descending, it passes by Fredericksburg, Port Royal, Leeds, Tapahannoc, and Urbanna. Measures have been taken to remove by side canals, the impediment to boat navigation in this stream above tide water.

Rappahannock Academy, and pst. Caroline cty. Virg. 75 ms. S. from W. C., and 70 a little E. of N. from Richmond.

Rapperschweil, town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, seated on a neck of land that advances into the Lake of Zurich, over which is a wooden bridge, 1850 feet long. It is 11 ms. SE. of Zurich, and 20 NW. of Glaris.

Rapps, town of Austria, on the river Teya., 8 ms. N. by W. of Horn.

Rariton, river, N. J., rises in Morris, Somerset, and Hunterdon cties., by three branches, North Branch, South Branch, and Millstone river. See *Millstone river*. The North and South branches unite in Somerset, 15 ms., and receive Millstone river from the S., 9 ms. above New Brunswick, where it meets the tide. Hence it flows 9 ms. nearly E. into Rariton bay, between Perth Amboy, and South Amboy. It is navigable for sloops and steam boats to New Brunswick.

Rariton, bay of N. Y and N. J., opens in a triangular form between the mouth of Rariton

river, and Staten Island Sound, and Monmouth city. N. J. It is limited on the E. by Sandy Hook, and the SW. point of Long Island.

Rariton, village, Somerset city. N. J., 12 ms. above New Brunswick.

Rascia. See *Ratzia*.

Raseborg, seaport of Sweden, capital of a canton in Nyland, on the Gulf of Finland, 37 ms. SE. of Abo. Lon. $2^{\circ} 18' E.$ lat. $60^{\circ} 16' N.$

Rasen, or *Market Rasin*, town of Eng. in Lincolnshire, on a branch of the Ankam, 14 ms. NE. of Lincoln, and 150 N. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 10' W.$ lat. $53^{\circ} 23' N.$

Rasacolas, cape on the N. coast of Sicily, near a town of the same name, W. of Cape Faro, and N. of Messina.

Rastadt, town of Germany, in Saltzburg, seated on the Ens, 48 ms. E. by S. of Saltzburg. Lon. $14^{\circ} 10' E.$ lat. $47^{\circ} 31' N.$

Rastadt, town of Suabia, in Baden, on the Merg, near the Rhine, 4 ms. N. of Baden, and 24 SW. of Philipsburg. Lon. $8^{\circ} 14' E.$ lat. $48^{\circ} 54' N.$

Ratzenau, town of Germany, in the middle marche of Brandenburg, seated on the Havel, 15 ms. NW. of Brandenburg. Lon. $13^{\circ} 49' E.$ lat. $52^{\circ} 46' N.$

Ratenburg, town of Germany, in the Tyrol, with a castle, seated on the river Inn. Lon. $12^{\circ} 5' E.$ lat. $47^{\circ} 30' N.$

Rathburne Settlement, and psto. Steuben city. N. York.

Rathmines, a remarkable place in Ireland, near 2 ms. from Dublin, where the Duke of Ormond was defeated by the parliament forces in 1649.

Ratibor, town of Silesia, capital of a dutchy of the same name, on the Oder, in a country fertile in corn, and fruits, 15 ms. NE. Troppaw, and 142 E. of Prague. Lon. $17^{\circ} 54' E.$ lat. $50^{\circ} 11' N.$

Ratisbon, town of Bavaria, 55 ms. SE. of Nuremberg, 62 N. by E. of Munich, and 195 W. by N. of Vienna. Lon. $12^{\circ} 5' E.$ lat. $28^{\circ} 58' N.$

Ratolestel, strong town of Suabia, on that part of the Lake of Constance, called Boden See, 12 ms. W. of the city of Constance.

Rattan. See *Ruattan*.

Ratzeburg, fortified town of Lower Saxony, in the dutchy of Saxe-Lawenburg. From the lake of Ratzeburg, issues the river Waknitz, which joins the Trave near Lubec, and thus facilitates the communication by water between Lubec and these parts. Ratzeburg is 12 ms. SE. of Lubec, and 12 N. of Lawenburg. Lon. $10^{\circ} 49' E.$ lat. $53^{\circ} 43' N.$

Ratzia, or *Rascia*, the eastern division of Slavonia, subject to Austria. It takes its name from the river Rasca, which falls into the Morave; and the inhabitants are called Rascians.

Raubville, pstv. Northampton city. Penn.

Rawa, town of Great Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, and seated in a morass covered with water that proceeds from the river Rava, by which it is surrounded. It is 55 ms. SW. of Warsaw. Lon. $19^{\circ} 55' E.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 51' N.$

Ravello, seaport of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, 10 ms. W. of Salerno, and 25 SE. of Naples. Lon. $14^{\circ} 41' E.$ lat. $40^{\circ} 36' N.$

Ravenglass, seaport of Eng. in Cumberland,

on an inlet of the Irish sea, between the Merse and Esk, which with the Irk, fall into this inlet, and form a good harbour. It is 24 ms. S. of Cockermouth, and 284 NNW. of London. Lon. $3^{\circ} 30' W.$ lat. $54^{\circ} 20' N.$

Ravenna, city of Italy, capital of Romagna, near the river Mantone, 37 ms. SE. of Ferrara, and 162 N. of Rome. Lon. $12^{\circ} 5' E.$ lat. $44^{\circ} 25' N.$

Ravenna, pstv. and seat of justice, Portage city. Ohio, on a southern branch of Cuyaboga river, 35 ms. SE. of Cleveland. Lat. $41^{\circ} 10' N.$ lon. W. C. $4^{\circ} 22' W.$

Ravenna, tp. Portage city. Ohio, including the city. town of the same name. Pop. 1820, 415.

Ravensberg, city of Germany, in Westphalia, lying S. of the bishoprics of Minden and Osnaburg. It belongs to the king of Prussia, and is so called from a castle of the same name. Hereford is the capital.

Ravarnsburg, town of Germany, in Suabia, on the Cheuss, 15 ms. N. by W. of Lindau. Lon. $9^{\circ} 40' E.$ lat. $47^{\circ} 59' N.$

Ravenstein, town of Brabant, capital of a city of the same name, seated on the Maese, on the confines of Guelderland, 10 ms. SW. of Nimeguen. Lon. $5^{\circ} 35' E.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 46' N.$

Ravey, the Hydrates of the ancients, an eastern branch of the Indus, rising in Cashmere and flowing SW. by Lahore, falls into the Indus 20 ms. below Moultan, after a comparative course of 300 ms. It receives in its course the Chelum, and Chenaub. The Ravey is the middlemost, and next to the Setledge, the most considerable stream of the Panjab. These rivers, in our ordinary maps, are made to enter the Indus separately; but recent information, seems to confirm the authority of Pliny, who stated their junction with each other, before reaching the main recipient.

Ravitz, small town of Poland, in the Palatinate of Polnania. It possesses a considerable manufacture of cloth, 24 ms. S. of Posen.

Rauschebourg, town of Germany, in the Landgraviate of Hesse Cassel, 4 ms. N. of Marburg, and 52 SSW. of Cassel. Lon. $8^{\circ} 46' E.$ lat. $50^{\circ} 33' N.$

Rawa, town of Poland, capital of the palatinate of Rawa, 56 ms. SW. of Warsaw.

Raway, pstv. Middlesex city. N. J. See *Rahway*.

Rawee, river of Hindoostan Proper, one of the five E. branches of the Indus. See *Ravey*.

Rawlingsburg, pstv. Rockingham city. N. C., by pstrd. 130 ms. NW. from Raleigh.

Raymond, pstv. Cumberland city. Maine, 26 ms. N. from Portland. Pop. 1820, 1388.

Raymond, pstv. Rockingham city. N. H., 24 ms. W. from Portsmouth. Pop. 1820, 961.

Raynham, pstv. Bristol city. Mass., on the W. side of Taunton river, between Berkley and Mansfield; remarkable as being the place where the first forge in British America was erected in 1652. Pop. 1810, 1154, in 1820, 1071.

Readfield, pstv. Kennebec city. Maine, 7 ms. W. from Augusta. Pop. 1820, 1511.

Read House, and psto. Charlotte city. Virg., by pstrd. 114 ms. SW. from Richmond.

Reading, borough of Eng. and the city. town of Berkshire. Its chief trade is in malt. It is seated on the Kennet, near its confluence with

the Thames, 26 ms. SSE. of Oxford, and 39 W. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 52'$ W. lat. $51^{\circ} 28'$ N.

Reading, pst. Middlesex cty. Mass., about 14 ms. N. of Boston. Pop. in 1810, 2228, in 1820, 2797.

Reading, tp. Fairfield cty. Conn., on Aspatuck river, between Repton and Ridgefield. Pop. in 1820, 1628.

Reading, pstv. Steuben cty. N. Y., 20 ms. NE. from Bath. Pop. in 1820, 3009.

Reading, borough, and capital of Berks cty. Penn., on the NE. bank of the river Schuylkill, 54 ms. NW. of Philadelphia, and 53 E. of Harrisburg. This town is conveniently situated for internal commerce, being the entrepot of vast quantities of grain and lumber that are brought hither, and rafted or conveyed in long boats to Philadelphia and its vicinity. Reading is a regularly laid out, and very neatly built town, situated in a fertile and well cultivated country. A majority of the inhabitants are Germans, and justly distinguished for industrious habits. The improvements now in progress in the navigation of the Schuylkill and Union canals, will, when completed, conduce in a high degree to the prosperity of Reading, and must render it one of the most flourishing interior towns of the state.

Pop. in 1810.

Free white males,	-	-	-	1,760
Do. do. females,	-	-	-	1,607

Total whites,	-	-	-	3,367
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All other persons except Indians not taxed,	-	-	-	95
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Slaves,	-	-	-	0
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Total pop. in 1810,	-	-	-	3,462
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Pop. in 1820.

Free white males,	-	-	-	2,220
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Do. do. females,	-	-	-	2,022
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All other persons except Indians not taxed,	-	-	-	0
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Total whites,	-	-	-	4,242
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Free persons of colour, males,	-	-	-	46
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Do. do. females,	-	-	-	44
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Slaves, males,	-	-	-	0
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Do. females,	-	-	-	0
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Total pop. in 1820,	-	-	-	4,332
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Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized,	-	-	-	60
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Engaged in Agriculture,	-	-	-	16
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Do. in Manufactures,	-	-	-	222
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Do. in Commerce,	-	-	-	24
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Pop. to the sqm., uncertain.

Reading, NE. tp. Adams cty. Penn., between Bermudian and Conestogoe creeks, 12 ms. NE. from Gettysburg. Pop. in 1820, 833.

Reading, pstv. Hamilton cty. Ohio, 10 ms. N. from Cincinnati.

Reading, tp. Perry cty. Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 1821.

Reading North Parish, pst. in the NE. part of Middlesex cty. Mass., 18 ms. N. from Boston.

Readington, tp. Hunterdon cty. N. J., 17 ms. NW. from New Brunswick. Pop. in 1820, 1964.

Readyville, pstv. Rutherford cty. Ten., on

Stones river, 15 ms. E. from Murfreesborough, and 40 SE. from Nashville.

Realejo, town of Central America, in the province of Nicaragua, on a bay of the Pacific Ocean, 18 ms. NW. from Leon. Lon. W. C. $10^{\circ} 50'$ W. lat. $12^{\circ} 45'$ N.

Realmont, town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, and late province of Languedoc, 31 ms. NE. of Toulouse. Lon. 2° E. lat. $43^{\circ} 50'$ N.

Realville, town of France, in the department of Lot, 8 ms. NE. of Montauban. Lon. $1^{\circ} 24'$ E. lat. $44^{\circ} 7'$ N.

Reamstown, pstv. Lancaster cty. Penn., 15 ms. NE. of Lancaster, and the same distance SW. of Reading. Pop. 300.

Rebel, town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and dutchy of Mecklenburg, seated on the Lake Muritz, 30 ms. SE. of Gustrów. Lon. $12^{\circ} 36'$ E. lat. $53^{\circ} 32'$ N.

Rebnick, populous town of Turkey in Europe, in Walachia, with a bishop's see, seated on the river Aluta, 45 ms. SW. of Targowisco.

Reccan. See *Aracan*.

Recanato, episcopal town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, near the river Munsone, 14 ms. S. of Ancona, and 110 NE. of Rome. Lon. $13^{\circ} 34'$ E. lat. $43^{\circ} 24'$ N.

Recklinhausen, town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Cologne, capital of a cty. of the same name, on the Lippe, 20 ms. W. of Ham. Lon. $8^{\circ} 36'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 27'$ N.

Rectortown, pst. Fauquier cty., Virg.

Red Bank, river, Penn., in Jefferson and Armstrong cties.; rises in the former, flows W., and falls into Alleghany river in the latter.

Red Bank, NE. tp. Armstrong cty. Penn. Pop. in 1820, 2042.

Red Bank, pstv. Coletton district, S. C., 86 ms. SSE. from Columbia, and 50 ms. NW. from Charleston.

Red Bridge, pstv. Hawkins cty. Ten., by pstrd. 240 ms. NE. by E. from Murfreesborough.

Red Creek, pstv. Wayne cty. N. Y., N. from the Erie canal, and about 10 ms. W. from Lyons.

Redding, pstv. Fairfield cty. Conn., 25 ms. W. from New Haven.

Redding Town House, pstv. Fairfield cty. Conn., Redding tp.

Redfield, pstv. Oneida cty. N. Y.

Red Hill, pstv. Kershaw district, S. C., 53 ms. northeasterly from Columbia.

Red Hook, pst. on the left bank of Hudson river, in the NW. part of Dutchess cty. N. Y., 50 ms. below Albany.

Red Hook Landing, pstv. on Hudson river, in the extreme NW. angle of Dutchess cty. N. Y., 47 ms. below Albany.

Red House, pstv. in the NE. part of Caswell cty. N. C., by pstrd. 110 ms. NW. from Raleigh.

Red Mills, pstv. Putnam cty.

Redon, town of France, in the department of Isle and Vilaine, and late province of Bretagne. It serves as a mart for the commerce of Rennes, and is seated on the Vilaine, 2 1/2 ms. E. by S. of Paris. Lon. $2^{\circ} 10'$ W. lat. $37^{\circ} 48'$ N.

Red river, branch of Assiniboin, rises near the sources of Mississippi, flows N. about 300 ms. and joins the Assiniboin 70 ms. above

Lake Winnipeg. Lord Selkirk's settlement is near their junction.

Red river, branch of the Mississippi river. This stream rises in the mountainous prairies E. of Santa Fé of New Mexico, between N. lat. 32° and 35°, W. lon. W. C. 28°, flows in nearly an eastern direction, over 11° of lon. 640 ms. in a direct line, but at least 800 comparative course, to where it turns to the SE. and enters Louisiana, and thence continuing the latter course 300 ms. it joins the Mississippi at N. lat. 31° 1' W. lon. W. C. 14° 45'.

Red river is formed by a number of tributary streams, the principal of which are, False Ouachita, Blue River, Kimitchie, and Vasseux. All these streams unite near the former. Panis Villages, about 350 ms. below the sources of Red river. The Vasseux rises in the Great Prairie, about N. lat. 34° and W. lon. W. C. 20°. The Kimitchie and Vasseux, rise in the same ridge, and pursue very nearly a similar course, each joining Red river, after a course of about 200 ms. Little river of the N. falls into Red river, a short distance above the NW. angle of Louisiana. It rises in the Maserne mountains, is a clear, beautiful, and pure stream of water, of about 150 ms. in length. From the source of Red river to the mouth of Little river of the N., is about 600 ms. in a direct line, but much farther by comparative course. Little river of the S. rises in the prairies S. of Red river, and about 40 ms. SE. off the Panis Villages, it runs nearly E. 150 ms., and falls into Red river in Louisiana. The distance from the source of Red river to the mouth of Little river of the S., is about the same as to Little river of the N., 600 ms. in a direct line; but estimating the distance along the meanders of either False Ouachita, Blue river, or Red river proper, and it must exceed a thousand miles. The Red river winds along the great inclined plain, dividing it into two parts, forming the limits between the waters which flow into the Gulf of Mexico, and those entering the Mississippi. The country from whence Red river draws its water, is a vast prairie, except along the banks of the river, and even there, the very little timber is dwarf; the most abundant species, is a variety of the robinia, or black locust, called by the hunters, musquetoe wood. The range of low mountains, is extremely naked of timber.

After the junction of Blue river, Red river is navigable for boats of large size, during the spring floods, timber becomes more frequent and of larger size. At the mouth of Vasseux, pine first occurs on the S. side; the banks are elevated above inundation, and the land of good quality. The river here is much wider than near the Mississippi. From the Panis Villages to near the Avoyelles, the banks of Red river will admit settlement, and many of its tributary streams will in some future period, be the abode of civilized man. The banks are alternately either woodland or prairie, until within 20 ms. above the mouth of Little river, of the S. Many spots along the river are covered by strong cane. The waters coming into Red river, from mount Cerne, are pure and limpid, but those of Red river and its southern branches, are brackish and turbid. Below the mouth of Lit-

tle river of the S., Red river assumes a S. course upwards of 100 ms. in a direct line.

The immense volume of water brought by Red river, cannot be contained within its banks during the season of flood, and at N. lat. 38° the alluvial overflow commences. Here the river divides into a number of channels; the face of nature changes; the shores come low, the species of timber such as are generally found upon the banks of the Mississippi in corresponding latitudes, excepted by the winding of the stream, a fine bed approaches the river. The river is now strewed with islands, and interlocking chains of lakes also commences on each side, which, leaving the river, occupies the interval between the hills, on each side. These islands serve as a natural deposit to the accumulated mass of water pouring down from the branches of the river. The most remarkable of these lakes are, Bodcau, Bistineau, and Spanish lakes, on the left, and Cassi, Natchitoches, Spanish lake, and Cado lake, on the right of Red river.

On reviewing this part of Red river, below the Grand Ecor, 4 ms. above Natchitoches, a lake of Bodcau, it appears that the intermediate space was once a lake, which has been gradually filled by an accumulation of earth from the erosion of the water on the banks of Red river and its numerous tributaries. The lakes which now exist, all lie in the valleys of considerable streams communicating with Red river, whose mouths have been impeded by the alluvion of Red river, and natural drains formed from all to hill. The beds of these recent lakes are much lower than the surface of the river at high water, though higher than the channels of the rivers. In autumn and the early part of winter, when the waters have been drained by the depression of the river, much of the ground covered by the spring floods in those lakes becomes dry land, and exhibits meadows of excellent herbage. In the channels of most, there is consequently an annual flux and reflux, as the water in the river and lake preponderate in height. When Red river commences its annual rise, the currents set strongly into the lakes, which gradually filling, return their flood into the river with equal velocity, when the depression of the river by the summer heat begins to take place. This flux and reflux is continual. The connecting channels are never dry. Most of the lakes have the pine woods on one side of them, from which issue fine clear creeks of water, whose pellucid currents compensate to the inhabitants for the unpalatable waters of Red river. Were it not for these spacious depositories above Natchitoches, the fine alluvial border of Red river below that territory, would be much more restricted in extent, and the cultivation of the whole greatly more precarious. From the upper part of lake Bistineau to the lower settlement on Red river opposite Avoyelles, or even to the mouth of Black river, the lands are sufficiently high and fertile for cultivation, on both banks, and in every place on one side. The high lands, or pine forests, pursue each side nearly the same course with the river. On the right bank the pine bluffs reach the river bank, for the first

place below the alluvial tract above; 4 ms. lower down, the pine hills again reach the river at the town of Natchitoches, and in two or three other places still lower down, the pine hills again reach the river with a rocky base; but at the Bayou Rapide the high grounds on the right, quit the river entirely, and continue SE. towards Opelousas. On the left bank, the pine hills reach the river below the alluvial tract at Campte, 12 ms. above Natchitoches, but follow the bank only 3 or 4 ms., when they retire, and do not again approach the bank until nearly opposite the rapids; below which some few bluffs lie along the banks, the last of which is the Ecor a Cheniere, opposite Avoyelles. From the Ecor a Cheniere to the mouth, Red river flows over an alluvial flat, annually overflowed.

What is generally, though very erroneously called the raft of Red river, is merely what I have noticed, a maze of islands and channels, through which, though difficult, boats of any requisite size, can be conducted at high water. The raft, as it is called, is not so great an impediment to the navigation of Red river, as is the rapids at Louisville to the Ohio, much less the Muscle shoals in Tennessee.

Red river, small river, Kent., rises in Morgan and flowing W., crosses Morgan and Montgomery, thence forms the boundary between Clark and Estil cties., falls into Kentucky river, after a comparative course of about 50 ms.

Red River, small river, Ten. and Kent., rises in Todd, Logan, and Simpson cties. of the latter, and after draining part of Robertson and Montgomery cties. of the former, falls into Tennessee at Clarksville, after a comparative course of 70 ms.

Red River, Forge and psto. Montgomery cy. Ten., 40 ms. NW. from Nashville.

Red River, *Iron Works*, and psto. on Red river of Estil cy. Kent. 77 ms. SE. from Frankfort.

Red Sea, extending 1300 ms. from N. to S., and 200 in the widest part, from E. to W. It divides Arabia from Africa, and is separated from the Mediterranean Sea, on the N., by the isthmus of Suez, and communicates by the straits of Babelmandel on the S. with the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean. The Red Sea is the most extensive known sheet of water which receives no river of considerable magnitude. The general course of the Nile is very nearly parallel to the Red Sea, but the intervening space, varying from 50 to 200 ms. is mountainous. On the African side the mountains rise, in most places from the immediate shores; on that of Arabia, a mountainous chain extends parallel to the Red Sea, but about 80 ms. inland.

The bottom and shores of the Red Sea, so far from being *Red*, "are covered" says Malte Brun, "with a carpet of greenish coral; in calm weather the bottom, when it comes into view is not unlike a series of verdant submarine forests or meadows." The shores of the Red Sea, and Persian Gulf are composed in great part of shell-limestone rocks. The Red sea was called by the Hebrews, *Bahr-Soooph*, i. e. *the Sea of Algae*, seaweed.

From its range and position, viewed on a map of the world, the Red sea appears to present,

the most natural opening between the Indian and Mediterranean seas, but many causes natural and political, combine to withdraw the civilized nations of Europe and Asia, from this, the most ancient channel of intercommunication. The Red sea, and Persian Gulfs, are obstructed by small and numerous isles, sunk rocks, and sand banks, and the entire shores of the former are in an unequalled manner, barren and barbarous. The regular Monsoons, and also changing winds, render the tides unequal and very uncertain in their revolutions. But the most powerful of all causes, which have operated to change the commercial route of nations, are, the magnetic needle, and improvements in ship manufacture. The circuitous but open route by the Atlantic and Indian Oceans, with the safe and commodious modern vessels, supplied with instruments which demand only a taper's light, to direct the mariner amid surrounding darkness and storm, will be perhaps, forever, preferred to a more direct, but obstructed passage.

Red Stone, tp. Fayette cy. Penn., situated on the E. side of Monongahela river, and is watered by a creek of the same name. Pop. 1810, 1224, in 1820, 1207.

Reedsborough, town of Bennington cy. Ver.

Reedy Island, small island of Newcastle cy. Del., in Delaware river, 45 ms. below Philadelphia, and 15 below Wilmington.

Reesville, pstv. Montgomery cy. Penn., 3 ms. a little W. of S. and on the opposite side of Schuylkill river from Norristown; and 16 ms. NW. from Philadelphia.

Reeve's psto. Hall cy. Geo.

Regensberg, handsome town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, capital of a baliwic of the same name, seated on a rock, called the Lagerberg, 10 ms. NW. of Zurich.

Regenstein, town of Lower Saxony, in the bishopric of Halberstadt 6 ms. S. of Halberstadt, and 7 W. of Quedlingburg. Lon. 0° 41' E. lat. 51° 26' N.

Regen's Town, settlement of liberated negroes on W. Africa, in the colony of Siera Leone.

Reggio, town of Italy, in Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, with a woollen manufacture. It is a large and populous place, and is seated on the strait of Messina, 12 ms. SE. of Messina, and 190 S. of Naples. Lon. 16° E. lat. 30° 4' N.

Reggio, dutchy of Italy, included in that of Modena. It produces a great deal of silk. It is all subject to the duke of Modena, except the marquisate of St. Martin, which is subject to a prince of that name.

Reggio, ancient episcopal city of Italy; in a dutchy of the same name, in a fertile country, 15 ms. NW. of Modena, and 80 SE. of Milan. Lon. 11° 5' E. lat. 44° 43' N.

Reggina, town of Italy, in Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, 14 ms. N. of Cosenza. Lon. 16° 21' E. lat. 39° 34' N.

Regnano, town of Italy in the Patrimony of St. Peter. It is thinly inhabited and is seated near the Tiber, 17 ms. N. of Rome. Lon. 12° 36' E. lat. 42° 11' N.

Regnier's Mills, psto. Washington cy. Ohio, 120 ms. SE. by E. from Columbus.

Rchoboth, pstv. Bristol cy. Mass., 42 ms. S.

by W. of Boston, and 3 eastward from Providence, R. I. Pop. 1820, 2740.

Rehoboth, hundred of Sussex co. Del., on the Atlantic Ocean and Delaware bay, between Rehoboth bay and Cold Spring creek. Pop. 1820, 1637.

Rehoboth bay, of the Atlantic Ocean in Sussex co. Del. It has the same inlet with Indian river.

Rehrersburg, or *Rehrertown*, pstv. in the NW. part of Berks co. Penn. 46 ms. a little N. of E. from Harrisburg, and 15 ms. NE. from Lebanon.

Reichenau, island of Germany in Suabia, in the lower lake of Constance.

Reichenau, town of Switzerland, in the country of the Grisons. It is seated in a rich and fertile valley, upon the conflux of the two branches which form the Rhines. Reichenau is 7 ms. SW. of Coir.

Reichenbach, river of Switzerland, which has its source at the foot of Mount Wetterhorn, and rolls its numerous cataracts down the steep sides of Mount Sheidee, till it unites with the river Aar near Meyringen. It conveys into the Aar the gold dust that is found in the bed of that river.

Reichenbach, town of Bohemia in Silesia, capital of a circle of the same name. It is seated on the little river Peil.

Reichenberg, castle of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine and co. of Catzenellenbogen. It is seated on a mountain, near the Rhine, and belongs to the prince of Hesse Rheinfeldt. Lon. $7^{\circ} 57' E.$ lat. $50^{\circ} 4' N.$

Reichenfels, town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, 24 ms. E. of Muhrau. Lon. $14^{\circ} 4' E.$ lat. $47^{\circ} 9' N.$

Reichenhall, town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, on the Sala, with a rich salt spring 9 ms. SW. of Salzburg, and 64 SW. of Munich. Lon. $13^{\circ} 2' E.$ lat. $47^{\circ} 28' N.$

Reichenstein, town of Bohemia in Silesia, famous for the silver mines in its neighbourhood. It is 1 - W. of Grotteskau.

Rachauwen, town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, with a castle.

Reid's Store, an pstv. Campbell co. Virg., by pstrd. 127 ms SW. by W. from Richmond.

Reid's Store, and pstv. Moore co. N. C., by pstrd. 53 ms. SW. from Raleigh.

Reid's, pstv. Franklin co. Geor.

Reifferscheid, town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine and archbishopric of Cologne, capital of a co. of the same name. It is 32 ms. SW. of Cologne, and 42 W. of Coblenz. Lon. $6^{\circ} 50' E.$ lat. $50^{\circ} 20' N.$

Reisenburg, town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland, near which is an ancient castle, 78 ms. SW. of Konigsberg. Lon. $20^{\circ} 5' E.$ lat. $53^{\circ} 52' N.$

Reister's-town, pstv. Baltimore co. Md., 15 ms. NW. of Baltimore, and 63 N. by E. from W. C.

Rembertstown, pst. Sumpter district, S. C.

Remedion, city of New Grenada, and capital of th. province of Rio del Hacha, 73 ms. E. by N. of Santa Martha.

Remiremont, town of France, in the department of the Vosges, and late province of Lorraine, on the river Moselle, at the foot of Mount Vosages, 42 ms. S. by E. of Nanci. Lon. $6^{\circ} 47' E.$ lat. $48^{\circ} 3' N.$

Rensen, pstv. Oneida co. N. Y., 35 ms. from Rome. Pop. 1820, 912.

Remy, St. town of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone, 10 ms. NE. of Arles.

Rendsburg, town of Germany, in the duchy of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holstein, 10 SE. of Sleswick. Lon. $10^{\circ} 6' E.$ lat. $54^{\circ} 3'$

Renfrew, the co. town of Renfrewshire, on the Clyde, near the mouth of the Co. ms. E. by S. of Port Glasgow, and 45 E. of Edinburgh. Lon. $4^{\circ} 26' W.$ lat. $55^{\circ} 51' N.$

Renfrewshire, co. of Sctd., bounded on the N. by Airshire, on the E. by Lanerkshire, and the N. and W. by the Clyde river, which cuts it on the W. from Argyleshire, and on the N. from Dunbartonshire; extending 30 ms. N. to S., and 13 where broadest, from E. to W. Pop. 1801, 72,596, in 1811, 78,056, and in 1821, 112,175.

Rennebon, town of Germany, in the bishopric of Strasburg, 10 ms. E. of Strasburg.

Rennes, city of France, in the department of Ille and Vilaine, and late province of Bretagne. The inhabitants are computed at 35,000; or Vilaine, which divides it into two parts, 32 N. by W. of Nantes, and 42 SE. of St. Malo. Lon. $1^{\circ} 36' W.$ lat. $48^{\circ} 7' N.$

Rensselaer, co. of N. Y., bounded by Hudson river W., Washington co. N., Vermont N. Mass. E., and Columbia S. Length 30 ms. mean width 20; area 600 sqms. Surface bad but soil productive in grain, pasturage, and timber. Chief towns, Troy, Lansingburg, and Grotonburg. Pop. 1820, 40,153. Ctl. lat. $42^{\circ} 42' N.$ lon. W. C. $3^{\circ} 30' E.$

Rensselaer, village Rensselaer co. 12 ms. from Albany, remarkable for a manufactory - window glass.

Rensselaerville, Albany co. N. Y., 24 ms. SW. from Albany. Pop. 1820, 3435.

Renty, town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, on the river Aa, 50 ms. NW. of Arras.

Reole, town of France, in the department of Gironde, seated on the Garonne, 20 ms. SE. of Bourdeaux.

Repaille, town of France, in the department of Mount Blanc, on a river which runs into the lake of Geneva, 20 ms. NE. of Geneva.

Rep ham, town of Eng. in Norfolk, in a valley 15 ms. NW. of Norwich, and 111 NE. of London.

Reppen, town of Brandenburg, in the New Mark, 16 ms. SSE. of Custrin.

Repton, village of Eng. in Derbyshire, 8 ms. SSW. of Derby. Here is a noted freeschool, which appears to have been the refectory of a priory.

Requena, town of Spain, in New Castile, with a castle, and a considerable manufacture of silk. On a hill, on the borders of Valencia, 64 ms. ESE. of Cuenza. Lon. $10^{\circ} 9' W.$ lat. $39^{\circ} 44' N.$

Resht, town of Persia, capital of Gilhan. It is seated on the SW. coast of the Caspian sea, in a fertile plain, surrounded with high mountains, 110 ms. N. of Casbin. Lon. $52^{\circ} 16' E.$ lat. $37^{\circ} 18' N.$

Resolution Island, small island in the Pacific ocean, so called from the ship Resolution, in which captain Cook made his second voyage to that ocean. Lon. $141^{\circ} 45' W.$ lat. $17^{\circ} 23' S.$

Resford, East, borough of Eng. in Notting-

hamshire, on the Idle, 30 ms. N. of Nottingham, and 144 N. by W. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 48' W.$ lat. $53^{\circ} 22' N.$

Rethel, town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and late province of Champagne; near the river Aisne, 20 ms. NE. of Reims, and 108 NE. of Paris. Lon. $4^{\circ} 26' E.$ lat. $49^{\circ} 30' N.$

Retino, town of Candia. It abounds in silk, wool, honey, wax, laudanum, and oil. It is seated on the N. coast of the island, in a pleasant city. 45 ms. from Candia. Lon. $24^{\circ} 45' E.$ lat. $35^{\circ} 22' N.$

Revel, town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, and late province of Languedoc, 9 ms. N. of St. Papoul. Lon. $2^{\circ} 10' E.$ lat. $43^{\circ} 26' N.$

Revel, government of Russia. See *Esthonia*.

Revel, strong seaport of Russia, capital of the government of Esthonia. There is a college, with four professors. It has become a place of great trade, since the Russians obtained possession of it; and there are two great fairs, in May, and September, frequented by English and Dutch merchants. It is seated on the Gulf of Finland, partly in a pleasant plain, and partly on a mountain, 85 ms. SE. of Abo, and 133 W. by S. of Petersburg. Lon. $23^{\circ} 57' E.$ lat. $59^{\circ} 20' N.$

Revello, town of Italy, in Piedmont, in the marquise of Saluzzo, near the Po. It is seated on the top of a very high mountain, and is strongly fortified both by nature and art. It is 3 ms. NW. of Saluzzo.

Revero, strong town of Italy, in the Mantuan, seated on the river Po, opposite Ostiglia, 10 ms. NE. of Mirandola, and 20 SE. of Mantua. Lon. $1^{\circ} 9' E.$ lat. $44^{\circ} 58' N.$

Reuss-Greiz, and **Reuss-Lobenstein**, two petty, but independent states of central Germany, between Prussia and Bavaria.

Reus, town of Spain, in Catalonia. It has a considerable trade in wine, brandy, and nuts. It is seated in the middle of a most fruitful plain, 35 ms. NE. of Tortosa, and 60 WSW. of Barcelona.

Reuss, river of Switzerland, which rises in the lake of Locendro, between the mountains of Petina and Locendro, flows through the lake of Lucern and the town of that name, and joining the Aar falls into the Rhine, below Zurzach.

Reutlingen, town of Germany, in Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, on the Echetz, near the Neckar, 10 ms. E. of Tubingen, and 37 S. of Stutgard. Lon. $9^{\circ} 10' E.$ lat. $48^{\circ} 31' N.$

Reuz, fortified town of the Netherlands, in Hainault, 8 ms. NE. of Mons.

Rewah, town of Hindoostan, in the province of Allahabad, 57 ms. SSW. of that place. Lon. $81^{\circ} 36' E.$ lat. $24^{\circ} 35' N.$

Reyna, town of Spain, in Andalusia, 3 ms. from Lerna, and in a territory abounding in wine and cattle.

Reynoldsburg, pstv. and seat of justice, Humphries city. Tenn., on the right bank of Tennessee river, 120 ms. a little N. of W. from Murfreesborough, and 83 W. from Nashville.

Rezan, government of Russia, formerly a province of the government of Moscow. It contains 12 districts, and is fertile in corn, and populous.

Rezan, city of Russia, capital of a government

of the same name. It is seated at the confluence of the Trubesh and Occa, 100 NE. of Moscow. Lon. $40^{\circ} 37' E.$ lat. $54^{\circ} 55' N.$

Rhe, island on the W. coast of France, in the department of Lower Charente. It is 4 leagues long and two broad, and very populous; 8 ms. W. of Rochelle. St. Martin is the capital.

Rhea, city. Ten.; bounded by McMin SE., the Cherokee lands and Hamilton city. SW., Bledsoe W. and NW., and Rowan NE. Length 30, mean width 20 ms.; area 600 sqms. It extends along both sides of Tennessee, above the mouth of Hiwassee river. Pop. 1820, 4215. Ctl. lat. $35^{\circ} 40' N.$ lon. W. C. $7^{\circ} 48' W.$

Rheatown, pstv. Greene city. Ten., by pstrd. 270 ms. E. from Nashville.

Rheda, town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and city of Lingen, 10 ms. N. of Lipstadt. Lon. $7^{\circ} 22' E.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 47' N.$

Rheims, ancient city of France, in the department of Marne, and late province of Champagne. The inhabitants are computed to be 30,000. Here are manufactures of flannel, coverlets, and other woollen stuffs; on the river Vesle, 62 ms. N. of Troyes, and 75 NE. of Paris. Lon. $4^{\circ} 8' E.$ lat. $49^{\circ} 15' N.$

Rheinau, town of Switzerland, in Thurgau, with an abbey, on an island formed by the Rhine, between Schaffhausen and Eglisau.

Rheinbach, town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, and electorate of Cologne, 53 ms. E. of Liege. Lon. $6^{\circ} 9' E.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 39' N.$

Rheinberg, town of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, seated on the Rhine, 40 ms. NW. of Cologne, and 40 SE. of Guelderland. Lon. $6^{\circ} 39' E.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 29' N.$

Rheinec, town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Cologne, seated on the Rhine, 34 ms. SSE. of Cologne. Lon. $7^{\circ} 23' E.$ lat. $50^{\circ} 27' N.$

Rheinec, town of Switzerland, capital of the Rheintol, with a castle, seated on the Rhine, near the lake of Constance. Lon. $9^{\circ} 23' E.$ lat. $47^{\circ} 41' N.$

Rheinfeld, castle of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, and city of the same name. It is 15 ms. S. of Coblentz.

Rheinfelden, strong town of Suabia, 8 ms. E. of Basle. Lon. $7^{\circ} 46' E.$ lat. $47^{\circ} 36' N.$

Rheingau, district of Germany, on the E. side of the Rhine, extending from Neider Wallauf, to Lorrach. The vine is here chiefly cultivated. Elfeld, is the capital.

Rheinhansen, town of Germany, in the bishopric of Spire. It is situated on the Rhine, 3 ms. SE. of Spire.

Rheinland, port of South Holland, lying on both sides of the Rhine. Leyden is the capital.

Rheinmagen, or **Remagen**, town of Westphalia, near the Rhine, 19 ms. NNW. of Coblentz. Lon. $6^{\circ} 30' E.$ lat. $50^{\circ} 38' N.$

Rheinsabern, town of Germany, in the bishopric of Spire, with a castle, 15 ms. S. of Spire.

Rheintal, fertile valley of Switzerland, lying along the Rhine. It belongs to the 8 ancient cantons, and to that of Appenzel. The protestant inhabitants are the most numerous.

Rheinwald, large valley in the country of the Grisons; so called from the Hinder Rhine, which rises at the distance of 12 ms., and runs through the valley. Splugen is the capital.

Rhenen, city of the Netherlands, in Utrecht,

on the Leck, 20 ms. SE. of Utrecht. Lon. $5^{\circ} 22' E.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 50' N.$

Rhine, great and remarkable river of Europe, which rises in Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons. It is formed of three streams; the Further Rhine from the head of the valley of Disentis; the Middle Rhine from the valley of Medelo, an appendage of St. Gothard; and the Hither or Upper Rhine from the mount Avicula. The first two torrents united is called the Lower Rhine, which receives the Upper Rhine at Riehenau; and the height is here about 6180 feet above the sea. Flowing by Coire, at the distance of a mile, the Rhine here becomes navigable for rafts. It is soon after the boundary between the Rheintal and a territory of Austria, and passes through the lake of Constance from E. to W. Leaving this lake, it becomes the boundary between Switzerland and Suabia, flowing by Schaffhausen (below which it forms a celebrated cataract) to Basel. At Basel the river turns to the N., and flows thence to Holland; in which course it becomes the barrier between France and Germany, gives name to the two German circles of the Upper and Lower Rhine, waters many considerable cities and towns, and receives some large rivers. Below Emmerick, in the dutchy of Cleve, it divides into two streams. That which bends to the W., and flows by Nimeguen, is called the Waal, but loses that name on its junction with the Meuse, at Gorcum. Below Gorcum, it divides into four principal branches, forming the isles of Ysselmonde, Voorn, and Overslackee; the most northern branch is called the Merwe, and passing by Rotterdam and Schiedam, is joined by the branch from the S. side of Ysselmonde, and enters the German ocean, below Briel; the other two branches make their exit at Helvoetsluys and Goree. The other stream which had branched off to the NW. below Emmerick, retains its name; but below Huessen another branches off to the N., takes the name of Yssel, and enters the Zuider Zee, below Campen. The old river proceeds W. by Arnheim to Duerstede, when it again divides into two streams; that to the left is called the Leck, and enters the Merwe above Rotterdam. The branch to the right, which retains its name, passes on to Utrecht, where it divides once more, into two streams; the smaller one is called the Vecht, which runs N. into the Zuider Zee, at Muyden; and the other, the remains of the noble Rhine, flows W. by Woerden to Leyden, where it divides into several channels, and afterward is lost among hills of sand near the village of Catwyck.

The basin of the Rhine is about 400 ms. long from S. to N., with a mean width of about 200; area 80,000 sqms. Lying between lat. 46° and $55^{\circ} N.$, this basin slopes from the high valleys of Switzerland into the Zuider Zee, and falls about 7000 feet, in 7° of lat. Advancing upwards, on the right shore, the Rhine receives from Germany, the Lippe, Rhur, Lahn, Mayn, and Neckar. On the left, or western side, the confluents are less numerous but of much greater magnitude; the united streams of the Reuss and Aar, from Switzerland, the Moselle, and the Maese, from France and the Netherlands, are large streams, particularly the two latter.

Below Basle, the Rhine, though at low water impeded by shallows in some places, is ever navigable to its confluence with the Maese. Small boats ascend to Basle, and the largest Dutch boats of 120 by 12, with 6 feet draught, and 150 tons burthen, are navigated to Strasbourg. Cologne is the great mart of the Rhine, goods being here transhipped into large vessels, called Cologne ships, which proceed to the North Sea, and from Holland. The Moselle is navigated from Coblentz, to Metz in Lorraine, with large and with small boats to Nancy. The Maese is the most important confluent of the Rhine, upwards of 300 ms. comparative course, and is navigable in nearly its entire length. The Rhine is, in brief, a noble line of entrance to the central and best cultivated regions of Europe; and contains upon its basin, the most dense pop. of any river of the earth, of equal superficies. It is difficult to fix the aggregate pop. of this highly cultivated tract, but it may be safely assumed at a minimum of 15,000,000. The Rhine and its branches, drain great part of Switzerland, and Wirtemberg; western Germany, and eastern France, and more than two thirds of the kingdom of the Netherlands.

Rhinebeck, pstv. Dutchess cty. N. Y., 16 ms. W. from Poughkeepsie, and 26 S. from Hudson.

Rhinebeck. See *Rhynebeck*.

Rhine, Lower, formerly a circle of Germany. It extended on both sides the Rhine, from the circle of Suabia on the S., to that of Westphalia on the N.; containing the late electorates of Mentz, Treves, and Cologne, the palatinate of the Rhine, the dutchy of Westphalia, and the cty. of Lower Isenburg. It now belongs to Bavaria.

Rhine, Lower, department of France, containing the late province of Lower Alsace. Strasbourg is the capital.

Rhine, Upper, department of France, containing the late province of Upper Alsace. Colmar is the capital.

Rhine, Upper, formerly a circle of Germany. It extended across the Rhine, from the province of Loraine in France on the S., to the circle of Lower Saxony on the N. and was nearly intersected by the palatinate of the Rhine. It included the langravate of Hesse, Wetteravia, the cities of Catzenellenbogen and Waldeck; the imperial town of Frankfort, the bishoprics of Fulda, Spire, and Worms, and the dutchy of Deux Ponts.

Rhine, Palatinate of the, late electorate of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, bounded on the N. by the archbishoprics of Mentz and Treves, E. by Franconia, S. by Suabia, and W. by France.

Rhode Island, island of the U. S., a part of R. I. state, and from which that small member of our confederacy takes its name. It is 15 ms. long, with a mean width of $2\frac{1}{2}$ ms., and is included in Newport cty. The name of this island was imposed by the Dutch, and contrary to common opinion, means "Red Island."

Rhode Island, state of the U. S.; bounded by the Atlantic Ocean S. and SE., Connecticut W., and Massachusetts N., NE., and E.

Having an outline on the Atlantic ocean, -	40
Along Connecticut, - - - - -	50
Along Massachusetts, - - - - -	70

Having an outline of - - - - - 160

Extending from lat. 41° 18' to 42° 1' N.

Area, exclusive of water, 1200 sqms., equal to 768,000 acres.

It is, for its extent, a very diversified state. The NW. part is hilly and broken; but gradually subsiding to level land, advancing towards the Atlantic Ocean. The islands are most delightfully variegated by gentle slopes and swells. The state is composed of three sections; that part W. of Narragansett bay, bordering on Connecticut; the islands of Rhode Island, Conanecut, Prudence, and a few of lesser note; and two small slips on the E. side of Narragansett bay. The soil of this state is as various as are the features of its geography; thin and rocky to the NW.; level and in part marshy SE.; but in the islands and in many of the capes jutting into Narragansett bay, exuberantly fertile.

Rhode Island is the most manufacturing section of the U. S., in proportion to its population. Cotton is the chief subject of manufacture. Including those on Massachusetts, near Providence, and owned in that city, more than 100 cotton factories are in operation in that vicinity. The commercial prosperity of this state has kept pace with its manufacturing industry. The amount of tonnage exceeds 40,000; and more than half the amount of exports of domestic produce. The exports in 1820, amounted to more than one million and seventy-two thousand dollars.

In no part of the U. S. has banking been carried to such an extent. There are in Providence 5 banking institutions, Newport 5, Bristol 5, Smithfield 3, Westerly 2, and at Warren, Pawtucket, Patuxet, Cranston, Gloucester, Burrillville, Scituate, Coventry, Greenwich, Wickford, and S. Kingston, one each; 33 in all.

Common schools have met with no legislative support in Rhode Island, though the interests of education have not been neglected. See *Providence*. Academies exist in most of the towns, and private day schools are scattered over the state in almost every neighbourhood.

The number of Baptist congregations 57, Friends 18, Congregationalists 11, Episcopalians 5, Moravians 1, and Jews 1.

Population in 1810.

Free white males, - - - - -	35,743
Free white females, - - - - -	37,471

Total whites, - - - - - 73,214

All other persons except Indians not taxed, - - - - -	3,609
Slaves, - - - - -	108

Total pop. in 1810, - - - 76,931

Population in 1820.

Free white males, - - - - -	38,492
Free white females, - - - - -	40,921

All other persons except Indians not taxed, - - - - -	44
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Total whites, - - - - - 79,457

Free persons of colour, males, - - - 1,587

do. do. females, - - - 1,967

Slaves, males, - - - - - 18

Slaves, females, - - - - - 30

Total pop. in 1820, - - - 83,059

Of these:

Foreigners not naturalized, - - - 237

Engaged in agriculture, - - - 12,559

do. in manufactures, - - - 6,091

do. in commerce, - - - 1,162

Population to the square mile, 69.

The annexed extract from the Nat. Int., May 29th, 1822, exhibits the then condition of the money concerns of Rhode Island.

The state of R. Island has 33 banks, all in good credit; and that little state is rich, compact, and greatly improving. The following is a condensed statement of the aggregate condition of those banks, sworn to according to law:

Capital stock paid in, - - -	\$3,661,757 00
Deposites, - - - - -	449,675 73
Profits on hand, - - - - -	20,661 06
Debts due from banks, - - -	5,338 78
Bills in circulation, - - -	745,220 50
Debts due from Directors, - - -	627,243 04
other stockholders, - - -	583,259 53
all others, - - - - -	2,863,000 20
Specie, - - - - -	845,466 37
Bills of other banks, - - -	76,608 19
Deposites in other banks, - - -	159,529 11
Bank stock, - - - - -	102,808 28
U. State's stock, - - - - -	75,430 00
Real estate, - - - - -	161,689 17
Furniture, &c. - - - - -	6,817 15

Rhodes, island of the Archipelago, at the entrance of the Gulf of Macri, 40 ms. long, and 15 broad. The soil is pretty fertile, but badly cultivated. This island is much celebrated in ancient and modern history. It was taken by the Turks, after an obstinate resistance, 1523; and the small number of knights that remained, afterwards removed to Malta. A pacha is the governor-general of the island, who presides over civil justice, and military discipline.

Rhodes, capital of the island of Rhodes, was anciently 9 ms. in circumference, but the present town occupies only a quarter of the extent of the ancient city. It has a good harbour, with a narrow entrance between two rocks, on which are two towers to defend the passage. It is inhabited by Turks and Jews; for the Christians are obliged to live in the suburbs, they not being suffered to be within the walls in the night-time. Lon. 28° 25' E. lat. 36° 24' N.

Rhodesz. See *Rodez*.

Rhone, large river of Europe, which rises in Switzerland, from the glacier of Furca, between the two rocky mountains of Glechterberg and Satzberg. Crossing the Vallais, it runs through the lake and city of Geneva, and there receives the river Arve. After which it widens, and

becomes navigable near Seissel, then running SW. to Lyons, and receiving several other streams, particularly the river Saone, continues its course due S., and passing by Orange, Avignon, and Arles, it falls to the westward of Marseilles, into the Mediterranean by three mouths. The Rhone has sources interlocking with those of the Po, Rhine, Seine, and Loire. By its most northern confluent, the Saone, the basin of the Rhone reaches N. lat. 48°, and extends to 43° 20'; the length 350 ms., mean width about 150; area 52,500 sqms. The reverse of the Rhine, the slope of the Rhone basin is to the S. This difference of direction, and slope, afford means to account for the very unequal inundations of these two rivers. The floods of the Rhine are frequently excessive, those of the Rhone generally moderate, because, though both flow from the Alps, the rise of the former commences near its source, whilst that of the latter commences near its estuary. As a navigable channel, the Rhone is very defective. Shifting sands at its mouths, render the entrance shallow and uncertain. The depth is sometimes reduced to 4 feet. About 10 ms. below Geneva, the Rhone proper passes under a natural bridge. Its fall in 7½ ms. 207 feet. The level of the Lake of Geneva, according to De Luc, is 1202 feet above that of the Mediterranean; where the river disappears, 954, and 538 at Lyons. The Saone, and the main stream below their junction, are more navigable than the Rhone proper. Various projects of uniting the waters of the Rhone, to those of the Rhine, Seine, and Loire, have been conceived, but in no instance fully executed, if we except that of the Loire from the Saone. The latter canal line is called the "*Canal of the Centre*," or *Charvois*. It rises from the Loire, 240 feet to the summit level. The descent from the summit level, is 400 feet to the Saone. There are 30 locks on the Loire slope, and 50 on that of the Saone. The whole length of the canal is 71 English ms., the length of each lock 100, breadth 16, and the canal itself 30 feet wide at bottom, 48 at the water surface, and 5½ deep. The chief trade is wine, timber, coals, corn, and promiscuous merchandise, in 4000 boats annually. The basin of the Rhone, below lat. 45° N., is the true southern climate of France, the region of the olive, pomegranate, and most abundant vines. Though the departments W. of the Rhone, towards the Pyrenean mountains, are placed much farther S., the temperature, is much lower, than near the Lower Rhone. A glance on the map of France exhibits the cause.

Rhone, Mouths of the, department of France, containing part of the late province of Provence. Aix is the capital.

Rhone and Loire, department of France, including the late provinces of Forez and Lyonois. The capital is Lyons.

Rhyaidergowy, town of Wales, in Radnorshire, near a cataract of the river Wye. It is 20 ms. WNW. of New Radnor, and 177 of London. Lon. 3° 27' W. lat. 52° 17' N.

Rhynbeck, pst. Dutchess cty. N. Y., on the E. side of Hudson river, 65 ms. S. of Albany, and 30 S. of Hudson. Pop. 1820, 2729.

Rhynde, or Rhins of Galloway, the W. divi-

sion of Wigtonshire, divided from the ed parts of the cty. by Loch Ryan, and the bay Luce.

Rhyney. See *Rumney*.

Ribadavia. See *Rivadavia*.

Ribadeo, seaport of Spain, in Galicia. It is situated at the mouth of the Eo, and is 15 m. NE. of Mondonedo. Lon. 7° 2' W. lat. 43° 30' N.

Ribas, town of Spain, in New Castile, on the river Xarma, 8 ms. from Madrid.

Ribau-Pierre. See *Rupolfstein*.

Ribble, river of Eng., which rises in the riding of Yorkshire, runs across Lancashire and falls into the Irish Sea, below Preston.

Riberia Grande, town of St. Jago, the principal of the Cape de Veril Islands, with a good harbour. It is seated between two high mountains. Lon. 23° 24' W. lat. 15° N.

Ribemont, town of France, in the department of Aisne, and late province of Picardy, seated on an eminence, near the river Oise, 10 ms. E. by S. of St. Quintin. Lon. 3° 21' E. lat. 48° 48' N.

Riberuc, town of France, in the department of Dordogne, 17 ms. E. of Perigueux, and 2 SSE. of Angoulesme. Lon. 1° 5' E. lat. 47° 15' N.

Ribnik, episcopal town of Turkey, in the province of Wallachia, 44 ms. S. of Herma stad, and 130 ESE. of Tenneswar. Lon. 23° 40' E. lat. 45° 19' N.

Ribnitz, town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, with a manory for noble women. It is seated on a bay of the Baltic, 12 ms. N. of Rostock. Lon. 12° 35' E. lat. 54° 10' N.

Riceborough, port, pstv., and seat of justice, Liberty cty. Geo., near the head of Newport river, which is, however, navigable thus far for sloops; 34 ms. SSW. from Savannah. Lat. 31° 45' N. lon. W. C. 4° 26' W.

Richards' psto. Harrison cty. Ohio, by pstrd. 141 ms. NE. by E. from Columbus.

Richardson's, psto. Greene cty. Alabama.

Richardsonville, pstv. Edgefield district S. C., 74 ms. by pstrd. W. from Columbia.

Richieu, cty. L. C., and St. Lawrence and Richelieu rivers, and extending SE. from the former, to the N. boundary of Vermont.

Richelieu, river of L. C. See *Sorelle*.

Richelieu, town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, and late province of Poitou, on the Amable and Vide; 27 ms. N. of Poitiers, and 132 SW. of Paris. Lon. 0° 20' E. lat. 47° 2' N.

Richfield, pst. Otsego cty. N. Y., 75 ms. W. of Albany. Pop. in 1820, 1772.

Richfield, thriving agricultural tp. Ashtabula cty. Ohio, situated on Grand river, immediately S. of Austinburg. Pop. in 1820, 193.

Richfield, NE. corner tp. Medina cty. Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 347.

Richford, pst. Franklin cty. Ver., on Missisque river, 44 ms. NE. from Burlington. Pop. 450.

Richford, pstv. Tioga cty. N. Y.

Rich-hill, NW. tp. of Green cty. Penn., on the head of the SE. fork of Wheeling, and the middle fork of Ten-mile creek. Pop. in 1810, 716, in 1820, 687.

Rich hill, tp. in the eastern part of Muskingum co. Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 706.

Richland, pst. Oswego co. N. Y., on Lake Ontario. Pop. in 1820, 2728.

Richland, one of the NW. tps. of Bucks co. Penn., on the heads of Tohickon creek, 35 ms. N. from Philadelphia. Pop. in 1820, 1385.

Richland, one of the southern psts. of Venango co. Penn., on the point between Alleghany river and Toby's creek, above their junction. Pop. in 1820, 1031.

Richland, central district of S. C., on the peninsula between the Wateree and Congaree rivers, with Fairfield and Kershaw districts N. Length 40, mean width 12 ms.; area 480 sqms. Surface moderately hilly, and soil productive. Staple, cotton. Chief town, Columbia. Pop. in 1820, 12,321. Ctl. lat. 34° N. lon. W. C. 3° 48' W.

Richland, co. Ohio, bounded N. by Huron, E. by Wayne, S. by Knox, and W. by Marion and Crawford cties. It is 30 ms. square, containing 900 sqms. The co. embraces a tract of country high and elevated. The principal streams are numerous branches of Mohican creek, and the head waters of Sandusky and Whetstone rivers. Chief town, Mansfield. Pop. in 1820, 9169. Ctl. lat. 40° 45' N. lon. W. C. 5° 33' W.

Richland, pstv. Onslow co. N. C.

Richland, tp. Belmont co. Ohio, in which is situated St. Clarisville, the co. seat. Pop. in 1820, 3879.

Richland, tp. Guernsey co. Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 860.

Richland, tp. in the NE. corner of Clinton co. Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 1056.

Richland, tp. in the northern borders of Jackson co. Pop. in 1820, 182.

Richland, tp. in the eastern part of Fairfield co. Ohio, in which Rushville is situated. Pop. in 1820, 1071.

Richland, small river of Ten., rises in Maury, and traversing by a southern course, Giles co., passes the village of Pulaski, and falls into Elk river, after a comparative course of about 3q ms.

Richland Creek, psto. in the northern part of Giles co. Ten., 70 ms. SW. from Murfreesborough.

Richland Hill, psto. Feliciana parish, Lou., 98 ms. NW. by W. from New Orleans.

Richmond, borough of Eng., in the North Riding of Yorkshire. It has a manufacture of woollen stockings, caps, &c., on the Swale, 40 ms. NW. of York, and 230 NNW. of London. Lon. 1° 35' W. lat. 54° 28' N.

Richmond, village of Eng., in Surry. The tide of the Thames reaches just to this village, which is 60 ms. from the mouth of it, a greater distance than the tide is carried by any other river in Europe; 9 ms. above London.

Richmond, pstv. Lincoln co. Maine, 44 ms. by psrd, from Portland.

Richmond, pst. Chittenden co. Ver., on Onion river, 15 ms. SE. from Burlington. Pop. in 1820, 1000.

Richmond, pst. Cheshire co. N. H., 47 ms. SW. from Concord. Pop. in 1820, 1391.

Richmond, pst. Berkshire co. Mass. Pop. in 1820, 923.

Richmond, pst. Washington co. R. I., on Wood

river, 30 ms. SSW. from Providence. Pop. in 1820, 1423.

Richmond, pst. Ontario co. N. Y., on Hemlock and Honeoye lakes, 15 ms. SW. from Canandaigua. Pop. 1820, 2765.

Richmond, co. of N. Y., commensurate with Staten Island, and is the extreme southern co. of the state. This fine and beautiful island is separated from L. I. by the Narrows, or lower part of N. Y. harbour; from Middlesex and Essex cties., N. J., by Staten Island Sound, and from Monmouth co., N. J., by Amboy Bay. It rises by not very gentle acclivities to hills of considerable elevation. The soil is generally fertile, and well cultivated. Length 12, mean width 4 ms.; area 48 sqms. The N. Y. Lazaretto is on the NE. shore of Staten Island, distant about 6 ms. from the Battery, in the city of N. Y. Chief town, Richmond. Pop. in 1820, 6135. Ctl. lat. 40° 39' N. lon. W. C. 3° 2½' E.

Richmond, pstv. and seat of justice, Richmond co. N. Y., near the centre of Staten Island, 6 ms. SW. from the lazaretto.

Richmond, pst., situate on the head of a small stream, to which it gives name, about 2 ms. W. of Delaware river. It is on the main road from Easton to the Delaware Water Gap, about 16 ms. from Easton, and about 3 ms. W. of Delaware river, in Upper Mount Bethel tp. Northampton co. Penn.

Richmond, city and metropolis of Virg., situated in the co. of Henrico, on the N. side of James' river, at the termination of the falls, about 100 ms. above the termination of the river, lon. 77° 31' W. lat. 37° 30' N., 21 ms. N. of Petersburg, and 124 ms. W. of S. from the City of Washington; there are about 1400 houses, of which probably more than 1000 are of brick generally covered with slate, the rest of wood. The buildings in Richmond are generally plain, without much display of architectural taste or reference to other objects than utility; to this remark, there are however some exceptions, had the model of the capitol been equalled by its execution, it would be the finest building in the U. S., its proportions are perfectly correct and its plan chaste; and even as it is, when seen from a distance, as is often the case, it seems to rise in great grandeur and beauty before the spectator. The public square on which the capitol stands, contains about 8 acres, and has been enclosed by a substantial railing of cast iron. Many other improvements have been designed and in part executed, which, when completed, will render it a place of greater beauty. Near the capitol stands the Government house and City Hall, a handsome and costly building. The Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Baptists, and Methodists, have each two places of worship, the Friends, Roman Catholics, and Jews one; of these, that which will be regarded with most interest by the traveller, is called the Monumental Church, now an Episcopalian place of worship, erected on the site of the Theatre, which on the 26th December, 1811, was consumed by fire, in which the governor of Virg., G. W. Smith, Esq. and 71 other persons, many of them highly respectable, perished. The Monument, when completed, will commemorate this mournful event. A new Theatre has been erected, suf-

ficiently spacious for the purposes for which it is intended. There are also a Penitentiary, an Armory, a Lancasterian School House, an Orphan Asylum, a Poor House, and a valuable though small Public Library, and a Museum, in Richmond, besides a number of buildings connected with commerce and manufactures, such as three banking houses, two insurance offices, four tobacco ware houses, a sugar refinery, two rolling and slitting mills, nail manufactory, and four very valuable flour mills.

The town of Richmond was established by an act of the general assembly of Virg., in the year 1742, and the seat of government for the state, was removed from Williamsburg in 1780; at which period the pop. may be conjectured at 500 persons; in the year 1822, the number of inhabitants of the city, and of such of the suburbs as are immediately connected with it, may fairly be rated at 16 to 18,000, a majority being white persons; this rapid increase of population the last 42 years, may in part be ascribed to the transfer of the seat of government, with its attendant advantages, but as the number of officers connected with the state government is not considerable, and the courts of higher jurisdiction which for a few years sat in the capital, have since been branched out in such a manner that their sessions are held in other places—other causes must be sought for to account for the whole effect produced in the period first mentioned. The very fruitful country bordering on James' river, above its falls, was partially and imperfectly cultivated, and the impossibility of obtaining a navigation through the rapids immediately above Richmond, had deprived the inhabitants of a free use of the river for the transportation of the products of the state. In the year 1794, the canal was so far completed that all difficulty of passing the rapids was removed, and gradually since that time the navigation has been successively used for 250 ms. above Richmond, passing the range of the Blue Ridge to the foot of the Alleghany mountains. The tolls of James' River Company, afford a correct view of the growing importance of the country in the years, viz.

1794 amount of tolls,	\$1,764 33
1795 do. do.	2,744 05
1796 do. do.	6,454 35
1797 do. do.	7,483 49
1798 do. do.	12,112 18
1799 do. do.	14,819 51
1800 do. do.	12,324 27
1801 do. do.	15,605 45
1802 do. do.	16,642 97
1803 do. do.	19,943 20
1804 do. do.	15,115 24
1805 do. do.	16,748 95
1806 do. do.	14,792 47
1807 do. do.	18,519 02
1808 do. do.	14,021 04
1809 do. do.	18,837 36
1810 do. do.	23,937 36
1811 do. do.	29,452 57
1812 do. do.	22,906 22
1813 do. do.	20,750 18
1814 do. do.	16,816 93
1815 do. do.	24,645 53
1816 do. do.	27,880 61

1817 amount of tolls,	\$34,370 50
1818 do. do.	32,902 10
1819 do. do.	25,735 24
1820 do. do.	29,245 29
1821 do. do.	24,493 98

As the variable condition of the stream has caused much uncertainty in the navigation, the legislature of the state employed two very skilful engineers to survey and level James' river from Richmond to Dunlap's creek, and report to the Board of *Public Works*, what in their opinion will be the best mode of improving the river, and of connecting its waters with those of the Ohio: the result is, that the legislature have adopted the plan proposed by the engineers, and approved by the Board of *Public Works*; namely, the construction of an independent canal, bordering on the N. branches of James' river, and extending from Richmond to Dunlap's creek, a distance of 250 ms, a turnpike road of 90 ms. in length, from Dunlap's creek to a given point on the Great Kenawha, and an improvement in the bed of the Great Kenawha from that point to the Ohio river, which last affords easy and safe conveyance to the Great Salt Works, near its banks.

To accomplish this great plan, the board of *Public Works* have advised the legislature that an expenditure of \$2,383,736 will be required, and that upon a fair calculation of the tolls which may be exacted, founded upon the actual experience of the present company, an adequate interest may be expected upon the sum disbursed.

Three fourths of the shares of the original company have been purchased by the commonwealth, and \$500,000 have been already obtained, by a loan under its patronage, and the work is now in progress. As the funds of Virg., are exclusively applicable to internal improvement, are most ample and active, no doubt can be entertained that they will be liberally employed in the successful prosecution of the work. The influence of this grand national effort will be felt within the limits of Virg. alone, through a country of very uncommon resources and fertility, extending 400 ms. in length and 150 in breadth, and will afford to Ohio, Kent., Ind., and other western states a very safe and expeditious communication with the Atlantic Ocean.

The benefits of this work will not be confined to navigation alone; through the whole length of the canal a water power of great importance to manufactures will be gained, and within view of the city of Richmond, it may not be unfair to calculate that 100 sites for machinery of different denominations may be found, each affording an ample supply of water at all seasons. This calculation is founded upon the fact, that the elevation of the canal above tide water of the dock, is little short of 30 feet, and that the natural condition of the falls will furnish very great resources for such a supply.

Such are the advantages which Richmond possesses above the falls, nor are those which she possesses below of less importance: for a distance of nearly 150 ms. James' river meanders through an uncommonly productive country, and the depth of water is sufficient to bring vessels drawing 15 feet water, to a distance not exceeding 3 ms. from the city; a bar of sand

about 350 feet in width, forms the only obstruction to the mouth of the dock, which forms a safe harbour for more than 300 sail of vessels, drawing 12 feet water, in the centre of the city. As to her exports, Richmond is most favourably situated, for enjoying a monopoly in the coal business; is the first port in the U. S., as well for quality as quantity of tobacco; and is not much behind any other city in the article of flour, which from a variety of circumstances attached to her local situation, is always ready for market there some months sooner than in other places.

The natural situation of Richmond is beautiful and even romantic, Shokoe and Richmond Hills stand opposite to each other, with Shokoe creek, a bold and lively stream, between them. The city is spread over those hills, and along the margin of the river the hills have been thrown into various undulations, and present a great many points, from which different views may be taken, highly picturesque and beautiful; the falls of the river, which descends more than 6 ms., the island, the town of Manchester, connected by two bridges with Richmond; the rich plantations adjoining the town, the river winding and stretching below to a great extent, the waving hills on its N. side, and the valley through which Shokoe creek passes, are the principal objects on which the eye fixes, and from every eminence they are seen in some new form, and under some new colouring of light and shade; the whole presenting the three great requisites of landscape, viz. grandeur, beauty, and variety—besides, Richmond is one of the healthiest cities in the U. S., or perhaps in the world—the annual amount of deaths on an average, is one in eighty-five; it has never been visited by yellow fever, or any violent and desolating disease.

EXPORTED IN AMERICAN VESSELS.

Date of Exportation.	Hbds. of Tobacco.	Kegs of Tobacco.	Bbls. of Flour.	Pounds of Cotton.
March quarter	1,819	400	5270	3,964
June do.	698	0	710	0
September do.	5,856	0	2920	12,051
December do.	683	0	2914	17,588
Total -	9,256	400	11,814	33,603

EXPORTED IN BRITISH VESSELS.

Date of Exportation.	Hogsheads of Tobacco.	Barrels of Flour.	Pounds of Cotton.
March quarter	0	0	0
June do.	0	0	0
September do.	2,098	0	0
December do.	232	500	24,043
Total -	2,330	500	24,043

Tonnage owned in Richmond.

Registered vessels	1031 tons	For the year
Enrolled do.	819 do.	1821.

Entered from Foreign Ports.

American vessels,	-	-	32
British vessels,	-	-	10

Cleared to Foreign Ports.

American vessels,	-	-	46
British vessels,	-	-	12

Population in 1810.

Free whites males,	-	-	2,727
Do. do. females,	-	-	2,071
Total whites,	-	-	4,798

All other persons except Indians not

taxed,	-	-	1,189
Slaves,	-	-	3,748
Total population in 1810,	-	-	9,735

Population in 1820.

Free white males,	-	-	3,492
Do. do. females,	-	-	2,953
Total whites,	-	-	6,445
Free persons of colour, males,	-	-	532
Do. do. females,	-	-	703
Slaves, males,	-	-	2,171
Do. females,	-	-	2,216

Total population in 1820, - 12,067

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized,	-	-	324
Engaged in manufactures,	-	-	1,305
Do. in Commerce,	-	-	539

Richmond, city. Virg., bounded by Rappahannoc river SW., Westmoreland N. and NE., Northumberland E., and Lancaster SE. Length 20 ms., mean width 8; area 160 sqms. Chief town, Dunkirk. Pop. 1820, 5706. Ctl. lat. 37° N. lon. W. C. 0° 17' E.

Richmond, city. N. C., bounded by S. C. SW., Yadkin river W., Montgomery and Moore N., Cumberland E., and Robeson SE. Length 45 ms., mean width 18; area about 800 sqms. Chief town, Rockingham. Pop. 1820, 7537. Ctl. lat. 35° N. lon. W. C. 2° 38' W.

Richmond, city. Geo., bounded by Savannah river E., Burke S., Briar river or Jefferson SW., and Columbia NW. Length 28 ms., mean width 13; area 364 sqms. Its chief town, Augusta, is in the NE. angle on Savannah river. Pop. 8608. Ctl. lat. 33° 23' N. lon. W. C. 5° 5' W.

Richmond New. See *New Richmond*.

Richmond, pstv. in the SE. part of Ross city. Ohio, on Salt creek, one mile from its mouth, 14 ms. SE. from Chillicothe.

Richmond, pstv. Jefferson city. Ohio, by pstrd. 161 ms. NE. by E. from Columbus.

Richmond, pstv. Wayne city. Ind., by pstrd. 63 ms. E. from Indianapolis.

Richmond, pstv. and seat of justice, Madison city. Kent., 30 ms. SSE. from Lexington, and 53 SE. from Frankfort. Lat. 37° 47' N. lon. W. C. 7° 11' W.

Richmond, C. H. and psto. Richmond city. Virg., by pstrd. 62 ms. NE. from Richmond, capital of the state.

Richmond, C. H. and psto. Richmond city. N. C. See *Rockingham*.

Richmond, pstv. Henry city. Al.

Richmondshire, district of Eng. in the N. riding of Yorkshire, noted for the industry of its inhabitants, who manufacture knit stockings and other coarse goods. Many lead mines are in this district, of which Richmond is the chief town.

Richmondville, pstv. Schoharie city. N. Y., by pstrd. 36 ms. westerly from Albany.

Richtenberg, town of Germany, in the dutchy of Anterior Pomerania, 28 ms. ENE. of Rostock. Lon. 12° 50' E. lat. 54° 10' N.

Richwoods, pstv. Morgan city. Virg., by pstrd. 98 ms. NW. from W. C.

Rickmansworth, town of Eng. in Hertfordshire, on the river Coln, 8 ms. SW. of St. Albans, and 18 WNW. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 16'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 42'$ N.

Rideau, river of Canada, a southern branch of Ottawas.

Ridge, pstv. St. Mary's cty. Md., 5 ms. N. from point Lookout.

Ridge, pstv. Edgefield district S. C., 20 ms. NE. from Edgefield, and 40 SW. by W. from Columbia.

Ridgebury, pstv. near the western border of Fairfield cty. Conn., 35 ms. W. from New Haven.

Ridgebury, pstv. Orange cty. N. Y.

Ridgebury, pstv. Bradford cty. Penn.

Ridgefield, pst. in the western part of Fairfield cty. Conn., 7 ms. S. from Ridgebury, and 35 a little S. of W. from New Haven. Pop. 1810, 2025; in 1820, 2301.

Ridgefield, tp. Huron cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 335.

Ridgeville, western pst. Cuyahoga cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 295.

Ridgeville, pst. Warren cty. Ohio, 70 ms. SW. from Columbus.

Ridgeway, pstv. and tp. Genessee cty. N. Y., near Oak Orchard river. Pop. 1820, 1496.

Ridley, tp. Delaware cty. Penn., on Delaware river, between Lower Darby and Providence, 10 ms. SW. of Philadelphia. Pop. 1820, 893.

Riesburg, town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of a cty. of the same name. It is seated on the river Ems, 12 ms. NNW. of Paderborn. Lon. $8^{\circ} 50'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 55'$ N.

Rieti, town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, seated on the river Velino, near the lake Rieti, 27 ms. S. by E. of Spoleto, and 27 NE. of Rome. Lon. $13^{\circ} 5'$ E. lat. $42^{\circ} 23'$ N.

Rieux, town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, and late province of Languedoc; it is seated on the Rize, 24 ms. SW. of Toulouse, and 83 W. of Narbonne. Lon. $1^{\circ} 17'$ E. lat. $43^{\circ} 16'$ N.

Riez, town of France, in the department of Lower Alps, and late province of Provence, on the river Auvestre, in a plain abounding with good wine and excellent fruits, 35 ms. NE. of Aix, and 50 NE. of Toulon. Lon. $6^{\circ} 22'$ E. lat. $43^{\circ} 51'$ N.

Riga, government of Russia. See *Livonia*.

Riga, strong and populous town of Russia, capital of the government of Livonia. Next to Petersburg, it is the most commercial place in the Russian empire. The principal exports are corn, hemp, flax, iron, timber, masts, leather, and tallow. Within the fortifications are 9,000 inhabitants, and in the suburbs 15,000. Riga is 5 ms. from the mouth of the Dwina, and 250 SE. of Stockholm. Lon. $24^{\circ} 25'$ E. lat. $56^{\circ} 53'$ N.

Riga, pst. Monroe cty. N. Y., on Black creek, 15 ms. SW. from Rochester. Pop. 1820, 3139.

Rigaud, seigniory, York cty. L. C., 35 ms. W. from Montreal.

Rigolets, name of one of the straits uniting lakes Borgne and Pontchartrain, and into which Pearl river is discharged by several mouths. The strait of the Rigolets is about 9 ms. in length, having about 9 feet water on each bar. This

is the inside passage from Mobile, Pensacola &c. to New Orleans.

Rigolets de Bon Dieu, river of Lou., between Saline and Black Lake rivers, and is an outlet of Red river, 4 ms. above Natchitoches. It falls into Red river from the N., 25 ms. above Alexandria.

Riley, tp. Oxford cty. Maine, 30 ms. S. from Paris. Pop. 1820, uncertain.

Riley's, creek and pstv. Roane cty. T. The creek enters Tennessee river, about 100 ms. above the mouth of Clinch, and nearly at the distance S. from Kingston.

Rimonski, seigniory, Cornwallis cty. L. C.

Rimini, town of Italy, in Romagna, in a fertile plain, at the mouth of the Marecchia, and the Gulf of Venice, 20 ms. SE. of Ravenna, and 145 N. by E. of Rome. Lon. $12^{\circ} 39'$ E. lat. $44^{\circ} 4'$ N.

Rimmegen, town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Juliers, seated on the Rhine.

Rincoping, or *Rinkibbing*, town of Denmark, in N. Jutland, seated on the W. coast, 50 ms. N. by W. of Ripen.

Rindge pst. Cheshire cty. N. H., between Jaffray and Fitzwilliam tps. Pop. 1820, 129.

Ringleben, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Eisenach, 26 ms. ENE. of Eisenach. Lon. $11^{\circ} 25'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 5'$ N.

Ringo's, pstv. Hunterdon cty. N. J., 29 ms. S. by S. of New Brunswick, and 19 N. by W. of Trenton.

Rिंगsted, town of Denmark, in the Isle of Zealand, 40 ms. SW. of Copenhagen. Lon. $12^{\circ} 10'$ E. lat. $55^{\circ} 28'$ N.

Ringwood, town of Eng. in Hampshire, with a considerable manufacture of worsted knitted hose, seated on the Avon, 30 ms. SW. of Winchester, and 91 W. by S. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 41'$ W. lat. $50^{\circ} 49'$ N.

Rinteln, or *Rinteln*, town of Germany, in Westphalia, in the cty. of Schawenburg, with a university. It is subject to the langrave of Hesse Cassel, and is seated on the Weser, 15 ms. SE. of Minden, and 35 SW. of Hanover. Lon. $9^{\circ} 20'$ E. lat. $52^{\circ} 13'$ N.

Rio-de-la-Hacha, small province of Colombia, on a peninsula between the Gulf of Venezuela, on the E., and a bay of the Caribbean Sea on the W. Rio-de-la-Hacha, the capital, is seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, 100 ms. E. of St. Martha. Lon. $72^{\circ} 34'$ W. lat. $11^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Rio-de-la-Madalena, river of New Grenada, which taking its rise in the mountains N. of Popayan, runs N., and falls into the Caribbean Sea, between Carthagena and St. Martha. It is also called Rio Grande. See *Magdalena* river.

Rio-del-a-Plata. See *Plata*.

Rio-de-Miranda, river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Asturias, and separating that province from Galicia, enters the bay of Biscay at Ravedeo.

Rio Grande, or *Jujui*, one of the western branches of the Paraguay river, S. America.

Rio-Grande, river of Africa, which runs from E. to W. through Negroland, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean, in 11° N. lat.

Rio Grande del Norte. See *Mexico* and *Tamaulipas*.

Rio Grande, river in Brazil, which rises near the Atlantic Ocean, and runs W. into the Parana, being the principal branch of that river.

Rio-Janeiro, river which rises in the W. mountains of Brasil, and running E. through that country, falls into the Atlantic Ocean, at St. Sebastian.

Rio, one of the richest provinces of Brasil, lying near the tropic of Capricorn, on a river of the same name. It produces cotton, sugar, coffee, cocoa, wheat, rice, pepper, and tobacco in great abundance. The Portuguese annually export hence gold, silver, and precious stones. St. Sebastian is the capital.

Riom, ancient town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, and late province of Auvergne, seated on a hill, in a pleasant country, 8 ms. NE. of Clermont, and 115 S. of Paris. Lon. $3^{\circ} 13'$ E. lat. $45^{\circ} 54'$ N.

Rions, town of France, in the department of Gironde, and late province of Guienne, seated on the Garonne, 18 ms. SE. of Bordeaux.

Ripa Transone, populous and strong town of Italy, in the territory of the church, and marquise of Ancona, with a bishop's see, 5 ms. W. of the Gulf of Venice, and 8 S. of Ferno. Lon. $13^{\circ} 50'$ E. lat. $42^{\circ} 59'$ N.

Ripen, town of Denmark, in N. Jutland, capital of a diocese of the same name, with two colleges, a good harbour, and a public library. The harbour, which has contributed greatly to the prosperity of the place, is at a small distance, at the mouth of the river Nipsaa, 55 ms. NW. of Sleswick, and 60 S. by W. of Wiburg. Lon. 9° E. lat. $55^{\circ} 25'$ N.

Ripley, town of Eng., in the W. riding of Yorkshire, on the Nyd, 23 ms. WNW. of York, and 221 N. by W. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 30'$ W. lat. $54^{\circ} 4'$ N.

Ripley, pst. Somerset cty. Maine. Pop. 1820, 325.

Ripley, pst. Chataque cty. N. Y., on Lake Erie. Pop. 1820, 1111.

Ripley, pst. and seat of justice, Brown cty. Ohio, on the N. or right bank of Ohio river, 50 ms. above Cincinnati. Lat. $38^{\circ} 49'$ N. lon W. C. $6^{\circ} 45'$ W.

Ripley, cty. Ind., bounded by Fayette NW., Franklin N., Dearborn E., Switzerland SE., Jefferson S., and Jennings W. Length 27 ms., mean width 16; and area 432 sqms. It is an elevated tract, from which the streams flow in various directions into Ohio and Wabash rivers. Chief town, Versailles. Pop. 1820, 1822. Ctl. lat. see Versailles, Ripley cty. Ind.

Ripley, town of Bond cty. Ill., about 20 ms. E. from Edwardsville.

Ripon, borough of Eng. in West Yorkshire, noted for its manufacture of hardwares, particularly spurs, and the market-place is one of the finest squares of the kind in England. It is seated on the Ure, 28 ms. NW. of York, and 218 NNW. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 29'$ W. lat. $54^{\circ} 11'$ N.

Riquier, town of France, in the department of Somme, and late province of Picardy, on the Cardon 5 ms. NE. of Abbeville, and 95 N. of Paris. Lon. $1^{\circ} 59'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Risborough, town of Eng. in Buckingham-

shire; 20 ms. S. of Aylesbury, and 37 WNW. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 42'$ W. lat. $51^{\circ} 40'$ N.

Rising Sun, psto. Cecil cty. Md., 18 ms. SW. from Wilmington.

Rising Sun, pstv. Dearborn cty. Ind., on the right bank of Ohio river; 13 ms. below the mouth of the Great Miami.

Risonville, pstv. Nottaway cty. Virg., by pstrd. 76 ms. SW. from Richmond.

Ristigouche, river and harbour of New Brunswick and L. C. The river falls into Chaleur bay, and the harbour is situated at the junction. The main stream of Ristigouche separates L. C. and New Brunswick.

Ritberg, town of Germany, in Westphalia, capital of a cty. of the same name, on the Embs, 12 ms. NW. of Paderborn. Lon. $8^{\circ} 42'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 52'$ N.

Rittenhouse, pstv. Lancaster cty. Penn., by pstrd. 64 ms. from Harrisburg.

Riva, strong town of Germany, in the bishopric of Trent, at the mouth of a small river, on the Garda, 17 ms. SW. of Trent. Lon. $11^{\circ} 7'$ W. lat. $46^{\circ} 4'$ N.

Rivadavia, town of Spain in the province of Galicia. It is seated at the confluence of the Minho and Avia, and the circumjacent country abounds with the best wine in Spain. It is 15 ms. WNW. of Orense. Lon. $7^{\circ} 55'$ W. lat. $42^{\circ} 13'$ N.

Rivadeo, town of Spain, in Galicia, with a good harbour. It stands on a rock, at the mouth of the Rio de Miranda, 45 ms. NNE. of Lugo. Lon. $6^{\circ} 47'$ W. lat. $43^{\circ} 38'$ N.

Rivallo, town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, seated on a mountain, 20 ms. from Naples.

Rivalta, town of Italy, in Piedmont, situated on the Sangom, 6 ms. SW. of Turin.

Rivalta, town of Italy, in the Milanese, situated on the river Adda, 15 ms. E. of Milan.

Rivanna, river of Virg., which rises in the Blue Ridge, and after running a SE. course, falls into James river near the town of Columbia. See Albemarle and Fluvanna counties.

Rivarolo, town of Italy, in Piedmont, on the river Orto, 15 ms. N. of Turin, and 12 NW. of Carmagnola.

River Bank, psto. Orange cty. Virg., by pstrd. 94 ms. SW. from W. C. and 100 NW. from Richmond.

River Head, pstv. New London cty. Conn., 50 ms. by pstrd. from Hartford.

Riverhead, tp. of Suffolk cty. Long Island. The village of River Head in this tp. is on the Sound nearly opposite New Haven in Conn. There is another village in the same tp. also called River-Head, which is near, and NW. from the mouth of Peconic river. The latter is the seat of justice for Suffolk cty. 78 ms. a little N. of E. from the city of N. Y. Lat. $40^{\circ} 56'$ N. lon. W. C. $4^{\circ} 22'$ E. Pop. of the tp. 1810, 1711, in 1820, 1907.

Rivesaltie, town of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees, and late province of Rousillon. It is seated on the Egly, 8 ms. N. of Perpignan, and is famous for its fine wine.

Rivoli, town of Italy in Piedmont, with a magnificent castle, 9 ms. W. of Turin. Lon. $7^{\circ} 32'$ E. lat. $45^{\circ} 4'$ N.

Rivolo, town of Italy, in the Veronese, seated on the lake Garda, 20 ms. NW. of Verona. Lon. $11^{\circ} 1' E.$ lat. $45^{\circ} 34' N.$

Rixeyville, pstv. Culpepper ct. Virg., by pstrd. 67 ms. SW. from W. C. and 117 NNW. from Richmond.

Roa, strong town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a citadel and a castle. It is seated on the Douero, in a country fertile in corn and wine, 10 ms. SW. of Aranda, and 70 N. of Madrid. Lon. $3^{\circ} 22' W.$ lat. $41^{\circ} 35' N.$

Roane, ct. Tenn., bounded by Blount E., McMinn SE., Rhea SW., Morgan NW., Anderson N., and Knox NE. Length 30 ms., mean width 20; area 600 sqms. Surface broken, and soil except near the streams thin and steril. The two great branches of Tennessee river, the Tennessee proper, and Holston unite in this ct. below the seat of justice, Kingston. Pop. 1820, 7895. Ctl. lat. $35^{\circ} 55' N.$ lon. W. C. $7^{\circ} 30' W.$

Roan's creek, Carter ct. Tenn.

Roanne, populous and commercial town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire, and late province of Lyons. It is seated on the Loire, where it is first navigable for barks. Hence the merchandise of Lyons, Marseilles, and the Levant, is conveyed down the Loire, and by a canal into the Seine, and thence to Paris. Lon. $4^{\circ} 12' E.$ lat. $46^{\circ} 13' N.$

Roanoke, island on the coast of N. C., in Albemarle ct. Lon. $76^{\circ} W.$ lat. $35^{\circ} 50' N.$

Roanoke, one of the Atlantic rivers of the U. S. in Virg. and N. C. It is formed principally by the Stanton and Dan rivers; but as Albemarle sound, is merely the continuation of Roanoke, Chowan river should also be considered one of its branches. Including therefore, Albemarle Sound and Chowan, the basin of Roanoke extends about 250 ms. in length from NW. by W. to SE. by E. with a mean width of 60 ms. embracing an area of 15,000 sqms. Geographic position between lat. $35\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ and $37\frac{1}{2}^{\circ} N.$ Interlocking sources with James river, Great Kenhawa, and Pedee rivers, the remote mountain branches of Roanoke rise on the most elevated valleys of the U. S. The difference of level, between the higher navigable sections of Stanton and Dan rivers, and the tide in Albemarle Sound, exceeds, it is probable, 1200 feet. The tide rises as high as Halifax, but the Roanoke is not in any part of its course, navigable in proportion to its volume. Sloops and shallops ascend about 70 ms., above which boats are used. Measures are, however in progress to render this fine stream more subservient to the commercial prosperity of the inhabitants of the country it drains. The basin of the Roanoke commences the cotton region of the Atlantic slope of the U. S. That vegetable may indeed, and is actually cultivated in the basin of the Susquehanna, but it is only with the Roanoke, that the temperature and length of summer renders cotton a valuable crop.

Roanoke, pstv. Mecklenburg ct. Virg., by pstrd. 150 ms. SW. from Richmond.

Robben Island, some times called Penguin Island, a barren sandy island, lying at the entrance of Table Bay, near the Cape of Good Hope. Lon. $18^{\circ} 22' E.$ lat. $33^{\circ} 50' S.$

Robbinstown, pstv. Washington ct. Mar. by pstrd. 277 ms. NE. from Portland.

Robbstown, pstv. Westmoreland ct. Pa. on the right bank of Youghioghany river. ms. SSE. from Pittsburg. It is a small village in a single street, or rather line of houses, facing the river.

Robertson, ct. Tenn. bounded by Kent Sumner E., Davidson S., Dickson SW., Montgomery W. Length 40 ms., mean width 15; area 600 sqms. Chief town Springfield. Red river rises in, and Cumberland passes through the SW. angle of this ct. Pop. 1820, 9938. Ctl. lat. see Springfield.

Robertson's store and psto. Pittsylvania ct. Virg.

Robertson's Fork, and psto. Giles ct. Tenn. 65 ms. by pstrd. SW. from Murfreesborough.

Robert's store and psto. Shelby ct. Kent. ms. from Frankfort.

Robertsville, pstv., Bennington ct. Ver. pstrd. 111 ms. SSW. from Montpelier.

Robertville, pstv. in the western part of Beaufort ct. S. C., 40 ms. N. from Savannah and 80 ms. W. from Charleston.

Robeson, tp. Washington ct. Penn., opposite to the extreme W. angle of Alleghany ct. on Raccoon creek, 18 ms. SW. from Pittsburg. Pop. 1820, 925.

Robeson, tp. Berks ct. Penn., on Schuylkill river, between Alleghany and Hay creeks, 1 ms. below Reading. Pop. 1820, 2065.

Robeson, ct. N. C.; bounded by S. Carolina SW., Highland ct. W., Cumberland N., Bladen E., and Columbus SE. Length 33 ms., mean width 25; area 825 sqms. It is drained by different branches of Little Pedee. Chief town Lamberton. Pop. 1820, 8204. Ctl. lat. $34^{\circ} 42' N.$ lon. W. C. $2^{\circ} 11' W.$

Robeson's psto. Leon ct. Flor.

Robil, town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, in the dutchy of Mecklenburg, seated on the river Muretz.

Robin Hood, psto. Philadelphia ct. Penn.

Robinson's, psto. Darke ct. Ohio, by pstrd. 80 ms. westward from Columbus.

Robinson, tp. Alleghany ct. Penn., on the left side of the Ohio river, between Chartiers creek and Montour's run, 5 ms. below Pittsburg. Pop. 1820, 1392.

Rocamadour, petty town of France, in the department of Lot, 23 ms. N. of Cahors. Lon. $1^{\circ} 32' E.$ lat. $44^{\circ} 48' N.$

Rocca-d'Anfo, strong town of Italy, on the Lake Idro, 25 ms. SE. of Trent. Lon. $11^{\circ} 40' E.$ lat. $45^{\circ} 50' N.$

Rocello, town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, near which is a celebrated coral fishery, 10 ms. NE. of Gierace. Lon. $16^{\circ} 47' E.$ lat. $38^{\circ} 20' N.$

Rochdale, town of Eng. in Lancashire; carries on manufactures of bays, serges, and other woollen goods. It is seated in a vale, on the river Roche, 55 ms. WSW. of York, and 195 NNW. of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 18' W.$ lat. $53^{\circ} 38' N.$

Roche, town of Swisserland, subject to the canton of Bern, which has here a director of the salt works.

Roche, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in the dutchy of Luxemburg, with a

strong castle, seated on a rock near the river Ourte, 22 ms. S. of Liege, and 32 NW. of Luxembourg. Lon. $5^{\circ} 40'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 15'$ N.

Roche, Bernard, town of France, in the department of Morbihan, and late province of Brittany, seated on the river Vilaine, 23 ms. E. of Vannes.

Roche Chouart, town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, and late province of Poitou, near a small river that falls into the Vienne, 60 ms. S. by E. of Poitiers, and 189 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. $0^{\circ} 53'$ E. lat. $45^{\circ} 46'$ N.

Roche Macheran, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in the dutchy of Luxemburg, 15 ms. NE. of Luxemburg. Lon. $6^{\circ} 25'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 56'$ N.

Roche Passay, town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, and late province of Touraine. It is remarkable for its mineral waters, and is seated on the Creuse, 25 ms. S. of Loches. Lon. $0^{\circ} 50'$ E. lat. $46^{\circ} 45'$ N.

Roche-sur-Yon, town of France, in the department of Vendee, and late province of Poitou, seated near the Yon, 20 ms. NW. of Lucon, and 202 SW. of Paris. Lon. $1^{\circ} 31'$ W. lat. $46^{\circ} 40'$ N.

Rochefort, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in the territory of Luxemburg, on the Somme, surrounded by rocks, 50 ms. NW. of Luxemburg. Lon. $5^{\circ} 10'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 12'$ N.

Rochefort, seaport of France, in the department of Lower Charente, with a commodious harbour, one of the best in France. It stands on the Charente, 15 ms. from its mouth. It has a magnificent hospital, the finest hall of arms in France, a noble arsenal, a foundry for cannon, and all the other magazines necessary for the construction and equipment of ships of war. It is 18 ms. SSE. of Rochelle, and 127 SW. of Paris. Lon. $0^{\circ} 58'$ W. lat. $45^{\circ} 50'$ N.

Rochefort, town of France, in the department of Jura, on the river Doubs, 6 ms. NE. of Dole, and 22 WSW. of Besancon.

Rochefort, town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire, on the river Loire, 10 ms. SSW. of Angers.

Rochefort, town of France, in the department of Morbihan, 17 ms. E. of Vannes, and 40 SW. of Rennes.

Rochefoucault, town of France, in the department of Charente, seated on the Tardouere, 12 ms. SW. of Angouleme.

Rochelle, fortified seaport of France, in the department of Lower Charente. The haven is surrounded by a prodigious mole, 4482 feet in extent. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade; especially in wine, brandy, sugar, salt, paper, linen, and serges; Rochelle is seated on a bay of Biscay, 67 ms. S. by E. of Nantes, and 220 SW. of Paris. Lon. $1^{\circ} 10'$ W. lat. $46^{\circ} 9'$ N.

Rochemaure, town of France, in the department of Ardeche, seated on the Rhone, 8 ms. NNE. of Viviers.

Roche Perce, town of Misu., in Howard cty. Rochester, city of Eng. in Kent, parted from Stroud on the W. by its bridge, and is contiguous to Chatham on the E.; on the Medway, 23 ms. WNW. of Canterbury, and 29 ESE. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 36'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 23'$ N.

Rochester, village of Eng. in Northumberland, on the Watling-street, NW. of Otterburn, and near the source of the Read. It has some Roman altars, inscriptions, and other antiquities.

Rochester, pst. Strafford cty. N. H., on the W. side of Salmon Fall River, 25 ms. NW. of Portsmouth. Pop. 1820, 2471.

Rochester, pst. Windsor cty. Ver., 35 ms. NW. from Windsor.

Rochester, pst. Plymouth cty. Mass., on the E. side of Metapisset river, between Wareham and New Bedford. Pop. 1820, 3034.

Rochester, pst. Ulster cty. N. Y.; 15 ms. W. of New Paltz, and 84 SW. of Albany. Pop. 1820, 2063.

Rochester, very flourishing pstv. Monroe cty. N. Y., on Genessee river, at its lower falls, and where the Erie canal crosses that stream, NW. from Canandaigua, and NE. from Batavia, about 32 ms. from each.

Rochetta, town of Italy, Nice cty., 16 ms. NE. of Nice. Lon. $7^{\circ} 34'$ E. lat. $43^{\circ} 51'$ N.

Rochford, town of Eng., in Essex, 16 ms. SE. of Chelmsford, and 40 N. by E. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 41'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 36'$ N.

Rochitz, town of Upper Saxony, in the territory of Leipsic, with copper mines, and a handsome bridge over the Muldaw, 24 ms. SE. of Leipsic, and 36 W. of Dresden. Lon. $12^{\circ} 46'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Rock, northern tp. Harrison cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 700.

Rockaway, pstv. Queen's cty. Long Island, 8 ms. S. from Jamaica, on the Atlantic coast. It is a watering place, and seat of summer recreation.

Rockaway, pstv. Morris cty. N. J., 7 ms. W. of Boone town, and 36 NW. of Newark.

Rockaway Valley, pstv. Morris cty. N. J., 75 ms. N. from Trenton.

Rockbridge, cty. Virg., bounded by the Blue Ridge, or Nelson and Amherst cties. SE., Bedford S., Botetourt SW. and W., Bath NW., and Augusta NE. Length 33, mean width 23; area about 760 sqms. It is drained by the North river, branch of James river, which unites at the foot of the Blue Ridge in the southern angle of the cty. Surface pleasingly diversified, and soil generally of middling quality. Pop. 1820, 11,945. Ctl. lat. $37^{\circ} 50'$ N. lon. W. C. $2^{\circ} 30'$ W.

Rockcastle, cty. Kent., bounded by Knox SE., Pulaski SW., Lincoln and Garrard NW., Madison NE., and Clay E. Length 25, mean width 15; area about 380 sqms. It occupies the height of land between Kent. and Cumberland rivers, being drained by Dicks river, branch of the former, and Rockcastle branches of the latter. Chief town, Mount Vernon. Pop. 1820, 2249. Ctl. lat. $37^{\circ} 24'$ N. lon. W. C. $7^{\circ} 10'$ W.

Rockdale, pstv. Crawford cty. Penn., on the left side of French creek, commencing about 5 ms. above the borough of Meadville. Pop. 1820, 776.

Rockfish, river, Virg., forms part of the boundary between Albemarle and Nelson cties. Virg., and falls into James river from the N.

Rochford, pstv. Surry cty. N. C., on Yadkin river, near the centre of the cty., by pstrd. 114 ms. NW. by W. from Raleigh.

Rockford, vil. Tuscarawas cty. Ohio, 7 ms. E. from New Philadelphia, on the road from thence to Stubenville.

Rock Hall, pstv. Kent cty. Md., on the E. side of Chesapeake bay, directly opposite the mouth of Patapsco river.

Rockhill, pst. Bucks cty. Penn., between Richland and Hilltown, 30 ms. N. from Philadelphia. Pop. 1820, 1567.

Rock Hill Mills and psto. Fauquier cty. Virg., by pstrd. 151 ms. N. from Richmond.

Rockingham, town of Eng., in Northamptonshire, on the Welland, 12 ms. S. of Oakham, and 83 N. by W. of London.

Rockingham, south-eastern cty. N. H., bounded by the Atlantic ocean and Essex cty. Mass. E. and SE., Hillsborough and Merrimack cties. N. H., W. and NW., and by Strafford N. Length 40 ms., mean width about 20; area 800 sqms. It is drained by numerous small branches flowing into Great Bay and Merrimack river. The surface of this cty., is finely diversified by hill, dale, and even mountain scenery. Soil productive in fruits, grain, and pasture. Chief city, Portsmouth. Ctl. lat. 43° N. lon. W. C. 5° 50' E. In the census of 1820, Rockingham had a pop. of 55,256, but since that period, the NW. tps. have been detached, and are now included in Merrimack cty.

Rockingham, pst. Windham cty. Ver., lying on the W. side of Conn. river, 23 ms. N. of Brattleboro', and 6 ms. from Walpole, N. H.

Rockingham, cty. Virg., bounded by the Blue Ridge, or Orange cty. SE., Augusta SW., Pendleton NW., Hardy N., and Shenandoah NE. Length 33 ms., mean width 24; area about 800 sqms. The N. Fork rises in, and the main branch of Shenandoah river passes through this cty. Surface generally hilly and in part mountainous, and soil of middling quality. Chief town, Harrisonburg. Pop. 1820, 14,784. Ctl. lat. 37° 28' N. lon. W. C. 1° 50' W.

Rockingham, cty. N. C., bounded by Virg. N., Caswell cty. N. C., E., Guilford S., and Stokes W. Length 28 ms., breadth 20; area 560 sqms. It is drained by Dan river, branch of Roanoke, and by the sources of Cape Tar river. Pop. 18-0, 11,474. Ctl. lat. 36° 22' N. lon. W. C. 2° 52' W.

Rockingham, or *Richmond C. H.*, psto. Richmond cty. N. C., on Hitchcock creek, 5 ms. above its entrance into Yadkin river, about 100 ms. SW. from Raleigh. Lat. 35° 3' N. lon. W. C. 2° 49' W.

Rockland, cty. N. Y., bounded by Hudson river E., Bergen cty. N. J., SW., and Orange cty. N. Y., NW. It lies in form of a triangle, the base 23 ms. along Hudson, and each other side 19 ms., with an area of about 180 sqms. Surface very broken, but with much good soil. It abounds also in iron ore. Chief town, Clarksburg. Pop. 1820, 8337. Ctl. lat. 41° 9' N. lon. W. C. 3° E.

Rockland, tp. Sullivan cty. N. Y. Pop. 1810, 309; and in 1820, 405.

Rockland, tp. Berks cty. Penn., on the heads of Manataway and Sacony creeks, 10 ms. NE. from Reading. Pop. 1820, 1150.

Rock Landing, pstv. Halifax cty. N. C., on the right bank of Roanoke river, at the head of the great falls, 12 ms. above Halifax.

Rock Mills and psto. Pendleton district, by pstrd. 160 ms. NW. from Raleigh.

Rockport, pstv. on Lake Erie, at the mouth of Rocky river, Cuyahoga cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 157.

Rockport, pstv. Spencer cty. Ind., on a river, 40 ms. by water above the mouth of Green river, and by pstrd. 189 ms. SSW. from Indianapolis.

Rock River, river of Ill., rises near Lake Michigan, flows SW. by W., and falls into Mississippi, at lat. 41° 30' N.

Rock Spring, and psto. Nelson cty. Virg., pstrd. 118 ms. W. from Richmond.

Rock Spring, and psto. Pendleton district, C., by pstrd. 147 ms. NW. from Columbia.

Rock Stream, and psto. Steuben cty. N. by pstrd. 245 ms. a little S. of W. from Albion.

Rockville, or *Montgomery C. H.*, pstv. and seat of justice, Montgomery cty. Md., on a road from W. C. to Fredericktown, and on a high ground between the sources of Rock creek and Watts' Branch, 15 ms. NNW. from W. C., 28 SSE. from Fredericktown, and about 35 SW. from Baltimore. Rockville is a new small, and compact village of about 50 houses and 250 inhabitants. The situation is elevated and rolling. Lat. 39° 5' lon. W. C. 0° 7 1/2' W.

Rockville, pstv. Bucks cty. Penn.

Rockville, pstv. Parke cty. Ind., by pstrd. 5 ms. W. from Indianapolis.

Rocky Hill, and psto, tp. of Weathersfield, Hartford cty. Conn., 4 ms from Hartford.

Rocky Hill, and psto. Barren cty. Kent, by pstrd. 155 ms. SSW. from Frankfort.

Rocky Mount, pstv. and seat of justice, Franklin cty. Virg., 40 ms. S. from Fincastle, and by pstrd. 210 ms. SW. by W. from Richmond. Lat. 36° 58' N. lon. W. C. 2° 58' W.

Rocky Mount, pstv. Nash cty. N. C. by pstrd. 47 ms. NE. from Raleigh.

Rocky Mount, pstv. on the right bank of Wateree river, and in the extreme NE. angle of Fairfield district S. C., 43 ms. a little E. of N. from Columbia.

Rocky Mountains. See *Chippewan*.

Rocky Ridge, pstv. Trigg cty. Kent., by pstrd. 217 ms. SW. by W. from Frankfort.

Rocky Springs, psto. Rockingham cty. N. C., by pstrd. 146 ms. NW. from Raleigh.

Rocky Springs, psto. Granger cty. Tenn., about 230 ms. by pstrd. a little N. of E. from Nashville.

Rocky Springs, psto. Claiborne cty. Miss., about 50 ms. NE. from Natchez.

Rocour, village of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, near Liege.

Rocroy, town of France, in the department of Ardennes, on a plain, surrounded by forests, 26 ms. N. of Rethel. Lon. 4° 27' E. lat. 49° 55' N.

Rodach, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Coburg, situated on a river of the same name, six miles WNW. of Coburg.

Rodez, ancient town of France, in the department of Aveyron. Here are some manufactures of gray cloths and serges. It is seated in the midst of mountains, on a hill, at the foot of which flows the rapid Aveyron, 30 ms. S. by W. of Mende. Lon. 2° 39' E. lat. 44° 21' N.

Roding, river of Eng. in Essex, which rises near Dunmow, runs S. to Ongar, and gives the name of Rodings to this part of the cty. It then flows, between Epping and Hainault Forest, to Barking, below which it falls into the 'Thames.'

Rodman, pst. Jefferson cty. N. Y., 160 ms. NW. from Albany. Pop. 1820, 1735.

Rodok, town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Delhi, 60 ms. WNW. of Delhi. Lon. $76^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $29^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Rodosto, town of European Turkey, in Romania, near the N. bank of the Marmora sea, 70 ms. W. from Constantinople.

Roer, river of Westphalia, which rises in the duchy of Juliers, passes by the town of that name, and falls into the Mease, above Ruremonde.

Roer, river of Germany, which rises in the circle of Upper Rhine, waters Arensburg, and falls into the Rhine, below Duisburg.

Roeux, town of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, in Hainault, 8 ms. NE. of Mons. Lon. $4^{\circ} 12'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 31'$ N.

Regonattour, town of Hindoostan Proper, in the country of Bengal, 106 ms. SW. of Moorshedabad, and 101 NW. of Calcutta.

Rochuczwor, town of Lithuania, capital of a district of the same name, at the confluence of the Dnieper and Ordwa, 37 ms. NW. of Rzecica, and 158 N. of Kiofo. Lon. $30^{\circ} 40'$ E. lat. $53^{\circ} 2'$ N.

Rochan, town of France, in the department of Morbihan, seated on the Aoust, 20 ms. N. of Vannes. Lon. $2^{\circ} 42'$ W. lat. 48° N.

Rochilcund, or *Rohilla*, territory of Hindoostan Proper, whose inhabitants are called Rohillas. It lies to the E. of Delhi, and was subject to the nabob of Oude, by whom it was conquered in 1774. Bereilly is the capital. It was ceded to the British in 1801, and is now included in the district of Bereilly.

Rogersmills, pstv. Saratoga cty. N. Y.

Rogersstown, village, Franklin cty. Misu., 55 ms. SW. from St. Louis, on Merrimack river.

Rogersville, pstv. Person cty. N. C., by pstrd. 96 ms. NNW. from Raleigh.

Rogersville, pstv. near mount Dill, in the southern part of Pendleton district, S. C., by pstrd. 162 NW. by W. from Columbia.

Rogersville, pstv. and seat of justice, Hawkins cty. Ten., on the right bank of the Holston river, about 70 ms. above Knoxville. It contains beside the cty. buildings, an academy, bank, and printing office. Lat. $36^{\circ} 20'$ N. lon. W. C. $6^{\circ} 3'$ W.

Rohilcund. See *Rochilcund*.

Roldue, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Limburg, capital of a territory of the same name, with a castle, 7 ms. N. of Aix-la-Chapelle. Lon. $6^{\circ} 6'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 55'$ N.

Rollrich Stones, of Eng. in Oxfordshire, N. of Stanton Harcourt, 6 ms. W. of Oxford. It is a circle of stones standing upright, which the vulgar have a notion were men petrified. Antiquaries disagree with respect to the origin and intention of this ancient monument.

Rom, or *Roem*, island of Denmark, on the E. coast of South Jutland. It is 5 ms. in length, and half as much in breadth, and contains a few villages.

Romagna, province of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State, bounded on the N. by the Ferrarese, on the S. by Tuscany and Urbino, on the E. by the Gulf of Venice, and on the W. by the Bolognese and Tuscany. It is fertile in corn, wine, oil, and fruits, and has also mines, mineral waters, and salt-works, which make its principal revenue. Ravenna is the capital.

Romain Motier, town of Switzerland, Pays de Vaud, capital of a bailiwick, at the foot of a mountain, in a narrow valley, through which flows the river Diaz.

Romania, province of Turkey in Europe, 200 ms. long, 150 broad; bounded on the N. by Bulgaria, on the E. by the Black Sea, on the S. by the Archipelago and the sea of Marmora, and on the W. by Macedonia and Bulgaria. It was formerly called Thrace, and is the largest of all the Turkish provinces in Europe. It is fruitful in corn, and has mines of silver, lead, and alum. It is divided into three sangiacates or governments; namely, Kerkel, of which Philipopoli is the capital; Galipoli, whose capital is of the same name; and Byzantium, Byzia, or Viza, of which Constantinople is the capital.

Romano, strong and populous town of Italy, in Bergamosco. It carries on a great trade in corn, and is seated on a river that runs between the Oglio and Serio.

Romans, town of France, in the department of Drome, seated in a fine plain, on the river Isere, 22 ms. SW. of Grenoble, and 30 S. of Venice. Lon. $5^{\circ} 12'$ E. lat. $45^{\circ} 2'$ N.

Rome, celebrated city of Italy, in Champagna di Roma, and the capital of the Pope's dominions. It is situate on the Tiber, over which it has four bridges. The walls are of brick, in which are 15 gates; and its whole circumference, including that part beyond the Tiber and all belonging to the Vatican, is upwards of 16 ms. It is computed to contain 170,000 inhabitants, which, though greatly inferior to what it could boast in the days of its ancient power, is considerably more than it could number at some former periods since the fall of the empire. Some of the principal streets are of considerable length, and perfectly straight. That called the Corso is the most frequented. The shops on each side are three or four feet higher than the street; and there is a path for foot passengers, on a level with the shops. The palaces, of which there are several in this street, range in a line with the houses, have no courts before them. The Strada Felice, and the Strada di Porta Pia, are also very long and noble streets. There are no lamps lighted in the streets at night; and all Rome would be in utter darkness, were it not for the candles which the devotion of individuals sometimes place before the statues of the Virgin; these appear glimmering, at vast intervals, like stars in a cloudy night. Rome exhibits a strange mixture of magnificent and interesting, and of common and beggarly objects; the former consists of palaces, churches, fountains, and the remains of antiquity; the latter comprehend all the rest of the city. The church of St. Peter, in the opinion of many, surpasses, in size and magnificence, the finest monuments of ancient architecture. It was begun to be built in 1506, finished in 1621, and is entirely covered both within and

without with marble. Its length is 730 feet, the breadth 520, and the height, from the pavement to the top of the cross, which crowns the cupola, 450. The high altar under the cupola is 90 feet in height, and of extraordinary magnificence. A complete description of this church, and of its statues, basso-relievos, columns, and various other ornaments, would fill volumes. The cathedral of St. John Lateran, the Romans say, is the most ancient of all the churches of Rome, and the mother of all the churches in Christendom. It contains the Scala Santa, of 28 white marble steps, brought from Jerusalem, by which Christ is said to have ascended to the palace of Caiaphas. To this church every new pope constantly goes first, in a magnificent procession, to take possession of the holy see. The Pantheon is the most perfect of the Roman temples which now remain, and notwithstanding the depredation it has sustained from Goths, Vandals, and popes, is still a beautiful monument of Roman taste. The pavilion of the great altar of St. Peter, and the four wreathed pillars of Corinthian brass which support it, were formed out of the spoils of the Pantheon, which, after 1900 years, has still a probability of outliving its proud capacious rival. The Pantheon, originally erected to the honour of all the gods, is now become a christian temple, dedicated to the Virgin, and has obtained, from its circular form, the name of the Rotondo. Its height is 150 feet, and its width nearly the same. There are no pillars to support the roof, which is constructed in the manner of a cupola; neither has it any windows, a sufficiency of light being admitted through a central opening in the dome. As the Pantheon is the most entire, the amphitheatre of Vespasian is the most stupendous monument of antiquity in Rome. About one half of the external circuit still remains; from which a pretty exact idea may be formed of the original structure, and by computation it could contain 85,000 spectators. But the antiquities of Rome are too numerous to be minutely described; and the ancient Forum, now a *cow-market*; the beautiful column of Trajan, &c. must be passed over. The Campidoglio, built by Michael Angelo, is a beautiful structure, standing on the site of the ancient Capitol, so long the centre of the empire of the world. The body of this place is the residence of the senators of Rome, and the wings are inhabited by the *conservators* of the city. The pope has 3 superb palaces, of which the principal is the Vatican, near St. Peter's church. The library of this palace is the largest and most complete in the world; rich, especially in manuscripts, in all languages, and of all ages. In Rome the connoisseur will meet with innumerable paintings by the greatest masters, and with the finest works of sculpture, &c. Beside the university, which consists of several noble colleges, there are numerous academies and literary societies. The castle of St. Angelo serves more to keep the city in awe, than to repel any foreign attack. Rome was formerly the metropolis of one of the greatest empires that has ever existed, and may be regarded as the parent of all the cities, the arts, and states of modern Europe. The ancient Romans were governed by seven kings,

for about 230 years. During the next 400 years, they were governed by consuls, tribunes, decemvirs, and dictators, in their turn. They were afterwards governed by 60 emperors in the space of 518 years. Their wars with the Carthaginians, Spaniards, Gauls, Mithridates, Pontus, Parthians, and Jews, were then noted. The Roman empire was afterwards much distracted by various commotions, and in 410, Rome was taken and burnt. In 1527, Rome was invested by the army of emperor Charles V.; and the general, to prevent a mutiny, promised to enrich them with the spoils of this opulent city. The general, however, was himself killed, as he was planting a scaling ladder against the walls; but his soldiers, not discouraged by his death, moved to the assault with the utmost valour, and taking the city, exercised all those brutalities which may be expected from ferocity aggravated by resistance. In the wars which attended the French revolution, Rome was again a considerable sufferer. Large contributions, and severe military exactions were drawn from the inhabitants; and a great number of the most valuable statues and paintings were sent to Paris. Rome is 110 ms. NW of Naples, 41 SSW. of Vienna, and 600 SE. of Paris. Lon. 12° 29' E. lat. 41° 54' N.

Rome, tp. Kennebec cty. Maine, 22 ms. S from Augusta.

Rome, pstv. Oneida cty. N. Y., at the head of boat navigation in the Mohawk, 15 ms. NW from Utica. It occupies the site of fort Stanwix. It is alternately with Whitesborough, the seat of justice for the cty., and contains the city buildings, an arsenal belonging to the U. S., and also one to the state of N. Y. The Erie canal passes about one fourth of a mile S. from this village. Pop. about 1000.

Rome, pstv. Ashtabula cty. Ohio, by pstl. 252 ms. NE. from Columbus.

Rome, pstv. on the bank of Ohio river, Perry cty. Ind., by pstl. 145 ms. a little W. of S. from Indianapolis.

Rome, E. tp. Lawrence cty. Ohio, on Ohio river. Pop. 1820, 399.

Rome, tp. Athens cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 491.

Romelia, general name given by the Turks to their European dominions. Before their invasion of Europe, the Turks, and indeed, in the middle ages, every Mahometan nation, denominated the Romano-Greek empire, the kingdom of Roum, (*Rome*), from the Romans. This general name is perpetuated in Roumelia.

Romenay town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, and late province of Burgundy, 8 ms. SE. of Tournus, and 15 NNE. of Macon. Lon. 5° 5' E. lat. 46° 30' N.

Romerstadt, town of Bohemia, in Moravia, in the neighbourhood of which are some iron mines. It is 20 miles NNE. of Olmutz. Lon. 17° 45' E. lat. 52° 20' N.

Romhilden, town of Franconia. It belongs to the duke of Saxe Altenburg.

Romna, town of Russia, in the government of Tchernigof, 28 ms. SSE. of Tchernigof. Lon. 33° 24' E. lat. 50° 36' N.

Romney, *New*, town of Eng. in Kent, seated in a marsh of the same name. It is one of the cinque ports; it is reduced to a small place.

It is 71 ms. SE. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 5' E.$ lat. $51^{\circ} N.$

Romney, pstv. and seat of justice, Hampshire cty. Virg., on the S. branch of Potomac river, 50 ms. westward of Winchester. Lat. $39^{\circ} 18' N.$ lon. W. C. $1^{\circ} 50' W.$

Romont, or *Rodmont*, strong town of Switzerland, in the canton of Friburg, seated on a mountain, 10 ms. from Friburg, and 12 from Bern. Lon. $7^{\circ} 1' E.$ lat. $46^{\circ} 50' N.$

Romorentin, town of France, in the department of Loire and Cher, on the brook Morentin, which loses itself in the Soudre. It has a manufactory of serges and cloths, which serves to make the place known. It is 45 ms. E. of Tours, and 100 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. $1^{\circ} 47' E.$ lat. $47^{\circ} 23' N.$

Romsdal, town of Norway. It is the capital of a provostship, in the diocese of Drontheim, and is 100 ms. SSW. of Drontheim. Lon. $7^{\circ} 54' E.$ lat. $62^{\circ} 28' N.$

Romulus, pst. Seneca cty. N. Y. It is situated on the E. side of Seneca Lake, and between that and Cayuga Lake. Pop. 1820, 3698.

Roncevallos, town of Spain, in Navarre, situated in a valley of the same name, 14 ms. NNE. of Pampeluna. Lon. $1^{\circ} 25' W.$ lat. $42^{\circ} 54' N.$

Ronciglione, town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, capital of a small district of the same name. It is seated on the Tereia, near the lake of the same name, 12 ms. S. of Viterbo, and 24 NNW. of Rome. Lon. $12^{\circ} 32' E.$ lat. $42^{\circ} 18' N.$

Ronda, strong town of Spain, in Granada, 20 ms. NW. of Gibraltar, and 62 SE. of Seville. Lon. $5^{\circ} 12' W.$ lat. $36^{\circ} 40' N.$

Romeburg, town of Germany, in Upper Saxony and principality of Altenburg, 12 ms. 8W. of Altenburg, and 60 SW. of Dresden. Lon. $12^{\circ} 7' E.$ lat. $50^{\circ} 48' N.$

Roney's Point, and pstv. Ohio cty. Virg.

Root, pstv. Montgomery cty. N. Y., 46 ms. NW. from Albany.

Rootstown, pstv. Portage cty. Ohio. Pop. 1810, 316.

Roque, *St.*, large village of Spain in Andalusia, at the entrance of the isthmus which separates Gibraltar from the continent. It is seated on the top of a hill, overlooking the bay, and has several batteries, and a fort at each end, to defend the lines which run across the isthmus.

• *Roque de Morsan*, town of France, in the department of Landes, and late province of Gascony, on the Douese, 10 ms. NE. of Mont de Mursan.

Roquebrune, town of Italy, in the principality of Monaco, near the sea, 3 ms. from Monaco.

Roquemaure, town of France, in the department of Gard, and late province of Languedoc, near the Rhone, 22 ms. NE. of Nismes. Lon. $4^{\circ} 43' E.$ lat. $44^{\circ} 2' N.$

Roquetas, town of Spain, in Granada, on the coast of the Mediterranean, 10 ms. SW. of Almeria, and 52 SE. of Granada. Lon. $2^{\circ} 5' W.$ lat. $45^{\circ} 51' N.$

Rosana, town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodec, seated near the Zolva, 20 ms. SW. of Novogrodec. Lon. $25^{\circ} 45' E.$ lat. $55^{\circ} 30' N.$

Rosario, town of S. America, in the province of Buenos Ayres, on the right bank of the Para-

guay, at the mouth of the Tecero river, about 160 ms. NW. from the city of Buenos Ayres.

Rosbach, town of Saxony, famous for a victory obtained by the king of Prussia, over the French, and the army of the empire, in 1557.

Roschad, trading town of Switzerland, in a bailiwick of the abbey of S. Gallen, with a castle on a mountain. It is seated on the lake of Constantine.

Roschild, town of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, with a bishop's see, and a university. It was formerly the metropolis of Denmark, and the residence of its kings; it stands at a small distance from the bay of Icefiord, not far from the bottom of a small bay, 16 ms. W. of Copenhagen. Lon. $12^{\circ} 15' E.$ lat. $55^{\circ} 43' N.$

Roscommon, cty. of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 50 ms. long, and 28 broad; bounded on the E. by Longford and W. Meath, on the N. by Sligo and Leitrim, on the S. by Galway, and on the W. by Galway and Mayo. It is a level fruitful country, and by the help of good husbandry yields excellent corn. It contains 59 parishes, and sends 8 members to parliament.

Roscommon, borough of Ireland, in a cty. of the same name, with a sessions house and a jail, 80 ms. W. of Dublin. Lon. $8^{\circ} 2' W.$ lat. $53^{\circ} 34' N.$

Roscrea, town of Ireland, in Tipperary, 26 ms. NW. of Kilkenny, and 26 N. of Cashel.

Rose, tp. Stark cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 320.

Rose Island, island stretching from Pensacola eastward along the coast of Florida, about 60 ms. It is generally less than half a mile wide; low, sandy, and barren.

Roseau, or *Charlotte-town*, capital of the island of Martinico, on the SW. side of the island.

Rosebrugge, town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, lying 12 ms. NW. of Ypres. Lon. $2^{\circ} 28' E.$ lat. $50^{\circ} 49' N.$

Roseburg, pstv. in the NE. part of Armstrong cty. Penn.

Rosefeld, pstv. Prince William cty. Virg., 29 ms. south westward from W. C.

Rose Hill, and pstv. Lee cty. Virg., 436 ms. SW. by W. from W. C.

Roseland, pstv. Cambria cty. Penn.

Roseman's, pstv. Guernsey cty. Ohio, by pstrd. 133 ms. easterly from Columbus.

Rosemills, pstv. Amherst cty. Virg. by pstrd. 118 ms. W. from Richmond.

Roses, seaport of Spain, in Catalonia, on the bay of Roses, in the Mediterranean, 15 ms. NE. of Gironna. It was taken by the French in 1693, and in 1795. Lon. $3^{\circ} 1' E.$ lat. $42^{\circ} 16' N.$

Rose's Bluff, and pstv. Dallas cty. Al., on Alabama river, 14 ms. from Cahaba.

Roseville, pstv. Loudon cty. Virg., by pstrd. 158 ms. N. from Richmond, and 35 NW. by W. from W. C.

Roseville, pstv. Parke cty. Ind. by pstrd. 109 ms. westerly from Indianapolis.

Rosetta, town of Egypt, seated on the W. branch of the Nile. The Egyptians call it Raschid, and account it one of the pleasantest places in the country. It has a great manufactory of striped and other coarse linens; but its chief business is the carriage of goods hence to Cairo; for all European merchandise is brought

higher from Alexandria by sea, and carried hence by boats to Cairo. The Europeans have their vice-consuls and factors here. It is 25 ms. N.E. of Alexandria, and 100 N.W. of Cairo. Lon. $30^{\circ} 45'$ E. lat. $31^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Roshan, country of Asia, lying to the W. of the kingdom of Burmah, to which it is subject.

Rosicne, capital of Samogitia, seated on the Dubissa, 70 ms. S. of Mittau, and 188 N.E. of Warsaw. Lon. $23^{\circ} 45'$ E. lat. $55^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Rosiers-aux-Salines, town of France, in the department of Meurthe, and late province of Lorraine, famous for its salt works. It is seated on the Meurthe, 9 ms. S.E. of Ninci, and 170 E. of Paris. Lon. $6^{\circ} 27'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 35'$ N.

Rosierca Cape, cape, L. C., at the mouth of the river St. Lawrence. Lon. $6^{\circ} 27'$ W. lat. $48^{\circ} 35'$ N.

Roslin, most pleasant village of Stld., near Edinburgh, on the banks of the river Esk, noted for its beautiful chapel and castle, the former of which is the most entire specimen of Gothic architecture in Scotland.

Rosny, town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, and late province of the Isle of France, with a magnificent castle, 15 ms. S. of Meaux. Lon. $2^{\circ} 59'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 40'$ N.

Ross, town of Eng. in Hertfordshire. It owes most of its improvements, and charitable institutions, to John Kyrle, commonly called the Man of Ross, whose benevolent character is so interestingly delineated by the pen of Pope. It is seated on the Wye, 12 ms. S.E. of Hereford, and 115 W. by N. of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 25'$ W. lat. $51^{\circ} 56'$ N.

Ross-shire, cty. of Stld., in general (including Tain and Cromarty, which last, though a small cty. of itself, is also considered as a part of Ross-shire,) is bounded on the W. by the Isle of Skye, and the Western Sea, on the N.E. by Sutherlandshire, on the E. by the Friths of Murray and Cromarty, and on the S. by Inverness-shire. The form is very irregular, being nearly triangular, each side 70 ms. long, exclusive of part of the Isle of Lewis. Pop. 1801, 55,343, in 1811, 60,555, and in 1821, 68,828.

Ross, maritime town of Ireland, in the cty. of Cork. It is united to Cork, as an episcopal see, and is seated on a bay of the Atlantic, 20 ms. SW. of Kinsale. Lon. $8^{\circ} 53'$ W. lat. $51^{\circ} 32'$ N.

Ross, New, considerable trading town of Ireland, in Wexford, situated on the Barrow, which is navigable for large vessels up to the quay. It exports a great quantity of butter and beef. It is 11 ms. N.E. of Waterford, and 17 W. of Wexford. Lon. $6^{\circ} 58'$ W. lat. $51^{\circ} 22'$ N.

Ross, tp. Alleghany cty. Penn., on Alleghany and Ohio rivers, opposite Pittsburg. Pop. in 1820, 1979.

Ross, cty. Ohio, bounded N. by Pickaway, E. by Hocking and Jackson, S. by Pike, and W. by Highland and Fayette cties. It is 34 ms. long from E. to W., and 22 broad from N. to S., containing about 630 sqms. The land is generally fertile, and suitably diversified with meadow and upland, the latter of which is peculiarly well adapted to the production of grain. The principal waters are Scioto river, Paint, Deer, Kinnikinnick, Little Walnut, and Salt

creeks. Pop. 1820, 20,619. Ctl. lat. 39° N. lon. W. C. 6° W.

Ross, hilly tp. 6 ms. square, in the north part of Jefferson cty. Ohio. Big Yellow meanders through this tp. Pop. 1820, 72.

Ross, pst. Green cty. Ohio, by pstrd. S. SW. by W. from Columbus. Pop. 1820, 6.

Ross, tp. Butler cty. Ohio, Pop. 1820, 12.

Rossano, strong and populous town of N. in Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, 3 ms. from Gulf of Venice, and 136 S.E. of Naples. Lat. $16^{\circ} 58'$ E. lat. $39^{\circ} 48'$ N.

Rossville, pstv. Orange cty. N. Y.

Rossville, village, Butler cty. Ohio, on right bank of Miami river, opposite Hamilton.

Rosville, or *Rosstown*, pst. York cty. Pa. 12 ms. NW. from York.

Rosville, town, New Madrid cty. Missu.

Rosville, pst. Geo., on the Cherokee R. It stands on the great bend of Tennessee, opposite Hamilton cty., about 70 ms. N.E. of Huntsville.

Rostock, town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg Schwerin, with a university, and a good harbour, on the river Varnow, 3 ms. from the Baltic, 12 N. of Stralsund, and 60 E. of Lubec. It is a place of much trade, and the only port of consequence in the duchy. Lon. $12^{\circ} 15'$ E. lat. $54^{\circ} 8'$ N.

Rostoff, large and archiepiscopal town of Russia, in the government of Yaroslaf, which communicates with the Volga, by the river Kotarof, 95 ms. N.E. of Moscow. Lon. $40^{\circ} 25'$ E. lat. $57^{\circ} 54'$ N.

Rostraver, western tp. Westmoreland cty. Penn., between Youghiogany and Monongahela rivers. Pop. 1820, 1679.

Rota, town and castle of Spain, in Andalusia, at the entrance of the bay of Cadiz, 7 ms. N. of Cadiz. Lon. $6^{\circ} 16'$ W. lat. $36^{\circ} 35'$ N.

Rota, one of the Ladrone Islands, in the East Indies.

Rotas, town of Bahar, in Hindoostan, 65 ms. S.E. of Benares. Lon. $83^{\circ} 50'$ E. lat. $24^{\circ} 50'$ N.

Rotenberg, town of Germany, in Bavaria, and capital of a territory of the same name, 12 ms. N.E. of Nuremberg, and 46 N.W. of Ratisbon. Lon. $11^{\circ} 20'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 35'$ N.

Rotenberg, small town of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucern, 4 ms. N. of Lucern.

Rotenburg, free imperial town of Germany, in Franconia, with several handsome public buildings, seated on the Tauber, 15 ms. NW. of Anspach. Lon. $10^{\circ} 23'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 23'$ N.

Rotenburg, town of Germany, in Suabia, and cty. of Hoenburg, remarkable for its mineral waters, and is seated on the Neckar, 7 ms. W. of Tubingen. Lon. $8^{\circ} 55'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 28'$ N.

Rotenburg, town of Germany, in the landgraviate of Hesse-Cassel, on the Fulde, 25 ms. S. of Cassel. Lon. $9^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 55'$ N.

Roithbury, town of Eng. in Northumberland, 9 ms. SW. of Alnwick, 30 N. by W. of Newcastle, and 302 N. by W. of London.

Rother, river of Eng. which has its source in Sussex, divides that cty. and Kent, for a short space, and enters the Channel at Rye.

Rotherham, town of Eng. in the West riding of Yorkshire, the iron works in its neighbourhood, which are very considerable, render it very famous. See *Maarborough*. It is seated on the Don, over which is a stone bridge, 31

ms. N. of Nottingham, and 160 N. by W. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 24' W.$ lat. $53^{\circ} 24' N.$

Rothsay, town of Stld. in the Isle of Bute, of which it is the capital, 70 ms. W. of Edinburg. Lon. $5^{\circ} 17' W.$ lat. $55^{\circ} 50' N.$

Rothwell, town of Eng. in Northamptonshire, on the side of a hill, 15 ms. NNE. of Northampton, and 79 NNW. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 7' W.$ lat. $52^{\circ} 21' N.$

Rotterdam, city of Holland, with one of the finest harbours in the Netherlands. It is the most considerable place in Holland, for size, beauty of its buildings, and trade, next to Amsterdam. It is a large and populous city, of a triangular figure, handsomely built of brick, the streets wide and well paved. Its port is very commodious; for the canals which run through most parts of the town, bring the ships, some of 200 or 300 tons, up to the merchant's door; a convenience for loading and unloading which is not to be found in other places; a great advantage they have here for commerce, is, that the Mease is open, and the passage free from ice, much sooner in the spring than in the Y and Zuyder Zee, which leads to Amsterdam. It is seated on the Merwe, (the most northern branch of the Mease,) 13 ms. SE. of Hague, and 30 SSW. of Amsterdam. Lon. $4^{\circ} 28' E.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 56' N.$

Rotterdam, one of the Friendly islands, in the South sea, said to have been discovered by Tasman, in 1643. Lon. $174^{\circ} 30' W.$ lat. $20^{\circ} 16' S.$

Rotterdam, village, Oneida cty. N. Y. Pop. 1820, uncertain.

Rottingen, town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and bishopric of Wurtzburg, situated on the Tauber, 9 ms. NE. of Mergentheim. Lon. $8^{\circ} 55' E.$ lat. $49^{\circ} 35' N.$

Rotteil, city of Germany, in Suabia, in alliance with the Swiss cantons since the year 1513. A mile and a half from this place is a famous abbey, where they receive none but noble women. It is seated on the Neckar, near its source, and also near the Danube, 27 ms. SSW. of Tubingen. Lon. $8^{\circ} 44' E.$ lat. $48^{\circ} 9' N.$

Rouen, city of France, capital of the department of Lower Seine, in the late province of Normandy, stands on the N. side of the Seine, and is 7 ms. in circuit; and (its six suburbs included) is computed to contain 80,000 inhabitants. The streets are narrow and crooked, and consist of wooden houses; notwithstanding which, it is one of the most opulent and commercial places in France. Among the public buildings, the most distinguished are, the great hall of the palace, in which the late parliament of Rouen met; the old castle, and the principal church, ornamented with three towers. Near this church, which is not the only remarkable one, is the public library. In the marketplace is a statue of the celebrated Maid of Orleans, who was burnt here by the English for a witch. The suburb of St. Sever, situate on the other side of the Seine, communicates with the city by a bridge of boats, which is made to open, so as to admit the passage of ships. Rouen is the birthplace of the two Cornilles, and of Fontenelle. It is 50 ms. SW. of Amiens, and 70 NW. of Paris. Lon. $1^{\circ} 2' E.$ lat. $49^{\circ} 26' N.$ The ancient cathedral of this city, built by

William the conqueror. was recently (in 1822) consumed by fire.

Rouen is one of the most manufacturing towns on the continent of Europe, particularly in cotton, woollen, and linen goods. The annual amount of its manufactures is at least 10,000,000 of dollars.

Roveredo, or **Rovere**, town of Austria, in the Tirol, seated on the Adige, at the foot of a mountain, and on the side of a stream, over which is a bridge, defended by two large towers and a strong castle; the French took possession of the town in 1796, after having defeated the Austrians before it, but they were obliged to abandon it soon afterwards. It is 8 ms. S. of Trent. Lon. $11^{\circ} 27' E.$ lat. $46^{\circ} N.$

Roverbella, town of Italy, in the Mantuan, 12 ms. from Mantua. Lon. $10^{\circ} 42' E.$ lat. $45^{\circ} 18' N.$

Rouergue, late province of France, in the government of Guienne; bounded on the E. by the Cevenese and Gevaudan; on the W. by Querci, on the N. by the same and Auvergne; and on the S. by Languedoc. It is 75 ms. long, and 50 broad: it is not very fertile, but feeds a number of cattle, and has mines of copper, iron, alum, vitriol, and sulphur. It now forms the department of Aveyron.

Rouge, small but important river of Mich., rises about 25 or 30 ms. NW. from Detroit, flows first S., and thence SE., and falls into Detroit river, 5 ms. below Detroit. It has 16 feet water 4 ms., and thence three feet 8 ms.

Rough Creek Church, and psto. Charlotte cty. Virg., by pstrd. 114 ms. SW. by W. from Richmond.

Rovigno, town of Italy, in Istria, with two good harbours, and quarries of fine stone. It is seated in a territory which produces excellent wine, on a peninsula, on the western coast, 8 ms. S. of Parenzo, and 32 of Capod'Istria. Lon. $14^{\circ} 2' E.$ lat. $45^{\circ} 16' N.$

Rovigo, town of Italy, capital of Polesino di Rovigo, lately belonging to the Venitians, on the Adige, 37 ms. SW. of Venice. Lon. $12^{\circ} 14' E.$ lat. $45^{\circ} 38' N.$ See *Polesino di Rovigo*.

Round Lick, and psto. Smith cty. Ten., by pstrd. 60 ms. NNE. from Murfreesborough.

Rouse's Point, pstv. Clinton cty. N. Y., on the W. cape at the outlet of lake Champlain, 186 ms. N. from Albany.

Rousselart, town of France, in the department of the N., and late province of French Flanders, 10 ms. NE. of Ypres, and 20 SE. of Ostend. Lon. $3^{\circ} E.$ lat. $50^{\circ} 58' N.$

Rousillon, late province of France, 50 ms. long and 25 broad; bounded on the E. by the Mediterranean, on the W. by Cerdagne, on the N. by Lower Languedoc, and on the S. by Catalonia, from which it is separated by the Pyrenees. See *Pyrenees Eastern*. It is a fertile country, and remarkable for its Olive trees.

Rowan, cty. N. C., bounded S. by Montgomery and Cabarras; W. by Iredell; N. by Surry and Stokes, and E. by Guilford and Randolph. Length 40 ms., mean width 36; area 1440 sqms. The main stream of Yadkin river passes through it obliquely from NW. to SE. Soil productive on the streams. Chief town, Lexington. Pop. 1820, 26,009. Ctl. lat. $35^{\circ} 47' N.$ lon. W. C. $3^{\circ} 35' W.$

Rowe, pstv. in the NW. angle of Franklin cty.

Mass., 20 ms. NW. by W from Greenfield, and 121 in a similar direction from Boston.

Roulardville, pstv. Cecil cy. Md.

Rowlett, pstv. Potter cy. Penn. by pstrd. 181 ms. NNW. from Harrisburg.

Roxborough, pstv. Person cy. N. C., 80 ms. NNW. from Raleigh.

Roxburgh, village and castle of Stld., which gives name to a city, situated near the Tiviot, 19 ms. SW. of Berwick, and 32 SE. of Edinburgh. Lon. $2^{\circ} 47' W.$ lat. $55^{\circ} 46' N.$

Roxbury, city of Stld., formerly called Tiviotdale, bounded on the E. by Northumberland; SE. by part of Cumberland, SSW. by Dumfriesshire, NW. by Selkirkshire, and N. by Berwickshire. It is fruitful in pasture and corn, especially oats, and abounds with sheep, horses, and black cattle. Pop. 1801, 33,682, in 1811, 37,250, and in 1821, 40,892.

Roxbury, tp. Orange cy. Ver., 45 ms. N. from Windsor. Pop. 700.

Roxbury, tp. Cheshire cy. N. H., 37 ms. SW. from Concord. Pop. 1820, 366.

Roxbury, pst. Norfolk cy. Mass., 2 ms. SW. from Boston, of which it is in reality a suburb. Pop. 1810, 3699, in 1820, 4135.

Roxbury, pst. Litchfield cy. Conn., 35 ms. NW. from New Haven. Pop. 1820, 1124.

Roxbury, pst. Delaware cy. N. Y., 56 ms. SW. from Albany. Pop. 1820, 2488.

Roxbury, tp. Morris cy. N. J., 45 ms. N. from Trenton. Pop. 1820, 1792.

Roxbury, or *Levering*, in Roxborough tp. pstv. Philadelphia, cy. Penn.

Roxbury, tp. Washington cy. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 397.

Rosent, Cape, or *Rock of Lisbon*, remarkable mountain and promontory in Portugal, lying at the N. entrance of the Tagus, 22 ms. W. of Lisbon. Lon. $9^{\circ} 35' W.$ lat. $38^{\circ} 43' N.$

Royal, village, Sampson cy. N. C.

Royal, island of Lake Superior.

Royal Oak, pstv. Oakland cy. Mich.

Royalton, pst. Windsor cy. Ver., on White river, 28 ms. N. from Windsor. It is the seat of an academy. Pop. 1758.

Royalton, pst. Worcester cy. Mass., 38 ms. NW. from Worcester. Pop. 1820, 1424.

Royalton, pst. Niagara cy. N. Y. on the heads of Eighteen Mile creek. Pop. 1820, 1849.

Royalton, tp. on the southern side of Cuyahoga cy. Ohio. Pop. 1821, 225.

Royalton, pst. Fairfield cy. Ohio, 10 ms. W. from Lancaster.

Royalton, Centre, pstv. in Royalton tp. Niagara, cy. N. Y.

Royan, once a large town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, and late province of Saintonge, now almost in ruins, seated at the mouth of the Garonne, 30 ms. S. of Rochelle. Lon. $0^{\circ} 57' W.$ lat. $45^{\circ} 28' N.$

Royes, town of France, in the department of Somme, and late province of Picardy. Some mineral waters were lately discovered here. It is 12 ms. NW. of Noyon, and 60 N. by E. of Paris. Lon. $2^{\circ} 51' E.$ lat. $49^{\circ} 46' N.$

Royston, town of Eng. in Herts and Cambridgeshire, in a fertile vale, 15 ms. S. by E. of Huntingdon, and 37 N. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 1' E.$ lat. $52^{\circ} 6' N.$

Ruatán, island of Mexico, in the bay of Hon-

duras, 10 ms. from the coast, with a good harbour, formerly resorted to for the purpose of cutting log-wood.

Rubiera, small but strong town of France, of the keys of the Modenese, seated Seccia, 8 ms. NW. of Modena. Lon. $11^{\circ} 11' E.$ lat. $44^{\circ} 39' N.$

Ruckersville, pstv. Elbert cy. Geo. NE. from Milledgeville.

Rudaw, town of Prussia, 12 ms. NNW. Königsberg.

Ruddie's Mills, pstv. Bourbon cy. Ky. ms. E. from Frankfort.

Rudaw, town of Prussia, 12 ms. NNW. Königsberg.

Rudelstadt, town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, in the landgrate of Thuringia, at the mouth of Schwartzburg, near the river Sala.

Rudesheim, town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, 3 ms. from Bingen. Lon. $7^{\circ} 11' E.$ lat. $49^{\circ} 49' N.$

Rudisto. See *Rodosto*.

Rudkiöbing, town of Denmark, in the island of Langeland, with a good harbour, and considerable trade in corn and other articles. Lon. $10^{\circ} 45' E.$ lat. $55^{\circ} 1' N.$

Rudolfswerd, strong town of Germany, in the principality of Austria, and is seated on the Gurk, in a country fertile in good wine. ms. SE. of Laubach. Lon. $15^{\circ} 20' E.$ lat. $48^{\circ} 8' N.$

Ruffac, town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, and late province of Alsace, seated on the Rotbach, 7 ms. S. of Colmar. Lon. $7^{\circ} 27' E.$ lat. $47^{\circ} 52' N.$

Ruffec, town of France, in the department of Charente, and late province of Angoumois, seated on the Anche, 24 ms. N. of Angoulême.

Rugby, town of Eng. in Warwickshire, has a famous free-school, and is 11 ms. SE. of Coventry, and 85 NNW. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 12' W.$ lat. $52^{\circ} 24' N.$

Rügen, island of the Baltic, on the coast of Pomerania, opposite Stralsund, about 25 ms. long, and 15 broad. It is strong both by situation and nature, and abounds in corn and cattle. The chief town is Bergen.

Rügenwald, town of Pomerania, the chief place of the duchy of Wenden. It is subject to Prussia, and is seated on the Wipper, 8 ms. from the Baltic, and 35 NE. of Colberg. Lon. $16^{\circ} 27' E.$ lat. $54^{\circ} 35' N.$

Rugley, town of Eng. in Staffordshire, on the S. of the Trent, 10 ms. SE. of Stafford, and 126 NW. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 48' W.$ lat. $52^{\circ} 57' N.$

Rumford, town of Eng. in Essex, 12 ms. ENE. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 13' E.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 56' N.$

Rumford, pst. Oxford cy. Maine, 20 ms. N. from Paris. Pop. 1820, 871.

Rumford, academy and pstv., King William cy. Virg., 35 ms. NE. from Richmond.

Rumilly, town of Savoy, on an elevated plain, at the confluence of the Seram and Nepha, 5 ms. from Annecy. Lon. $6^{\circ} 10' E.$ lat. $45^{\circ} 56' N.$

Rumney, or *Rhynney*, river of Wales which takes its rise in Brecknockshire, divides the cities of Glamorgan and Monmouth, and enters the Bristol channel to the SE. of Cardiff.

Rumney, pst. Grafton cy. N. H., 7 ms. NW. from Plymouth.

Rumsey, corporate town of Eng. in Hampshire. It carries on a manufacture of shaloons, and several paper and corn mills. It is 8 ms. NNW. of Southampton, and 74 W. by S. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 51' W.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 2' N.$

Rungpore, town of Bengal, in Hindoostan Proper, 73 ms. NE. of Mauldah, and 106 NNE. of Moorshedabad.

Runkel, town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, on the Lahn, 14 ms. E. of Nassau. Lon. $8^{\circ} 5' E.$ lat. $50^{\circ} 23' N.$

Runnymede, celebrated mead, of Eng. near Egham, in Surry, where king John was compelled to sign Magna Charta, and Charta de Foresta, in 1215. See *Wryburg*.

Rupel, river of the Netherlands, formed by the junction of the Senne and Demen, below Mechlin. It runs from E. to W. and falls into the Scheldt at Rupelmonde.

Rupelmonde, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands in Flanders, seated on the Scheldt, opposite the mouth of the Rupel, 8 ms. SW. of Antwerp, and 22 NE. of Ghent. Lon. $4^{\circ} 23' E.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 7' N.$

Rupersdorf, town of Koningratz, in Bohemia, 4 ms. NNW. of Braunau.

Rupert, pst. Bennington ct. Ver. Pop. 1170.

Rupert, Fort, fort in N. America, belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company, seated on the S. end of Hudson's Bay. Lon. $80^{\circ} W.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 3' N.$

Rush, pstv. Ontario ct. N. Y. See *Rushville* Ontario ct. N. Y.

Rush, western tp. of Centre ct. Penn. Pop. 1820, 173.

Rush, tp. of Dauphin ct. Penn., on the head of Clark, and Stony creeks, in the angle between Lebanon and Schuylkill cties. In the census of 1820, Rush was included with Bethel and West Hanover; and their joint pop. 397.

Rush, one of the western pst. tps. of Susquehanna ct. Penn., on Wyalusing creek, 8 ms. SW. from Montrose. Pop. 1820, 242.

Rush, tp. Schuylkill ct., on the borders of Luzerne and Northampton cties. Penn. Pop. 1820, 253.

Rush, tp. Northumberland ct. Penn., on the left side of Susquehanna river in the bend opposite Danville. Pop. 1820, 1192.

Rush, ct. Ind., bounded S. by Decatur, W. by Shelby, NW. by Madison, N. by Henry, E. by Fayette, and SE. by Franklin. Length 24 ms., breadth 18; area 432 sqms. It is drained by various branches of white river. Cf. lat. see *Rushville*, its seat of justice.

Rushford, pst. Alleghany ct. N. Y. Pop. 1820, 609.

Rushville, pstv. Fairfield ct. Ohio, 26 ms. SW. from Zanesville.

Rushville, small pstv. in Middlesex tp. on the road from Bath to Canandaigua, Ontario ct. N. Y. The village is almost on the line between Yates and Ontario cties., 10 ms. a little E. of S. from Canandaigua.

Rushville, pstv. on Rush creek, in the eastern part of Fairfield ct. Ohio, 10 ms. NE. by E. from Lancaster.

Rushville, pstv. and seat of justice, Rush ct. Ind., on Flat Rock creek, 43 ms. SE. by E. from Indianapolis. Lat. $39^{\circ} 36' N.$ lon. W. C. $8^{\circ} 28' W.$

Russet, pst. Hampden ct. Mass., 15 ms. W.

from Springfield, and by pstrd. 74 ms. SW. by W. from Boston.

Russ, town of Lithuania, at the mouth of the river Russ, the chief branch of the Niemen, 20 ms. NW. of Tilsit.

Russel, pstv. and tp. St. Lawrence ct. N. Y., 25 ms. SE. from Ogdensburg. Pop. 1820, 486.

Russel, ct. of Virg., bounded by Clinch mountain, or Washington ct. SE., Scott SW., Cumberland mountain or Kentucky NW., and Tazewell NE. Length 50 ms., mean width 40; area 2000 sqms. It is drained by Clinch and Powell rivers, branches of Tennessee and by the W. branch of Sandy river. Surface generally broken, billy, and mountainous. Soil rocky and barren. Chief town Franklin. Pop. 1820, 5536. Lat. $37^{\circ} N.$ and lon. W. C. $5^{\circ} W.$ intersect in this ct.

Russell's, pst. Yazoo ct. Miss.

Russelville, pstv. Chester ct. Penn.

Russelville, pstv. and seat of justice, Logan ct. Kent., near the dividing ground between the sources of Red river branch of Cumberland, and Muddy river branch of Green river, 64 ms. nearly N. from Nashville, and 180 SW. from Frankfort. It contains a bank, an academy, a meeting house, two printing offices, the ct. buildings, and about 187 houses, with 900 inhabitants. Lat. $36^{\circ} 50' N.$ lon. W. C. $9^{\circ} 42' W.$

Russelville, pstv. Brown ct. Ohio.

Russelville, pstv. and seat of justice, Franklin ct. Al., on Cedar creek branch of Bear creek, 25 ms. a little W. of S. from Florence, and 90 N. from Tuscaloosa. Lat. $34^{\circ} 27' N.$ lon. W. C. $10^{\circ} 49' W.$

Russelsheim, town of Germany, in the principality of Hesse-Darmstadt situate on the Maine, 6 ms. E. of Mentz, and 13 NW. of Darmstadt.

Russey, town of France, in the department of Doubs, 34 ms. E. by S. of Besancon.

Russia, vast empire, partly in Asia, and partly in Europe; bounded on the N. by the Frozen Ocean, E. by the Pacific Ocean, S. by Great Tartary, the Caspian Sea, Persia, Turkey in Asia, and the Black Sea, and W. by Turkey in Europe, Poland, the Baltic Sea, and Sweden. There were three countries that had the name of Russia; namely, Red Russia, which formed the S. part of Poland; White Russia, which comprehended the E. part of Lithuania, and Black Russia, which included the governments of Kaluga, Moscow, Tula, Rezan, Volodimir, and Yaroslaf; and hence his imperial majesty takes the title of emperor of all the Russias.

A country of such vast extent must lie in different climates, and the soil and products must be as different. The most fertile part is near the frontiers of Poland; insomuch that the inhabitants are able to supply their neighbours with corn. The N. part is not only colder, but very marshy, and overrun with forests, inhabited chiefly by wild beasts. The country affords a variety of commodities, which being of great use to foreigners, produce a considerable annual balance of trade in favour of Russia. The home commodities are chiefly sables, black furs, the skins of black and white foxes, ermines, byznas, lynxes, bears, panthers, wolves, martins, white hares, &c. red and black juchte, or Russian leather, which for colour, smell, and softness, is not equalled in the world; copper,

iron, talc, tallow, wax, honey, potash, tar, linseed and train-oil, castor, isinglass, hemp, flax, thread, sail-cloth, calimanco, Siberian musk, soap, feathers, timber, &c. To these commodities may also be added, almost all the merchandise of China, India, Persia, Turkey, and some European countries. This extensive empire was divided by the empress Catharine II. into 41 governments, namely, Petersburg, Olonetz, Wiburg, Revel, Riga, Pskof, Novogorod, Tver, Smolensko, Polotsk, Mohilef, Orel, Kaluga, Moscow, Tula, Rezan, Volodimir, Yaroslav, Vologda, Archangel, Kostroma, Nishnei-Novogorod, Kasan, Simbrisk, Penza, Tambof, Voronetz, Kurst, Novogorod, Severskoi, Tchernigof, Kiöf, Kharkof, Catharinenslaf, Caucasus, Saratof, Ufa, Viatka, Perm, Tobolsk, Kolyvan, and Irkutsk. Since the reign of Catharine II. Finland, Georgia, Shirvan, Daghestan, Imarette, and other countries have been added to Russia. The number of governments was recently 53. A considerable number of the Russians profess the Mahomedan religion, and a greater number are still pagans. The inhabitants of the Swedish provinces are Lutherans. There are many convents for both sexes, but it has been wisely ordained, that no male can enter into a monastic life before he is 30 years of age: and that no female can take the veil till she is 50, and even then not without the license of the holy synod. The inhabitants in general are robust, well shaped, and of pretty good complexion. In 1724, the first university was founded that ever was in Russia; and there is now an academy of sciences at St. Petersburg, supplied with eminent professors. The rising generation are modernizing their antic vestments: the stiff embroidered napkin is supplanted by one of flowing silk, the jacket and petticoat are of muslin, or other fine stuffs; and the plaid is exchanged for a silk or satin cloak, in the cold season lined with fur. The richer class of females wear velvet boots. The dress of the higher ranks is after the French and English fashion. The principal rivers are the Dnieper, Volga, Don, Duna, or Dwina, and Obi. The sovereigns of Russia, are absolute. They were formerly called Grand Dukes, which is still the title of the heir apparent. They afterwards assumed the title of *czar*, and, in the sequel, that of emperor. The natives pronounce the word *czar*, like *tsar*, or *zaar*, and this, by corruption, from *Cesar*, from some fancied relation to the Roman emperors, on account of which they also bear the eagle as a symbol of their empire. The first who bore the title of *czar*, was Basil, son of John Basilides, who freed his country from its subjection to the Tartars, about the year 1470. The title of *Emperor* was first assumed by Peter I. who, by his illustrious actions justly acquired the surname of Great. He died in 1725, and perhaps no country ever exhibited, in so short a time, the wonders that may be effected by the genius and exertions of one man.

Peter the great, at his accession to the throne, found his subjects of all ranks involved in the grossest ignorance and barbarism; his numerous armies ferocious and undisciplined; and he had neither merchant ships nor men of war; which, added to the remoteness of her situation,

rendered the influence of Russia in the rest of Europe of little consideration. Peter civilized his barbarous subjects, disciplined his armies, built cities and fortresses, and created a navy. These national improvements have continued since his time, and Russia now ranks among the nations of the world, on human foresight, at the commencement of the eighteenth century, could have formed a conception. In 1819, the army amounted to 700,000 men, and the fleet, to 30 sail of the line, 15 frigates, 15 sloops and 200 galleys, with between 30,000, and 40,000 disposable seamen.

The principal seaports of the empire are Europe, Archangel at the mouth of the Northern Dwina. Cronstadt, Revel, and Riga, on the Baltic, and Sevastopol and Odessa in the Black Sea. In Asia, Astracan near the mouth of the Volga, Ochotsk in the sea of Ochotsk, St. Paul and Paul in Kamschatka; with some iron factories in America.

The empire now extends to the river Terna on the side of Sweden; towards Europe, to the key to the Pruth and Danube. Between the Black and Caspian Seas, to the Kur and Terek rivers. In this quarter, Russia now possesses on the Black Sea, Mingrelia and Imeretia, wrested from Turkey, and Georgia, Shirvan and Daghestan from Persia. In Asia, the limits of Russia are vaguely defined.

The whole empire is now subdivided upwards of 50 governments, extending over 8,000,000 sqms., with a population exceeding 50,000,000. All religious opinions are tolerated, and more than half the religious denominations of the globe actually exist in this empire. The most numerous and ruling profession is, however, that of the Greek church, amounting to near 40,000,000. The Catholics are estimated at 5,500,000; Lutherans 2,500,000; Methodists 3,000,000; Jews 1,000,000, &c.

Like every other object of human pursuit, this gigantic empire, literature is making progress, of which the inhabitants of other countries have but very inadequate ideas. In brief, if we can form any safe anticipation of the future from the past, we may consider the greatness of this colossal political mass, as only an embryo. It is a singular, and perhaps a salutary fact, that whilst the real strength of Russia was daily augmenting, that nearly a century has now passed since it was ruled by a man of military ambition and genius. A circumstance alone wanting to prostrate the other governments of Europe and Asia in broken and scattered fragments. The government, as to internal police and external policy, is a despotism controlled and directed by the force of public opinion and a most powerful aristocracy. The following extract, from the *Revue Encyclopédique*, contains, in my opinion, the best brief commentary, on Russian history and policy, I ever had the good fortune to peruse.

“That which merits the deepest attention is the policy of the Russian government, is exhibited in the art of assimilating conquered nations with the empire. Since the times of Rome, whose laws seem to have been planned for the conquest of the world, no country has been constituted, like Russia, for the extension and the preservation of its acquisitions. Russia, like

Rome, having perceived it necessary to form her empire of a crowd of nations, differing in religion, manners, and language, has established a rule allowing to each all those things which are held dearer than political existence. Thus all religions are equally tolerated;—nay more, they are equally protected. Their exercise is public and peaceable, even in those parts of the empire inhabited by people of different faiths. Each religion has its own temples, altars, and ministers. In Petersburg, for example, are erected places of worship for Greeks, Jews, Roman Catholics, and Protestants in all their varieties of Lutherans, Calvinists, &c. In the southern provinces, Islamism is freely professed by those who obeyed the laws of Mahomet before they were reduced to the Russian government. In the East, there are still idolaters; and the government does not persecute their idolatry, well knowing that, in the course of time by the progress of improvement, men will rise of themselves to a purer belief, to a system better fitted to our nature, and less opposed to the majesty of the Creator.

Russia never attempts, by violent measures, to make conquered nations forget the language of their ancestors; that intellectual inheritance, with which are always connected so many delightful recollections and hereditary virtues; but the government trusts to the insensible, but efficacious operation of those relative circumstances which render it for the interest of every man to learn the language of his conqueror, particularly when that conqueror is advancing, with bold strides, along the path of civilization. With these circumstances also, are combined all those which flow from the intercourse of men drawn from different nations, and assembled in the same camps under the same standards; and finally, all the motives of ambition, and the hope of private or public fortune, which, sooner or later, induce the conquered to acquire and to employ alone the language of the conqueror.

It is farther permitted to every people to preserve its own customs and manners. The Tartars are allowed to fight, as they have done ever since the times of the Parthians and Scythians; the government having contented itself with forming chosen bodies of this irregular cavalry, to place them in the ranks of the Imperial guard, to offer them as a model to the barbarous bands which by degrees have learnt all that was necessary to increase their force in discipline and exercise. Already 40,000 Cossacs on the borders of the Don and Danube, are organised into regular mounted lancers, and other light armed troops, with well mounted and well managed light artillery. This immense body of cavalry, ready at the first signal to march in a body, lives encamped in a territory which furnishes them with the necessities of subsistence.

Military enthusiasm is the ruling passion among these tribes, who have heretofore never known any other path to renown than that of battle. When the French army had penetrated into the interior of Russia, in 1812, this body of Tartar cavalry rose like one man, took up their line of march in a terrible winter, hungry for their prey, and pursued without pity the victims of a devouring climate. "Companions!"

they would cry to each other, enraged at the valour of our soldiers, even in the midst of their misery and nakedness; "Companions, what a shame it will be to us, if we leave these skeletons to rise from their grave and escape us!" And so saying, they would throw themselves upon the remains of our phalanxes with redoubled fury. This is the support which Russia may rely upon obtaining, in time of need, from the most uncivilized part of her population.

We must, therefore, acknowledge this disagreeable but incontestible truth, which is forced upon us by an examination into the state of things, that from the Baltic to the Adriatic, from the mouths of the Catarro to that of the Vistula, the unhappy system adopted by the great Germanic powers, irresistibly urges the inhabitants of an immense zone of provinces to stretch out their arms towards the Muscovite dominion. Germany has but one way to escape the danger which threatens her; and that is, to imitate Russia in the depth of her views, and the generosity of her measures towards her subjects."

Russia, pstv. Herkimer cty. N. Y., near West Canada creek, 18 ms. a little W. of N. from Herkimer, and by post road 95 miles NW. from Albany.

Russia Iron Works, pstv. Clinton cty. N. Y.

Rustchuk, town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the right bank of the Danube, at the mouth of the Kara Lom, 40 ms. E. from Nicopolis.

Rutherford, cty. of N. C., bounded by S. C. S., Buncombe W., Burke N., and Lincoln E. Length 40 ms., width 25; area 1000 sqms. Surface hilly generally, and in part mountainous. Soil, except near the streams, thin and sterile. It is drained by Broad river and its numerous branches. Chief town, Rutherfordton. Pop. 15,351. Ctl. lat. 35° 20' N. lon. W. C. 4° 51' W.

Rutherford, cty. Tenn., bounded by Bedford S., Williamson SW., Davidson NW., Wilson NE., and Warren E. Length 30 ms., width 22; area 610 sqms. It is drained by Stones river branch of Cumberland. Chief town, Murfreesboro'. Pop. 1820, 19,552. Ctl. lat. 35° 50' N. lon. W. C. 9° 15' W.

Rutherfordton, pstv. and seat of justice, Rutherford cty. N. C., 45 ms. S. from Morgantown. It is the seat of an academy. This village stands in a very healthy cty., between two branches of Broad river, about 5 ms. distant from each; 216 ms. by pstrd. SW. by W. from Raleigh. Lat. 35° 21' N. lon. W. C. 4° 55' W.

Rutland, small cty. in Eng., encircled by the cties. of Lincoln, Leicester, and Northampton, seeming as if it were cut out of the two former. It is of a roundish figure, in length 15 ms., and in breadth 10. Pop. 1801, 16,356; in 1811, 16,380; and in 1821, 18,487.

Rutland, cty. Ver., bounded by Washington cty. N. Y. SW., Lake Champlain NW., Addison cty. Ver. N., Windsor E., and Bennington S. Length 40 ms., mean width 23; area 920 sqms. It is drained by Poultney, Pawlett, and Otter rivers. Surface very diversified from alluvial plains, and even marshes, to some of the highest summits of the Green mountains. Soil productive in grain and pasturage. Chief

town, Rutland. Pop. 1820, 29,983. Ctl. lat. 43° 25' N. lon. W. C. 4° E.

Rutland, pst. and seat of justice, Rutland cty. Ver., on the right bank of Otter river, about 55 ms. above its mouth, 57 N. from Bennington, and 33 above Middlebury.

Rutland, pst. Worcester cty. Mass., 14 ms. NW. from Worcester. Pop. 1810, 1231, in 1820, 1262.

Rutland, pst. Jefferson cty. N. Y., on Black river, immediately S. from Watertown. Pop. 1810, 1738; in 1820, 1946.

Rutland, village and tp. Meigs cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 724.

Rutledge, pstv. and seat of justice, Granger cty. Tenn. 25 ms. NE. from Knoxville.

Rutigliano, town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, 5 ms. SE. of Bari.

Ruttunpur, city of Hindoostan, in Orissa, and the capital of one of the western Mahratta chiefs. Lon. 82° 36' E. lat. 22° 16' N.

Ruvo, town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, 16 ms. W. of Bari. Lon. 16° 44' E. lat. 41° 26' N.

Ruza, town of Russia. Lon. 36° 2' E. lat. 55° 46' N.

Ryacotta, town of the Mysore country, 75 ms. S. of Seringapatam. Lon. 76° 45' E. lat. 30° 15' N.

Ryand Loch, lake of Eng. at the NW. angle of Wightonsire. The sea flows into it through a narrow pass.

Rydal-water, lake of Eng. in Westmoreland, a little to the W. of Ambleside.

Rydrag, town of Hindoostan, 128 ms. S. of Seringapatam. Lon. 76° 52' E. lat. 14° 45' N.

Rye, borough of Eng. in Sussex, 28 ms. S. of Maidstone, and 63 SE. of London. Lon. 45° E. lat. 51° N.

Rye, tp. Rockingham cty. N. H., 4. ms. S. of Portsmouth. Pop. 1820, 1127.

Rye, pst. West Chester cty. N. Y., on Long Island Sound, 18 ms. NE. from New York. Pop. 1820, 1342.

Rye, SE. tp. of Perry cty. Penn. It is situated on the SW. side of Juniata river, between Buffalo and Sherman's creek. Population 1704.

Ryegate, borough of Eng. in Surrey, 18 ms. E. of Guilford, and 21 SW. of London. Lon. 0° 15' W. lat. 51° 16' N.

Ryegate, pst. Caledonia cty. Ver., on the right side of Connecticut river, 22 ms. E. of Montpelier. Pop. 1000.

Rymenaut, town of the Netherlands, in the bant, on the river Dyle, 5 ms. E. of Mechlin.

Rynd's, pst. Venango cty. Penn.

Ryswick, village in Holland, between Breda and Delft. A treaty was concluded here, 1697, between England, Germany, Holland, France, and Spain.

Rzeczica, town of Poland, in the province of Lithuania, and capital of a territory of the same name, at the confluence of the river Wydziszwk and Dnieper, 25 ms. N. of Lublin. Lon. 35° 5' E. lat. 50° 32' N.

S.

SABABA, kingdom of Negroland, with a capital of the same name, W. of Tombuctoo, on the river Senegal.

Saada, or *Saade*, town of Arabia, in Yemen, and the residence of a sheik, 140 ms. WNW. of Sanaa. Lon. 44° 55' E. lat. 17° 50' N.

Saalfeld, town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Altenburg. Here are manufactures of cloth, and of gold and silk stuffs. It stands on the Saal, 34 ms. NNE. of Coburg, and 46 SW. of Altenburg. Lon. 11° 32' E. lat. 50° 41' N.

Saalfeld, town of E. Prussia, seated on the Lake Mebing, 23 ms. SE. of Marienburg.

Saar, town of Moravia, in the circle of Brun, on the confines of Bohemia, 42 ms. NW. of Brunn.

Saarmund, town of Brandenburg, in the Middle-mark, 6 ms. S. of Potsdam.

Saatz, town of Bohemia, on the Eger, 48 ms. WNW. of Prague.

Saba, island of the W. Indies, 12 ms. in circumference, inhabited by a few Dutch families. Lon. 63° 17' W. lat. 17° 39' N.

Sabanja, town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. Here all the roads from Asia to Constantinople meet, 60 ms. ENE. of Bursa, and 62 ESE. of Constantinople. Lon. 29° 40' E. lat. 40° 30' N.

Sabatiz, or *Sabacz*, town of European Turkey, in Servia, on the Drave, 22 ms. S. of Peterwardein, and 28° W. of Belgrade.

Sabi. See *Xavier*.

Sabine, river, N. America, rises in the province of Texas, in a prairie country, about lat. 32° 40' N., lon. W. C. 18° W. It pursues a SE. course, interlocking with the sources of the Trinity, and Little river of the S., a branch of Red river. At N. lat. 32°, and W. lon. W. C. 18° 25', the Sabine becomes the boundary between Lou. and Texas, and of course between the U. S., and the Spanish dominions in N. America. It is at this point a considerable stream, 40 or 50 yards wide, and at high water, navigable for boats of considerable size. Though rising in a prairie country, its banks at lat. 32° is covered by a very dense forest, composed of pine, oak, hickory, elm, sweet gum, black gum, ash, and many other genera, and species of trees. From this point to the prairies on the sea coast, the mixture of timber continues nearly similar—the W. or right bank, is higher than the E. or left in general—high bluffs are frequent, and in some places rocky precipices occur on the former bank, but no place on the latter—the low banks near the border of the stream, are mostly liable to inundation at high water—the soil near this stream is uniformly thin and steril. Many fine creeks of clear pure water flow into the Sabine, below lat. 32°; the most remarkable from the left, are, Dugan's, Darby's, Toney's, Lafitt's, Bayou Scie, Bayou Lenau, Negritta, Bayou Taubach.

and Llana Concou. From the right, the Nadaco, Patron, Barregas, and Waukahatcha, are the principal. Below lat. 32°, the Sabine continues SE. nearly, at lat. 31°, reaches its extreme eastern bend—here the river turns to SSW., and at N. lat. 29° 55', expands into a lake of the same name—about 20 ms. above the head of Sabine Lake, the timber ceases, though not abruptly; but 10 ms. below the head of the lake very little timber is to be seen—the banks on both sides are low and flat before emerging into the prairies—at the mouth of the river is a shell bank, on which are a few dwarf trees—along the lagunes that intersect the marsh or prairie, a few trees are scattered, but the residue is an open grassy expanse.—Though many ledges of rocks rise from the stream on the right bank, no indications of minerals are visible—at the point where the road between Nacogdoches, and Natchitoches crosses the Sabine, there is a salt spring on the Lou. side, but where the salt water issues, the ground is liable to be overflowed when the river is highly swelled by rains. The whole length of the Sabine is 70 ms. above, and 250 below N. lat. 32°.

Sabine Lake, is the estuary of the Sabine and Natchez rivers, it is about 30 ms. long, and 8 or 10 ms. wide, communicating with the Gulf of Mexico by a narrow channel of 4 or 5 ms. in length, and about 400 yards wide. This channel commonly known as the mouth of Sabine river, is at lat. 29° 24' N., lon. W. C. 17° 4' W. This lake is very shallow, generally about five or six feet, but near the shores not more than two or three. The adjacent country on the lake and outlet, is one wide waste of grass, much of it marsh, cut by innumerable lagunes, and small ponds or lakes. Four ms. SW. from the mouth of the Sabine, the Natchez enters the lake from the NW—a bar crosses the mouth of the Sabine outlet, on which at ordinary tides is about three feet water—the tide ascends the Sabine Lake and river above the prairies.

Sabina, province of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical state; bounded on the N. by Umbria, on the E. by Naples, on the S. by Campagna di Roma, and on the W. by the Patrimony of St. Peter. It is 22 ms. in length, and almost as much in breadth, watered by several small rivers, and abounding in oil and wine. Magliano is the capital.

Sabioncello, peninsula of Dalmatia, in the republic of Ragusa. It lies to the S. of the Gulf of Narenta, and to the N. of the channel, which separates the islands of Curzola and Melida.

Sabioncello, town of Dalmatia, situated on the peninsula of the same name, 45 ms. NW. of Ragusa. Lon. 17° 40' E. lat. 43° 20' N.

Sabionetta, strong town of Italy, in the Milanese, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a castle. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is 20 ms. E. of Cremona, and 20 SW. of Mantua. Lon. 10° 30' E. lat. 45° N.

Sable, seaport of Denmark, situated on the E. coast of N. Jutland, and the mouth of a river of the same name, 23 ms. NNE. of Alburg. Lon. 10° 18' E. lat. 57° 20' N.

Sable, ancient and populous town of France, in the department of Sarthe, with a castle. In

its vicinity are wrought some quarries of black marble. It is seated on the Sarthe, 25 ms. NE. of Angers, and 135 SW. of Paris. Lon. 0° 24' W. lat. 47° 50' N.

Sable, small river, N. Y., flowing into Lake Champlain, between Clinton and Essex cities. A few ms. above its mouth, are Adgates falls of 80 feet perpendicular.

Sable, Cape, most southerly point of Nova Scotia, near which is a fine cod fishery. Lon. 65° 39' W. lat. 43° 23' N.

Sable Isle, isle nearly adjoining to Sable Cape; the coasts of both are most commodiously situated for fisheries.

Sables d'Alonne, town of France, in the department of Vendee, with a port capable of containing vessels of 150 tons. It is seated on the Bay of Biscay, 40 ms. W. of Fontenay le Compte. Lon. 1° 50' W. lat. 46° 28' N.

Sablestan, province of Persia, bounded on the N. by Candahar, E. by Hindoostan, S. by Makran, and W. by Segestan. It is a mountainous country, little known to Europeans. Bost is the capital.

Saboia, pstv. Penobscot cty. Maine, by pstrd. 142 ms. northward from Portland.

Sacandaga. See *Sacondaga*.

Sacarappa, pstv. Cumberland cty. Maine, 7 ms. from Portland.

Sackett's Harbour, pstv. of Hounsfield, Jefferson cty. N. Y., on Black River Bay, at the E. end of Lake Ontario. The harbour is landlocked, and with a bold shore—has depth of water for the largest vessels of war, many of which were built and stationed here during the last war, between the U. S. and Eng.; it is now a naval and military station. A very fine suit of stone barracks have been erected upon the bay shore, about one quarter of a mile E. from the village. It is about 80 ms. NNW. from Utica.

Saco, river, N. H., heads in the White mountains, interlocking with the sources of the Merrimac, Connecticut, and the Androscoggin, branch of the Kennebec. This river is only navigable by sea vessels 7 ms. to the head of tide water at Biddeford. Its basin is about 65 ms. in length, by a mean width of 25, comprising an area of upwards of 1600 sqms.

Saco, pstv. and port of entry, York cty. Maine, on the E. side of Saco river, at its entrance into the Atlantic Ocean, 15 ms. SW. from Portland. It is well situated for commercial purposes, and from its proximity to the falls of Saco, for a manufacturing establishment. Pop. 1820, 2532.

Sacondaga, river of N. Y., rises in Hamilton, flows SE. into the NE. corner of Montgomery, reaches the boundary between Montgomery and Saratoga, turns abruptly NE., and traversing Saratoga cty., falls into the Hudson at Jessup's falls, after a comparative course of about 50 ms.

Sacondago, mountains of N. Y., in Hamilton cty., from which flow the Sacondago, Hudson, Black, and Grass rivers.

Sacondaga, pstv. in the NE. part of Montgomery cty. N. Y., 45 ms. NW. from Albany.

Saddleback, remarkable mountain, consisting of two summits, in the NW. corner of Berkshire cty. Mass. These summits rise, that to

the S. 3000, and that to the N. 2400 feet above the ocean, and are the highest land in Mass.

Sadsbury, tp. Chester city. Penn., on the W. side of Brandywine, between West Caln and East Fallowfield, adjoining Lancaster city. Pop. in 1810, 1192, in 1820, 1539.

Sadelersville, pstv. Chester city. Penn., on the road from Philadelphia to Lancaster, 20 ms. E. from the latter, and 45 W. from the former.

Saffi, trading town of Morocco, with a castle. The Portuguese were long in possession of it, but they forsook it in 1641. It is surrounded by several eminences, which command the town. Lon. $8^{\circ} 58'$ W. lat. $32^{\circ} 28'$ N.

Sagadahoc, small river of Maine, branch of Androscoggin.

Sagadahoc, name given in the early stages of New England colonization, to the NE. part of Maine, from the Kennebec river.

Sagon, town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name, on the Bober and Queis, 62 ms. NW. of Breslaw. Lon. $15^{\circ} 22'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 42'$ N.

Sagenaw, bay of Mich., opening from Lake Huron between Point aux Barques and Point au Sable. It extends SSW, about 60 ms., to where it receives Segawanaw river from the interior of the peninsula. The mouth of Segawanaw river is about 120 ms. NNW. from Detroit.

Sagg-Harbour, port of entry, and pstv. Suffolk city. N. Y., situated at the NE. end of Long Island, at the bottom of Gardner's bay, 58 ms. E. of Smithstown, and 108 E. by N. of the city of N. Y. It is a very prosperous place, containing about 140 dwelling houses, two rope walks, three large salt works, and about 6000 tons of shipping. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in the whale fishery, and manufactory of spermaceti candles. Pop. in 1820, 1296.

Sagori, town of European Turkey, in Albania, about 36 ms. N. from Joannini. The Sagorites who live on the flat summits of the mountains, anciently called Lingon, are most of them petty traders, and their commerce with foreigners has given them a gentleness of manners and disposition, to be found in no other inhabitants of Albania; on the contrary, the north-western declivities of the mountains of Sagori, which verge towards the valley of Tepellené, are peopled by Albanians of a savage temper; and whose "women are warriors," says Poqueville. Poqueville and Hobhouse.

Saghalien-oula, river which falls into the Sea of Kamtschatka, opposite the island of Saghalien-oula-hata. See *Amur*.

Saghalien-oula-hata, island in the Sea of Kamtschatka, in about 145° E. lon., and from 50° to 54° N. lat., belonging to the Russians.

Saghalien-oula-hatum, city of East Chinese Tartary, in the department of Tschitcar, on the S. side of the Saghalien-oula. It is rich and populous, and very important on account of its situation, as it secures the Mantchew Tartars the possession of extensive deserts covered with woods, in which a great number of saibles are found. Lon. $127^{\circ} 25'$ E. lat. 50° N.

Sagres, strong town of Portugal, in Algarva, with a harbour and a fort, 4 ms. W. of Cape

St. Vincent, and 125 S. of Lisbon. Lon. W. lat. $37^{\circ} 4'$ N.

Saguenaï, large branch of St. Lawrence rising in the recesses of Labrador, and falling into St. Lawrence about 120 ms. below Quebec. The Saguenaï, according to Bouchette, is a considerable river, affording a good harbour every kind of shipping, at its mouth.

Sagur, town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Malwa, situated near the Huar river, 87 ms. NW. of Gurrab, and 112 S. of Agra. Lon. $78^{\circ} 53'$ E. lat. $23^{\circ} 45'$ N.

Sahagun, town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, seated in a fertile plain, on the river 17 ms. from Placentia. Lon. $5^{\circ} 23'$ W. lat. 33° N.

Said, town of Upper Egypt, seated on Nile, 150 ms. S. of Cairo. Lon. $31^{\circ} 20'$ E. lat. $27^{\circ} 32'$ N.

Saint Albans, pstv. Somerset city. Main road ms. NE. from Norridgewock, and 30 ms. NW. by W. from Bangor.

Saint Albans, pst. and seat of justice, Franklin city. Ver., near Lake Champlain, 23 ms. from Burlington. It is the seat of an academy. Lat. $44^{\circ} 48'$ N. lon. W. C. $4^{\circ} 58'$ E.

Saint Albans, village, Licking city. Ohio.

St. Anthony's Falls, in Mississippi river, N. 44° N. The entire descent is about 65 feet, consisting of a perpendicular fall of 40, and a rapid above and below. A square of 9 ms. on each side was purchased from the Indians around this fall by the government of the U. S. in 1802 and now occupied as a military station by a detachment of troops.

Saint Augustine. See *Augustine*, *Saint*.

Saint Bartholomew. See *Bartholomew*.

St. Bernard, or *German Coast*, parish of Louisiana, bounded by Lake Pontchartrain N., by the parish of Orleans E., interior of La Fourche, or rather the impassable morasses towards the Gulf of Mexico S., and parish of St. Charles W. Length 35, mean width 12 ms.; area about 400 sqms. Surface an almost undeviating plain, traversed near its northern extremity by the Mississippi; and falling very gradually from the margin of that stream into uncultivable morasses. As in every other place on the Mississippi, the arable borders near its banks are exuberantly productive. Staples, cotton, rice, and sugar. Pop. in 1820, 2635. Ctl. lat. 30° N. lon. W. C. $13^{\circ} 15'$ W.

Saint Bertrand Great, one of the elevated parts of the Alps between Italy and Switzerland. It rises in one peak 11,000 feet above the level of the sea. It is one of the great Alpine passes.

Saint Carlos de Monterey, capital of New California, on a bay of the Pacific Ocean. Lon. W. C. 45° W. lat. $37^{\circ} 30'$ N.

St. Catharines, island of Brasil. See *Catharine Saint*.

Saint Charles, city. Misu.; bounded by the Mississippi and Cuivre rivers N. and NE., Missouri river SE., and Montgomery city. W. It occupies the peninsula between the Mississippi and Missouri, above their junction, being about 35 ms. long, with a mean width of 12; area 400 sqms. Chief town, St. Charles. Pop. in 1820, 3970. Ctl. lat. $38^{\circ} 47'$ N. lon. W. C. $13^{\circ} 25'$ W.

St. Charles, pstv. and seat of justice for St.

Charles cty. Misu., on the left bank of Missouri river, 25 ms. NW. from Saint Louis. It is now the seat of government of Missouri. Lat. $38^{\circ} 45'$ N. lon. W. C. $13^{\circ} 20'$ W.

St. Charles, parish of Lou.; bounded by St. John Baptist W., by Lake Maupiras, Pass of Manchac, and Lake Pontchartrain N., parish of St. Bernard E. Length 30, mean width 10 ms.; area 300 sqms. For general features, soil, and staples, see *St. Bernard*. Pop. in 1820, 3862. Ctl. lat. 30° N. lon. W. C. $13^{\circ} 36'$ W.

St. Charles, parish and psto., on the Mississippi river, about 50 ms. above New Orleans.

Saint Christophers. See *Christophers*, St., or *St. Kitts*.

St. Clair Lake. See *St. Lawrence Basin*.

St. Clair, tp. Alleghany cty. Penn., on the Monongahela and Ohio rivers, opposite Pittsburgh, and between Chartier and Street's creeks. Pop. in 1820, 4142.

St. Clair, tp. Bedford cty. Penn., on Dunning's creek, 6 ms. N. from Bedford. Pop. in 1820, 1748.

St. Clair, cty. Ill.; bounded by Mississippi river NW., Madison N., Washington E., Randolph SE., and Monroe SW. Length 30, mean width 24 ms.; area 720 sqms. The body of this cty. lies SE. from St. Louis, commencing immediately opposite that town. It is watered by the Mississippi and Kaskaskias rivers. Chief town, Cakokia. Pop. in 1820, 5253. Ctl. lat. $38^{\circ} 30'$ N. lon. W. C. $12^{\circ} 50'$ W.

St. Clair, village, Butler cty., opposite Hamilton.

St. Clair, cty. Al.; bounded by Shelby S., Jefferson SW., Blount NW., Cherokee lands N., and Coosa river E. It is about 35 ms. square. Surface hilly and broken; drained by the Coosa and Cahaba rivers. Chief town, St. Clairsville. Pop. in 1820, 4166. Ctl. lat. $33^{\circ} 48'$ N. lon. W. C. $9^{\circ} 25'$ W.

St. Clairsville, pstv. Chatauque cty. N. Y.

St. Clairsville, pstv. and seat of justice, Belmont cty. Ohio, 11 ms. W. from Wheeling, Virg., and 31 SW. from Steubenville. It is a flourishing village, containing a bank, printing office, the cty. buildings, 3 churches, and upwards of 100 houses. Pop. about 700. Lat. $40^{\circ} 8'$ N. lon. W. C. $3^{\circ} 55'$ W.

St. Clairsville, village, St. Clair cty. Al., on Canoe creek of Coosa river, about 65 ms. SSE. from Huntsville.

St. Clement's Bay, and psto. St. Mary's cty. Md., 74 ms. southward from Annapolis.

St. Croix, Schoodic, or *Passamaquoddy*, river of Maine, and New Brunswick. It is a stream of more political than commercial consequence, forming a national boundary in all its length. See *Passamaquoddy*.

St. Croix, branch of the Mississippi, rises at lat. 46° N., interlocking sources with the Bois Brule, branch of lake Superior. It flows SW. and falls into the Mississippi, about 50 ms. below the Falls of St. Anthony. It is wide and navigable, and supposed to offer the most eligible communication from lake Superior to the Mississippi.

Saint Domingo. See *Domingo*, St.

Saint Etienne de Furand, town of France, in Rhone and Loire, 27 ms. SSW. from Lyons, in the neighbourhood of very rich coal mines. It

has the most extensive manufactory of fire arms in France.

St. Eustatius. See *Eustatius*, St.

St. Francis, river of L. C., and Ver., rises in the latter, in Orleans, and Essex cties. Its main sources are the confluent of lake Memphremagog, and lake St. Francis. The latter in the recesses of Buckingham cty. L. C. Below the junction of its two great branches, the united stream flows NNW. into St. Lawrence river, at the head of lake St. Peter.

Saint Francis, river, branch of Mississippi. See *Mississippi basin*.

Saint Francisville, pstv. and seat of justice, parish of New Feliciana, Lou. It stands on a bank elevated 70 or 80 feet, and about one fourth of a mile from the influx of Bayou Sara into the Mississippi, 170 ms. above New Orleans, and 152 below Natchez. It is built on a single street, extending along the road leading from the mouth of Bayou Sara into the interior country. Lon. W. C. $14^{\circ} 28'$ W. lat. $30^{\circ} 42'$ N.

Saint Gall. See *Gall*, St.

Saint Genevieve, cty. Misu.; bounded by the Mississippi NE., cape Girardeau cty. S., Washington SW., and Jefferson NW. Length 60, mean width 18 ms.; area 1050 sqms. Its extreme western parts embrace a portion of the mine tract. The Mississippi washes its NE., and its western section is drained by St. Francis river. Chief town, St. Genevieve. Pop. 1820, 4962. Ctl. lat. $37^{\circ} 50'$, lon. W. C. $13^{\circ} 5'$.

St. Genevieve, pstv. and seat of justice, St. Genevieve cty. Misu., stands on a high plain, or second bank of the Mississippi, about a mile from its bank, on Gabara creek, 82 ms. below St. Louis, and 109 above the mouth of Ohio. It is the second town in the state in point of size and importance, containing an academy, 12 or 15 stores, and near 400 dwelling houses. It has gained great advantages from becoming the principal depot of lead, and the mart of supply to the miners. Lat. $37^{\circ} 58'$ N. lon. W. C. $12^{\circ} 53'$ W.

St. George, tp. Lincoln cty. Maine. Pop. 1820, 1325.

St. George's, pstv. New Castle cty. Del., 12 ms. SSW. from Wilmington.

Saint Germain. See *Germain*, St.

Saint Helena, island of. See *Helena*, St.

Saint Helena, island on the coast of S. C., 13 ms. long and 3 broad, forming a part of Beaufort district, between St. Helena and Port Royal Sounds.

St. Helena, parish of Lou.; bounded by lakes Ponchartrain, and Maurepas, and Amite river S., Amite river, or East Baton Rouge, and New Feliciana W., state of Mississippi N., and Tangipaoa river or Washington, and St. Tammany E. Length 46, mean width 28 ms.; area about 1300 sqms. With very partial exceptions, this extensive parish is covered with pine, with a sterile soil. Beside the Amite and Tangipaoa, it is drained by the Tickfoha river. Chief town, St. Helena. Pop. 1820, 3026. For ctl. lat. see *St. Helena*, pstv.

St. Helena, pstv. and seat of justice, St. Helena parish, Lou., on the Tickfoha river, about 35 ms. NE. by E. from Baton Rouge. Lat. $30^{\circ} 35'$ lon. W. C. $13^{\circ} 41'$ W.

Saint Illa, Great, river of Geo., rises in Tat-

nall, Telfair, and Irwin cties., by a number of branches which enter Appling. In the latter they form two streams, Great and Little Saint Illa, which cross Appling, and unite in Wayne, turn S., enter Camden, and winding to the E. falls into St. Andrew's Sound, after a comparative course of 140 ms.

St. Inigoes, pstv. in the lower part of St. Mary's city. Md. on a small bay of St. Mary's river, 93 ms. SE. from W. C.

St. James' Church, psto. Bedford city. Virga by pstrd. 146 ms. SW. by W. from Richmond.

St. James, parish of Lou., on both sides of the Mississippi; bounded by St. John E., Amite river N., Ascension W., and Assumption SW. Area 300 sqms. For general features, and staples, see *St. Bernard*. Pop. 1820, 5660. Lat. 30° N., and lon. W. C. 14° W. intersect in this parish, about 7 ms. SE. from Donaldsonville.

Saint John, or Prince Edward's Island, island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, W. from Cape Breton. Chief town, Charlottetown.

St. John, one of the Philippine islands, E. of Mindanao. Lon. $126^{\circ} 59'$ E. lat. $9^{\circ} 30'$ N.

St. John, one of the Virgin islands, in the West Indies, belonging to the Danes. It is 12 ms. in circumference, and has a town and spacious harbour. Lon. $65^{\circ} 10'$ W. lat. $18^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Saint John, city of New Brunswick.

St. John's, the only river of considerable magnitude which enters the bay of Fundy. This noble stream rises in Maine; its extreme northern and northwestern sources reaching to within 20 ms. of the St. Lawrence. Flowing first to the NE., then E., and finally SE. and S., falls into the bay of Fundy, after an entire comparative course of 350 ms.; forming the largest stream on the Atlantic coast, between the basin of the Susquehanna and that of the St. Lawrence. The tide flows up this stream upwards of 80 ms.; its mouth between St. John and Castleton is narrow, and impeded by a ledge of rocks, on which there is only 17 feet water at low tide. The St. John is very difficult of entrance, from the violence and eddying of the tide, and the incumbent mass of fresh water from the river.

The basin of St. John is about 250 ms. in length, with a mean width of 100 ms. comprising an area of 25,000 sqms. In its natural state the St. John is one of the most navigable rivers in the Atlantic system, being much less impeded by falls than any other of the streams entering that ocean, between the Hudson and Gulf of St. Lawrence. The lands watered by either the main river or branches, are also more fertile than that contained in the other river basins NE. of the Connecticut. In point of climate the St. John's basin reaches the 48° of N. lat., and terminates in the Atlantic coast at N. lat. $45^{\circ} 10'$, extending through near 3° of latitude.

St. John's, city of New Brunswick, at the mouth of St. John's river. It is situated on elevated ground, regularly laid out and well built, and contains 5 churches. From the excessive tides at the mouth of St. John's river, the harbour is open throughout the year.

St. John's, lake of Lou., in Concordia, once a bend of the Mississippi. Bayou L'Argent is the outlet from the river to the lake, and leaves

the former opposite Fairchild's island above Natchez.

St. John's, capital of the island of Newfoundland, on the SE. coast of the island. Lat. 55° N. Resident pop. about 12,000.

St. John's, river of Florida, rises between 26° and 27° N. and first NE. about 14 ms. approaches within 6 ms. of the Atlantic coast, about 60 ms. nearly S., from Cape Canaveral. It thence turns NW., but curves generally to the opposite coast, and finally falls into the Atlantic Ocean at lat. $30^{\circ} 12'$, after an entire comparative course of 300 ms. It is navigable to its source.

St. John Baptiste, parish, Lou., on both sides of the Mississippi river; above St. Charles between St. James. Area about 150 sqms. For general features and staples, see *St. Bernard*. Pop. 1820, 3854. Ctl. lat. $30^{\circ} 4'$ N. W. C. $13^{\circ} 44'$ W.

St. Johnsbury, pst. Caledonia city. Ver. 120 ms. NE. from Montpelier. Pop. 1820, 1,140.

St. Johnsbury, pstv. Caledonia city. Ver. Pasumpsick river, 35 ms. NE. by E. from Montpelier.

St. Johnville, pst. Montgomery city. Ver. 120 ms. NW. by W. from Albany.

Saint Joseph's, lake, Lou., in Concordia, once a bend of the Mississippi, nearly opposite the mouth of the Black river.

St. Joseph's, one of the islands in the strait of St. Mary, between Lakes Superior, and Huron.

St. Joseph's, small island on the coast of Mississippi, near the mouth of Pearl river.

St. Joseph's, river of Michigan, rising on the same plain with Maumee, but flowing NW. into Lake Michigan.

St. Juan de Ulua, island and very strong fortress off the harbour of Vera Cruz.

St. Landre, or Opelousas, pst. of Lou., and seat of justice for the parish of the same name, situated in a prairie between two bodies of woods, about half a mile asunder, on a small stream which forms part of the sources of both Teche and Vermillion rivers; the Bayou Foulée entering Teche, and the other Bayou Boebee, forming the head of Vermillion. St. Landre is distant 3 ms. SW. of its port, Bayou Carron. The country though level is very pleasant and healthy. Water is generally found only in wells, springs are rare, but the water is excellent, cool and light. The streets are laid out at right angles. It contains a court house, jail, a few public houses and stores, 50 or 60 houses, and about 200 inhabitants. Lat. $30^{\circ} 25'$ N. lon. W. C. $15^{\circ} 12'$ W.

St. Lawrence, river, N. America, in the U. S., and Cabotia, or British America.

As a basin of inland commerce, it may indeed be truly asserted that the St. Lawrence stands alone on the globe. The sublime and peculiar features of that unequalled assemblage of fresh water seas demand more than ordinary attention from the geographer and statistical inquirer. This immense basin extends from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to the head waters of Lake Superior, 1350 ms., with a mean width of about 400 ms., and containing an area of upwards of 500,000 sqms.

The tide ascends farther in that basin than in

that of any other of the known world, or upwards of 400 ms., by comparative courses from the gulf, to about half way between Quebec and Montreal. Above tide water to Ogdensburg, the navigation of the river is much impeded by shoals and rapids, but is in no place actually impassable with vessels, either ascending or descending. Ships of the line, of the first class, are navigated as high as Quebec, and vessels of 400 tons are taken to Montreal, upwards of 550 ms. from the gulf. St. Lawrence basin is subdivided into three natural sections, or secondary basins. First, that of Lake Superior and its tributary streams; second, that of Lakes Huron, Michigan, and Erie; third, that of Lake Ontario, and the residue of rivers to tide water. Of these in order.

Lake Superior is an immense reservoir, elevated above the level of the Atlantic tides 641 feet, and extending over a square of 300 ms. each side, or 90,000 sqms. Of this expanse, Lake Superior itself occupies a triangle of 350 ms. base, with a perpendicular of 160 ms., or embracing an area of near 30,000 sqms. This greatest fresh water lake of the globe extends from the straights of St. Mary to the mouth of St. Louis river, following the windings of the shore, 400 ms., with 50 to 150 ms. in width. Sufficient depth of water is every where found for the largest vessels. So much of the shore of this lake is rock bound, as to render its navigation in a high degree dangerous, and with the severity of the climate, and sterility of its adjacent shores in most places, will, in a great degree, deprive mankind of the benefits of such a sheet of water so far inland.

Draining 60,000 sqms. of land, it must be obvious that an immense body of water is poured into Lake Superior; which besides innumerable smaller streams, receives, from the S., Bois, Brulé, La Mauvaise, Montreal, Iron, and Huron rivers; from the N., Redstone; from the NW., Grand Portage river; and from the W., St. Louis river.

The inland route to the sources of the Mississippi, and adjacent regions, is by the channel of the latter. The following distances and relative elevations from the Fond du Lac, or mouth of St. Louis river, to the sources of the Mississippi, are extracted from Schoolcraft's travels with Governor Cass.

From the mouth of St. Louis river to the South-West Company's House,	24
To the foot of the Grand Portage,	2 26
To the Galley,	2 28
To the head of Grand Portage,	7 35
To the foot of the Portage aux Coteaux,	6 41
To the head of the Portage aux Coteaux,	1½ 42½
To the Isle aux Plais,	3 45½
To the Isle aux Pins,	6 51½
To the head of do.,	½ 52
To the foot of the Grand Rapids,	2 54
To the head of the Grand Rapids,	6 60
To Glukic Rapids,	6 66
To head of do.,	1 67
To Gross Rocher,	21 88
To mouth of Savannah river,	12 100
To the Portage from St. Louis river,	24 124
Over the Savannah portage,	6 130

Down another Savannah river discharge into Sandy Lake,	18 148
South-West Company's House on Sandy Lake,	3 151

Relative elevations in the foregoing distances:

Rise in feet.

From the mouth of St. Louis river, to the South-West Company's House,	4
To the Galley, 4 ms. farther,	8 12
To the head of the Grand Portage,	220 232
To the foot of the Portage aux Coteaux,	18 250
To the head of the Portage aux Coteaux,	42 392
To the mouth of the Savannah river,	212.6 504.6
To the Savannah Portage,	18 522.6
To the head of the West Savannah,	30 652.6

We thus find the extreme summit level, between Lake Superior and Sandy Lake, to be 550.6 feet above the surface of the former, in a direct distance of about 70 ms. If this estimate is correct, the country W. of Lake Superior has a rise, in 70 ms., of within 90.4 feet, as much as from tide water in the Hudson to the head of that lake.

Depression from the summit level to Sandy Lake.

Dep. Feet.

To the first Rapid,	2
Descent of the Rapid,	5 7
Head of second Rapid,	4 11
Descent of do. do.,	8 19
Thence to the level of Sandy Lake,	4 6 23 6

This depression taken from 550.6 feet, leaves 527 feet, as the elevation of the surface of Sandy Lake over that of Lake Superior. Mr. Schoolcraft, (page 261,) estimates the entire fall from the summit level through Sandy Lake into the Mississippi, at 60 feet; and the elevation of the sources of that river, above that of the mouth of Sandy Lake river, at 162 feet.

From these elements we have 36.4 feet fall from Sandy Lake into the Mississippi, yielding an elevation of that stream at the mouth of Sandy Lake river, above the surface of Lake Superior, of 490.6 feet. If to the latter sum we add 162 feet, we have 652.6 feet, as the elevation of the sources of Mississippi river above the surface of Lake Superior. We have already found that the latter lake was elevated 641 feet above the Atlantic tides, which sum added to 652.6 produces 1293.6, say in round numbers 1300 feet, as the elevation of the sources of the Mississippi over the Atlantic tides; (see article Mississippi.) In that place it will be seen that Mr. Schoolcraft's deduction does not agree with his elements. He there deduces 1330 feet as the elevation of the Mississippi sources:—But by adding together 641 feet, the elevation of Lake Superior, 550.6 feet rise to the intermediate summit level between Lake Superior, and the mouth of Sandy Lake river, and 162 feet as the rise of the Mississippi river from Sandy Lake river to its sources, we have 1333.6 feet; and this sum, less 60 feet, the fall from the summit level before noticed, to the mouth of Sandy Lake river, leaves as

before 1293.6 feet as the real elevation of the sources of the Mississippi.

By the river of the Grand Portage, which enters Lake Superior nearly opposite to the S.W. end of Isle Royal, a route is opened with the wide uncultivated expanse upon the sources of the Winnipeg, Assiniboin, Red, and other branches of Saskatchewan. This is the great thoroughfare of the fur trade.

The enormous surplus mass of the waters of Lake Superior are discharged at the falls of St. Mary, N. lat. $46^{\circ} 31'$, by a fall of 22 feet 10 inches, according to the admeasurement made by Col. Gratiot. The river, or strait of St. Mary's is about 40 ms. in length, and connects the upper secondary basin of St. Lawrence with that of Lake Huron, Michigan, Erie, and their confluent waters. The latter basin, depressed below the former 76 feet, spreads over a parallelogram of 500 by 400 ms.; or embracing a superficies of 200,000 sqms. Of this extent, Lake Huron occupies 20,000 sqms; Michigan 15,500; and Erie 15,000, or over an aggregate of 48,500 sqms. If to this we add 1500 sqms. for Lake St. Clair and Nipissing, other smaller lakes, and the rivers, we have, in round numbers, in the second or middle basin of St. Lawrence, 50,000 sqms. of water, or one fourth part of the entire surface.

The middle is the most valuable of the three minor basins of St. Lawrence. In point of climate, it reaches from N. lat. $40^{\circ} 20'$, to N. lat. 47° . The arable surface is unequally divided, as near two thirds of the whole is on the right, or U. S. side of the chain of lakes. It would be needless to enumerate the great number of rivers which every where flow from the adjacent country into the lakes; we will therefore particularly notice only those which from their position have already, or may become noted channels of Inland Navigation.

Of the latter, proceeding from W. to E., the first which demands attention is Fox river, flowing into Green Bay, or the northwestern arm of Lake Michigan. The entire length of this river is 260 ms., 50 of which consists of lakes. It is formed by two branches, the Vaseux, and Portage rivers, which unite 15 ms. from Portage from the latter to the Ouisconsin branch of Mississippi. The Vaseux flows in from the NW., and from its junction with the Portage river to Winnebago Lake is 190 ms., following the windings of the stream. In this distance, Fox river in most places resembles a canal or strait more than river, its current is gentle, and often expanded into lakes of considerable extent. The river here appears to wind across a valley, which is terminated by a ridge of hills crossing between Green Bay and Winnebago Lake. The latter opens above the ridge we have noticed, and extends with a width of 5 or 6 ms., or about 2½ in length. The adjacent country has been described as in a peculiar degree, fertile and agreeable to the eye.

At the bottom of the Winnebago Lake, the river changes its character: the shores become rocky, and precipitous, and the bottom of the stream much embarrassed with falls, rapids, and shoals. By a very circuitous channel of 40

ms., through this mountain pass, the navigation of the river is obstructed by the Winnebago, Little Kakalin, Grand Kakalin, and the c. Rapids. From the foot of the latter to the head of Green Bay, is about 6 ms. of so water. At low water, late in the summer, early in autumn, the navigation of the mountain pass of Fox river is extremely dangerous, difficult, and fatiguing, but during the floods, may be ascended and descended with ease and safety.

Green Bay extends 120 ms. in length, in direction of NNE., nearly parallel to L. Michigan, with which it communicates by a wide strait, about 75 ms. W. from the strait Michilimakinac. It was through this channel that the first discovery was made of the Mississippi river from Canada, and it has long continued and still remains the principal route from the Canadian sea, to the upper waters of the Mississippi. The distance by comparative courses, from the mouth of Green Bay to the Portage, from the Fox to Ouisconsin river, 250 ms., and down the latter stream to its junction with the Mississippi 150 ms.: but the distance, following the windings of the stream is probably one-third more than by comparative courses, or from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi about 530 ms.

The Ouisconsin, though a rapid stream, is unimpeded by either falls, shoals, or rapids. The Portage, from the Fox to the Ouisconsin river is one of those singular situations which the interior of America affords, where nature seems to have made preparation for the operation of human intercourse. Both rivers originate about 100 ms. to the N. of the Portage, but at the latter place they approach to within one mile and a half. The intervening ground, level prairie, over which at high floods loaded canoes are navigated from one stream to the other. This circumstance establishes the fact of the facility of completing the connexion by a short canal, perhaps without locks.

The next point of contact between the navigable waters of the Canadian sea and Mississippi river, is near the SW. extremity of Lake Michigan. Here the small river Chicago, entering Lake Michigan, heads with the Theakik branch of Illinois, and, from the nature of the intermediate country, opens at high water a natural, uninterrupted route between those two great sections of the U. S.

The two following lists of land and water stages from New York to St. Louis, by the Ohio and Illinois routes, will exhibit the relative distances at a single glance;

Route from the city of New York to St. Louis, by Hamilton, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, and the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.

	Miles.	Miles.
Newburgh, - - - -	60	60
Cocheton, - - - -	60	120
Hamilton, - - - -	200	320
Pittsburg, - - - -	261	581
Steubenville, - - - -	59	640
Cincinnati, - - - -	263	1003
Louisville, - - - -	131	1134
Mouth of Ohio, - - - -	393	1527
St. Louis, - - - -	198	1725

Route from the city of New York to St. Louis, by Albany, Buffalo, Detroit, Michilimacinae, Lake Michigan, Illinois, and Mississippi rivers.

	Miles.	Miles.
Albany, - - - -	-	143
Canandaigua, - - - -	213	356
Buffalo, - - - -	92	448
Erie, - - - -	90	538
Cleaveland, - - - -	90	638
Detroit, - - - -	110	738
Fort Gratiot, - - - -	67	805
Michilimacinae, - - - -	190	995
Mouth of Chicago river, - - - -	280	1275
Head of Illinois do., - - - -	40	1315
Mouth of do. do., - - - -	400	1715
St. Louis, - - - -	30	1745

It will be at once seen by an inspection of this table that the difference in distance, by the two routes, is trifling; and all things considered, no great diversity exists naturally in the facility offered, or impediments opposed to mercantile transportation; but with the Grand Canal from Albany to Buffalo, the advantages are obviously in favour of the northern route.

Canal communication between Lake Michigan and Illinois river, must speedily follow the advantage of pop. into that section of country.

A number of rivers of considerable magnitude enter the eastern and south-eastern shore of Michigan, by the channels of which a considerable commerce must be carried on, as settlement and wealth increase. Of these the St. Joseph heads, with Maumee falling into the head of Lake Erie, and with Wabash flowing into Ohio. The intermediate country has not, however, been surveyed with sufficient accuracy, to permit us to determine how far nature has prepared the way to enable man to complete the entire navigable communication from any one water to any of the others.

The Maumee is a river deserving very particular notice, in a survey of the inland navigation of the U. S. This river has its sources on the table land, between Lakes Michigan and Erie, and the Ohio river, interlocking its branches with those of Miami, Wabash, Illinois, and St. Joseph. On this extensive flat table land the streams are sluggish, and only gain current by reaching a more inclined descent. Such a construction of country is, in an eminent manner, calculated to facilitate the formation of canal and lock navigation.

Maumee is formed by three branches; the St. Joseph's interlocking with the sources of the river of the same name flowing into Lake Michigan; the St. Mary's, the sources of which rise with those of the Wabash, and Miami, flowing into Ohio; and the Auglaize, heading with the Miami. From the earliest settlement of Canada, the peculiar structure of the intervening country, between the heads of the foregoing rivers struck every traveller; and at the present moment, when the Indian title to the soil is extinguished, and an active civilized pop. must rapidly arise upon its surface, the abundant natural resources for inland commerce will be called into active operation.

The St. Joseph's and St. Mary's branches of the Maumee unite near the W. boundary of Ohio, but within Ind. Turning to NE., the united streams flow in that direction, by comparative courses, about 100 ms., and fall into

the extreme south-western angle of Lake Erie. The current is in general rapid, though the bed of the river, except in one place, is unincumbered with shoals or falls. The exception occurs near Fort Meigs, 20 ms. above the mouth, where a ledge of rocks crosses the river, and produces shoals for 14 or 15 ms. along the stream. The entire depression of the river at this obstruction has never been determined accurately, but is not supposed to exceed 100 or 150 feet perpendicular. A bar crosses the mouth of Maumee river, over which there is not above seven feet water. A glance upon a map of the entire region between Ohio river and Lakes Michigan and Erie, can scarcely leave a doubt but that the channels of Maumee, Wabash, and Miami, must become the great lines of inland navigation between the Canadian sea in that quarter, and the valley of Ohio. The distance from Lake Erie, to the head of boat navigation in Maumee is, as has been observed, 100 ms. by comparative courses. By a similar mode of admeasurement, the navigable channel of the Wabash is 250 ms., making the entire channel from Erie to Ohio of 268 ms., which by adding one-third for the particular bends of the rivers, will yield an inland route of 480, say in round numbers 500 ms. The entire portage between the naturally navigable points of the two rivers is not quite 5 ms. The other route, through the Miami, is 200 ms. shorter than the former; but striking the Ohio 360 ms. higher, following the bends of the latter river, and also with a much wider intervening portage, the Miami channel offers much fewer advantages than that by the Wabash.

The next navigable route from Lake Erie to Ohio river, after the preceding, is through the Sandusky and Sciota rivers. The latter is a very direct line in intercommunication, of about 300 ms., following the bends of the streams, 100 of which are in the Sandusky and intervening portage of about 20 ms., and 200 in the Sciota. The country between the sources of Sciota and Sandusky is flat, and in spring floods in great part overflowed. The portage, as already observed 20 ms., between the naturally navigable waters of those two rivers. The navigation of Sandusky, like that of the Maumee, is impeded by rapids and falls before reaching Lake Erie, but is otherwise suitable for the conveyance of boats of considerable size.

Hitherto the confluent of Ohio river are without falls or dangerous rapids. The Wabash, Miami, and Sciota, are sluggish streams near their sources, but become more rapid in their progress towards their common recipient. They are all, at seasons of high water, navigable to very near their sources, and flow through a highly fertile country.

From the advance of pop., and from the near approximation of the Ohio river to Lake Erie, the channels of Cayahoga and Tuscarawas branch of Muskingum have been chosen by the legislature of the state of Ohio, as the route of a navigable canal to connect the Canadian sea to the valley of Ohio.

The Cayahoga rises principally in Portage and Geauga cties. Ohio, and flowing 50 ms. SW., reaches within 10 ms. from the navigable waters of the Tuscarawas. Already a fine

boatable stream, the Cayahoga, turns at an acute angle near the village of Northampton, and flows in a direction of NNW. about 40 ms., falls into Lake Erie in Cayahoga cty. at the flourishing town of Cleveland.

The Tuscarawas rises in Wayne, Medina, Portage, and Stark cities, and forming a large navigable creek in the latter, flows SSE. 30 ms., receives Sandy creek from the E., and 12 ms. still lower, Sugar creek from the W., near New Philadelphia. Below the latter place the Tuscarawas curves gradually SE. and SW., and finally W. flows 50 ms. to its junction with Whitewoman's river at the town of Coshocton. The two rivers at their confluence are nearly of equal size, and are both lost in the general name of the Muskingum. Assuming a southern course of 10 ms., Wills creek enters from the SE., and winding more to the W., 30 ms. farther, receives Licking creek, a large tributary branch, at the town of Zanesville, in Muskingum cty. Here the river is precipitated over its only falls, or rather rapid, 30 or 40 feet entire depression. Below the falls, Muskingum turns to the SE. 80 ms., to its junction with Ohio river at Marietta, in Washington cty.

From this sketch, we find this inland channel lying in nearly a N. and S. direction. Advancing from Cleveland on Lake Erie, up the Cayahoga 40 ms., we reach the Portage, from the stream to the Tuscarawas; thence 10 ms. over that portage, and again down the Tuscarawas and Muskingum 212 ms. to Marietta, exhibits an entire line of 262 ms. As this is probably the first route of inland navigation to connect the river systems of Mississippi and St. Lawrence, which will be completed by act, it will be necessary to take particular notice of the steps already taken to carry those improvements into effect.

In 1814 the legislature of Ohio granted corporate powers to a company for the purpose of cutting a canal and constructing locks around the falls of the Muskingum at Zanesville. The necessary expenses of the works are calculated at from 70,000 to 100,000 dollars. The undertaking is in rapid progress, and will no doubt be soon completed. The adjacent country abounds with exhaustless beds of mineral coal, and the water power afforded by the falls, renders the vicinity of Zanesville one of the most favourable manufacturing sites in the valley of Ohio. Independent of the communication between the Tuscarawas and the Canadian sea, the canal and locks past the falls of Muskingum will open to the Ohio trade an expanse of country having an area of about 8,000 sqms.

It would be needless to notice the suggested route of water communication between lake Erie and the Ohio valley, through Big Beaver river, or the branches of the Alleghany river, as the elevation of the intermediate ground precludes any rational hope of effecting canals to a profitable issue in that quarter. We, therefore, close our observations, in this place, upon the U. S. side of the middle basin of St. Lawrence, and refer the reader to our review of the New York canals.

If we turn our attention to the Canada side of St. Lawrence middle basin, we perceive a long triangular peninsula, bounded SE. by lake Erie,

Niagara strait, and lake Ontario, on the NW. by the Detroit river, lake St. Clair, St. Clair river, and lake Huron, and on the NE. by Black river of lake Huron, lake Simcoe, a chain of small lakes leading into the head of the river Thames, down that river into the bay of Quinté, and thence to its mouth, into the NE. part of lake Ontario. This peninsula, of 280 ms. in length, by a mean width of about 80, or embracing an area of 22,400 sqms., is partly in the lower, and mostly in the middle St. Lawrence basin.

Through the chain of lakes and rivers extending from lake Ontario to Gloucester bay, lake Huron, an inland route already exists, with only one short portage, which abridges the distance from the head of St. Lawrence river to Kingston, to lake Huron, one half; it bears only 300 ms. from the latter to lake Ontario, the Quinté and lake Simcoe route, and betwixt 600 and 700 by lake Ontario, Niagara river, lake Erie, Detroit, and lake and river St. Clair.

The peninsula is the best peopled part of Upper Canada, and in the advance of population and wealth, the improvement of the Quinté and Gloucester bay channel, of inland commerce, must follow in the very nature of human affairs. This channel has some other pre-eminent advantages over that by the great valley to the Canadian sea. The former avoids the falls of Niagara, and the dangerous navigation of lakes Ontario, Erie, and St. Clair.

We have now reached the lower or inferior basin of the St. Lawrence. This immense country extends from NW. to SE. 700 ms., with a mean width of 300, or over a superficies of 210,000 sqms. Of this vast expanse, the United States possess only a strip 350 ms. in length, by 70 ms. mean width, or an area of 24,500 sqms., leaving 185,500 sqms. in Upper and Lower Canada. In the Niagara strait, from the surface of lake Erie to that of lake Ontario, in a distance of about 28 ms., a depression takes place of 334 feet. Of this depression the stages are:—From lake Erie to the head of the rapids, 15 feet, in the rapids 51 feet, in the falls of Niagara 162 feet, from the falls to Lewistown 104 feet, and from the latter place to the surface of lake Ontario, 2 feet.

Lake Erie is within a trifling fraction of 565 feet above the Atlantic tides; of course, 565 less 534, or 231 feet, is the elevation of lake Ontario above the same tides.

To give the reader a critical knowledge of that part of the St. Lawrence which passes along the U. S., the subjoined sketch is given, drawn from accurate materials.

The first obstruction originates on our side, 3 ms. and 1320 yards above St. Regis. Here, for a distance of 440 yards, the velocity of the current is 5 ms. per hour; but the water being deep, and near a lime-stone shore, its navigation can be sufficiently aided by the erection of a towing path, at an expense of about \$300.

The next rapid of any consequence, is the strait separating Massena point from the head of Cornwall island. The current runs through this strait, for more than 800 yards, at the rate of 8 knots per hour; but the bank is so formed at this place, that the navigation may be rendered entirely convenient by a towing path, at an expense of about 700 dollars.

About one mile and a half above Massena point commences a series of rapids, generally denominated "*The Long Sault Rapids*." For this distance navigators avail themselves of several bays formed by the incurvature of the shore, and a current to propel boats of the largest class, by setting poles and oars. On arriving at point Ellicott, $9\frac{1}{2}$ ms. from St. Regis, a very strong current is met, running, for the distance of a mile above, at the average velocity of 11 knots per hour. After doubling this point, boatmen find relief from a small basin of still water, extending upwards a few rods. The difficulties of the navigation of these rapids may be overcome by a well constructed towing road, the expense of which would not exceed 1000 dollars.

A reflux or eddy, renders navigation very easy from the termination of the last proposed path, to *Sturgeon Point*, nearly opposite to Long Sault island, and 14 ms. from St. Regis. Here boats encounter a violent rapid, called by the Canadians *La petite Chute*, in contradistinction to *La grand Chute*, upon the opposite side of the river. From the foot of the former rapids, for 890 yards, and upwards, the current rushes at the rate of $16\frac{1}{2}$ ms. per hour. This is considered as the most difficult passage for all boats or vessels ascending between St. Regis and Lake Ontario; and to render it practicable, (without the aid of locks,) it will be necessary to have a towing path of nearly a mile in length, of sufficient strength to resist the shocks of the descending ice, and wide enough to allow two or more horses to be employed at the same time in dragging boats against the stream. As a great portion of the materials necessary for this work must be brought from a great distance, the expense will be enhanced. I should suppose the completion of this work would require an expenditure of about 5,500 dollars. But to render the navigation of *La petite Chute* permanently good, I should recommend a well connected line of locks.

After passing Polly's bay, another rapid of considerable velocity occurs at Store's point. A towing path will be required here 1220 yards in length, and will probably cost 750 dollars.

At Pepper Mill Point, 17 ms., 587 yards from St. Regis, is a short but very strong rapid; this may be rendered navigable by a towing path, at the expense of about 400 dollars. A short distance below the last point, is a rapid of considerable extent, that will require a towing path, which may cost 220 dollars. At Wilson's Point, opposite to the lower end of Baxter's Island, and $18\frac{1}{2}$ ms. from St. Regis, runs another rapid, though of no great extent. The passage of vessels here will require a towing path of 250 yards in length; to construct this, and to remove a quantity of rocks lying along the point, will occasion an expense of about 350 dollars. At Point Hemlock, $19\frac{1}{2}$ ms. from St. Regis, is a rapid that makes a towing path of about 100 yards in length necessary; this may cost 200 dollars. There is an obstruction in the navigation from Point Hemlock to Bluff Point, other than a steady ascent, whose average velocity is about 2 ms. per hour. At the last mentioned point, we find rapids of considerable swiftness; but these are of inconsider-

able length, and materials to form a path are at hand and plenty; its expense is estimated not to exceed 450 dollars. At several places between Bluff Point and Dry Island, (a distance of about 8 ms.) the strength of the stream obliges the boatmen to have recourse to their setting poles; but in no place is it so swift as to make a pathway indispensably necessary. Dry Island itself, however, requires some notice: it is so called, because separated from the N. York main by a small stream, which in the summer season is nearly dry. It appears, indeed, that this passage between the inland and main was made several years ago. The bottom of this channel is composed of clay and round stones, mixed with gravel. A canal, sufficient for all the purposes of navigation, may here be completed at an expense of 1000 dollars. The next rapid that requires consideration is *Rapide plat*, running between an island of that name, and the little village of Hamilton, (now called Waddington.) These falls are 73 ms. above St. Regis. Judge Ogden, who resides upon the island, has erected a dam and bridge across them. It is said, previous to the erection of this dam, that this current was very impetuous for several miles, and that an abrupt fall of nearly ten feet, rendered the navigation utterly impracticable. The water having become comparatively smooth by means of the dam, Judge Ogden and others supposed that boats would be transported over his dam by means of a lock, and on petitioning the legislature of the state of N. Y., obtained an act, dated 1st April, 1810, authorizing them to construct such a canal and locks as they should think proper to aid the navigation to this place. The grantees were authorized to receive a toll of 50 cents for every vessel under the burthen of two tons, above two tons, and not exceeding six, one dollar; and for every vessel exceeding six tons, one dollar and fifty cents. By this act, the canal and locks were to be erected in three years from the first of July, 1809, and were to be sufficiently large to afford free passage of boats of 50 feet in length, 10 feet in width, and drawing two feet and a half water. Intending to accomplish the object of this law, Judge Ogden has built a lock 100 feet in length, and $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet lift. The walls are of stone, laid in the best cement, are 6 feet thick, and 13 feet in height. The capacity of the lock is such as to admit a vessel of 75 feet hull, 13 feet beam, and drawing $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet water. The plan is, in my opinion, judicious, and the work, as far as it has been accomplished, is well executed. The lock above has cost about 12,000 dollars, and it is estimated that a dam built of stone, will require 12,000 more, or, if built of stone and timber, 7,000 dollars. The completion of these will constitute a lasting and easy passage for boats. The next rapid we meet is at *Point Iroquois*. The removal of a quantity of loose stones lying in the river, at the extremity of this point, and the construction of an ordinary towing path, of about 100 yards in length, would sufficiently facilitate navigation here. Five hundred and fifty dollars, judiciously expended, will complete this improvement.

About 2 ms. above Point Iroquois, and at the head of Tousant's Island, is a rapid of about 400 yards in length, but of no great velocity.

A pathway, that can be made for 200 dollars, will answer here.

Four ms. above the last mentioned place, commences the *Rapide au Galloupe*. This is generally known by the name of the Red Mills, and is of great force for 250 yards. Although navigation may be rendered practicable here by means of a wide, and strongly constructed towing path and railing, yet I could recommend the substitution of a lock and canal. A lock of 5½ feet lift, and a canal 100 feet in length, would be sufficient. But little excavation will here be necessary, and as stone and materials abound on or near the spot, it is believed that the expense of such a canal, with walls of stone laid in mortar, and the construction of a good lock, would not exceed 10,000 dollars. A towing path alone, such as I have described, will cost about 1500 dollars.

At Tibbet's Point, near the Red Mills, the current is such as to make a short pathway necessary. The expense of which may be estimated at 200 dollars.

There are no obstructions to a free and easy navigation from Tibbet's Point to Lake Ontario.

A recapitulation of the expenses of improving the navigation of St. Regis to Lake Ontario, by means of towing paths, including the lock, canal, and bridge at the *Rapide Plat*.

Towing path at Restoration Point,	\$300 00
Towing path at Massena Point,	700 00
Point Ellicot,	1,000 00
Sturgeon Point,	5,500 00
Stone's Point,	750 00
Pepper Mill Point,	400 00
Small Point below,	200 00
Wilson's Point,	350 00
Point Hemlock,	200 00
Bluff's Point,	450 00
Dry Island,	1,000 00
Lock, dam, and canal, at <i>Rapide Plat</i> ,	2,400 00
Towing path at Iroquois,	550 00
Tousant Island,	220 00
Rapide au Galloupe,	1,500 00
Tibbet's Point,	200 00
Add for clearing away trees that have fallen in the river, and removing other obstructions not noticed,	5,000 00
For superintendence,	3,000 00
Three per cent. for contingencies -	2,245 00
Should locks be made at the Long Sault, and at the <i>Rapide au Galloupe</i> , the sum of 33,000 dollars must be added, being the difference of cost between lockage and towing paths,	33,000 00
Sum total,	58,974 00

In the foregoing, I have endeavoured to point out, with as much precision as my information would allow, the places where improvements are necessary, together with the expense at which they may be respectively effected; and although the estimates have been made with great care, it is probable that in some cases they are computed too high, in others, too low; I feel pretty confident, however, that the above sum is sufficient to accomplish the object in view.

My remarks have hitherto been confined to the shores of the St. Lawrence; but it is a duty to present another project for the navigation along the frontier; the adoption of which most important benefit is anticipated.

From the mouth of Grass river to the called *Faucher Mills*, is about 7 ms.; a distance, with the exception of a short considerable rapid 4 ms. from its mouth, the river affords an excellent communication for vessels of 30 tons, those being the largest vessels employed between Ogdensburgh and Montreal.

My design is to connect the St. Lawrence with Grass river, by opening a canal first bay above Wilson's Point, to the foot of the rapid at Faucher Mills.

As there are no villages on the St. Lawrence to be accommodated, or in any way affected by the canal from Wilson's Point to the mouth of Grass river, the shortest practicable route ought to be pursued. It is true that, as combined with great labour and expense, not much towards improving the navigation of the rapids. I scarcely believe it possible that the difficulties opposing themselves to any passage can be entirely subdued; besides, the works erected upon them must be equally affected and endangered by the attrition of immense bodies of ice and water rushing against them.

The canal can be supplied with water in abundance, at the summit, just above *Pepper Mill Point*, and the arrangement and quality of the strata upon the above route are favourable to a canal. There are no ranges of very high or very low lands; and there are no valleys, springs, brooks, or rivulets, (with one exception,) worthy of notice that cross it. For a considerable portion of the distance, the soil is composed of loam and clay, through which water cannot percolate; the soils of the residue, however, are porous, consisting of sand and gravel, as the country here abounds with the best garden soil, (loam and coarse sand mixed) it is fair to presume that the expense will not be great. A short distance above *Pepper Mill Point*, the route is crossed by a bank upon an aqueduct.

It will be necessary to dig deep for a short distance at the proposed commencement of the canal, unless it should be thought expedient to run it along the shore for about 900 yards below. This could be done with ease, the bank of the river at this place being composed of clay and loam. As the main river will always be preferred for a downward passage, it only becomes necessary to provide for ascending vessels. The projected canal need not, therefore, be so wide as to admit large boats to pass each other. Twenty-five feet in width upon the surface of the water, 16 feet at the bottom, and 3½ feet water, will, it is believed, be sufficient.

It is the opinion of Mr. Adams, (our astronomical surveyor) that no more than four locks of ten feet lift, would be required upon this route; and as the average length of these will not exceed 75 feet, the expense of lockage may be safely computed at 32,000 dollars. The cost of this canal would not vary much from the following estimate.

Expense of excavating, say two ms. and three-fourths, - - -	\$6,500 00
Grubbing, clearing away timber, puddling and towing paths, - - -	5,750 00
Wooden aqueduct over a brook at Grass river, - - -	3,500 00
Four locks, - - -	32,000 00
Clearing out and deepening the channel at the small rapids in Grass river, - - -	500 00
Tools and implements, - - -	3,500 00
Engineer superintendence, - - -	4,000 00
Add for contingencies, 5 per cent. - - -	2,787 00
Aggregate, - - -	<u>58,537 00</u>

The expenses of facilitating navigation along the shore of the St. Lawrence, from Massena Point to Point Wilson, (both included,) by means of locks and towing paths, amount, according to my estimate, to 34,000 dollars. Deduct this sum from that at which the canal can be opened, and it presents a difference of 24,537. The advantage of the canal navigation over that of the river, is too apparent to require elucidation.

Should the canal project be adopted, the expenses of improving the navigation from St. Regis to Lake Ontario, will stand thus:

Canal, - - -	\$58,537 00
Towing path and locks, - - -	46,145 00
	<u>\$104,682 00</u>

The foregoing communication is alike honourable to the intelligence and patriotic feelings of its author, but in his estimate of expense, he has, no doubt, been much too limited. The series of rapids from Ogdensburgh to St. Regis is very correctly delineated. The causes which have hitherto carried the navigation to the Canada shore of St. Lawrence were, as Col. Hawkins states, in a great part political, but the mere circumstance of the uncultivated condition of the U. S. shore, has had a large share in producing this result.

If five times the sum estimated by Col. Hawkins was expended upon this inland navigable line, it would be money most beneficially employed.

Below the limit of the U. S., the St. Lawrence expands into lake St. Francis, of about 30 ms. in length, with a mean width of 4 ms. At the lower end of this lake the river again contracts into two narrow channels, separated by Gros Isle. Here rapids again occur, which is also the case at the Cedars, a few ms. lower down. At the lower end of the Cedar rapids, the river again dilates, having one channel communicating with the Ottawa river, and the other opening into lake St. Louis. The latter continues 17 ms. to La Chine, the upper port of Montreal. Here the river is once more restricted to a confined channel, with strong rapids. Nearly opposite to Montreal, however, the last rapids occur, and below that point to lake St. Peters, or head of tide water, the current is gentle, and channel sufficiently deep for 600 ton vessels.

The observations upon the St. Lawrence basin might be indefinitely enlarged, but we must close our general view of that subject, with a few brief notices.

Ottawa or Grand river, is a great northern

branch of St. Lawrence, rising in the imperfectly known regions N. from lake Huron, and flowing SE. by comparative courses, 600 ms. falls into the Coteau du Lac, 25 ms. nearly W. from the city of Montreal. The Ottawa, often called the Grand river, is one of the routes pursued by the Canadian traders, who ascend that river, and by a short portage, enter lake Nipissing, and from the latter into lake Huron. The distance from Montreal into lake Superior is one third longer through the St. Lawrence and great lakes, than by the Ottawa river. The navigation of the latter is much encumbered with rapids and shoals, but is, nevertheless, much frequented, from its superior safety, and from being so much shorter.

Montreal is extremely well situated to become the centre of a very extensive inland commerce. It is already such, as far as the advance of population will admit. Standing at the head of ship navigation, this city is on the St. Lawrence, the point of contact between the foreign and interior commerce of an immense expanse of country.

La Chine is the upper port of Montreal, and situated on the same island with that city, and at the lower extremity of lake St. Louis. La Chine is the centre of shipment between the Upper and Lower provinces, and the North country. In May and November, boats, to and from various parts of Upper Canada, are continually arriving and departing from this place. They are from 35 to 40 feet in length, with about 6 feet beam; their usual freight from 4 to 4½ tons. They are worked by oars, a mast, and sail, drag-ropes for towing, and long poles for setting them through the strong currents or rapids. Four men manage them in summer. They bring down wheat, flour, salt provisions, pot and pearl ashes, and peltries. They are usually navigated in squadrons of from 4 to 15 boats, in order to enable the crews to aid each other in passing the rapids.

From La Chine, the bark canoes employed by the North-West company in the fur trade take their departure. Of all the contrivances for transporting heavy burthens by water, these vessels are perhaps the most extraordinary. They are formed by a slight frame, to which the bark of the white birch tree (*betula alba*), in slips is attached. These canoes are the lightest of all navigable vessels to their capacity. It is the latter circumstance which enables the Canadian boatmen to perform so many long and fatiguing portages, with their vessels and cargo.

With these light canoes the traders proceed up the Grand, or Ottawa river, to the SW. branch, by which, and a chain of small lakes, they reach Nipissing; through it, and down the French river, into lake Huron; along its southern coast, up the narrows of St. Mercy, into lake Superior; and then, by its northern side, to the Grand Portage, a distance of about 1100 ms. from the place of their departure. From the Grand Portage, which is 9 ms. across, there is a continuation of similar toils and bark canoes of smaller size, through chains of lakes and streams, that run from the height of land westward to the lake of the Woods, and lake Winnipeg, to the more distant establishments of the company in the remote regions of the northwest country.

From the city of Montreal to the eastward, the shores are from 15 to 20 feet above the level of the St. Lawrence; but, in the opposite direction, towards La Chine, they are low. Between the Coteau St. Pierre and the river, the land is so flat, and particularly near the small lake St. Pierre, so marshy, as to induce a conjecture that it was once covered with water. Over this place it is intended to cut a canal, by which a direct communication would be formed between La Chine and the city, and the rapid St. Louis (intervening) avoided.

Near the head of lake St. Louis extends the Point des Cascades, and in the river lies the island des Cascades, which with one or two other smaller ones, break the current of the river at its entrance into lake St. Louis, and present nearly the same effect that would be produced by the most violent tempest. To avoid these, a canal usually called the Military Canal, has been constructed across the point of land, and through which the boats pass to the locks at Le Buessen; it is 500 yards in length. At a place near Lorguill's mill, the boats going up the St. Lawrence are unloaded, and their freights transported in carts to the village, while the empty boats are towed through the rapid du Coteau des Coches. At Coteau du Cac, just above the river de Lisle, ascending boats again enter locks, to avoid a very strong rapid.

We may now take a brief view of those rivers by which a water communication is had from the U. S. to the St. Lawrence. Of these, the most important is the river Richelieu, which flows from the lake Champlain, in a northerly course, and unites with the river St. Lawrence, at the town of William Henry. The navigation is carried on by boats, canoes, and rafts. From its junction with the St. Lawrence, decked vessels of 150 tons may ascend 12 or 14 ms.; its mouth is about 250 yards in width, and this continues nearly to the basin of Chambly; from thence to the Island du Portage, it is 500 yards; beyond this, it is double that extent to St. John's, from whence there is a ship navigation 160 ms. along lake Champlain. From the basin down to the St. Lawrence, the current is gentle, notwithstanding the shoals and flats; but from lake Champlain, the stream is in some places broken by rapids. There is much trade upon this important navigation, and its importance is unequivocal.

The river St. Francis is also an important line of communication, only it is obstructed by a number of violent rapids; its source is a large lake of the same name, in the tps. of Garthley and Coleraine; it flows in a SW. direction for 30 ms. then nearly NW. for about 80 ms., and falls into the lake St. Peter; a branch connects with Lake Memphremagog, from which several streams descend into the state of Ver. Notwithstanding the imperfection of this navigation, much trade is thereby sent to the St. Lawrence.

The general staples brought down the St. Lawrence, are peltry, grain, flour, and timber. The town of Ogdensburg, at the mouth of the Oswegatchie, in St. Lawrence cty. N. Y., is the point of contact between ship and boat navigation above the rapids. From Ogdensburg

the navigation is pursued up the St. Lawrence and through lake Ontario, in sloops and larger vessels, 170 ms. to the river Niagara, where, on account of the great falls, a trans-shipment of a land-carriage takes place, in order to reach lake Erie. Canals have been proposed, on the British and American side, to pass the falls. At present, on the British side, the goods are landed at Queenstown, 7 ms. within the Niagara river, from whence they are transported by wagons to the Chippewa creek. Over this river they are sent into lake Erie, (22 ms. in length,) which is navigated by vessels of 60 or 70 tons, that pass through the straits of Detroit, (28 ms. long,) and the lake of St. Clair, (20 ms. across,) and along the river St. Clair, (60 ms. in length,) into the lakes, Huron and Michigan. In lake St. Clair the water is so shallow, that the vessels must be lightened. Between lake Huron and lake Superior, at the rapids of St. Mary's straits, along a part of which a canal has been formed by the Northern West Company.

The river St. Lawrence, from Quebec to Kingston, and a great part of the lakes, are frozen over from the beginning of December until the month of April, and during that period navigation of course, ceases, but sledges are passed upon the ice. See *Lower Canada, Montreal, Quebec, &c.*

St. Lawrence, northern cty. of N. Y., on St. Lawrence river; bounded by St. Lawrence NW., Franklin cty. of N. Y. E., Hamilton and Herkimer cties. S., and Herkimer, Lewis and Jefferson SW. Length 60 ms., mean width 44; area 2640 sqms. It is drained by Oswegatchie, Grass, Racket, and St. Regis rivers. The surface is rather uneven than hilly; and much of the river soil excellent, and all exceedingly well timbered. Chief towns, Ogdensburg and Hamilton. Pop. 1820, 16,037. Ctl. lat. 44° 30' N. lon. W. C. 2° E.

St. Leonard's, pst. Calvert cty. Md., on the W. side of Chesapeake bay, about 10 ms. NW. of Drumpoint, 12 ms. NE. of the town of Benedict on Potomac, and 58 from W. C.

St. Louis, cty. of Miss., bounded by Missouri river NW., Mississippi E., Merrimac river S. and Franklin cty. W. Length 40 ms., mean width 15; area 600 sqms. Pop. 1820, 10,049. Ctl. lat. 38° 40' N. lon. W. C. 13° 20' W.

St. Louis, pst. and capital, St. Louis cty. Miss., on the right bank of Mississippi, 18 ms. below the mouth of Missouri. The site of this town is a gentle acclivity, terminating in a plain in the rear of the buildings. The whole resting on a limestone base. The houses are ranged in three parallel streets, rising above each other and extending along the river about 2 ms. St. Louis possesses some pre-eminent advantages of local position. It is already and must continue, the principal depot for the immense regions drained by those numerous rivers, the congregated waters of which are here collected into one great stream. The pop. of this place has very rapidly advanced. In 1803, when transferred to the U. S. the inhabitants fell short of 1000; in 1816 they amounted to 2000, in 1820, to 4598, and now, 1822, no doubt exceed 5000. It contains a museum, theatre.

land office, 2 banks, and several manufactories of different kinds. Lat. $38^{\circ} 46'$ N. lon. W. C. $12^{\circ} 58'$ W.

Saint Louis, river of the NW. territory of the U. S., rising between lake Superior and the Mississippi river, and flowing S. turns SE., and finally E., falls into the extreme western bay of lake Superior. It is one of the channels of intercommunication between lake Superior and Mississippi river. See *St. Lawrence basin*. The United States NW. company have an establishment on this river a few ms. above its mouth.

Saint Lucar de Barameda, seaport of Spain, at the mouth of the Guadalquivir.

St. Malo, seaport of France, in the department of Morbihan. It has a spacious harbour, but difficult of access, on account of the rocks that surround it; it is a trading place, of great importance, defended by a strong castle. *St. Malo* is seated on an island, united to the mainland by a causeway. It is chiefly inhabited by seafaring men, who in the time of war fit out a great many privateers to cruise upon the English coast, 17 ms. NW. of Dol, and 505 W. of Paris. Lon. $1^{\circ} 57'$ W. lat. $48^{\circ} 39'$ N.

Saint Margurite, seigniory, St. Maurice cty. L. C., containing the town of Three Rivers.

Saint Maria de Darien, town of Colombia, and capital of Darien, on a small river flowing into Panama bay. Lon. W. C. 1° W. lat. $8^{\circ} 4'$ N.

Saint Marino. See *Marino*, St.

Saint Marks, river of Florida, rising near the mouth of St. John's river, and running thence nearly S. and parallel to the sea coast. The course of this little but curious stream is about 30 ms., falling into the bay or harbour of St. Augustine, its banks mostly swampy.

Saint Martha, province of Colombia, in New Granada, bounded N. by the Spanish Main, E. by Río de la Hacha, S. by Santa Fé, and W. by Cartagena.

Saint Martha, capital of the province of the same name, with an excellent harbour, about 100 ms. NE. from Cartagena. Lon. W. C. $2^{\circ} 52'$ W. lat. $11^{\circ} 30'$ N.

St. Martha, province of Terra Firma, bounded on the N. by the Caribbean sea, E. by Venezuela, S. by New Granada, and W. by Cartagena. It is a mountainous country, but abounds with fruits proper to the climate, and there are mines of gold and precious stones, and salt-works. Here the ridge of mountains begin, called the Andes, which run S. the whole length of South America.

St. Martha, capital of a province of the same name in Terra Firma, and a harbour surrounded by high mountains. It was once flourishing and populous, when the Spanish galleons were sent thither, but is now almost come to nothing. The air about the town is wholesome and the houses are built of canes, and covered mostly with palmetto leaves. It is seated on one of the mouths of Río Grande, 1000 ms. W. by S. of the Río-de-la-Hacha. Lon. $73^{\circ} 56'$ W. lat. $11^{\circ} 24'$ N.

St. Martin, town of France in the isle of Rhe, with a harbour and strong citadel, 15 ms. W. of Rochelle. Lon. $1^{\circ} 17'$ W. lat. $46^{\circ} 13'$ N.

St. Martin, one of the Leeward Caribbean Islands, in the West Indies, lying to the NW.

of St. Bartholomew, and to the SW. of Anguilla. It is 42 ms. in circumference, has neither harbour nor river, but several salt-pits. It was long jointly possessed by the French and Dutch; but at the commencement of the present war, the former were expelled by the latter. Lon. 63° W. lat. $8^{\circ} 14'$ N.

St. Martin's, pstv. Worcester cty. Md., by pstd. 117 ms. SE. from Annapolis.

St. Martin's, parish of Lou., in Attacapas; bounded by Opelousas NW. and W., Gulf of Mexico SW., St. Mary's parish in Attacapas SE., and the Atchafalaya river NE. and E. Length 80 ms., and breadth 40; area 3200 sqms. The whole of this parish is one almost undeviating plain. The shore near the Gulf of Mexico morass, rising imperceptibly into dry arable prairie land, along the Teche and Vermilion rivers and some intervening strips. The land where arable highly fertile—towards the Atchafalaya liable to annual overflow, but thickly wooded; whilst the south-western, middle, and southern sections present an expanse of prairie, with the exceptions of strips of woods along the margin of the streams. Staples, cotton, sugar, beef, hides, tallow, &c. Chief town, St. Martin's. See *Opelousas*. For the joint census of the two parishes or cty. of Attacapas. See *St. Mary's*.

St. Martinville, pstv. and seat of justice, St. Martin's Parish Attacapas, Lou., on the right bank of the Teche. It contains a Catholic church, an academy, the cty. buildings, a bank and about 70 or 80 houses, with 300 inhabitants.

St. Mary's, pstv. Chester cty. Penn.

St. Mary's, strait of, between lakes Superior and Huron. The cataract, or Sault St. Mary, is 15 ms. below lake Superior, at N. lat. $46^{\circ} 31'$. The entire fall from the level of lake Superior to that of lake Huron is about 23 feet. It is, however, navigable with some difficulty for canoes and boats. Vessels of six feet draught ascend to the foot of the falls. Those of larger size are compelled to stop at Sugar island. From lake Huron there are two passages; the one on the NW. side, for boats 20 ms.; and the other on the NE. side, for vessels 12 or 14 ms. farther, or about 35 ms. By deepening the channel in one place a short distance, it is said that vessels of any size can ascend to the Sault. The U. S. government have formed an establishment at this place. On the 29th of June, 1824, near 300 soldiers set out from Detroit under the command of Col. Brady, and arrived at the falls on the 17th of July, and commenced the works; which are to consist of 6 blocks of officers' and as many of soldiers' quarters, including a hospital. A cession of the soil, 4 ms. square, was obtained in 1820, from the Chipeway Indians.

St. Mary's, cty. of Md., on the Peninsula between the Potomac and Patuxent rivers; bounded by Chesapeake bay SE., Potomac river SW., Charles cty. NW., and Patuxent river NE. Length 38 ms., mean width 10; area 380 sqms. Chief town, Leonard. Pop. 1820, 12,974. Ctl. lat. $38^{\circ} 20'$ N. lon. W. C. $0^{\circ} 22'$ E.

Saint Mary's, pstv. formerly Fort St. Mary's, Mercer cty. Ohio, about 74 ms. NW. by W. from Columbus, and 120 N. from Cincinnati.

St. Mary's, river of the U. S. between Geo. and Flor. It rises partly in both, and assuming

a SE. course falls into the Atlantic Ocean between Amelia and Cumberland islands. It is one of the most navigable of the south-eastern rivers of the U. S.—it admits at its mouth vessels of 21 feet draught, and those of 14 feet 70 ms. into the interior.

St. Mary's, seaport and pstv. in Camden cty. Geo., on the left bank of St. Mary's river, 9 ms. above its mouth. This town is from its position, a place of considerable consequence as a commercial port, but since the cession of Florida to the U. S., it has lost much of its consequence as a naval and military station. It is 80 ms. by land S. from Dairen, between which exists a fine channel of inland communication. Lat. $30^{\circ} 43'$ N. lon. W. C. $4^{\circ} 40'$ W.

St. Mary's, river of Ohio and Ind., rises in the former and flowing NW. into the latter, joins the St. Joseph at Fort Wayne to form the Maumee. It is navigable at high water almost to its source. See *Maumee*, and *St. Lawrence harrn*.

St. Maura, island of the Mediterranean, about 30 ms. in circuit, which forms part of the republic of Seven Islands. It lies near the coast of Albania, 15 ms. N. of the island of Cephalonia. Lon. $20^{\circ} 46'$ E. lat. $38^{\circ} 40'$ N.

St. Michael, the most fertile and populous of the Azores or Western Islands, containing about 25,000 inhabitants, and producing wheat and flax. Its two principal harbours are Ponta Delgada, and Villa Franca: the former is the capital of the island. Lon. $25^{\circ} 42'$ W. lat. $37^{\circ} 47'$ N.

St. Michael, borough of Cornwall, 8 ms. SW. of St. Columb, and 249 W. by S. of London. Lon. $4^{\circ} 52'$ W. lat. $50^{\circ} 23'$ N.

St. Michael, town of France, in the department of Meuse, and late dutchy of Bar. It is remarkable for its hospital, and the rich library of a late Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the Meuse, 20 ms. NE. of Bar-le-Duc, and 165 E. of Paris. Lon. $5^{\circ} 38'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 51'$ N.

St. Michael, town of Peru, in the province of Quito. It was the first Spanish colony in Peru, and is seated near the mouth of the Piura, 225 ms. S. by W. of Quito. Lon. $80^{\circ} 50'$ W. lat. $5^{\circ} 5'$ S.

St. Michael's, pst. Talbot cty. Md., on the W. side of St. Michael's river, 10 ms. W. of Eastern, 25 ms. SE. of Annapolis, and 69 from W. C.

St. Michael's, seaport of Guatemala, seated on a small river, 180 ms. SE. from New Guatemala. Lat. $12^{\circ} 25'$ N. lon. $87^{\circ} 43'$ W. from London.

St. Michael's, pstv. Madison cty. Mis., on a branch of St. Francis river, about 35 ms. SW. from St. Genevieve.

St. Philip's Fort, strong fortress of the island of Minorca, which defends the harbour of Port Mahon. Lat. $39^{\circ} 50'$ N. lon. $3^{\circ} 48'$ E.

St. Salvador, one of the Bahama Islands. See *Guanahani*.

St. Salvador, capital of the kingdom of Congo, on a craggy mountain, 240 ms. E. by S. of Loango. Lon. $15^{\circ} 39'$ E. lat. $4^{\circ} 50'$ S.

St. Salvador, populous city of S. America, in Brasil. The principal streets are large, and there are many gardens, full of great variety of fruit trees, herbs, and flowers. The chief commodities are sugar, tobacco, wood for dyers, raw hides, tallow, and train-oil. It is seated

on an eminence, on the Bay of All Saints, 13 ms. SW. of Sergippy. Lon. $40^{\circ} 10'$ W. lat. $13^{\circ} 30'$ S.

St. Sebastian. See *Sebastian See*.

St. Simons, island of Geo., at the mouth of the Altamaha.

Saint Stephens, pst and seat of justice. Washington cty. Al., on the right bank of Tauxee, at the head of schooner navigation. It is the seat of an academy, with 2 instructors, 60 or 70 students; and a printing office. Pop. increasing, in 1819 it amounted to 2000, and now probably 1200.

St. Tamany, pst. Mecklenburg cty. Virg., the left bank of the Roanoke, 42 ms. above Halifax, and 70 SSW. from Richmond.

St. Tamany, parish, Lou.; bounded by the river E., Lake Borgne, the Rigolets, and the Pontchartrain S., river Tangipao, or St. Helena, W., and the parish of Washington N. It is watered by the Pearl, Bogue Chite, C. functe, and Tangipao rivers. Length 50, ms. width 20 ms.; area 1000 sqms. Surface towards the S. level, in the northern parts undulating. Soil generally sterile, and timbered with pine. Chief town, Madisonville. Pop. in 1817, 1723. Ctd. lat. $30^{\circ} 30'$ N. lon. $12^{\circ} 50'$ W. from W. C.

Saint Thomas, formerly Franklin tp. and pro Franklin cty. Penn., on Black creek, branch of Conococheague. The village is on the road from Chambersburg to Bedford, 9 ms. W. from the former. Pop. in 1820, 2405.

St. Thomas, island of Africa, lying under the equator in 8° E. lon. It was discovered a 1429, and is almost round, about 30 ms. in diameter. The soil is fertile, and produces plenty of sugar canes.

St. Thomas, one of the Virgin Islands, in the West Indies, with a harbour, a town and a fort. 15 ms. in circumference, and belongs to the Danes. Lon. $64^{\circ} 51'$ W. lat. $18^{\circ} 21'$ N.

St. Thomas, archiepiscopal town of Hindostan, on the coast of Coromandel, subject to the Portuguese, and 3 ms. from Madras. Lon. $80^{\circ} 25'$ E. lat. $13^{\circ} 2'$ N.

St. Thomas, town of Colombia, in Guiana, seated on the Orinoco. Lon. $63^{\circ} 30'$ W. lat. $7^{\circ} 6'$ N.

Saintes, 3 of the Leeward Caribbee Islands, in the West Indies, between Guadaloupe and Dominica.

Saintes, town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, on an eminence, 37 ms. SSE. of Rochelle, and 262 SW. of Paris. Lon. $0^{\circ} 38'$ W. lat. $45^{\circ} 54'$ N.

Saintonge, late province of France, 62 ms. long and 30 broad; bounded on the E. by Angoumois and Perigord, on the N. by Poitou and Aunis, on the W. by the Atlantic, and on the S. by Bourdeaux and Giron. It now forms, with the late province of Aunis, the department of Lower Charente.

St. Vincent Cape, the SW. promontory of Portugal, 25 ms. W. by S. of Lagos. Lon. $9^{\circ} 50'$ W. lat. $37^{\circ} 3'$ N.

St. Vincent, one of the Windward Caribbee islands, in the West Indies, 55 ms. W. of Barbadoes; it is 24 ms. long and 18 broad; extremely fertile for the raising of sugar and indigo; and here the bread-fruit trees, brought

from Otaheite, thrive remarkably well. Kings-ton is the capital.

St. Vincent, uninhabited island on the coast of Africa, and one of the Cape de Verd Islands. There is a bay on the NW. side of it, and near it are caught vast quantities of turtle.

St. Vincent, maritime province of Brasil, in S. America. The capital, of the same name, has a good harbour. Lon. $46^{\circ} 50'$ W. lat. $24^{\circ} 15'$ S.

St. Vincent, strong town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a castle, seated on a hill, near the river Ebro, 138 ms. NE. of Madrid. Lon. $2^{\circ} 40'$ W. lat. $42^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Sal, one of the Cape de Verd Islands, 42 ms. in circumference, lying to the E. of St. Nicholas. It has its name from the great quantity of salt made here from the sea water, which overflows part of it, from time to time. It is 300 ms. W. from the coast of Africa. Lon. $22^{\circ} 56'$ W. lat. $16^{\circ} 38'$ N.

Sala, or *Salberg*, town of Sweden, in Westmania, near which is a very large ancient silver mine. It is seated on a river, 30 ms. W. of Upsal, and 50 NW. of Stockholm. Lon. $17^{\circ} 45'$ E. lat. $59^{\circ} 50'$ N.

Salamanca, city of Spain, in Leon, with a famous university, consisting of 24 colleges. Here are magnificent churches, a large public square, fine fountains, and every thing that can contribute to the beauty and commodiousness of the city. The structure called the Schools, where the sciences are taught, is very large and curious. There were formerly 7000 students, when the Spanish monarchy was in a flourishing condition; and there are now upwards of 4000, who are clothed like priests, having their heads shaved, and wearing caps. The river Tormes, which washes its walls, has a bridge over it 300 paces long, built by the Romans. Without the walls is a fine Roman causeway. It is 37 ms. SE. of Miranda, and 88 NW. of Madrid. Lon. $5^{\circ} 16'$ W. lat. 41° N.

Salamanca, town of Jucatan, 140 ms. S. of Campeachy. Lon. $89^{\circ} 58'$ W. lat. $17^{\circ} 55'$ N.

Salankem, or *Salankemen*, town of Slavonia, on the Danube, 20 ms. NW. of Belgrade, and 25 SE. of Peterwardin. Lon. $20^{\circ} 55'$ E. lat. $45^{\circ} 14'$ N.

Salbach, village of Germany, in Baden, 2 ms. NE. of Baden. Here mareschal Turenne, while reconnoitering the enemy, received a mortal wound.

Salberg. See *Sala*.

Salcey, forest of Eng., in the S. part of Northamptonshire.

Salcto, town of the kingdom of Tunis, near the Mediterranean. It is noted for the ruins of an ancient castle, and is 22 ms. SSE. of Monaster. Lon. $11^{\circ} 3'$ E. lat. $35^{\circ} 13'$ N.

Salem, pst. Rockingham ct. N. H., 30 ms. SW. from Portsmouth. Pop. in 1810, 1179, in 1820, 1311.

Salem, tp. Orleans ct. Ver., 50 ms. N. from Montpellier.

Salem, tp. New London ct. Conn., 30 ms. SE. from Hartford. Pop. in 1820, 1053.

Salem, capital of Essex ct. Mass., being a pst. as well as port of entry. It is situated on a small basin of the sea, 13 ms. NE. of Boston, and about 2 to the W. of Marblehead. This is the second town for trade and pop. in

Mass., the inhabitants in 1810, being 12,613, and in 1820, 11,346. It was settled by the English as early as 1628, and is the well known Naumkeag of Indian history. The inhabitants are honourably distinguished for their industry and enterprise, in commercial pursuits. It lies in lat. $42^{\circ} 20'$ N. and lon. 71° W. The harbour is defended by a fort and citadel.

Salem, pstv. New Haven ct. Conn., in Waterbury, 16 ms. NNW. from New Haven. It stands on the left or E. bank of Naugatuck, or Waterbury river, on the main turnpike road from New Haven to Litchfield. A fine wooden bridge here crosses the Naugatuck.

Salem, pst. Washington ct. N. Y. The village stands on a plain, on the point between Baten-kill and Black creek, 30 ms. NNE. from Waterford, and is alternately with Sandy-hill, the seat of justice for the ct. It contains an academy.

Salem, ct. N. J.; bounded by Delaware bay SW. and NW., Gloucester ct. NE., and Cumberland ct. SE. Length 20, mean width 15 ms.; area 300 sqms. Surface generally level, and soil though sandy, productive. Chief town, Salem. Pop. in 1820, 14,022. Ctl. lat. $39^{\circ} 33'$ lon. W. C. $1^{\circ} 50'$ E.

Salem, pst. and seat of justice, Salem ct. N. J., on Salem creek, 3 ms. and a half above its mouth. It has four churches and an academy; 34 ms. SSE. from Philadelphia. Lat. $39^{\circ} 32'$ N. lon. W. C. $1^{\circ} 35'$ E.

Salem, creek of Salem ct. N. J., rises in the centre of the ct., and flows nearly W., passes Salem, and falls into Delaware bay, 3 ms. and a half below. It is navigable for vessels of 50 tons to Salem.

Salem, pst. Wayne ct. Penn., on Waullen-paupauk creek, 10 ms. W. from Mount Maria. Pop. 1820, 306.

Salem, lower tp. of Luzerne ct. Penn., on the right bank of the Susquehannah river. Pop. 1820, 787.

Salem, tp. Westmoreland ct. Penn., W. from Loyallhannon river, commencing 5 ms. N. from Greenbury.

Salem, one of the northern tps. of Mercer ct. Penn., on Little Shenango creek. Pop. 1820, 700.

Salem, West, the northern tp. of Mercer ct. Penn., contiguous to the preceding. Pop. 1820, 1040.

Salem, pstv. near Rhoanoke river, Botetourt ct. Virg., 20 ms. SW. from Fincastle.

Salem, pst. Fauquier ct. Virg.

Salem, pst. Stokes ct. N. C., planted and inhabited principally by Moravians who have an academy for young ladies, resorted to from various parts of the southern states, and situated 5 ms. E. by S. of Bethania, and about 100 W. by N. of Raleigh, the state capital. Pop. about 700.

Salem, pstv. Sumpter district, S. C., 12 ms. E. from Sumpter.

Salem, village, Baldwin ct. Geo., on the left bank of Oconee river, nearly opposite Milledgeville.

Salem, pstv. Clark ct. Geo., 53 ms. N. from Milledgeville.

Salem, pstv. Livingston ct. Kent., about 15 ms. NE. from the mouth of Cumberland river.

Salem, NE. tp. and village, Ashtabula cty. Ohio. The tp. contains one or two iron works. Pop. 1820, 979.

Salem, tp. Jefferson cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 1484.

Salem, tp. Tuscarawas cty. Ohio, on Muskingum river, containing the village of Gnadenhutten. Pop. 1820, 549.

Salem, one of the northern tps. Muskingum cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 387.

Salem, one of the eastern tps. Monroe cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 648.

Salem, tp. Washington cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 422.

Salem, tp. Meigs cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 298.

Salem, New. See *New Salem, Ohio.*

Salem, tp. Champaign cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 1064.

Salem, pst. Columbiana cty. Ohio, 10 ms. northwestwardly from New Lisbon. Pop. 1820, 1378.

Salem, tp. Warren cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 1124.

Salem, village, Randolph tp. Montgomery, cty. Ohio, 12 ms. NW. from Dayton.

Salem, pstv. and seat of justice, Washington cty. Ind., on Big Blue river, 35 ms. NW. from Louisville Kent. Pop. about 200. Lat. $30^{\circ} 37'$ N. lon. W. C. $9^{\circ} 2'$ W.

Salem, pstv. Marion cty. Ill., 40 ms. SSW. from Vandalia.

Salem, pstv. Franklin cty. Ten., 28 ms. SE. from Martinsborough.

Salembria, ancient Peneus, river of Greece, in Thessaly. Thessaly is in great part composed of the basin of the Salembria, 4000 sqms., and a narrow slip of land along the Thernaic gulf. This beautiful stream rises by innumerable torrents, in the mountains between Thessaly and Albania, and between Thessaly and Macedonia; these small streams uniting, the Salembria is a considerable river at Larissa, below which it pierces the chain of Ossa, and forms by its passage into the Aegean sea, the classic vale of Tempe. The entire length of the Salembria is about 100 ms., but the basin from which it flows being circular, it is a large stream comparatively.

Salem Bridge, pstv. New Haven cty. Conn., by pstal. 49 ms. from Hartford.

Salem Centre, pstv. in the eastern part of West Chester cty. N. Y., 50 ms. NNE. from the city of New York.

Salem Cross Roads, pstv. Westmoreland cty. Penn., 9 ms. N. from Greensburg.

Salerno, seaport of Naples, capital of Principato Citeriore, with a university, principally for medicine. It is seated at the bottom of a bay of the same name, 27 ms. SE. of Naples. Lon. $14^{\circ} 53'$ E. lat. $40^{\circ} 35'$ N.

Salers, town of France, in the department of Cantal, and late province of Auvergne, among the mountains, 9 ms. N. of Aurillac.

Salford, Lower, tp. Montgomery cty. Penn., between Skippack creek, and the NE. branch of Perkiomen, 10 ms. NNW. from Norristown. Pop. 1820, 731.

Salford, Upper, tp. Montgomery cty. Penn., adjacent to Lower Salford, and W. from the NE. branch of Perkiomen. Pop. 1820, 1078.

Salies, town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, and late province of Gascony,

remarkable for its springs of salt water, in which the white salt is made. It is 7 ms. W. Orthea.

Salignac, town of France, in the departement of Upper Vienne, and late province of Perigord, 10 ms. S. by W. of Limoges. Lon. $1^{\circ} 18'$ E. lat. $45^{\circ} 42'$ N.

Salinas, town of Spain, in Biscay, seated the Deva, 8 ms. N. by E. of Vittoria, and SSE. of Bilbao. Lon. $2^{\circ} 54'$ W. lat. $43^{\circ} 53'$ N.

Salina, pst. Onondago cty. N. Y., about 12 ms. W. from Utica, on Onondago Lake. The tp. spreads around Onondago Lake, and embraces the villages of Salina, Liverpool, and most of the very rich salt springs in the neighborhood. Salina stands on the E. side of the lake, contains about 100 houses, 500 inhabitants, and is connected with the Erie canal by a side cut of one mile and a half. Liverpool, 4 ms. NW. from Salina, is about similar in size and population. The amount of Salt-works in operation exceeds 130, and may be increased to any necessary amount. Gypsum also abounds in this vicinity. Since the above was written I visited Salina, July 1823. The Saline ground is there, and I have found every where else, a marsh. The water is pumped from shallow wells, and evaporated by artificial heat. Extensive pans were then erecting between Salina and Syracuse, for the purpose of making salt by solar heat. Of the success of the plan I am uninformed. See *Syracuse.*

Saline, one of the Lipari islands, in the Mediterranean. It consists of two high mountains joined together at the base, and lies NW. of the island of Lipari.

Saline, southern tp. Columbiana cty. Ohio, so called on account of salt springs found within its limits, along the banks of Yellow creek. Pop. 1820, 365.

Saline, village, Randolph cty. Ill.

Saline, river, Ark., rises about 20 ms. NE. from the warm springs of Ouachitta, and flowing nearly S. falls into Ouachitta at about N. lat. $33^{\circ} 40'$.

Saline, river, Ark., a branch of the Little River of the North.

Saline, river, Lou., rises in the parish of Natchitoches, flows S. and joins Black Lake river to form the Rigolet de Bon Dieu.

Saline, river, Ill., rises in White and Franklin cties., flows SE. into Gallatin cty., and falls into Ohio river, 18 ms. below the mouth of Wash. It is navigable to its main forks, 50 ms. The U. S. possess salt-works near its banks, 20 ms. from the Ohio.

Saline, pstv. at the U. S. Salt-Works, near Saline river, Gallatin cty. Ill., about 12 ms. above its mouth, and by pstal. 115 ms. SSW. from Vandalia.

Salines, village, St. Genevieve cty. Miss., 4 ms. below St. Genevieve. In its vicinity are extensive salt works.

Salins, town of France, in the department of Jura, and late province of Franche Comte, remarkable for its salt works, the largest of which is in the middle of the town, and is like a little fortified place. It is seated in a fertile valley, on a stream that has its source in the town, 29 ms. S. of Besancon, and 200 SE. of Paris. Lon. $6^{\circ} 3'$ E. lat. $46^{\circ} 56'$ N.

Salisbury, or *New Sarem*, episcopal city of Eng. in Wiltshire, of which it is the capital, in a chalky soil, on the confluence of the river Bourn, Nadder, Willey, and Avon, by whose waters it is almost surrounded. It has manufactures of flannels, linsey, hardware, and cutlery, and is 21 ms. NE. of Southampton, and 33 W. by S. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ}42'$ W. lat. $51^{\circ}3'$ N.

Salisbury, pst. Hillsborough cty. N. H., on the right bank of the Merrimac, 14 ms. NW. from Concord. Pop. 1820, 1913.

Salisbury, village and psto. in the preceding tp., the psto. is distinct from that of Salisbury.

Salisbury, pst. and tp. Addison cty. Ver.

Salisbury, pst. Essex cty. Mass., on the N. side of Merrimack river, 4 ms. N. of Newburyport, and 46 N. by E. of Boston. Pop. 1810, 2047, in 1820, 2006.

Salisbury, pst. Litchfield cty. Conn., 19 ms. NW. of Litchfield, and 60 of New Haven. Salisbury, Conn., is remarkable for the abundance and richness of its iron ore, which is very extensively wrought, and manufactured into anchors, screws, scythes, hoops, gun barrels, &c. Pop. 1810, 2266, in 1820, 2695.

Salisbury, pst. Herkimer cty. N. Y., 21 ms. NE. from Utica. Pop. 1810, 1252, in 1820, 1438.

Salisbury, pstv. Orange cty. N. Y.

Salisbury, pst. Lancaster cty. Penn., in the NE. side of the cty., on the head waters of Pequoa creek, 12 ms. E. from the city of Lancaster. Pop. 1810, 1841, in 1820, 2484.

Salisbury, tp. Lehigh cty. Penn., between Saucon creek, Little Lehigh creek, and Lehigh river. Pop. 1810, 933, in 1820, 1165.

Salisbury, pstv. Somerset cty. Penn., 20 ms. S. from Somerset.

Salisbury, pstv. Somerset cty. Md., lying on the N. side of Wicomico river, near the confines of Del., 20 ms. NW. of Snow Hill, and 33 S. by W. of Lewistown, near Cape Henlopen.

Salisbury, pstv. and capital of Rowan cty. N. C., 5 ms. SW. of Yadkin river, 54 ms. from Salem in the same direction, 120 W. from Raleigh, and 120 NW. of Fayetteville. Pop. about 500. Lat. $35^{\circ}39'$ N. lon. $3^{\circ}30'$ W.

Salisbury, tp. Meigs cty. Ohio. Through this tp. runs Leading creek. Pop. 1820, 481.

Salisbury, pstv. Wayne cty. Ind.

Salisbury Village. See *Salisbury*, Hillsborough cty. N. H.

Salle, ancient town of the kingdom of Fez, with a harbour, and several forts. Its harbour is one of the best in the country, and yet on account of a bar that lies across it, ships of the smallest draught are forced to unload, and take out their guns, before they can get into it. It is 100 ms. W. of Fez, and 150 S. of Gibraltar. Lon. $6^{\circ}31'$ W. lat. 34° N.

Salm, town of Germany, in the dutchy of Luxemburg, 11 ms. SSE. of Spa, and 38 N. of Luxemburg. Lon. $5^{\circ}55'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ}25'$ N.

Salm, town of France, in the department of Meurthe, and late province of Lorraine, seated at the source of the Sar, 20 ms. W. of Strasbourg, and 55 SE. of Nanci. Lon. $7^{\circ}15'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ}34'$ N.

Salmon creek, stream of St. Lawrence cty. flows NNW. about 70 ms., enters L. C. at French Mills, and falls into St. Lawrence river at the head of Lake St. Francis.

Salmon, creek of N. Y., rises in Jefferson and Lewis cties., enters Oswego, and falls into Mexico bay, of Lake Ontario, 20 ms. E. from the mouth of Oswego river.

Salmon-fall, local name of that part of Piscataqua river, below Herwick falls.

Salo, town of Italy, in the Bresciano, on the Lake Digarpa, 17 ms. NE. of Brescia. Lon. $10^{\circ}49'$ E. lat. $45^{\circ}38'$ N.

Salobrena, seaport of Spain, in Granada. It carries on a great trade in sugar and fish, and is seated on a rock, near the mouth of a river of the same name, 12 ms. E. of Almunecar, and 36 S. of Granada. Lon. $3^{\circ}30'$ W. lat. $36^{\circ}31'$ N.

Salon, town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, and late province of Provence, seated on the canal of Crapeyronne, 20 ms. NW. of Aix. Lon. $5^{\circ}5'$ E. lat. $43^{\circ}38'$ N.

Salona, seaport of Dalmatia, on a bay of the Gulf of Venice. It was formerly a considerable place, and its ruins show that it was 10 ms. in circumference. It is 18 ms. N. of Spalatro. Lon. $17^{\circ}29'$ E. lat. $44^{\circ}41'$ N.

Salone, town of Livadia. The inhabitants are Christians and Turks, pretty equal in number; and Jews are not suffered to live here. It is seated on a mountain, on the top of which is a citadel, 20 ms. NE. of Lepanto. Lon. $23^{\circ}1'$ E. lat. $38^{\circ}53'$ N.

Salonichi, ancient Thessalonica, a seaport of Turkey, in Europe, capital of Macedonia. It is 10 ms. in circumference, and a place of great trade, carried on principally by the Greek Christians and the Jews, the former of which have 30 churches, and the latter as many synagogues: the Turks have also a few mosques. It is surrounded by walls, and defended on the land side by a citadel, and near the harbour by three forts. It was taken from the Venetians, by the Turks, in 1431. It is seated at the bottom of a gulf of the same name, partly on the top, and partly on the side of a hill, near the river Vardar, 50 ms. N. of Larissa, and 240 W. of Constantinople. Lon. $23^{\circ}8'$ E. lat. $40^{\circ}41'$ N.

Salop. See *Shropshire*.

Salpe, town of Naples, in Capitanata, on a lake near the sea. It is noted for considerable salt-works, and is 23 ms. S. of Manfredonia, and 92 ENE. of Naples. Lon. $16^{\circ}10'$ E. lat. $41^{\circ}12'$ N.

Salsee, strong castle of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees, seated on a lake of the same name, among mountains, 10 ms. N. of Perpignan. Lon. 3° E. lat. $42^{\circ}53'$ N.

Salsette, fine island of the Deccan of Hindoostan, lying off the coast of Concan, to the NE. of Bombay, from which it is separated by a narrow strait fordable at low water. It is about 15 ms. square, and fertile in rice, fruits, and sugar-canes. It has subterraneous temples cut out of the solid rock, in the manner of those of Elephanta, which appear to be monuments of a superstition anterior to that of the Hindoos.

Salsonna, town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on the Lobregat, 44 ms. NW. of Barcelona. Lon. $1^{\circ}38'$ E. lat. $41^{\circ}56'$ N.

Salta, city of Buenos Ayres, in a province of the same name, on Roquera, a river flowing into the Vermejo. Lon. W. C. $10^{\circ}30'$ E. lat. $24^{\circ}40'$ S.

Salta, province of Buenos Ayres, between

Potosi and Cordova, and between Chili and Paraguay. It is drained by the Dulce, Salado, and Vermejo. Between lat. 23° 30' and 29° 30' S.

Saltash, borough of Eng. in Cornwall, on the side of a steep hill, 6 ms. NW. of Plymouth, and 220 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4° 17' W. lat. 50° 25' N.

Salt creek, pst. Muskingum cty. Ohio. The psto. is 9 ms. SE. from Zanesville. Pop. 1820, 967.

Salt creek, river of Ohio, falls into Sciota from the S., 15 ms. below Chillicothe.

Salt creek, tp. of Wayne cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 1000.

Salt creek, tp. Hocking cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 414.

Salt Creek, SE. tp. of Pickaway cty. Ohio, including the village of Tarlton. Pop. 1820, 1304.

Salenats, seaport of Sthd., in Ayrshire, much resorted to as a watering place. It has a considerable trade in salt, coal, and sail cloth, together with a rope-yard. It is situated on the Frith of Clyde, 10 ms. NNW. of Ayr, and 22 SW. of Glasgow. Lon. 4° 45' W. lat. 55° 39' N.

Salt Hill, village of Eng. in Berks, noted for its fine situation and elegant inns. It is on the road to Bath, 22 ms. W. of London.

Saltillo, city of Mexico, in the state of Coahuilla y Texas. This city is on the confines of Coahuilla and New Leon. It is surrounded by arid plains, over which fresh water is scarce; the site is an elevated part of the great table land of Anahuac, sloping towards the Gulf of Mexico, and the Rio Grande del Norte. Pop. 6000. Lat. 25° 20' N. lon. W. C. 24° 5' W.

Salt Point, psto. Dutchess cty. N. Y., by pstrd. 85 ms. S. from Albany.

Salt River, river of Kent., formed by three branches; Salt River, Rolling Fork, and Beech Fork; all rising in Casey cty., and flowing generally NW., unite and enter Ohio between Bullit and Hardin cties., 24 ms. below Louisville.

Salt River, river of Misu., entering the Mississippi from the NW., about 100 ms. above St. Louis.

Saltza, town of Lower Saxony, in the dutchy of Magdeburg. It takes its name from the salt pits, and is 12 ms. SSE. from Magdeburg. Lon. 11° 54' E. lat. 53° 3' N.

Saltzburg, formerly an independent archbishopric, now district of Lower Austria; 70 ms. long, and 60 broad; bounded on the N. by Bavaria, on the E. by Austria, on the S. by Corinth and the Tirol, and on the W. by the Tirol and Bavaria. It is a mountainous country, but pretty fertile, and contains mines of copper, silver, and iron.

Saltzburg, ancient and populous city of Germany. It is well built, and near it are some considerable salt works, which are very productive. It formerly was the capital of an independent state, now a district of Lower Austria. The university depends on the Benedictine monks. It is seated on both sides of the river Saltz, 45 ms. S. by W. of Passaw, and 155 W. by S. of Vienna. Lon. 13° 5' E. lat. 47° 37' N.

Saltzedel, town of Germany, in the circle of

Upper Saxony, in the old marche of Brandesburg, noted for its flourishing manufactures of cloth, serge, and stockings. It was formerly one of the Hanse towns, and is situated on the Jetze, 20 ms. NNW. of Gardeleben, and 4 ENE. of Zell. Lon. 11° 30' E. lat. 52° 55' N.

Salu, pstv. Madison cty. Ill., 70 ms. from Vandalia.

Saluda, river of S. C., which rises in the mountains of Pendleton, and Greenville districts, and runs in a SE. course till it joins the Congaree, opposite the city of Columbia.

Saluter, river of Lou., in Nachitoches and Ouachitta. The sources of this stream is on the line between Lou. and Arkansas, N. lat. 32° W. lon. W. C. 16° 20', interlocking with the waters of Datchet, and Derbane, and flowing a similar course and parallel to the latter, falls into Ouachitta 3 ms. below the mouth of Barthelony river. The country drained by the Saluter is generally pine woods; soil thin and steril. The entire length of the Saluter is about 60 ms.

Saluzzo, town of Piedmont, capital of a marquisate of the same name, on an eminence, at the foot of the Alps, near the river Po, 22 ms. S. by W. of Turin. Lon. 7° 37' E. lat. 44° 44' N.

Salvador, St., one of the Bahama islands. See *Guanahani*.

Salvador, St., capital of the kingdom of Congo, on a craggy mountain, 240 ms. E. by S. of Loango. Lon. 15° 39' E. lat. 4° 50' S.

Salvador, St., populous city of South America, in Brasil. The principal streets are large, and there are many gardens, full of great variety of fruit trees, herbs, and flowers. The chief commodities are sugar, tobacco, wood for dyers, raw hides, tallow, and train-oil. It is seated on an eminence, on the bay of All Saints, 120 ms. SW. of Sergippy. Lon. 40° 10' W. lat. 13° 30' S.

Salvages, small uninhabited islands, lying between Madeira and the Canaries, 27 leagues N. of Point Nogo, in Teneriff. Lon. 15° 54' W. lat. 30° N.

Salvaterra, town of Portugal, in Estramadura, with a royal palace, seated on the Tago. Lon. 7° 51' W. lat. 38° 59' N.

Salvaterra, strong town of Portugal, in Beiro, on the Elia, 12 ms. NE. of Alcantara. Lon. 6° 14' W. lat. 39° 50' N.

Salvatierra, town of Spain, in Galicia, seated on the Minho, 56 ms. S. of Compostello. Lon. 8° 16' W. lat. 41° 48' N.

Salvatierra, town of Spain, in Biscay, at the foot of mount St. Adrian, 30 ms. E. by S. of Vittoria. Lon. 2° 17' W. lat. 42° 54' N.

Samandrachi. See *Samothracia*.

Samarcanah, city in the country of the Usbec Tartars. It was the birth-place and seat of Tamerlane. It carries on a trade in excellent fruits, and is pleasantly seated near the Sodge, which runs into the Amo, 158 ms. E. by N. of Bokhara. Lon. 65° 15' E. lat. 59° 50' N.

Sunar, *Philippina*, or *Tandago*, one of the Philippine islands, in the Indian ocean, SE. of that of Luconia, from which it is separated by a strait. It is 329 ms. in circumference, and is full of craggy mountains, among which are fertile valleys.

Samara, town of Russia, in the government of Ufa, situated on the conflux of the rivers Salmisch and Sakmara, 12 ms. N. of Orenburg. Lon. $55^{\circ} 5' E.$ lat. $53^{\circ} 2' N.$

Samara, town of Russia, in the government of Simbirs, not far from the Volga. Lon. $49^{\circ} 26' E.$ lat. $53^{\circ} 20' N.$

Samarand, populous town on the eastern part of the island of Java.

Samathan, town of France, in the department of Eure, with a strong castle on a mountain. It is seated in a valley, on the river Save, 5 ms. N. from Lombez. Lon. $1^{\circ} E.$ lat. $43^{\circ} 34' N.$

Samballas, island on the N. coast of the isthmus of Darien, not inhabited but claimed by the Spaniards.

Sambas, town of the island of Borneo, situated near the W. coast. It is the capital of a kingdom of the same name, and in its vicinity diamonds are found. Lon. $109^{\circ} E.$ lat. $2^{\circ} 23' N.$

Sambre, river of the Netherlands, which rises in Picardy, and passing by Landrecy, Maubeuge, Thun, and Charleroy, falls into the Maese, at Namur.

Samogitia, province of Poland; bounded on the N. by Courland, on the E. by Lithuania, on the W. by the Baltic, and on the S. by Western Prussia, being about 175 ms. long, and 125 broad. Rosienne is the principal town.

Samoids, the most northern nation of the eastern continent. They occupy the great space from the Mezen in Europe, to the Olensk in Asia, 2070 ms. from W. to E., with an extensive inland from the Frozen ocean, from 270 to 550 ms. The country of the Samoids, is a bleak region of heath and morass, frozen and covered with snow three fourths of the year. "The ordinary stature of the Samoids," says Malte Brun, "is from 4 to 5 feet; they are generally squat, with very short legs, a large and flat head, a flat nose, the lower part of the face very projecting, a wide mouth, very large ears, and a very scanty beard; their eyes are small, black, and angular; their skin olive coloured, hair black and bristly."

This race of wandering savages does not exceed 20,000, over a space of at least 800,000 sqms. This would suppose a distributive pop. of 1 human being to 40 sqms. They are subject to Russia nominally, but actually free nomades, who live by the chase and the spoils drawn from their vast rivers, and from the Arctic ocean. The Samoids are probably Mongols by extraction.

Samos, island of the Archipelago, on the coast of Natolia, and to the E. of the isle of Nicaria. The women are clothed in the Turkish manner, except a red coif, and their hair hanging down their backs, with plates of silver, or block tin, fastened to the ends. It is 32 ms. long, 22 broad, and extremely fertile. It abounds with partridges, wood-cocks, snipes, wood-pigeons, thrushes, turtle-doves, wheatears, and excellent poultry. They have abundance of melons, lentils, kidney-beans, muscadine grapes, and white figs, four times as big as the common sort, but not so well tasted. Their silk is very fine, and the honey and wax admirable. They have iron mines, and most of the soil is of a rusty colour; they have also emery stone, and all the mountains are of white marble. The inhabitants,

about 12,000, are almost all Greeks, and have a bishop, who resides at Corea. Lon. $27^{\circ} 13' E.$ lat. $37^{\circ} 46' N.$

Samothracia, now called *Samandrachi*, small island of the Archipelago, between Stalimeni, and the coast of Romania, and N. of the isle of Imbro. It is 17 ms. in circumference, and pretty well cultivated. Lon. $25^{\circ} 17' E.$ lat. $40^{\circ} 34' N.$

Samoyedes, nation of Asiatic Russia. See *Samoids*.

Sampo. See *Burrampooter*.

Sampon, city. N. C.; bounded by New Hanover SE., Bladen SW., Cumberland W., Johnson N., Wayne NE., and Duplin E. Length 35, mean width 20ms.; area 700 sqms. It is drained by Black river branch of Cape Fear river. The court house is about 55 ms. NNW. from Wilmington. Pop. 1820, 8903. Lat. $35^{\circ} N.$ lon. W. C. $1^{\circ} 20' W.$

Samptown, village, Middlesex city. N. J., 13 ms. SW. from Elizabethtown.

Sam's Creek, psto. Frederick city. Md., 15 ms. NE. from Fredericktown.

Samsø, or *Samsøi*, island of Denmark, on the E. coast of North Jutland. It is 8 ms. long, and 3 broad, and very fertile. Lon. $10^{\circ} 33' E.$ lat. $56^{\circ} 2' N.$

Samson, St., town of France, in the department of Eure, and late province of Normandy, seated on the river Rille, 5 ms. from Pontaudemer.

Sana, or *Zana*, town of Peru, and capital of a jurisdiction in the bishopric of Truxillo. Its situation is delightful, and adorned with the most beautiful flowers, whence it receives the name of *Miraflores*. It is 90 ms. N. of Truxillo. Lon. $78^{\circ} 30' W.$ lat. $40^{\circ} 35' N.$

Sanaa, capital of Arabia Felix, in Yemen Proper. It is seated among mountains and fine orchards, 240 ms. NNE. of Mecha, and 450 SE. of Mecca. Lon. $46^{\circ} 35' E.$ lat. $17^{\circ} 28' N.$

San Antonio, de los Cues, city of Mexico, in the state of Oaxaca, 130 ms. SE. from the city of Mexico, and about 80 N. from that of Oaxaca.

San Blas, Point, or *Cape of*, is the north-western limit of the Bay of Mandinga, of Colombia, in the province of Panama. Lat. $9^{\circ} 12' N.$ lon. W. C. $1^{\circ} 58' W.$

San Blas, city and seaport of Mexico, in the former Guadalupe, now Jalisco, at the mouth of the river Santiago. It is the residence of a department of the marine, but in Summer and Autumn the insalubrity of the climate, obliges the officers, and inhabitants, to seek at Tepic, a cooler and more healthy air. Lon. W. C. $28^{\circ} 17' W.$ lat. $21^{\circ} 33' N.$

Sandbach, town of Eng. in Cheshire, on the Welock, 26 ms. E. of Chester, and 161 NNW. of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 28' W.$ lat. $53^{\circ} 8' N.$

Sanbornstown, pso. Strafford city. N. H., 25 ms. NW. from Portsmouth. Pop. 1810, 2884, in 1820, 3329.

Sanbornstown Bridge, and psto. in Sanbornstown tp. N. H., 23 ms. NW. from Concord.

Sancerre, town of France, in the department of Cher, and late province of Berry. In its neighbourhood are excellent wines, equal to those of Burgundy. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Loire, 22 ms. NW. of Nevers, and 110 N. of Paris. Lon. $2^{\circ} 59' E.$ lat. $47^{\circ} 18' N.$

Sancion, island of China, on the coast of Quang-tong, 40 ms. in circumference, and famous for being the burying-place of St. Francis Xavier, whose tomb is to be seen on a small hill.

Sancoins, town of France, in the department of Cher, and late province of Berry, seated on the Argent, 15 ms. SW. of Nevers.

Sanda, one of the Orkney islands, in Sld., lying NE. of that called Mainland.

Sandecz, strong town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow. There are mines of gold and copper in its territory, and it is seated at the foot of Mount Krapack, 32 ms. SE. of Cracow. Lon. $20^{\circ} 32'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 43'$ N.

Sanders, pstv. Grant cty. Kent., 50 ms. NNE. from Frankfort.

Sanders, psto. Limestone cty. AL.

Sanderleben, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Anhalt Dessau, situated on the Wipper, 16 ms. SE. of Quedlingburg, and 31 SW. of Dessau. Lon. $11^{\circ} 22'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 38'$ N.

Sanderated, village of Eng. in Surry, to the S. of Crydon, and in an elevated situation, which affords a delightful prospect over the adjacent country.

Sanderville, pstv. and seat of justice, Washington cty. Geo., 30 ms. SE. from Milledgeville. Lat. $32^{\circ} 57'$ N. lon. W. C. $5^{\circ} 47'$ W.

Sandford, tp. and pstv., York cty. Maine, 22 ms. N. from York. Pop. 1820, 1831.

Sandford, psto. Broome cty. N. Y.

Sandgate, tp. Bennington cty. Ver.; N. from Bennington. Pop. 1820, 1200.

Sandisfield, pst. Berkshire cty. Mass., between N. Marlborough and Mount Washington, and near the Conn. line. Pop. 1820, 1646.

Sandistown, tp. Sussex cty. N. J. Pop. 1820, 858.

Sandgate Castle, castle of Eng. in Kent, SW. of Folkstone.

Sandhamn, seaport of Sweden, in the province of Upland, appointed for the examination of all vessels to and from Stockholm. It is 10 ms. E. of Stockholm. Lon. $18^{\circ} 20'$ E. lat. $59^{\circ} 20'$ N.

Sand Lake, psto. Rensselaer cty. N. Y., 10 ms. from Albany.

Sanda, island of Japan, on the N. coast of Nippon; with a town of the same name. It is 78 ms. in circumference. Lon. $139^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $38^{\circ} 35'$ N.

Sandomir, strong town of Little Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, seated on a hill, on the Vistula, 75 ms. E. of Cracow, and 142 SW. of Warsaw. Lon. 22° E. lat. $50^{\circ} 21'$ N.

Sandover, pstv. Abbeville district S. C., by pstrd. 90 ms. W. from Columbia.

Sandown, tp. Rockingham cty. N. H., 23 ms. W. from Portsmouth. Pop. 1820, 527.

Sandown, pstv. Kershaw district, S. C., by pstrd. 47 ms. NE. from Columbia.

Sandusky, bay of Ohio, in Sandusky and Huron cties. It extends from the mouth of Sandusky river, E. 23 ms., with a mean width of 3; and communicates with Lake Erie, by a narrow strait.

Sandusky, river, Ohio, rising in Richland cty., and flowing W. about 20 ms. into Crawford, where it turns nearly N., and continues in that direction 60 ms. into Sandusky Bay. It is generally navigable. It rises in a level, and in

great part open country, covered in summer with succulent herbage, and in winter spring exposed to inundation; having a resemblance to the prairies of Lou. & Ark.

Sandusky, cty. Ohio; bounded N. by Erie, E. by Huron cty., S. by Seneca, and the W. by Wood cty. It is 30 ms. long, 25 broad; containing about 600 sqms. It contains Croghanville the cty. seat. The face of country is generally low and level. Its waters are Sandusky Bay, and Sandusky Portage rivers; besides several smaller streams. Pop. 1820, 852. Ctl. lat. $41^{\circ} 25'$ N. lon. W. $6^{\circ} 12'$ W.

Sandusky, pstv. and port of entry, Huron cty. Ohio, 25 ms. NE. by E. from Croghanville. on Sandusky Bay.

Sandusky, village, Sandusky cty. Ohio, on Sandusky river, opposite Croghanville.

Sandusky, one of the western tps. of land cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 159.

Sandusky Cross Roads, and psto. Knox cty. Ohio, by pstrd. 48 ms. NE. from Columbus.

Sandwich, town and capital of Essex cty. U. C., on Detroit river, 2 ms. below Detroit. It is a considerable village, built chiefly on a single long street.

Sandwich, pst. Strafford cty. N. H., a few W. from Winnepisiogee Lake. Pop. 1820, 2268.

Sandwich, pst. Barnstable cty. Mass., on Barnstable Bay, 12 ms. W. from Barnstable, and 8 SE. from Boston. Pop. 1820, 2484.

Sandwich Islands, group of islands in the South Sea, among the last discoveries of Captain Cook, who so named them, in honour of the earl of Sandwich, under whose administration these discoveries were made. They consist of 11 islands, extending in lat. from $15^{\circ} 54'$ to $22^{\circ} 15'$ N., and in lon. from $150^{\circ} 44'$ to $160^{\circ} 24'$ W. They are called by the natives Owhyhee, Mowee, Ranai, Morotoi, Tahoorowa, Weahoo, Atooi, Neelcheeow, Oreehou, Morotinne, and Tahooro, all inhabited excepting the two last.

Sandy, tp. Stark cty. Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 508.

Sandy, one of the northern tps. of Tuscarawas cty. Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 579.

Sandy Bay, eastern part of Essex cty. Mass. On this bay is a psto., 20 NE. from Salem.

Sandy Creek, one of the northern tps. of Mercer cty. Penn., between French creek and Salem tps., 10 ms. N. from Mercer. Pop. in 1820, 520.

Sandy Fork, pstv. Mecklenburg cty. Virg., on the left bank of Rhoanoke river, 70 ms. SW. from Petersburg.

Sandy Hill, pstv. and alternately with Salem seat of justice for Washington cty. N. Y., on an elevated plain near Baker's falls, 52 ms. by land above Albany. It is near this fine village, that the Champlain canal is connected with the Hudson. It is compactly built. For pop. see *Kingsbury*.

Sandy Grove, pstv. Chatham cty. N. C.

Sandy Hook, Monmouth cty. N. J., 18 ms. S. from N. Y. Lon. W. C. $3^{\circ} 1'$ E. lat. $40^{\circ} 30'$ N. It is the S. point of entrance into Italian bay, and N. York harbour, with a light house.

Sandy Hook, pstv. Culpepper cty. Virg.

Sandy Lake, creek, and tp. Mercer cty. Penn. The tp. is on the E. border of the cty; S. from French creek tp. Pop. in 1820, 427.

Sandy Lake, lake of the NW. territory of the U. S., forming one of the links in the chain of intercommunication between Lake Superior and Mississippi river. It receives West Savannah river from the NE., and discharges Sandy Lake river from the SW.

Sandy Lake River, river of the NW. territory of the U. S., flows from Sandy lake, and enters Mississippi river at lat. 47° N. See *St. Lawrence Basin*. At its outlet from Sandy Lake the U. S. S. W. Company have an establishment.

Sandy Mount, pstv. Baltimore cty. Md.

Sandy Mount, pstv. Greenville cty. Virg., by pstrd. 77 ms. S. from Richmond.

Sandy River. See *Rig Sandy*.

Sandy Run, and psto., southern part of Lexington district, S. C.

Sandy Spring, or *Stabler's* psto. Montgomery cty. Md. The psto. is now (1826) kept by James P. Stabler, at his store, on the road from Rockville to Baltimore, 9 ms. NE. from the former, and 28 SW. from the latter place; and 20 ms. N. from W. C. The Society of Friends have a meeting house at this place. The vicinity of Sandy Spring is elevated above tide water in the Potomac about 500 feet. Lat. 39° 7' N.

Sandy Spring, pstv. Adams cty. Ohio, by pstrd. 110 ms. SSW. from Columbus.

Sandytown, pstv. Sussex cty. N. J., by pstrd. 35 ms. N. from Trenton.

Sandyville, pstv. Tuscarawas cty. Ohio, by pstrd. 136 ms. NE. from Columbus.

Sanford, pst. York cty. Maine, 24 ms. N. from York. Pop. in 1820, 1831.

Sanford and Lumsden's Store, psto. Hancock cty. Geo., 20 ms. eastward from Milledgeville.

San Francisco Quibido, capital city of the province of Citaro, of Colombia; this town is situated on the Atrato, 400 ms. by water above the mouth of that stream.

Sangamon, river of Ill., rises by numerous branches near the centre of the state, and flowing NW., unite, and turning W. enter the left side of Illinois river at lat. 40° 10' N. It is navigable upwards of 100 ms.

Sangamon, cty. Ill., on Sangamon river; bounded S. by Montgomery and Morgan, and W. by Fulton. Area uncertain. Chief town, Springfield.

Sangamon, C. H. and psto. Sangamon cty. Ill., by pstrd. 77 ms. NNW. from Vandalia.

Sangar, *Straits of*, separates the island of Nippon from that of Jesso, and extending in a winding direction from W. to E., unites the Sea of Japan, or Corea, to the Pacific Ocean. It lies nearly on lat. 40° N. and between lon. 139° and 141° E.

Sangerfield, pst. Oneida cty. N. Y., 15 ms. S. by W. from Utica. Pop. in 1810, 1324, in 1820, 2011.

Sangerville, pst. Penobscot cty. Maine, 38 ms. NW. from Bangor. Pop. in 1820, 310.

Sanen, or *Guessenay*, town of Switzerland, in Bern.

Sanguessa, town of Spain, in Navarre, seated on the Arragon, 20 ms. SE. of Pampeluna. Lon. 1° 17' W. lat. 42° 34' N.

San Louis Potosi. See *Potosi*, *San Louis*.

Sanore-Bancabour, town of the Mysore country, in the East Indies, 117 ms. E. by N. of Goa. Lon. 75° 44' E. lat. 15° 39' N.

Sanguhar, borough of Sstd., in Dumfriesshire, with a coal trade, and a manufacture of worsted mittens and stockings; seated on the small river Nith, 24 ms. N. of Dumfries. Lon. 3° 36' W. lat. 55° 30' N.

Santa Clara, island of South America, in the South Pacific Ocean, and in the Bay of Guayaquil, 90 ms. W. of Guayaquil. Lon. 82° 36' W. lat. 2° 18' S.

Santa Cruz, seaport on the E. side of Teneriffe, on a fine bay of the same name. Lon. 16° 26' W. lat. 28° 27' N.

Santa Cruz, seaport of Africa, on the coast of Morocco, with a fort. It is seated at the extremity of Mount Atlas, on Cape Agner. Lon. 10° 7' W. lat. 30° 38' N.

Santa Cruz, one of the Caribbee Islands. Lon. 64° 35' W. lat. 17° 45' N.

Santa Cruz, island in the S. Pacific Ocean, one of the most considerable of those of Solomon, being 250 ms. in circumference. Lon. 130° W. lat. 10° 21' S.

Santa Cruz, seaport on the N. side of the island of Cuba, in the W. Indies, 60 ms. E. of Havannah. Lon. 81° 10' W. lat. 23° 10' N.

Santa Cruz-de-la-Sierra, town of S. America, in Peru, and capital of a government of that name, in the audience of Los-Charcos, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, in a country abounding in good fruits, on the river Guapy, 300 ms. E. of Plata. Lon. 59° 55' W. lat. 19° 46' S.

Santa Fe, capital of New Mexico, in N. America, seated among mountains, near the Rio-del-Norte, 950 ms. N. of Mexico. Lon. 106° 35' W. 35° 32' N.

Santa-Fe-de-Bogota, town of S. America, and the capital of New Granada. It is seated on the river Madalena, in a country abounding in corn and fruit, with mines of silver in the mountains, 360 ms. S. of Carthageua. Lon. 73° 5' W. lat. 3° 58' N.

Santarem, town of Portugal, in Estramadura, seated on a mountain, near the river Tajo, on a country fertile in wheat, wine, and oil. It was taken from the Moors in 1447, and is 44 ms. NE. of Lisbon. Lon. 8° 25' W. lat. 39° 2' N.

Santee river, river of considerable magnitude, having its sources in the Appalachian mountains, at N. lat. 36° W. lon. 5° from W. C., and falling into the Atlantic Ocean at N. lat. 33° 12' W. lon. 2° from W. C., it consequently runs through 3° of lat. and 3° of lon., having an entire length of 250 ms. by comparative courses, and draining about 11,000 sqms. The Santee is formed by the united streams of the Wateree and Congaree rivers, both originating in the Appalachian mountains. The Wateree, in the higher part of its course, is known by the name of Catawba, and the Congaree is formed by the Saluda and Broad rivers. The Santee is navigable by sloops a considerable distance above the main fork, and steam-boats ascend at high water to Columbia, on the Congaree.

Santiago, ancient *Tololotlan*, river of Mexico, rising about 23 ms. NW. from the city of Mexico, on the table land of Anahuac, flows through,

or drains part of the intendencies of Mexico, Guauauato, Guadalajara, and Valladolid. From its source in the mountains it flows NW. along the NE. part of Valladolid, turns W. near Queretaro, and in that direction to the head of Lake Chapala, in a distance of 70 ms., separates Valladolid from Guauauato. At the head of Lake Chapala, it enters Guadalajara, through which it winds NW. by W. 250 ms., and after an entire course of about 370 ms. falls into the Pacific Ocean, at the city of San Blas. Santiago is by far the largest stream of Mexico, it is navigable for some distance from its mouth, but the adjacent country, is thickly wooded, uncultivated, and unhealthy.

Santillana, seaport of Spain, in Asturias de Santillana, of which it is the capital; seated on the Bay of Biscay, 50 ms. E. of Orviedo, and 200 NW. of Madrid. Lon. $4^{\circ} 32'$ W. lat. $43^{\circ} 34'$ N.

Santorini, island of the Archipelago, to the N. of Candia, and to the S. of Nio. It is 8 ms. in length, and nearly as much in breadth; and near it are three or four other small islands, each of which bear evident marks of a volcanic origin, being all covered with pumice stones. It produces plenty of barley, cotton, and wine, in which, and the cotton manufactures, its trade consists. Fruit is scarce, except figs, and it has neither oil nor wood. The inhabitants are all Greeks, about 10,000 in number, and though subject to the Turks, they choose their own magistrates. Pyrgos is the capital. Lon. $26^{\circ} 1'$ E. lat. $36^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Saone, Upper, department of France, including part of the late province of the Isle of France. It takes its name from a river, which rises in Mount Vosges, and falls into the Rhone at Lyons. The capital is Vesoul.

Saone and Loire, department of France, including part of the late province of Burgundy. Macon is the capital.

Saonia, town of Italy, in Piedmont, situated on the summit of a rock. Lon. $7^{\circ} 33'$ E. lat. $36^{\circ} 38'$ N.

Sapienza, three small islands, and a cape, near the S. coast of the Morea. The largest island was anciently called Sphacterin. The pirates of Barbary conceal themselves behind it, to surprise vessels which come from the Gulf of Venice, or the coast of Sicily. Lon. $22^{\circ} 33'$ E. lat. $36^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Sara, creek, Lou., in New Feliciana rises in the state of Miss., near Woodville, and flowing S., crosses lat. 31° N. and falls into the Mississippi at St. Francisville, after an entire course of 25 ms.

Saragossa, city of Spain, in Arragon, with a university. It is said to have been built by the Phœnicians; and the Romans sent a colony hither in the reign of Augustus, whence it had the name of Cæsar Augustus, which by corruption has been changed into Saragossa. It is 137 ms. W. of Barcelona, and 150 NE. of Madrid. Lon. $0^{\circ} 28'$ W. lat. $41^{\circ} 53'$ N.

Saranac, small river, N. Y., rises in Essex and Franklin cities, flows into Clinton, and falls into Lake Champlain at Plattsburg, after a comparative course NE. of 60 ms.

Saratof, government of Russia, formerly a province of Astracan. It contains, eleven dis-

tricts of which that of the same name is the capital.

Saratof, town of Russia, capital of the government of the same name. It is seated on the side of a mountain, near the river Volga, 499 ms. S. of Kasan, and 300 NW. of Astracan. Lon. $49^{\circ} 25'$ E. lat. $52^{\circ} 4'$ N.

Saratoga, city, N. Y., bounded by the Hudson river NE. and E., Mohawk river S., Schoharie river SW., Montgomery and Hamilton rivers W. and NW. Length 40 ms., mean width 10 ms. area 800 sqms. Surface very diversified with the soil. Some parts towards the Mohawk, sandy, but in general, the soil is alluvial, loam, and productive in grain, pasturage, and fruit. It is drained by numerous creeks, almost encircled by the Sacondago, Hoosick, and Mohawk rivers. Chief towns, Ballston Waterford. Pop. 1820, 36,052. Ctl. lat. $42^{\circ} 5'$ lon. W. C. $3^{\circ} 5'$ E.

Saratoga, pst. Saratoga city. N. Y., about 10 ms. N. from Albany. Pop. 1820, 1909.

Saratoga Springs, pst. Saratoga city, N. Y., formerly the western part of Saratoga. Int. tp. are the much celebrated springs, and has some village in this vicinity. Persons directing letters ought to carefully distinguish between Saratoga, and Saratoga Springs. See *Ballston*. The accommodations at Saratoga for travellers are spacious and elegant. Pop. 1820, 1295.

Saratoga, lake, Saratoga city. N. Y., 9 ms. long and mean width 2. It receives the Kadarusoras from the W., and discharges into Hudson by Fish creek, 4 ms. E. from Ballston Spa.

Sarbourg, town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, seated on the Sare, 8 ms. S. of Treves. Lon. $5^{\circ} 40'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 37'$ N.

Sarbourg, town of France, in the department of Meurth, and late province of Lorraine, seated on the Sare. Lon. 9° E. lat. $48^{\circ} 46'$ N.

Sarbruck, town of France, in the department of Moselle, and late province of Lorraine, seated on the Sare, 14 ms. ESE. of Sarlouis, and 40 E. by N. of Metz. Lon. $7^{\circ} 2'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 14'$ N.

Sardam, seaport of N. Holland, where there are vast magazines of timber for building ships, and naval stores, with a great number of ship-rights. Peter the Great resided in this town while he worked as a shipright, and his bust is still to be seen. Sardam is seated on the Wre, 7 ms. NW. of Amsterdam. Lon. 45° E. lat. $52^{\circ} 28'$ N.

Sardinia, island of the Mediterranean, 142 ms. from N. to S., and 80 from E. to W. The soil is fertile in corn, wine, oranges, citrons, and olives. Pop. about 500,000. It forms a part of the kingdom of Sardinia. Cagliari is the capital.

Sardinia, kingdom of Europe, composed of the island of Sardinia, part of Piedmont, including Nice, Montferrat, and part of the duchy of Milan; and all the city of Genoa and its former territories. In general, Sardinia possesses the NW. of Italy, as far as the limits of the Lombardo-Venitian-kingdom.

Sardinia, pst. Niagara city. N. Y.
Sardo, town of Turkey in Asia, in Natolia. It was formerly called Sardis, and was the capital of Lydia. It was one of the seven churches of Asia, celebrated in the book of Revelation. It now contains only a few wretched huts. There

are also a few Christians, who employ themselves in gardening, but they have neither church nor priest. It is 70 ms. E. of Smyrna. Lon. $28^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $28^{\circ} 44'$ N.

Sare, river which rises at Salm, in France, runs N. into Germany, and falls into the Moselle, a little above Treves.

Sarepta, pst. and seat of justice, Duplin cty. N. C., about 50 ms. N. from Wilmington.

Sarepta, colony of, flourishing colony of Moravian brethren, seated on the banks of the little river Sarpa, in the Russian government of Saratov, to which the founders have given the name of Sarepta, borrowed from the sacred writers. The beginning of this settlement is dated in 1765, and in the same year the most distinguished privileges were granted it by the imperial court. From some recent accounts the privileges granted to the United Brethren by Catharine II. have been revoked. It is 8 ms. from Tzaritzin.

Sargans, town of Switzerland, capital of a cty. of the same name, in the canton of Zurich. It is seated on the top of a hill, and near it are mineral springs, good for various diseases.

Sargel, large and ancient seaport of the kingdom of Morocco, and province of Tremesen, 25 ms. SSW. of Algiers. Lon. $2^{\circ} 15'$ E. lat. $36^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Sarguemine, town of France, in the department of Moselle, seated on the Sare, 9 ms. from Sarback. Lon. $7^{\circ} 6'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 8'$ N.

Sari, ancient town of Persia, in Mesanderan, 20 ms. SW. of Ferabad.

Sark, little island belonging to Great Britain, on the coast of Normandy, situated between Guernsey and Jersey.

Sark, river of Sstd., which rises in the E. part of Dumfriesshire, and for many ms. forms the boundary with England.

Sarlac, town of France, in the department of Dordogne, and late province of Perigord, 27 ms. SE. of Perigueux, and 87 E. by N. of Bordeaux. Lon. $1^{\circ} 19'$ E. lat. $44^{\circ} 5'$ N.

Sarlouis, town of France, in the department of Moselle, seated on the isthmus of a peninsula formed by the river Sare, 20 ms. E. of Thionville, and 32 NE. of Metz. Lon. $6^{\circ} 48'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 21'$ N.

Sarnen, town of Switzerland, in the canton of Underwalden, seated on a lake of that name. It is 9 ms. S. of Lucern. Lon. $8^{\circ} 7'$ E. lat. $46^{\circ} 9'$ N.

Sarno, river of the kingdom of Naples, which rises near Sarno, and falls into the bay of Naples.

Sarno, town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore. It is seated on the Sarno, near its source, 12 ms. NE. of Salerno, and 20 SE. of Naples. Lon. $14^{\circ} 49'$ E. lat. $40^{\circ} 46'$ N.

Saros, strong castle in Upper Hungary in a cty. of the same name, seated on the Tariza, at the foot of Mount Krapach, 5 ms. NNW. of Eperjes.

Sarp, or *Sarpen*, town of Norway, in the province of Christiansand. It is situated in the neighbourhood of a cataract, 10 ms. WSW. of Frederickstadt. Lon. $10^{\circ} 47'$ E. lat. $59^{\circ} 9'$ N.

Sarreal, town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on the Francoli, in the neighbourhood of which are quarries of alabaster, so transparent that windows are glazed with it. Lon. 2° E. lat. $41^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Sarsana, town of Italy, in Romagna, 138 ms. NW. of Rome. Lon. $12^{\circ} 14'$ E. lat. $43^{\circ} 59'$ N.

Sarsina, episcopal town of Italy, in Romagna, 11 ms. WSW. of Rimini. Lon. $12^{\circ} 32'$ E. lat. 44° N.

Sarte, department of France, including the late province of Maine. It takes its name from a river which joins the Maine and the Loire, above Angers. The capital of the department is Mans.

Sarum, *New*. See *Salisbury*.

Sarum, *Old*, ancient borough of Eng. in Wilts. One farm house is all that remains of this town, which yet sends two members to parliament. It is 2 ms. N. of Salisbury. Lon. $1^{\circ} 42'$ W. lat. $51^{\circ} 7'$ N.

Saverden, town of France, in the department of Moselle, seated on the Sare, 18 ms. S. of Sarbruck. Lon. $7^{\circ} 7'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 58'$ N.

Sarwar, town of Lower Hungary, capital of a cty. of the same name, seated on the Raab, at its confluence with a small river. It is 50 ms. W. by N. of Buda. Lon. $16^{\circ} 48'$ E. lat. $47^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Sarzana, strong town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa. It was given to the Genoese, by the great duke of Tuscany, in lieu of Leghorn. It is seated at the mouth of the Magra, 50 ms. SE. of Genoa. Lon. $9^{\circ} 52'$ E. lat. $44^{\circ} 8'$ N.

Saseram, town of Hindoostan Proper, in Bengal, seated at the foot of a mountain, near a great lake, 50 ms. SE. of Benares. Lon. $86^{\circ} 44'$ E. lat. $26^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Saskatchewan, great river of North America, is formed by two large branches, both rising in the Chippewan mountains, and flowing generally to the E. After a comparative course of 600 ms. they unite at lon. W. C. $27^{\circ} 30'$ W.; the united streams flow thence 200 ms. into the NW. bay of lake Winnipeg. The Severn flowing from the eastern side of lake Winnipeg, is the continuation of the Saskatchewan and Assiniboin rivers. See *Severn* and *Assiniboin*.

Sasoufras, river of Md., rises on the confines of Del., and flowing W. between Kent and Cecil cities, falls into Chesapeake bay, 11 ms. S. from the mouth of the Susquehanna.

Sassari, city of Sardinia, capital of the territory Lugari. It contains 30,000 inhabitants. It is seated in a plain 6 ms. N. of Alger. Lon. $8^{\circ} 39'$ E. lat. $40^{\circ} 46'$ N.

Sassebes, strong town of Transylvania, capital of a cty. of the same name; seated at the confluence of two rivers, which fall into the Maroch. Lon. $26^{\circ} 40'$ E. lat. $46^{\circ} 26'$ N.

Sas van Ghent, strong town of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Flanders. It has fine sluices, and is seated on a canal which communicates with Ghent, about 8 ms. N. from it. It was built by the inhabitants of Ghent, as a bulwark to that town. Lon. $3^{\circ} 49'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 11'$ N.

Sassuolo, town of Italy, in the dutchy of Modena, on the Seccia, 10 ms. SW. of Modena. Lon. $11^{\circ} 11'$ E. lat. $44^{\circ} 28'$ N.

Satalia, strong seaport of Turkey, in Asia, and Natolia, on the coast of Caramania. It is divided into 3 towns. The surrounding country is very fertile; and the citrons and oranges are extremely fine. It is 150 ms. W. by S. of Cogni, and 265 S. by E. of Constantinople. Lon. $32^{\circ} 21'$ E. lat. $37^{\circ} 1'$ N.

Satong, or *Satagong*, village of Hindoostan

Proper, in Bengal, on a creek of the Hoogly river, about 4 ms. NW. of Hoogly.

Satula, river of Georgia. See *St. Illa*.

Satarah, town of the Deccan of Hindoostan, in the province of Visiapour, formerly the capital of the Mahrattah state. It lies near the E. foot of the Ghauts, and near the most distant source of the river Kistnah, 63 ms. S. of Poonah, and 77 W. of Visiapour. Lon. $74^{\circ} 8'$ E. lat. $17^{\circ} 45'$ N.

Saucon, Lower, extreme southern tp. of Northampton co. Penn. Pop. 1810, 1974; in 1820, 2208.

Saucon, Upper, extreme SE. tp. of Lehigh co. Penn., on Saucon creek. Pop. 1810, 1456; in 1820, 1642.

Saugatuck, one of the three harbours of Fairfield, in Fairfield co. Conn. The village stands at the mouth of Saugatuck river, 7 ms. SE. from Fairfield.

Saugerties, pst. Ulster co. N. Y. The village is situated on Hudson river, above the mouth of Esopus creek, 13 ms. NNE. from Kingston. Pop. of the tp. 1810, 2194; in 1820, 2699.

Saugus, tp. Essex co. Mass., 10 ms. E. from Boston. Pop. 748.

Saulgen, town of Germany, in Suabia, capital of a co. of the same name, which belongs to the baron of Walburg.

Saulieu, town of France, in the department of Cote d'Or, and late province of Burgundy. It is seated on an eminence, 25 ms. W. of Dijon, and 142 SE. of Paris. Lon. $4^{\circ} 7'$ E. lat. $47^{\circ} 17'$ N.

Sault de St. Marie, or *Falls of St. Mary's*, pstv. at these falls, between Lakes Superior and Huron. See *St. Mary's*, Michigan.

Saumur, town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire, and late province of Anjou. Here is a famous bridge over the Loire, consisting of 12 elliptic arches, each 60 feet in diameter. It is 22 ms. SE. of Angiers, and 160 SW. of Paris. Lon. $0^{\circ} 4'$ W. lat. $47^{\circ} 15'$ N.

Saunders, Cape, cape of Sandwich Land, in the Southern Ocean. Lon. $36^{\circ} 57'$ W. lat. $54^{\circ} 6'$ S.

Saunders Isle, island near S. Georgia, in the Southern Ocean. Lon. $26^{\circ} 38'$ W. lat. $58^{\circ} 5'$ S.

Sauquoit, pstv. Oneida co. N. Y.

Saurungpour, town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Malwa, 42 ms. NNE. of Indore, and 43 NE. of Ougien. Lon. $76^{\circ} 32'$ E. lat. $23^{\circ} 35'$ N.

Sauves, town of France, in the department of Gard, and late province of Languedoc, seated on the Vidouze, 12 ms. SW. of Alais.

Savage Island, in the S. Pacific Ocean, so named by captain Cook, from the inhospitable behaviour of its inhabitants. It is about 35 ms. in circumference. Lon. $169^{\circ} 37'$ W. lat. $19^{\circ} 1'$ S.

Savannah, river, forms a part of the divisional line, which separates Geor. from S. C. Its course is nearly from NW. to SE. It is formed principally of two branches, the Tugaloo and Kioevce, which spring from the mountains. It is navigable for large vessels up to Savannah, and for boats of 100 feet keel as far as Augusta. It falls into the Ocean, at Tybee Bar, in lat. $31^{\circ} 57'$ N. where it has 16 feet water at half tide.

Savannah, city of Geor., and formerly the seat of government. It is situated on the SW.

side of Savannah river, in Chatham co. Lat. $32^{\circ} 5'$ N. lon. $81^{\circ} 24'$ W. and about 15 ms. from the ocean. The town is accounted healthy, so hot a climate, being seated on a bluff bend of the river, and elevated considerably above the surrounding plantations. The mode of cultivating rice, it is supposed, contributed much to the insalubrity of the spring and autumn seasons in Savannah. In 1817, the citizens of that town voted \$70,000, to induce the proprietors of rice farms in the vicinity, to abandon the wet, and adopt the dry mode of culture. Vessels of large burden can come close to the town, but from its vicinity to the ocean, they are often exposed to tremendous floods. The trade is great, and increases rapidly. In 1803, the exports amounted to \$2,570,875. From September, 1816, to Jan. 1817, inclusive, there were exported 107,100 bales of cotton; 3,605 hhd. of tobacco, and 11,228 tierces of rice. The whole valued at 996,503 dollars. In 1816, the amount of shipping was 12,776 tons. Here is a bank of account and deposit.

Progressive Population.

In 1810, whites,	-	-	-	23
coloured persons,	-	-	-	7
Total,	-	-	-	30
In 1820, whites,	-	-	-	36
free coloured persons,	-	-	-	3
slaves,	-	-	-	30
Total,	-	-	-	75

Savannah is by the postrd. 658 ms. nearly SW. from W. C., 189 SE. by E. from Milledgeville, and 100 SW. from Charleston, S. C. Lat. $32^{\circ} 3'$ N. lon. W. C. $4^{\circ} 4'$ W.

Savannah, name of two small rivers of the NW. territory of the U. S., one a head branch of St. Louis, and the other of Sandy Lake rivers. The two Savannah rivers approach so near each other, as to leave only a short portage between them. See *Sandy Lake River*, and *St. Louis River*.

Save, river of Germany, which has its source in Carniola, runs through that country from W. to E. separates Sclavonia from Croatia, Bosnia, and Servia, and falls into the Danube, at Belgrade. The Save has interlocking sources with the Adige and Drave. Comparative course about 400 ms. SSE.

Savenat, town of France, in the department of Lower Loire, 18 ms. NW. of Nantes. Lon. $1^{\circ} 55'$ W. lat. $47^{\circ} 23'$ N.

Savendroog, strong and almost impregnable fortress of Hindoostan, in the kingdom of Mysore. It is situated on the top of a vast rock, rising half a mile in perpendicular height, from a base of above 8 ms. in circumference, and divided at the summit by a chasm, that forms it into two hills; these having each its peculiar defences, serve as two citadels, capable of being maintained independently of the lower works, which are also wonderfully strong. Notwithstanding this, it was taken by the English in December, 1791, after a siege of seven days. It is 18 ms. W. of Bangalore.

Saverdun, town of France, in the department

of Arriege, seated on the Arriege, 25 ms. SSE. of Toulouse. Lon. $1^{\circ} 36'$ E. lat. $43^{\circ} 14'$ N.

Saverne, town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, and late city of Foix. It is seated at the foot of Mont Vosges, in a fertile country, which produces plenty of wine, 18 ms. NW. of Strasburg, and 120 E. of Paris. Lon. $7^{\circ} 33'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 51'$ N.

Savigliano, strong town of Piedmont, capital of a territory of the same name, on the Maira, 5 ms. W. of Fossano, and 26 S. of Turin. Lon. $7^{\circ} 44'$ E. lat. $44^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Savington, psto. Cecil city. Md. The name of this place has been changed to *Cecilton*, which see.

Savona, town of Italy in the territory of Genoa. The surrounding country is well cultivated, and abounds in silks and all sorts of fruits, It is seated on the Mediterranean, 20 ms. SW. of Genoa. Lon. $8^{\circ} 20'$ E. lat. $44^{\circ} 18'$ N.

Savoniers, town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, and late province of Touraine, 5 ms. from Tours. Near it are caverns famous for their petrifications.

Savoy, dutchy of Europe, between France and Italy, forming a part of the kingdom of Sardinia; it is 83 ms. long, and 67 broad; bounded on the N. by the Lake of Geneva, which separates it from Switzerland, on the E. by the Alps, which divides it from Piedmont and Vallais, on the W. by the Rhone which parts it from Bresse, and on the S. by Dauphiny and Piedmont: The principal rivers are the Isere, Arc, and Arve. Chamberry is the capital.

Savoy, pst. Berkshire city. Mass., 25 ms. NE. from Lenox. Pop. 1820, 852.

Sauveterre, town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, and late province of Bearne, with an old ruined castle, 20 ms. WNW. of Pau.

Sauveterre, town of France, in the department of Aveyron, and late province of Bouergue, 12 ms. SE. from Villefranche.

Savu, island in the Indian Ocean, to which the Dutch formerly had an exclusive trade. Lon. $122^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $10^{\circ} 35'$ S.

Sawpit, pstv. West Chester city. N. Y.

Saxenburg, town of Germany, in the dutchy of Carinthia. It is situated on the river Drave, 38 ms. W. of Glagenfort. Lon. $13^{\circ} 40'$ lat. $46^{\circ} 52'$ N.

Saxenhagen, town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and city of Schawenburg, 20 ms. NW. of Hanover. Lon. $9^{\circ} 36'$ E. lat. $52^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Saxmunden, town of Eng. in Suffolk, on a hill, 29 ms. NE. of Ipswich, and 89 NE. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 40'$ E. lat. $52^{\circ} 18'$ N.

Saxons, village, Abbeville district, S. C.

Saxony, Lower, formerly a circle of Germany, bounded on the E. by Upper Saxony, S. by the same, and the circle of Upper Rhine, W. by Westphalia and the German Ocean, and N. Jutland and the Baltic. It comprehended the dutchies of Nageburg, Bremen, Brunswick, Lunenburg, Holstein, Lauenburg, and Mecklenburg; the principalities of Halberstadt, Ratzeburg, Hildesheim, and Lubec, and the cities of Hamburg, Bremen, Goslar, Mulhausen, and Nordhausen.

Saxony Upper, formerly a circle of Germa-

ny, bounded on the E. by Prussia, Poland, and Lusatia, S. by Bohemia and Franconia, W. by the circles of Upper Rhine and Lower Saxony, and N. by the latter and the Baltic. It comprehended Saxony Proper, the Margravate of Misnia, the landgravate of Thuringia, the principalities of Brandenburg, Merseburg, Naumburg, Anhalt, Coburg, and Querfurt, the cities of Barby, Mansfield, Schwartzburg, Stolberg, and Hohenstein, and the dutchy of Pomerania.

Saxony, province of Prussia, formed, and incorporated with that monarchy in 1815. It comprises the governments of Magdeburg, Merseburg, and Erfurt. Area 8492 sqms. Magdeburg is the capital. Pop. 1,800,000.

Saxony, kingdom of Europe, in Germany, bounded N. by Prussia, SE. by Bohemia, or Erzeberg mountains; and on other sides by various states of Germany. Saxony is traversed by the Elbe, which affords it a water communication with Bohemia above, and the German Ocean below the Erzeberg chain. Similar to Prussia, the slope of Saxony is to the N.; the winters are severe, but the climate at all seasons healthy. The body of the kingdom lies along lat. 51° N. The kingdom of Saxony embraces one of the best cultivated, most productive, and most civilized regions of the earth. In literature, science, arts, and manufactures, the inhabitants of this little kingdom hold an exalted rank. The most celebrated Universities are at Jena, and Leipsic. The latter the most extensive book mart in Europe. The products of its arts are too extensive to be enumerated in this place. A similar observation must be made respecting its mineral wealth. It may be sufficient to observe, that its workshops produce excellent of their kind, linen, lace, glass, porcelain, &c.; and that its mountains abound in silver, tin, bismuth, manganese, and cobalt. Area 7476 sqms. Pop. 1,200,000.

Saxton's River, a brook of Windham city. Ver., falling into Connecticut river immediately below Bellow's Falls.

Saxton's River, pstv. on the preceding stream, 4 ms. NW. from the village of Bellow's Falls.

Saybrook, ancient pst. Middlesex city. Conn., settled by a colony directly from Eng., under the patronage of Lords Say and Brook, as early as 1634. It is situated on the W. side of Connecticut river, 36 ms. E. of New Haven, and 45 S. by E. of Hartford, in lat. $41^{\circ} 15'$ N., and lon. $73^{\circ} 30'$ W. Pop. 1810, 3996, in 1820, 4165.

Saycock, one of the islands of Japan, divided from Nippon by a narrow channel. The Dutch factors are permitted to reside in the little island of Disnia, which is on the W. side of this. Lon. $132^{\circ} 28'$ E. lat. 34° N.

Sayn, town of Germany, in Treves, situated on a river of the same name, 6 ms. N. of Coblenz.

Saypan, one of the Ladrone islands; it is a large and pleasant island, lying between 140° and 150° E. lon., and in $15^{\circ} 22'$ N. lat.

Schagen, or *Seagerf*, promontory of N. Jutland, in Denmark, at the entrance of the passage out of the ocean into the Categate. From this cape, a dangerous sand bank stretches out into the sea, upon which in 1715, a tower

was erected 64 feet high. Lon. $10^{\circ} 6' E.$ lat. $57^{\circ} 16' N$

Scala, episcopal town of Naples, in Principato Citereore. It was a large city formerly, but is now greatly decayed. It is 6 ms. N. of Amalfi. Lon. $14^{\circ} 44' E.$ lat. $40^{\circ} 34' N$.

Scala Nova, Gulf of, modern name of that bay of Asia Minor, spreading W. from the city of Ephesus, and bounded S. by the island of Samos, and N. by the peninsula of Chisme.

Scala Nova, small maritime village of Asia Minor, 8 ms. SW. from Aisaluck, or the ruins of Ephesus. *Scala Nova* gives name to the gulf on which it stands, which in its widest extent, is limited NW. by Cape Mastico, the southern point of the island of Scio; and on the SW. by the island of Nicaria.

Scalitz, or *Scala*, town of Upper Hungary, in the cty. of Poson. There is a very advantageous passage by it, from Moravia to Hungary, and it is seated on the March, 50 ms. N. of Presburg. Lon. $17^{\circ} 17' E.$ lat. $49^{\circ} 4' N$.

Scamachie, city of Russia, in Schirvan, about 24 ms. from the Caspian Sea. It is inhabited by Armenians, and Georgians; 360 ms. S. from Astachau. Lat. $40^{\circ} 27' N$.

Scanderoon. See *Alexandretta*.

Scarus. See *Schonen*.

Searo, or *Scaren*, town of Sweden, in W. Gothland, seated on the Lake Wenner, 66 ms. N. of Gottenburg. Lon. $12^{\circ} 42' E.$ lat. $58^{\circ} 16' N$.

Scarborough, seaport and borough of Eng., in the N. riding of Yorkshire. It has of late, been greatly frequented on account of its mineral waters, called the Scarborough Spa, and also for sea-bathing. It has a good harbour, possesses considerable trade, and is much engaged in the fisheries. It is 36 ms. NE. of York, and 237 N. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 13' W.$ lat. $54^{\circ} 18' N$.

Scarborough, town and fort, on the island of Tobago.

Scarbro', pst. Cumberland cty., Maine; on the S. side of Saco river, 14 ms. S. by W. of Portland, and 9 NE. of Biddeford. Pop. 1810, 2100, in 1820, 2222.

Scardona, town of Turkish Dalmatia, on the E. bank of the river Cherca. It is 35 ms. NW. of Spalatro. Lon. $17^{\circ} 1' E.$ lat. $44^{\circ} 29' N$.

Scarlino, town of Tuscany, on the sea coast, 5 ms. S. of Massa, and 10 ENE. of Piombino. Lon. $10^{\circ} 37' E.$ lat. $42^{\circ} 58' N$.

Scaro, town of the island of Santorini. Lon. $25^{\circ} 58' E.$ lat. $36^{\circ} 10' N$.

Scarpanto, ancient Carpathus, island of the Arcipelago, 22 ms. long, and 8 broad, lying SW. of Rhodes, and NE. of Candia. There are several high mountains; but it abounds in cattle and game, and has mines of iron, quarries of marble, and several good harbours. The Turks are masters of it, but the inhabitants are Greeks. Lon. $27^{\circ} 40' E.$ lat. $35^{\circ} 45' N$.

Scarpe, river of France, which has its source in Artois, and flowing past Arras, Douay, and St. Amand, falls into the Scheldt.

Scarsdale, fertile tract of Eng., in the NE. part of Derbyshire, surrounded by barren rocks and mountains.

Schaafstadi, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, 8 ms. W. of Mersburg, and 26 W. of Leipsic. Lon. $11^{\circ} 36' E.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 19' N$.

Schaffhausen, smallest canton of Switzerland, bounded on the N. and W. by Suabia, on the E. by the canton of Zurich and the bishopric of Constance, and on the S. by the same and Thurgau. It is but 5 leagues in length and 3 in breadth, and contains 50,000 inhabitants. It produces all the necessaries, as wine, fish, wood, flax, horses, sheep, wool, black cattle, and deer. The principal article of trade is wine, the country abounding in vineyards; and as the canton affords but little corn, it is procured from Suabia, in exchange for wine.

Schaffhausen, town of Switzerland, capital of a canton of the same name. It is seated on the Rhine; and owes its origin to the interruption of the navigation of that river, by the catract at Lauffen. It is remarkable for one of the most curious bridges in Europe, over the Rhine, connecting it with the other parts of Switzerland. *Schaffhausen* contains about 6000 inhabitants, and is 22 ms. N. by E. of Zurich, and 39 E. of Basil. Lon. $3^{\circ} 41' E.$ lat. $47^{\circ} 39' N$.

Schaghticoke, pst. Rensselaer cty. N. Y., on the left bank of the Hudson, 11 ms. above Troy. Pop. 1820, 2522.

Schalholt, episcopal town of Iceland, with a college. Lon. $22^{\circ} 20' W.$ lat. $64^{\circ} 40' N$.

Schamachie, formerly a town of Persia, capital of Scirvan. See *Scamachie*.

Schamanism, or *Theomorphism*, the religion of the Hindoos. This system is now subdivided into three great branches; Shamanism proper, in Tartary, Mongolia, and Siberia; Fo, in Thibet, China, and Japan; and Buddhism, in Indostan, Chin India, and many of the E. India Islands. Schamanism, is the most extensive, and probably most ancient religious system.

Schantz Sterney, fortress in the Russian government of Wiburgh, seated on the Neva, a little E. of Petersburg. Lon. $31^{\circ} 13' E.$ lat. $60^{\circ} N$.

Scharding, town of Lower Bavaria, seated on the Inn, 7 ms. S. of Passaw. Lon. $13^{\circ} 36' E.$ lat. $48^{\circ} 21' N$.

Schorntz, fortified town of Germany, in the Tirol. It is a passage of great importance, on the confines of Bavaria, 12 ms. N. of Inspruc.

Schaunenburg, territory of Westphalia, 22 ms. long, and 10 broad, belonging to the landgrate of Hesse Cassel.

Schaunstein, town of Germany, in Franconia, and principality of Cullembach, 18 ms. NE. of Cullembach. Lon. $11^{\circ} 44' E.$ lat. $54^{\circ} 35' N$.

Schaumburg, town and castle of Germany, in Lower Rhine, 23 ms. NNW. of Mentz, and 25 WSW. of Wetzlar. Lon. $8^{\circ} 2' E.$ lat. $50^{\circ} 14' N$.

Scheiberg, town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, in the neighbourhood of which are mines of silver and iron. It is 4 ms. NE. of Schwartzburg.

Scheldt, considerable river of the Netherlands, which rises in France, in the late province of Picardy. It passes through Flanders, and divides into two branches below Fort Lillo, and both forming several islands, enter the German Ocean.

Schellaburg, pstv. Bedford cty. Penn., on the main road from Bedford to Pittsburg, 9 ms. NNW. from the former. It is a small village consisting of a single street along the road.

Schelestadt, strong town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine and late province of Alsace, seated on the river Ill, 20 ms. S.W. of Strasburg. Lon. $7^{\circ} 40'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 17'$ N.

Schella, town of Upper Hungary, seated on the Waag, 25 ms. N.E. of Presburg. Lon. $18^{\circ} 17'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 32'$ N.

Schellenburg, fortress of Germany, in Bavaria, 22 ms. W. of Ingolstadt. Lon. $10^{\circ} 58'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 46'$ N.

Schelling, island of the United Provinces, in Friesland, lying at the entrance of the Zuider-Zee. Lon. $5^{\circ} 10'$ E. lat. $53^{\circ} 20'$ N.

Schemnitz, town of Upper Hungary, one of the seven mountain-towns, with three castles. It is famous for mines of silver and other metals; as also for its hot baths. Near it is a high rock of shining blue stone, mixed with green and some spots of yellow. It is 50 ms. N.E. of Presburg.

Schenck, fortress of Dutch Guelderland, on the point where the Rhine divides into two branches, forming the Rhine proper and Waal. It is the centre of communication between Holland and Germany. Schenk, is the ancient Burginatum, and the Quadriburgium of Amminianus Marcellinus. Lon. $5^{\circ} 26'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 55'$ N.

Schenectady, city. N. Y.; bounded by Saratoga city, and Mohawk river N.E., Albany city, S., Schoharie city, S.W., and Montgomery N.W. Length 20, mean width 12 ms.; area 240 sqms. The Mohawk river flows obliquely through it, and affords much excellent alluvial soil near its banks. Other parts of the city are hilly and broken, with a mixed soil. Chief town, Schenectady. Pop. in 1820, 13,681. Ctl. lat. $42^{\circ} 41'$ N. lon. W. C. $3^{\circ} E$.

Schenectady, city, and seat of justice, Schenectady city. N. Y., on the right bank of the Mohawk, $15\frac{1}{2}$ ms. by land N.W. from Albany. It is one of the oldest towns in the state, being built nearly co-eval with Albany. Many of the buildings are elegant, but like all the ancient towns of N. Y., the old and new edifices are contrasts, exhibiting the advance in elegance and convenience effected in the course of upwards of a century. A fine and very substantial wooden bridge here crosses the Mohawk.

Union college stands a little to the N.E. from the city. This institution was incorporated in 1794, and is now a very respectable and prosperous institution. The college buildings are spacious and calculated to accommodate 200 students. The site is pleasantly elevated, and near the Mohawk. The library contains above 500 volumes. In 1820, it was under the direction of a president, and four professors, one for moral philosophy, one for mathematics, one of the Greek and Latin languages, and one of modern languages, and two tutors. In 1820, the students amounted to 245.

Pop. of the city of Schenectady in 1810, 2909, and in 1820, 3939. This city contains a bank, 4 places of public worship, and near 600 dwelling houses. Its position for commercial operations is very advantageous, which will be much enhanced by the canals now completed.

Schening, town of Sweden, in E. Gothland, seated in a fertile country, 10 ms. E. of Wastena. Lon. $15^{\circ} 47'$ E. lat. $58^{\circ} 12'$ N.

Scheningen, town of Germany, in the circle

of Lower Saxony, 16 ms. N. of Halberstadt, and 18 E.S.E. of Wolfenbüttele. Lon. $11^{\circ} 25'$ E. lat. $52^{\circ} 22'$ N.

Scher, town of Germany, in Suabia, belonging to the baron of Walburg, seated on the Danube, 36 ms. S.W. of Ulm. Lon. $0^{\circ} 32'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 8'$ N.

Scherding, town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, seated on the river Inn, 8 ms. S. by W. of Passau.

Scheve, town of Denmark, in N. Jutland, seated at the mouth of a river, in the Gulf of Virk-Fund.

Schiedam, town of Holland, on a canal, which communicates with the Maese, 4 ms. E. by S. of Rotterdam. Lon. $4^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 54'$ N.

Schika, strong town of Upper Hungary, in the city of Neitra, seated on the river Waag.

Schünznach, town of Switzerland, in Bern, remarkable for its agreeable position on the Aar, and its waters, which flow warm from a rock. Near it, on a lofty eminence, are the ruins of the famous castle of Hapsburg.

Schiras, city of Persia, in Farsistan, and the capital of southern Persia. It is 5 ms. in length, but not so much in breadth; and is seated at the end of a spacious plain, surrounded by high hills, under one of which the town stands. It is 225 ms. S. of Ispahan. Lon. $54^{\circ} 20'$ E. lat. $29^{\circ} 40'$ N.

Schirman, province of Russia, surrounded by Daghestan, by the Caspian Sea, by Erivan, and by Georgia. It is 150 ms. in length, and 90 in breadth. Schamachie is the capital.

Schluden, town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, 28 ms. E.S.E. of Hildesheim. Lon. $10^{\circ} 47'$ E. lat. $52^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Schlangenberg, in Swedish, called by the Russians, Znievskaja-Gora, mine and town of western Siberia, capital of the district of Semipalatnoi. Pop. 1550. Lat. $51^{\circ} 9'$ N. lon. $82^{\circ} 9'$ E.

Schleusingen, town of Germany, in Franconia, and city of Henneburg, seated on the Schleuss, 10 ms. S.E. of Smalkald. Lon. $11^{\circ} 2'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 43'$ N.

Schleyden, town of Germany, in Westphalia, 40 ms. N. of Treves. Lon. $6^{\circ} 40'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 25'$ N.

Schlitz, town of Germany, in Suabia, in a city of the same, situated on a small river, 7 ms. N.W. of Fulda. Lon. $9^{\circ} 40'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 45'$ N.

Schlusselfeld, town of Germany, in Franconia, and bishopric of Wurtzburg. It is surrounded by the bishopric of Bamberg, and lies 13 ms. S.E. of Bamberg. Lon. $10^{\circ} 58'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 54'$ N.

Schlusselfeld, town of Russia, in the government of Riga, on the river Neva, near Lake Ladoga. It has a fortress, which is seated on an island, in the river, and is 36 ms. E. of Petersburg. Lon. $30^{\circ} 55'$ E. lat. $59^{\circ} 55'$ N.

Schmidberg, town of Bohemia, in Silesia, in the duchy of Jauer. Almost all the inhabitants are smiths, whence the place takes its name. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, near the source of the Bauber.

Schneeberg, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, with considerable manufactures. It is seated on the Mulda, and is 7 ms. N.W. of Schwartzburg.

Schodack, pst. Rensselaer city. N. Y., containing 3166 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820, 3493.

It is situated on the E. side of Hudson river, 9 ms. below Albany. Pop. in 1810, 3166, in 1820, 3493.

Schodack Landing, pstv. on Hudson river, Rensselaer cty. N. Y., by pstrd. 11 ms. below Albany.

Schenbrun, Moravian missionary settlement, on the Muskingum river, in Tuscarawas cty. Ohio., 3 ms. below New Philadelphia. The name signifies "clear spring."

Schoharie, river, N. Y., rises amongst the Catskill mountains, in Green cty., by a number of creeks, which flow NW., and unite on the southern extremity of Schoharie cty., and thence turning to a N. course about 45 ms., falls into the Mohawk 25 ms. above Schenectady.

Schoharie, cty. N. Y.; bounded by Albany E., Greene SE., Delaware SW., Otsego W., Montgomery N., and Schenectady NE. Length 30, mean width 20; area 600 sqms. Surface generally hilly, but soil productive in grain, fruits and pasturage. Chief town, Schoharie. Pop. in 1820, 23,154. Ctl. lat. 42° 33' N. lon. W. C. 2° 32' E.

Schoharie, pstv. and seat of justice, Schoharie cty. on the right bank of Schoharie river, 32 ms. W. from Albany. It stands on one of the rich flats of Schoharie. Pop. of the tp. 1820, 3820. Lat. 42° 40' N. lon. W. C. 2° 42' E.

Schoharie Kill, pstv. in the western part of Green cty. N. Y., by pstrd. 61 ms. SW. from Albany.

Scomberg, town of Germany, in Treves, on a mountain, 15 ms. from Limbourg.

Schoeneck, or *Schoeneck*, town of Germany, on the Nymbs, 27 ms. N. of Treves. Lon. 6° 26' E. lat. 50° 12' N.

Schenen, *Scania*, or *Skone*, province of Sweden; bounded on the W. by the Sound, which separates it from Zealand, on the N. by Holland and Smoland, and on the E. and S. by Blekingen and the Baltic. It is 58 ms. long, and 40 broad, and is a fertile country. Lunden is the capital.

Schongaw, town of Upper Bavaria, seated on the Lech, 30 ms. S. of Augsburg.

Schooley's mountain, mountain range and watering place, Morris cty. N. J. The watering place and psto. is in the southwestern angle of the cty., about 20 ms. NE. from Easton in Penn.

Schoonhoven, strong town of Holland, with a commodious haven, on the Leck, where there is a productive salmon-fishery, 14 ms. E. of Rotterdam. Lon. 4° 54' E. lat. 51° 58' N.

Schorndorf, town of Germany, in Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with salt-springs, from which a great deal of salt is made. The French took this town in August, 1796. It is seated on the Rems, 12 ms. NE. of Stuttgart. Lon. 8° 54' E. lat. 48° 56' N.

Schouten, islands in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of New Guinea. They were discovered by William Schouten, a Dutchman, in 1616. Lon. 136° 25' E. lat. 0° 46' S.

Schowen, island of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Zealand, NE. of the isle of Walcheren. It is 15 ms. long, and 6 broad. Zuriçzee is the capital.

Schroon, lake and psto. See *Schroon Lake*.

Schulersburg, pstv. Cumberland cty. Penn.

Schultze Range, pstv. Wood cty. Virg. → 2 ms. W. from W. C.

Schuyler, lake of Otsego cty. N. Y., 5 ms. 1; it is one of the sources of Susquehanna river.

Schuyler, pst. Herkimer cty. N. Y., on Mohawk river, 84 ms. NW. by W. from Albany. Pop. 1820, 1857.

Schuylererville, pstv. Saratoga cty. N. Y. 3 ms. N. from Albany.

Schuykill River. See *Delaware*.

Schuylkill, cty. Penn.; bounded by Berks SE., Dauphin SW., Northumberland and Columbia NW., Luzerne N., and Northampton and Lehigh NE. Length 37, mean width 11 ms.; area 475 sqms. Surface very hilly generally, and in part mountainous. Soil, except near streams, or very partially, rough, rocky, and sterile. It is drained by the streams of Mahanoy, Mahantango, and Swatara, flowing into the Susquehanna, and by the head branches of Schuylkill. Chief town, Orwicksburg. Pop. 1820, 11,339. Ctl. lat. 40° 40' N. lon. W. C. 0° 47' E.

Schwalbach, village of Germany, in the cty. of Nassau, frequented for its mineral waters, which are of a similar nature to those of Spa. It is seated on the river Aa, 9 ms. N. of Mentz.

Schwartz, town of Germany, in Tirol, famous for its mines of different metals. It is seated on the river Ill, 14 ms. NE. of Inspruc. Lon. 11° 42' E. lat. 47° 19' N.

Schwartzburg, town of Thuringia, and capital of Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt. It is seated on the Schwartz, 22 ms. SE. of Erfurt, and 35 N. of Culembach. Lon. 11° 30' E. lat. 50° 40' N.

Schwartzburg-Sonderhausen, principality of Saxony, in Thuringia, containing 500 sqms., and 45,000 inhabitants. Chief town, Arnstadt.

Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt, small principality of Saxony, in Thuringia, containing 500 sqms., and 54,000 inhabitants.

Schwartzenburg, town of Germany, in Franconia, capital of a principality of the same name, on the Lec, 25 ms. NW. of Nuremburg. Lon. 10° 44' E. lat. 49° 43' N.

Schwartzenberg, town of Switzerland, in Bern, 17 ms. SSW. of Bern. Lon. 7° 1' E. lat. 46° 40' N.

Schwiednitz, city of Silesia, capital of a province of the same name, on an eminence, on the river Westritz, 22 ms. SW. of Breslaw, and 27 SE. of Lignitz. Lon. 16° 54' E. lat. 50° 46' N.

Schweinfurt, town of Germany, in Franconia. The environs are rich in cattle, corn, and wine, the inhabitants are Protestants, and carry on a large trade in wine, woollen, and linen cloth, goose quills, and feathers. It is seated on the river Maine, 25 ms. from Bamberg. Lon. 10° 25' E. lat. 50° 15' N.

Schweinsmunder, town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, in the isle of Usedom. Lon. 14° 18' E. lat. 54° 3' N.

Schweitz, canton of Switzerland, which gives name to them all. It is bounded on the W. by the lake of the Four Cantons, on the S. by the cantons of Uri, on E. by that of Glarus, and on the N. by those of Zurich and Zug. The government of Schweiz and Uri is entirely democratical, and nearly the same. They contain,

including their subjects, 50,000 souls; and, in case of necessity, could furnish 12,000 militia. The same kind of soil, and the same productions, are common to the two cantons; purity of morals prevails, which can scarcely be imagined by the inhabitants of great and opulent cities. The Roman catholic religion is here exclusively established. The canton suffered in common with all Switzerland when invaded by the French in 1798, being dreadfully wasted and desolated.

Schweitz, town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of that name, seated near the Waldstätter See, on a hill, with a large and magnificent church. It is 10 ms. SE. of Lucern. Lon. 8° 30' E. lat. 46° 55' N.

Schweitz, Lake of. See *Waldstätter See*.

Schewelm, town of Germany, in Westphalia, with a medicinal spring near it. Lon. 7° 25' E. lat. 51° 10' N.

Schwerin, town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and dutchy of Mecklenburg Schwerin, of which it is the capital. It is 35 ms. W. of Gustrow. Lon. 11° 48' E. lat. 53° 48' N.

Schwerte, town of Germany, in Westphalia, 38 ms. NNE. of Cologne. Lon. 7° 15' E. lat. 51° 38' N.

Schwainburg, town of Denmark, on the S. coast of the island of Funen, 23 ms. SSE. of Odensee. Lon. 10° 30' E. lat. 55° 10' N.

Sciati, island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Janua, 20 ms. to the N. of Negropont, and almost at the entrance of the Gulf of Salonichi. It is 22 ms. in length, and 8 in breadth. Lon. 23° 40' E. lat. 39° 26' N.

Scienceville, pstv. Green cty. N. Y., by pstrd. 59 ms. SW. from Albany.

Sciglio, or *Scilla*. See *Scylla*.

Scilly, cluster of islands and rocks, lying almost 10 leagues W. of the Land's End, in Cornwall, and are easily discerned from it. Of these only 5 or 6 are inhabited. The inhabitants principally subsist by fishing, burning kelp, and acting as pilots. The chief of the islands is St. Mary's, which has a good port, is the best cultivated, and contains more inhabitants than all the rest put together. In this island and two or three others, are various antiquities, particularly the remains of a temple of the Druids, and ancient sepulchres; but the greatest ornament is the light-house, which, with the gallery, is 51 feet high, and is a very fine column. The Scilly rocks have been fatal to numbers of ships entering the English Channel. One of the most disastrous events of this kind happened in 1707, when admiral Sir Cloudesly Shovel, with three men of war, perished with all their crews. Lon. 6° 46' W. lat. 49° 56' N. These islands are called Solingues by the French.

Scilly, group of islands in the S. Pacific Ocean, discovered by Capt. Wallis, in 1767. Lon. 155° 30' W. lat. 16° 28' S.

Scimitar, village of Greece, in Livadia, about 7 ms. from Negropont, and 12 from Thebes. It contains about 80 houses, inhabited by Greeks.

Scind. See *Sindy*.

Scio, anciently called Chios, celebrated island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Naxos, NW. of Samos. It is 32 ms. long, and 15 broad, and a mountainous country; yet fruits of

various kinds grow in the fields, such as oranges, citrons, olives, mulberries, and pomegranates, interspersed with myrtles and jasmines. The wine of Scio, so celebrated by the ancients, is still in great esteem; but the island is now principally distinguished by the profitable culture of the mastich; it has also some trade in silk, wool, cheese, and figs. Scio has recently become the scene of some disastrous events. In the summer of 1822, the Turks landed a force on the island, and massacred, or led into slavery, it is supposed, at least 30,000 persons, of both sexes, and all ages, and reduced most of the towns and villages to ruin. See *Chieme*. Before this sanguinary invasion, Scio was computed to contain 110,000 inhabitants.

Scio, seaport, the capital of an island of the same name. It is the best built town in the Archipelago; the houses being commodious, some of them terraced, and others covered with tiles. The castle is an old citadel, built by the Genoese. The harbour is a rendezvous for ships that go to, or come from Constantinople; it will contain 80 vessels, and is protected by a low mole and two light-houses. It is seated on the E. side of the island, 47 ms. W. of Smyrna, and 210 SW. of Constantinople.

Sciota, river, the second in magnitude of those flowing entirely within the state of Ohio. It rises in Hardin, Marion, and Richland cties. runs first NE. 10 ms., thence SE. 30 ms., where it receives Little Sciota from the NE., and there it gradually turns into S. by E. and finally into a generally S. direction, 150 ms. further, to the Ohio river, between Portsmouth and Alexandria, by a mouth 150 yards wide. It is navigable 130 ms.

Sciota, salt works, near the centre of Jackson cty. Ohio, reserved by the U. S., about 28 ms. SE. from Chillicothe.

Sciota, one of the central tps. of Ross cty. Ohio, containing the town of Chillicothe. Pop. 1820, 456.

Sciota, tp. Delaware cty. Ohio, on the W. side of Sciota river. Pop. 1820, 178.

Sciota, tp. Pickaway cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 403.

Sciota, tp. Jackson cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 364.

Sciota, cty. Ohio, bounded by Ohio river S., Adams W., Pike N., Jackson NE., and Lawrence E. Length 30 ms., mean width about 19; area 575 sqms. Surface broken, and soil of middling quality. Sciota river traverses it from N. to S. Chief town, Portsmouth. Pop. 1820, 5749. Ctl. lat. 38° 50' N. lon. W. C. 6° W.

Sciota, pstv. Cayuga cty. N. Y., on the E. side of Cayuga lake, 18 ms. NW. of Milton, 23 ms. SW. of Marcellus, 30 ms. W. of L. and in the neighbourhood of Pompey, Scipronius, and many other tps. designated by great names of antiquity. Pop. 1820, 8105.

Sciota, northern tp. of Meigs cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 226.

Sciuate, pst. Plymouth cty. Mass., 8 ms. N. by W. of Marshfield, and 28 SE. of Boston. Pop. 1820, 3305.

Sciuate, tp. Providence cty. R. I., on the N. branch of Patuxet river, between Gloucester and Coventry. Pop. 1820, 2834.

Sciro, or *Sciros*, island of the Archipelago, W. of Meterian. It is 15 ms. long, and 8 broad, is a mountainous country, but has no mines.

The vines make the beauty of the island, and the wine is excellent; nor do the natives want wood. It contains only the village and convent of St. George, both built on a conical rock, 10 ms. from the harbour of St. George. The superior of the convent exercises despotic sway over the inhabitants, whose superstition is more excessive than that of the other Greeks in the Archipelago. The inhabitants are all Greeks, but the Cadi is a Turk.

Senectady. See *Schenectady*.

Sclavonia, country of Europe, between the rivers Save, Drave, and Danube. It is divided into six cities, and belongs to Austria; it was formerly a kingdom, and is not above 75 ms. in breadth; but it is 300 in length, from the frontiers of Austria to Belgrade. The eastern part is called Ratzia, and the inhabitants Rascians. These form a particular nation, and are of the Greek church. The language of Sclavonia is the mother of four others, namely, those of Hungary, Bohemia, Poland, and Russia.

Scone, or *Scounie*, village of Strd, in Perthshire, on the E. side of the river Tay, N. by W. of Perth. It is 30 ms. N. of Edinburgh.

Schonondoa, pstv. Oneida city. N. Y.

Scopelo, island of the Archipelago, 5 ms. E. of Sciati, and 17 N. of Negropont. It lies at the entrance of the Gulf of Salonicha, and is 10 ms. long, and 5 broad. It is very fertile, produces plenty of good wine, and contains 12,000 inhabitants, who are almost all Greeks.

Scopia, or *Uscapia*, archiepiscopal town of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, seated on the Varlar, over which is a bridge of 12 arches, 67 ms. WSW. of Sofia. Lon. $22^{\circ} 25'$ E. lat. $42^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Scotch Plains, pstv. in the southwestern part of Essex city. N. J., 15 ms. SW. by W. from Newark, and 42 NNE. from Trenton.

Scotland, or *North Britain*, the northern of the two kingdoms, into which the island of Great Britain was formerly divided. It is bounded on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean, N. by the North Sea, E. by the German Ocean, SE. by England, and S. by the Irish Sea. To Scotland also appertain the islands on its western coast, called the Hebrides, or Western Islands, and those to the NE. called the Orkney and Shetland Islands. From N. to S. it extends 270 ms., and its greatest breadth is 150, but in some places not above 30, and no part is distant above 40 miles from the coast. It contains about 17,788,000 acres, and the number of inhabitants in 1801 was 1,599,069, in 1811, 1,805,688, and in 1821, 2,092,014. Scotland is divided into two districts, the Highlands, and the Lowlands; the former is applied to the mountainous part to the N. and NW., the latter the more level district on the E. and SE. But nature seems to have pointed out three grand divisions in Scotland. The first, or N. division, is formed by a chain of lakes, which cross the country, from the frith of Murray, to the island of Mull, in a SW. direction; the second, or middle division, is bounded on the S. by the friths of Forth and Clyde, and the great canal by which they are united; on the S. side of this boundary, is the third or S. division. The N. division is chiefly an assemblage of vast dreary mountains; not, however, without some fertile valleys on the

northern and eastern shores. The middle division is traversed in different directions, by several ranges of mountains; and though cultivation here is also found chiefly on the eastern side, yet of this division as well as of the former, the arable land bears a small proportion to the mountainous and barren tracts. The S. division has a great resemblance to England, and respects both to the general aspect of the country, and to the progress of cultivation, exhibiting every kind of rural variety. The civil division of the country is into 35 cities, namely, Shetland and Orkney, Caithness, Sutherland, Ross, Caernary, Inverness, in the N. division; Argyle, Bute, Nairn, Murray, Banff, Aberdeen, Kintyre, Angus, Perth, Fife, Kinross, City of Edinburgh, Stirling, Dumbaron, in the middle division; and Linlithgow, Edinburgh, Haddington, Berwick, Renfrew, Ayr, Wigton, Lanerk, Peebles, Selkirk, Roxburg, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, in the S. division. The principal rivers are the Spey, Don, Tay, Tweed, Clyde, Forth, Northen Dee, Esk, Annan, Nith, and Southern De. Edinburgh is the capital.

Scotland Neck, pstv. Halifax city. N. C. The village is so named from a bend of Roanoke forming the extreme eastern angle of the bay, about 40 ms. by water below Halifax, and by pstrd. 100 ms. NE. from Raleigh.

Scotland Society, pst. Windham city. Conn. between Windham and Canterbury, by pstrd. 34 ms. a little S. of E. from Hartford.

Scott, NW. corner pst. Cortlandt city. N. Y. extending from the head of Skeneateles lake 25 ms. NE. from Ithaca. Pop. 1820, 775.

Scott, city. Virg., bounded by Ten. S., Lee city. Virg., W., Cumberland mountains or Virg. N., Russel city. Virg. NE., and Washington SE. Length 40 ms., mean width 28; area about 1000 sqms. It is drained by Powell's, Clinch, and Holston rivers with their numerous confluents. Surface generally hilly or mountainous. Chief town, Estelville. Pop. 1820, 4263. Cil. lat. $36^{\circ} 47'$ N. lon. W. C. $5^{\circ} 40'$ W.

Scott, pstv. Adams city. Ohio, by pstrd. 107 ms. SSW. from Columbus.

Scott, city. Kent., bounded by Fayette SE., Woodford SW., Franklin W., Owen N., and Harrison NE. Length 14 ms., mean width 13; area about 170 sqms. Soil highly productive. Chief town, Georgetown. Pop. 1820, 14,219. Cil. lat. $38^{\circ} 20'$ N. lon. W. C. $7^{\circ} 34'$ W.

Scott, city. Ind., bounded by Clarke SE., Floyd S., Washington W., Jackson NW., Jennings NE., and Jefferson E. Length 20 ms., breadth 15; area 270 sqms. It is traversed by several branches of White river. Pop. 1820, 2334. Cil. lat. $38^{\circ} 40'$ N. lon. W. C. $8^{\circ} 40'$ W.

Scottsburgh, pstv. Halifax city. Virg.

Scott's Corner, pstv. Seneca city. N. Y.

Scottsville, pstv. Genesee city. N. Y.

Scottville, pstv. Powhatan city. Virg., about 30 ms. W. from Richmond.

Scottville, pstv. and seat of justice, Allen city. Kent., on a small branch of Big Barren river. 45 ms. E. from Russellville, and by pstrd. 160 ms. SW. by S. from Frankfort. Lat. $36^{\circ} 47'$ N. lon. W. C. $9^{\circ} 0'$ W.

Scriba, pst. Oswego city. N. Y., on the W. side of Oswego river, at its mouth. Pop. 1820, 741.

Scriven, *cty. Geo.*, between Savannah and Ogeechee rivers, bounded by Effingham *cty. SE.*, Ogeechee river, or Bullock and Emanuel *SW.*, Burke *NW.*, and Savannah river *NE.* Length 34 *ms.*, mean width 22; area 750 *squ.* Chief town, Jacksonborough. Pop. 1820, 3941. *Cl.* lat. 32° 45' *N.* lon. W. C. 4° 32' *W.*

Scroon, river, *N. Y.*, *NE.* branch of Hudson river, rises in Essex, flows *S.*, and entering Warren *cty.* by Scroon lake, joins the Hudson, 25 *ms.* *N.* from the mouth of Sacandaga river.

Scroon River, or *Scroon Lake*, *psto.* in the northern part of Warren *cty. N. Y.*, 49 *ms.* *N.* from Albany.

Sculd Camp, *psto.* Surry *cty. N. C.*, 176 *ms.* *NW.* from Raleigh.

Sculd Shoals, *psto.* Green *cty. Geo.*, 55 *ms.* *N.* from Milledgeville.

Scutari, ancient Chrysopolis, town of Turkey, in Asia, in *Natolia*, with a good harbour, seated on the *E.* side of Constantinople, of which it is considered as a suburb, being directly opposite. It contains a handsome mosque, and is built on the side of a hill. Lon. 29° 4° *E.* lat. 41° *N.*

Scutari, *Pachalik*, or government of European Turkey in Albania; bounded on the *S.* by the mountains above *Tepele*, and to the *N.* by the country of the *Montenegri*s. It is extensive, and contains the fine valley watered by the *Drino* river, as far to the *S.* as the city of *Durazza*. This *Pachalik* lies between *N.* lat. 41° and 43½°.

Scutari, city of European Turkey, in Albania, and capital of the *Pachalik* of the same name. It is situated on lake *Labeatis*, or *Iscondra*, 21 *ms.* from the Gulf of Venice, and 15 from the river *Drino*. *Scutari* of Albania, was a place of some importance, as early as the war between *Pyrrhus* and the *Romans*. It is still called *Iscondra* by the *Turks*, from *Scodra*; the ancient name. This still comparatively large city stands partly on a gentle declivity, and partly on a hill. Lake *Labeatis*, about 4 *ms.* and a half in width, and 9 *ms.* long, is supplied by the small mountain river *Boiana*. Pop. about 12,000, forming a mixed mass of *Mahometans*, and *Christians*. It has been possessed by the *Turks*, since 1521. Lat. 42° 32' *N.* lon. 19° 20' *E.*

Scylla, rock near the *Faro* of *Messina*, on the coast of *Calabria*, opposite the celebrated *Charrydis*. It is about a mile from the entrance of the *Faro*, and forms a small promontory, which runs a little out to sea, and meets the whole force of the waters as they come out of the narrowest part of the straits. The head of this promontory is the famous *Scylla* of the ancient poets. The rock is nearly 200 feet high; and there is a kind of castle or fort on its summit.

Scylla, or *Sciglio*, town of *Sicily*, situated on the side of the rock *Scylla*, 10 *ms.* *NE.* of *Messina*.

Seabrook, *pst.* in the extreme *SE.* angle of *Rockingham cty. N. H.*, on the Atlantic Ocean, by *pstrd.* 40 *ms.* *SE.* from Concord.

Seaford, borough and seaport of *Eng.* in *Sussex*, 8 *ms.* *SSE.* of *Lewis*, and 59 *S.* by *E.* of *London*. Lon. 0° 10' *E.* lat. 50° 50' *N.*

Seaford, *pstv.* *Sussex cty. N. J.*

Seal, *tp.* *Pike cty. Ohio.* Pop. 1820, 775.

Searcy's, *psto.* *Montgomery, cty. Ten.*, by *pstrd.* 112 *ms.* *NW.* from *Murfreesborough*.

Searsville, village of *Bennington cty. Ver.* 12 *ms.* *E.* from *Bennington*.

Searsmont, one of the extreme westernmost *psts.* *Hancock cty. Maine*, 93 *ms.* *NE.* from *Portland*. Pop. 1820, 675.

Searsville, *pstv.* *Sullivan cty. N. Y.*, by *pstrd.* 103 *ms.* *SW.* from *Albany*.

Seaton, or *Port Seaton*, seaport of *Sstd.* in *Haddingtonshire*, it has a considerable trade in salt and coal, and is situated on the *Frith* of *Forth*, 9 *ms.* *E.* of *Edinburgh*. Lon. 2° 54' *W.* lat. 56° *N.*

Sebago, or *Sebasticook*, lake of *Cumberland cty. Maine*, out of the *E.* part of which flows *Presumscot* river.

Sebasticook, *tp.* in the southwestern part of *Somerset cty. Maine*.

Sebastia, or *Nebaste*, town of *Turkey*, in *Palestine*, said to be the remains of *Samaria*. It is 34 *ms.* *NNE.* of *Jerusalem*. Lon. 35° 40' *E.* lat. 32° 15' *N.*

Sebastium, *St.*, populous seaport of *Spain*, in *Guipuscoa*. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, the harbour is secured by two moles, and a narrow entrance for the ships. The town is surrounded by a double wall, and is fortified toward the sea. It carries on a great trade, particularly in iron, steel, and wool. It is 50 *ms.* *E.* of *Bilboa*, and 50 *NW.* of *Pampeluna*. Lon. 1° 56' *W.* lat. 43° 24' *N.*

Sebastian, *St.*, town of *Mexico*. Lon. 105° 5' *W.* lat. 24° 20' *N.*

Sebastian, *St.*, or *Rio Janeiro*, large city of *Brasil*. See *Rio Janeiro*.

Sebastopol. See *Sevastopol*.

Sebastopolis, town of *Mingrelia*, under the protection of *Russia*, 260 *ms.* *NNW.* of *Erivan*. Lon. 55° 15' *E.* lat. 40° 16' *N.*

Sebec, *pstv.* on the peninsula between *Sebec*, and *Piscataquis* rivers, *Penobscot cty. Maine*, 165 *ms.* *NE.* from *Portland*.

Sebec, lake and river, *Maine*. *Sebec* lake lies partly in *Somerset cty.* and partly in *Penobscot*, drawing its remote confluent from the environs of *Moose Head Lake*. The outlet retaining the same name unites with the *Piscataquis*.

Sebenico, seaport of *Dalmatia*, capital of a *cty.* of the same name, near the mouth of the *Cherca*, in the gulf of *Venice*, 25 *ms.* *SE.* of *Zara*. Lon. 16° 46' *E.* lat. 44° 17' *N.*

Sebourg, town of *France*, in the department of the *North*, and late province of *Hainault*, 12 *ms.* *E.* of *Valenciennes*. Lon. 3° 50' *E.* lat. 50° 22' *N.*

Sechura, town of *South America*, in *Peru*, in the bishopric of *Truxillo*, 30 *ms.* *SSE.* of *Paita*. Lon. 81° 10' *E.* lat. 5° 55' *S.*

Seckau, town of *Germany*, in *Upper Stiria*, on the *Gayle*, 9 *ms.* *N.* of *Judenburg*, and 90 *SW.* of *Vienna*. Lon. 14° 27' *E.* lat. 47° 19' *N.*

Seckenheim, town of *Germany*, in the circle of the *Rhine*, 4 *ms.* *E.* of *Manheim*.

Seckingen, town of *Germany*, in *Suabia*, one of the forest towns, on an isle, formed by the *Rhine*, 6 *ms.* *SE.* of *Rheinfelden*, and 27 *W.* of *Schaffhausen*. Lon. 7° 57' *E.* lat. 47° 34' *N.*

Seckington, village in *Warwickshire*. On

the N. side of its church are the ruins of a fort, and near it an artificial hill, 45 feet high.

Sedan, strong town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and late province of Champagne. It is one of the most important keys of the country; and has a strong castle, in which the famous Marshal Turenne was born, 1611, an arsenal, a foundry of cannon, and a manufacture of fine black cloths. Sedan is seated on the Maese, 26 ms. SE. of Charlemont, and 155 NE. of Paris. Lon. $5^{\circ} 2' E.$ lat. $49^{\circ} 42' N.$

Sedgemoor, large and rich tract of land of Eng. in Somersetshire. It lies between Somerset and Bridgewater.

Sedgewick, pst. Hancock cy. Maine, on a peninsula, W. from Bluehill Bay, and 10 ms. SE. by E. from Castine.

Second Moon, tp. Beaver cy. Penn. See *Moon tp.*

Seeching, town of Eng. in Norfolk, on a small navigable river, 4 ms. S. of Lynn, and 93 NE. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 24' E.$ lat. $52^{\circ} 44' N.$

Seekhonk, the name of Pawtucket river, below the falls.

Seekhonk, tp. Bristol cy. Mass., including the Mass. part of the village of Pawtucket; 6 ms. NE. from Providence. Pop. 1820, 2775.

Seely Creek, pst. Tioga cy. N. Y.

Seelysburgh, pst. Cataraugus cy. N. Y.

Seer, town of Asia in Arabia, in the province of Oman. Lon. $54^{\circ} 38' E.$ lat. $25^{\circ} 10' N.$

Seez, town of France in the department of Orne, and late province of Normandy, in a fine country, near the source of the Orne, 102 ms. W. by S. of Paris. Lon. $0^{\circ} 15' E.$ lat. $48^{\circ} 36' N.$

Segeberg, town of Germany in Lower Saxony, in the dutchy of Holstein. It is seated on the Trave, 22 ms. S. of Kiel, and 28 N. of Hamburg. Lon. $10^{\circ} 9' E.$ lat. $54^{\circ} N.$

Segedin, strong town of Lower Hungary, in the cy. of Ozongrad, at the confluence of the Teiff and Mastroche, 50 ms. SE. of Colocza. Lon. $20^{\circ} 35' E.$ lat. $46^{\circ} 28' N.$

Segestan, province of Persia, surrounded on all sides by Korasan and Balck, Candahar, and Sablestan, Mackeran, Kerman, Colestan, and Farsistan.

Segeewar, town of Transylvania, capital of a cy. of the same name. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the side of a hill, near the river Kokel, 47 ms. N. of Hermanstadt. Lon. $24^{\circ} 55' E.$ lat. $47^{\circ} 4' N.$

Segna, strong seaport, capital of Hungarian Dalmatia, on the gulf of Venice, 100 ms. NW. of Spoleto. Lon. $15^{\circ} 11' E.$ lat. $45^{\circ} 22' N.$

Segni, town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma. It is said that organs were first invented here. It is seated on a mountain, 12 ms. SE. of Paestrum, and 32 E. of Rome. Lon. $11^{\circ} 15' E.$ lat. $41^{\circ} 50' N.$

Segorbe, episcopal town of Spain, in Valencia, with the title of a dutchy. It is seated on the side of a hill, between two mountains, in a soil fertile in corn and wine, and where there are quarries of fine marble. It is seated near the river Movedro, 27 ms. NW. of Valencia, and 150 E. of Madrid. Lon. $0^{\circ} 3' W.$ lat. $39^{\circ} 48' N.$

Segovia, city of Spain, in Old Castile. The most remarkable structure is the Mint, seated in a valley, surrounded by a river, on which are

mills, employed in coining. Segovia is seated on a mountain, near the river Arayadda, 43 ms. NW. of Madrid. Lon. $3^{\circ} 44' W.$ lat. $40^{\circ} 57' N.$

Segovia, town of South America, in the province of Venezuela, seated on a river near a high mountain, where there are mines of gold. Lon. $65^{\circ} 30' W.$ lat. $8^{\circ} 20' N.$

Segovia, *Nere*, town of North America, in Guatemala, seated on the river Yare, on the confines of the province of Honduras. Lon. $84^{\circ} 20' W.$ lat. $15^{\circ} 25' N.$

Segovia, *Nueva*, town of the E. Indies, in the isle of Luconia, and one of the largest in the Philippines, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the N. end of the island, near the mouth of the Cagayan, 240 ms. N. of Manila. Lon. $125^{\circ} 59' E.$ lat. $18^{\circ} 39' N.$

Segra, river of Spain, which rises in the Pyrenees, and runs SW. through Catalonia, passing by Puy Cerda, Urgel, Belaguer, Lencia, and Mequinenza, where it falls into the Ebro.

Segura, town of Portugal, in Beira, with a castle on a mountain. It is near the rivers Eia and Tajo, 8 ms. SE. of Costel-Branco, and 3 NW. of Alcantara.

Segura, town of Spain, in New Castile, and territory of La Mancha, seated among the mountains of Segura, 35 ms. NE. of Baza. Lon. $2^{\circ} 39' W.$ lat. $37^{\circ} 56' N.$

Segura, river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Segura, in New Castile, and crossing Murcia, and the S. part of Valencia, falls into the Mediterranean at Guadamar.

Seharanpour, town of Hindoostan Proper, capital of a district of the same name, between the Jumna and the Ganges, in the country of Delhi. It is 86 ms. N. of Delhi. Lon. $77^{\circ} 15' E.$ lat. $30^{\circ} 4' N.$

Seiks, a powerful religious warlike sect, which rules a large extent of the northwestern part of Indostan, and particularly Lahore. They predominate also in Moulton, and the western part of Delhi. Their government, similar to the Mahrattas, is feudal. Their founder, Nanock, was born in Labora, early in the 15th century, and by teaching a mild and tolerant system of philosophy, or rather, religion, formed a sect, which Mahometan intolerance subsequently forced to become warriors, and in the course of last century their military operations were generally successful, though much divided by intestine contentions. The Seiks were used by the British authorities in Indostan as a counterpois to the Mahrattas.

Seine, river of France, which rises in the department of Cote d'Or, and late province of Burgundy, and flowing by Troyes, Melun, Paris, and Rouen, falls into the English Channel at Havre de Grace.

Seine, *Lower*, department of France, including part of the late province of Normandy. Rouen is the capital.

Seine and *Marne*, department of France, including part of the late province of the Isle of France. Meaux is the capital.

Seine and *Oise*, department of France, including part of the late province of the Isle of France. Versailles is the capital.

Seinsheim, town of Germany, in Franconia, with a castle, 53 ms. NW. of Nuremburgh. Lon. $10^{\circ} 28' E.$ lat. $49^{\circ} 40' N.$

Seir, or *Hor*, mountain in Arabia Petraea, which formerly bounded Judea on the S., and separated it from Idumea. It is now called Sardeny, and is 140 ms. E. of Cairo, in Egypt.

Selam, town of South America, in Mexico, situated near the sea-coast. Lon. 90° 28' W. lat. 39° 12' N.

Selby, town of Eng. in the W. riding of Yorkshire, on the Ouse, 12 ms. S. of York, and 182 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1° 2' W. lat. 53° 47' N.

Selechia, anciently *Seleucia*, town of Turkey in Asia, in Caramania, 10 ms. from the sea, and 38 W. of Terrasso.

Seleucia, *Iber*, ancient episcopal town of Syria, seated on the sea-coast, 8 ms. N. of Antioch.

Seligenstadt, town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, seated at the junction of the Gerns pentz and Maine, 27 ms. E. of Mentz. Lon. 8° 32' E. lat. 41° 4' N.

Selinsgrove, pstv. Northumberland cty. Penn., on the right bank of Susquehannah, below the mouth of Penn's creek, 50 ms. above Harrisburg.

Selivrea, ancient *Selybria*, town of Turkey in Europe, in Romania. It is seated on the sea of Marmora, 35 ms. W. of Constantinople. Lon. 28° 12' E. lat. 49° 54' N.

Selkirk, town of Stld. and the cty. town of Selkirkshire. It has been long famous for a manufacture of boots and shoes, and is seated on the Etrick, 30 ms. S. of Edinburgh. Lon. 2° 46' W. lat. 55° 26' N.

Selkirkshire, cty. of Stld. which is also called the Sheriffdom of *Etrick Forest*, from the river which runs through it, which with the Yarrow, the Tweed, and Gallo-water, are the chief rivers, and from its formerly being covered all over with woods. It is bounded on the N. and NW. by Peebleshire, and N. by Edinburghshire, on the E. by Roxburghshire and part of Berwickshire, on the S. by Roxburghshire and part of Dumfriesshire, and on the W. by part of Dumfriesshire. Its mountains feed great flocks of sheep and black cattle, and the valleys on the rivers produce much corn and hay. The chief places are Selkirk, Philiphaugh, and Galashiels. Its chief manufactures are shoes and boots. It is the seat of a presbytery, and has 11 parishes. Its chief town is Selkirk. Pop. 1801, 5070, in 1811, 5889, and in 1821, 6637.

Selles, town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher, and late province of Beri, with a castle. It is seated on the Cher, over which is a bridge, 12 ms. SE. of Blois, and 105 SSW. of Paris. Lon. 1° 36' E. lat. 47° 25' N.

Sellersville, pstv. Bucks cty. Penn., in Rock-hill tp. 35 ms. NNW. from Philadelphia.

Selma, pstv. Dallas cty. Al., by pstrd. 43 ms. from Cahaba.

Seltz, town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, and late province of Alsace, seated on the Rhine, 270 ms. E. of Paris. Lon. 8° 12' E. lat. 48° 53' N.

Selzer, Lower, village of Germany, with a spring of mineral waters.

Semendaria, town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, with a citadel, seated on the Danube, 20 ms. SE. of Belgrade. Lon. 21° 45' E. lat. 45° N.

Semigallia, the E. part of the dutchy of Courland, separated by the river Masza from Courland proper. Mittau is the capital.

Seminari, town of Italy in Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, 22 ms. NE. of Reggio. Lon. 16° 21' E. lat. 38° 20' N.

Seminoles, division of the Creek Indians, in North America.

Sempalatnoi, district of the Russian government of Tomsk, in western Siberia. The plain between the Oby and Irtysh is of a saline nature. The banks of the Irtysh in this district, are composed of a deep moving sand. The water is generally bad, and soil, except along the stream, steril. The capital, called by the Swedes Schlangenberga, is named Zmciewskaiagora by the Russians.

Semlin, town of Slavonia, on the W. side of the Danube and Save, opposite Belgrade, and 70 ms. SE. of Esseck. Lon. 21° E. lat. 45° 20' N.

Sempach, lake of Switzerland, in Lucern, about 3 ms. in length, and 1 in breadth. The banks on each side slope gently to the edge of the water, and are checkered with wood.

Sempach, town of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucern; celebrated for the battle, in 1386, which established the liberty of the Swiss, and in which Leopold, duke of Austria, was defeated and slain. It is seated on a small lake of the same name, 7 ms. NW. of Lucern.

Sempronius, pst. Cayuga cty. N. Y., between Owasso and Skaneateles lakes. Pop. 1810, 3137, in 1820, 5038.

Semur, town of France, in the department of Cote d'Or, and late province of Burgundy. It has a manufacture of cloth, and is seated on the Armancon, over which are two bridges, 37 ms. from Autun, and 135 SE. of Paris. Lon. 4° 19' E. lat. 47° 28' N.

Semur, ancient town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, and late province of Burgundy, 40 ms. NW. of Lyons, and 175 S. of Paris. Lon. 4° 22' E. lat. 46° 14' N.

Seneca, tp. Ontario cty. N. Y. on the W. side of Seneca lake. Pop. 1810, 3431, in 1820, 4802.

Seneca, lake of N. Y., 38 ms. long, and from 2 to 4 wide, extending from the northern boundary of Tioga cty. to Geneva, receiving from the W. the discharge of Crooked lake, and together with the discharge of Cayuga lake, falling into Seneca river near Montezuma.

Seneca, river, N. Y., is the outlet of Seneca lake. After flowing to the NE. by E. about 12 ms., it receives the outlet of Cayuga lake, and turns to the N. 4 ms., is again augmented by another considerable affluent, the Clyde, from the W. Continuing N. 2 ms. below the influx of the Clyde, at the village of Montezuma, the Seneca is crossed by the Erie canal, and still flowing N. 4 ms., turns abruptly to the E., but gradually inclines to SE., joins the Oneida, after a comparative course of 50 ms. The fall in the Seneca river, from its outlet at Geneva to Montezuma, is about 75 feet. See *Clyde*.

Seneca, cty. N. Y.; bounded by Lake Ontario N., Cayuga cty. and Cayuga lake E., Tompkins S., and Seneca lake and Seneca cty. W. Length 50, mean width 10 ms.; area 500 sqms. Southern part between Cayuga and Seneca lakes hilly, middle section tolerably level, and northern part towards Lake Ontario again hilly—the whole with a very highly fertile soil. The Erie canal traverses it by the valley of Mud creek.

Pop. in 1820, 23,619. Ctl. lat. $42^{\circ} 50'$ N. lon. W. C. $0^{\circ} 10'$ E.

Seneca, cty. Ohio; bounded N. by Sandusky, Huron E., Crawford S., and W. by Hancock and Wood. Length 30, breadth 18 ms.; area 640 sqms. Sandusky river flows across this cty. from N. to S. It was formed out of the recent Indian purchase and is yet unsettled. Ctl. lat. $41^{\circ} 8'$ N. lon. W. C. $6^{\circ} 12'$ W.

Seneca, tp. Morgan cty. Ohio. Pop. in 1820, uncertain.

Seneca, tp. Monroe cty. Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 636.

Seneca Falls, pstv. Seneca cty. N. Y., on the outlet of Seneca lake, 10 ms. below Geneva, 4 ms. below Waterloo, and 2 ms. W. from Cayuga Bridge.

Senecaville, pstv. Guernsey cty. Ohio., by pstrd. 59 ms. E. from Columbus.

Seneffe, town of Brabant, 4 ms. S. of Niville.

Senegal, one of the three principal rivers of Africa, formerly supposed to be one of the branches of the Niger, but determined by Mr. Park to have its source 80 geographical ms. W. of that river, and to flow in an opposite direction: the Niger E. and Senegal W. The Senegal, as laid down in Arrowsmith's map, rises in the mountains of Kong, about N. lat. $11^{\circ} 30'$ —W. lon. 7° . Pursuing a NW. course about 250 ms., it receives from the S. the Bafing, and about 150 ms. still farther, the Falerne also from the S. Below the mouth of the latter, the Senegal does not appear to receive any farther augmentation worthy notice. Continuing NW. 200 ms., having the great desert within 60 or 70 ms. to the NE., it turns westward 200, and thence SW. 100, falls into the Atlantic Ocean, N. lat. $15^{\circ} 45'$ —W. lon. $15^{\circ} 30'$, after an entire comparative course of 900 ms. The sources of the Senegal interlock with those of the Niger. It may be remarked that the general course of the Senegal, from the Kong mountains, 600 ms., is almost exactly parallel to the coast of the Atlantic Ocean from Cape Verd to Sierra Leone; the intermediate space about 400 ms. in width.

Senegal, country of Africa, between the Gambia and Senegal rivers. Towards the Atlantic Ocean it is liable to annual inundation.

Senes, town of France, in the department of Lower Alps, and late province of Provence, seated in a rough barren country, 46 ms. NE. of Aix, and 49 NW. of Nice. Lon. $60^{\circ} 40'$ E. lat. $43^{\circ} 59'$ N.

Senlis, ancient town of France, in the department of Oise, and late province of the Isle of France. The cathedral has one of the highest steeples in France. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the river Nonette, almost surrounded by a large forest, 20 ms. NW. of Meaux, and 27 NE. of Paris. Lon. $2^{\circ} 40'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 12'$ N.

Sennar, capital of a kingdom of the same name, in Africa. See *Nubia*. It is seated on an eminence, near the river Nile. Lon. 30° E. lat. $15^{\circ} 4'$ N.

Sens, ancient town of France, in the department of Yonne and late province of Burgundy, 25 ms. N. of Auxerre, and 60 SE. of Paris. Lon. $3^{\circ} 22'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 12'$ N.

Sequachee, river of Ten., rising in Bledsoe,

and flowing SW. into Marion cty., which it crosses, and thence continuing SW., falls into Ten. about 5 ms. above the NW. angle of Co. Entire comparative course 60 ms.

Sera, town of the peninsula of Hindoostan in the Mysore country, 55 ms. N. of Seringapatam. Lon. $75^{\circ} 54'$ E. lat. $13^{\circ} 28'$ N.

Seraio, town of Turkey in Europe, 110 ms. SW. of Belgrade. Lon. $18^{\circ} 5'$ E. lat. $44^{\circ} 24'$ N.

Serampour, commercial town of Hindoostan Proper, in Bengal, seated on Hoogly river. It is a Danish settlement, not far from Calcutta.

Seravalle, town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, 24 ms. N. of Genoa. Lon. $8^{\circ} 36'$ E. lat. $44^{\circ} 44'$ N.

Serbelli, seaport of the kingdom of Algiers, a little to the W. of Algiers. Lon. $2^{\circ} 20'$ E. lat. $36^{\circ} 50'$ N.

Serchio, river of Italy, which has its source in the Appennines, in Modena. It crosses the valley of Carsagnana, in the territory of Lucca, and falls into the Tuscan Sea, 5 ms. from the mouth of the Arno.

Serfo, or *Serfante*, island of the Archipelago, 50 ms. NW. of Naxia. It is 8 ms. long and 3 broad, and full of mountains and rocks, in which are mines of iron and loadstone. The inhabitants are all Greeks, and have but one town, called St. Nicholo, which is a poor place. Lon. $25^{\circ} 10'$ E. lat. $37^{\circ} 19'$ N.

Sergag, town of Russia, in the government of Niznei Novgorod, 48 ms. SE. of Niznei Novgorod. Lon. $45^{\circ} 20'$ E. lat. $56^{\circ} 50'$ N.

Sergipe, seaport of South America, in Brazil, capital of a government of the same name. It is seated at the mouth of the Rey, 120 ms. NE. of St. Salvador. Lon. $39^{\circ} 46'$ W. lat. $13^{\circ} 30'$ S.

Seringapatam, city of Hindoostan, capital of Mysore, situated in an island of the river Canavery, 290 ms. WSW. of Madras, and 350 S. by E. of Visiapor. Lon. $76^{\circ} 46'$ E. lat. $12^{\circ} 31'$ N.

Seronge. See *Srong*.

Serpa, strong town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated on a rugged eminence, with a castle, 3 ms. from the Guadiana, and 85 SE. of Lisbon. This town was the birth place of that great naturalist, and statesman, the Abbe Correa de Serra. Lon. $7^{\circ} 45'$ W. lat. $73^{\circ} 47'$ N.

Serres, town of France, in the department of Upper Alps, 15 ms. SW. of Gap.

Servia, province of Turkey in Europe; bounded on the N. by the Danube and Save, which separate it from Hungary, on the E. by Bulgaria, on the W. by Bosnia, and on the S. by Albania and Macedonia. It is 190 ms. long and 95 broad, and is divided into four sanjagies: two of which were ceded in 1718, to the Austrians, who restored them to the Turks in 1739, by the treaty of Belgrade. The names of them are Belgrade, Semendria, Scupia, and Cratowo. Belgrade is the capital.

Servulo, castle of Austrian Istria, seated on a high mountain, 4 ms. from Trieste. Near it is a famous cavern, in which the sparry exudations have formed various figures of blue and white colours.

Sessa, ancient episcopal town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro. It was formerly very considerable, and is 30 ms. N. of Naples. Lon. $14^{\circ} 19'$ E. lat. $41^{\circ} 20'$ N.

Sesti-di-Penente, town of Italy, in the terri-

tory of Genoa, 5 ms. W. of Genoa. Lon. 8° 36' E. lat. 44° 24' N.

Sesto, town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated on the Pesin, where it proceeds from the Lake Maggiore, 25 ms. WNW. of Milan.

Sestos, strong castle of Turkey in Europe, in Rumania, seated on the strait of Galipoli. See *Dardanelles*.

Settri di Levante, ancient town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, 30 ms. W. of Genoa. Lon. 9° 28' E. lat. 44° 23' N.

Setalket, pronounced *Setawket*, and in the post office list, written *Setawcket*, pstv. Brookhaven tp. Suffolk cty. N. Y., on the N. side of Long Island, opposite Stratford, Conn., and by pstld. 60 ms. NE. by E. from the city of N. Y.

Se-tchen, province of China; bounded on the N. by Ghensi, on the E. by Houquang, on the S. by Kwei-tcheou, and on the W. by Thibet, and other neighbouring countries.

Seteef, town of Tunis, in the kingdom of Algiers, 50 ms. SW. of Constantia. Lon. 5° 36' E. lat. 35° 58' N.

Setimo, town of Piedmont, seated on the Po, 8 ms. N. of Turin. Lon. 7° 47' E. lat. 45° 14' N.

Setines. See *Athens*.

Setledge, river of Indostan. See *Sutledge*.

Settenil, town of Spain, in Granada. Lon. 5° 10' W. lat. 36° 48' N.

Settia, town of the island of Candia, 48 ms. ESE. of Candia. Lon. 26° 2' E. lat. 35° 3' N.

Settle, town of Eng. in the West riding of Yorkshire.

Settle's Store, and pstv. Rockingham cty. N. C., by pstld. 102 ms. NW. from Raleigh.

Settovitone, town of Italy, in Piedmont, 4 ms. N. of Ivica.

Setuvai, or *Setubal*. See *Ubes*, *St.*

Sevastopol, seaport and town of Russia, on the SW. point of the Crimea. It has an excellent harbour, and has been a depot for a part of the Russian navy. Lon. 33° 24' E. lat. 44° 45' N.

Seven Islands, islands to that number, in the Frozen Ocean, lying in lon. 18° 48' E. lat. 80° 21' N. Among these islands, captain Phipps, with the *Race-horse* and *Carcass*, were surrounded by the ice, from the 15th of July to the 10th of August, 1773, but being aided by a brisk gale at NNE., effected their deliverance.

Seven Mile Ford, pstv. Washington cty. Virg., 300 ms. SW. by W. from Richmond.

Sevensoaks, town of Eng. in Kent, 6 ms. NNW. of Tunbridge, and 23 SSE. of London. Lon. 0° 18' E. lat. 51° 19' N.

Sever, *St.*, town of France, in the department of Laudes, seated on the Adour, 20 ms. E. of Dax, and 65 S. by E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0° 35' W. lat. 43° 45' N.

Severino, *St.*, fortified town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, on a craggy rock, on the river Neeto, 8 ms. from the sea, and 45 SE. of Rossano. Lon. 17° 14' E. lat. 39° 15' N.

Severino, *St.*, town of Italy, in the marquise of Ancona. It has fine vineyards, and is seated between two hills, on the river Petenza, 6 ms. NW. of Tolentino. Lon. 13° 6' E. lat. 43° 16' N.

Severino, *St.*, town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, seated on the river Sarno.

Severn, river of Eng., which rises in the

mountain of Plynlimmon, in Montgomeryshire, and flowing first across that cty., it then enters Shropshire, at its confluence with the Vynew, or Wirnew. It is navigable in its whole course through this cty. In its course it waters Llandylos, Newton, Welshpool, Shrewsbury, Bridgenorth, Bewdly, Worcester, Upton, Tewkesbury, and Gloucester; and, entering the sea, its mouth is called the Bristol Channel. It is the second river in Eng., and has a communication with the Thames by a canal. See *Thames*.

Severn, *Vale*, extensive and fertile vale of Eng. in Gloucestershire, abounding in fertile pastures, which furnish that cheese for which that cty. is so famous. See *Evesham*, *Vale of*.

Severn, small river, or bay of Md., in Anne Arundel cty., which opens into Chesapeake bay, 2 ms. below Annapolis.

Severndroog, island of Hindoostan Proper, 60 ms. S. of Bombay.

Severo, town of Naples, in Capitanata, with a bishop's see, seated in a plain, 75 ms. NE. of Naples. Lon. 15° 34' E. lat. 41° 40' N.

Severus' Wall, commonly called *Graham's Dike*, in the W. of Sld. It is a work of the Romans, supposed to be done by the emperor whose name it bears, to prevent the incursions of the Picts and Scots. It began at Abercorn, on the firth of Forth, 4 ms. NE. of Linlithgow, and runs W. to the frith of Clyde, ending at Kirkpatrick, near Dumbarton.

Sevier, cty. Tenn., bounded by Dusky mountain or N. C. SE., Monroe S., Blount W., Knox NW., Jefferson NE., and Cocke E. Length 33 ms., mean width 20; area 660 sqms. Surface generally hilly, and soil sterile. It is traversed by the Nolichucky, and drained by one of its branches. Chief town, *Sevierville*. Pop. 1820, 4772. Ctl. lat. 35° 50' N. lon. W. C. 6° 34' W.

Sevier C. H. See next article.

Sevierville, pstv. and seat of justice, *Sevier* cty. Tenn., in the fork of French Broad River, on the road from Maryville to Dandridge, 25 ms. SE. from Knoxville. Lon. 35° 52' N. lon. W. C. 6° 31' W.

Seville, province of Spain. See *Spain*.

Seville, city of Spain, capital of Andalusia, and an archbishop's see, seated on the Guadalquivir. It was the capital of the kingdom, till Philip II. established his court at Madrid, as a more central position. Seville is of a round form, fortified with strong walls, flanked with high towers, and takes up more ground than Madrid, although it now has not above 70,000 inhabitants. The Phœnicians called it *Hispatis*, and it is the Julia of the Romans, who embellished it with many magnificent buildings. The Moors built an aqueduct, still to be seen, 6 ms. in length. The situation of Seville renders it one of the most commercial towns of Spain. All the trade of that kingdom with the New World, centered originally in its port; but that of Cadiz having been found more commodious, the galleons have sailed from that place since 1720. Such vast employment did the American trade give at one period, that in Seville alone, there was no fewer than 16,000 looms, in silk or woollen work; but before the end of the reign of Philip III. they were reduced to 400. The country around is extremely fertile in corn, wine, &c. and there is abundance of oil, for the W. of

the river is a grove of olive-trees, 30 ms. in length. Seville is 45 ms. from the Atlantic, and 212 S.W. of Madrid. Lon. $5^{\circ} 59'$ W. lat. $37^{\circ} 14'$ N.

Sevres, *Two*, department of France, including part of the late province of Poitou. It is so named from two rivers that rise here; one, called Sevre Niortois, flows W. by St. Maixent, Niort, and Marans, into the Bay of Biscay, opposite the Isle of Re; and the other, named Sevre Nantais, takes a N.W. direction, passes by Clisson, and enters the river Loire, opposite Nantes. Niort is the capital.

Sewalick, chain of mountains in Asia, bordering on the country of Sirinagur, and the province of Delhi. At Hurdwar, the Ganges forces its way through this ridge into the plains of Hindoostan.

Sewickly, large creek of Westmoreland co. Penn., rises in the vicinity, and to the E. from Greengrub, flows W. and falls into Youghiogony river, 2 ms. below Robstown.

Sewickly, *New*, tp. Beaver co. Penn., extending from Beaver river, up the right side of Ohio river, to the limits of Alleghany co. Pop. 1820, 1367.

Sewickly, *North*, tp. Beaver co. Penn., lying N. from the preceding. Pop. 1820, 1774.

Sewickly's Bottom, psto. in the western part of Alleghany co. Penn., N. from Ohio river, 15 ms. N.W. from Pittsburg.

Seyssel, town of France, in the département of Ain, and late province of Bresse, divided by the Rhone into two parts, where it is first navigable. It is 14 ms. N.E. of Beley. Lon. $7^{\circ} 45'$ E. lat. $46^{\circ} 6'$ N.

Sezanne, town of France, in the département of Marne, and late province of Champagne, seated on a little river, 27 ms. N.W. of Troyes, and 65 S.E. from Paris. Lon. $4^{\circ} 10'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 41'$ N.

Sezza, town of Italy, in Naples, 29 ms. NNW. of Naples. Lon. $13^{\circ} 45'$ E. lat. $41^{\circ} 19'$ N.

Shabur, town of Egypt, on the Nile. Lon. $30^{\circ} 38'$ E. lat. $30^{\circ} 47'$ N.

Shackleford, pstr. King and Queen co. Virg., 15 ms. N.W. of Gloucester, 75 E. of Richmond, and 143 S. by E. of W. C.

Shade Mountain Gap, psto., eastern part of Huntingdon co. Penn., 20 ms. S.E. from Huntingdon, and by pstrd. 79 ms. W. from Harrisburg.

Shade Works, psto. Somerset co. Penn.

Shady Grove, pstr. Franklin co. Virg., 228 ms. S.W. by W. from Richmond.

Shafferstown, pstr. in the N.E. part of Lebanon co. Penn., 9 ms. E. from Lebanon, and 32 E. from Harrisburg.

Shaftsbury, borough of Eng. in Dorsetshire, on a hill, in form of a bow, where water is so scarce, that the poor get a living by fetching it from a great distance. It is 25 ms. NNE. of Dorchester, and 102 W. by S. of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 20'$ W. lat. $51^{\circ} 2'$ N.

Shaftsbury, pstr. Bennington co. Ver., about half way between Bennington and Arlington, or nearly 10 ms. from each. Pop. 2000.

Shahjehanpouir, town of Hindoostan, in the E. Indies. Lon. $76^{\circ} 18'$ E. lat. $23^{\circ} 26'$ N.

Shakertown, village, Knox co. Ind., 18 ms. above Vincennes.

Shalersville, pstr. Portage co. Ohio, N. of Ravenna. Pop. 1820, 298.

Shallow Ford, psto. Pendleton district, S. C.

Sham. See *Damascus*.

Shamokin, creek, Northumberland co. Pa. rises in the E. part of the co., and flows into the Susquehanna, immediately below Pottsville.

Shamokin, tp. in the E. angle of Northumberland co. Penn., on Shamokin creek. Pop. 1820, 1820.

Shandakin, pstr. Ulster co. N. Y., 18 ms. from Kingston. Pop. 1810, 1002, in 1820, 1002.

Shanes Crossing, pstr. Mercer co. Ohio, 5 ms. by pstrd. N.W. from Columbus.

Shanesville, village, Tuscarawas co. Ohio, Sugar creek, 6 ms. N. from New Philadelphia.

Shanandoah. See *Shenandoah*.

Shannon, largest river of Ireland, issues from Lough Allen, in the province of Connaught, and running S., divides the provinces of Leinster and Connaught; it then turns S.W., passes the city of Limerick, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean, between the cities of Clare and Limerick. The Shannon is supposed to be the largest river of the earth, compared with the island to which it belongs.

Shannon Hill, psto. Goochland co. Virg., by pstrd. 57 ms. N.W. from Richmond.

Shannonsville, pstr. Montgomery co. Penn.

Shap, village of Eng. in Westmoreland, is the source of the Loder; between Orton and Penrith.

Shapleigh, pstr. York co. Maine; situated on the E. side of Piscataqua river, about 40 ms. S. of Portsmouth, in N. H. Pop. 1820, 2815.

Shappinsha, one of the Orkney islands, lying N.E. of Mainland.

Sharon, tp. Hillsborough co. N. H. Pop. 1820, 391.

Sharon, pstr. Windsor co. Ver., 22 ms. N. from Windsor. Pop. 1820, 1400.

Sharon, pstr. Norfolk co. Mass., 10 ms. S. from Dedham. Pop. 1820, 1010.

Sharon, psto. Schoharie co. N. Y. Pop. 1820, 3982.

Sharon, pstr. Litchfield co. Conn.; on the border of N. Y., 51 ms. W. by N. of Hartford, and 20 N.E. of Poughkeepsie, on Hudson river. It is the seat of an academy. Pop. 1810, 2606, in 1820, 2573.

Sharon, pstr. near the western part of Mercer co. Penn., on Shenango creek, 40 ms. a little W. of N. from Beaver, and 70 N.W. from Pittsburg.

Sharon, pstr. Ashtabula co. Ohio.

Sharon, tp. Richland co. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 136.

Sharon, northern tp. Franklin co. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 983.

Sharon, small village, Hamilton co. Ohio, 15 ms. N. from Cincinnati. See *Sharonville*.

Sharpsburg, village, Hamilton co. Ohio.

Sharpsburg, pstr. Washington co. Md.; lying on the E. side of Potomac river, 10 ms. above Harper's Ferry, and about 21 W. of Frederick town. It has about 150 inhabitants.

Sharpsburg, pstr. Bath co. Kent., 59 ms. E. from Frankfort.

Sharpstown, pstv. Salem cty. N. J., 7 ms. NE. from Salem, and 26 SE. from Philadelphia. It contains about 40 houses, and 250 inhabitants.

Sharronville, pstv. Hamilton cty. Ohio, 12 ms. a little E. of N. from Cincinnati.

Shat-el-Arab; Arabic name of the united streams of the Euphrates and Tigris, below their junction. The Shat-el-Arab, is about 100 ms. long, flowing from NW. to SE. Before entering the Persian Gulf it divides into numerous channels, and receives the Ahwas from the N.

Shauck's, pstv. Richland cty. Ohio, 73 ms. NE. by E. from Columbus.

Shaver's Creek, and psto. Huntingdon cty. Penn., 10 ms. N. from Huntingdon.

Shawangunk, pstv. Ulster cty. N. Y., lying on the E. side of Walkill river, 26 ms. S. of Kingston, and 29 N. of Goshen. Pop. 1820, 3372.

Shawneetown, pstv. Gallatin cty. Ill., on the right bank of Ohio river, 10 ms. below the mouth of the Wabash. It contains a land office, bank, and printing office.

Shaw's Ridge, psto. Pendleton cty. Virg., 141 ms. NW. from Richmond.

Sheepscut, river, Maine, rises in the northern part of Lincoln cty., and flowing SSW. 50 ms., enters the Atlantic Ocean by a long and wide bay. Only a narrow point, separates the mouths of the Kennebec and Sheepscut rivers.

Sheepscut, Bridge and psto., Lincoln cty. Maine, about 10 ms. NE. from Wiscasset.

Sherness, fort of Eng. in Kent, on the N. point of the isle of Shepey, at the principal mouth of the Medway, 3 ms. N. of Queensborough. Lon. $0^{\circ} 48' E.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 28' N.$

Sheffield, large and populous town of Eng. in the West Riding of Yorkshire. This town has been noted several hundred years for cutlers' and smiths' manufactures, which were encouraged and advanced by the neighbouring mines of iron, particularly for files and knives, or whittles; for the last of which especially, it has been a staple for above 300 years; and is reputed to excel Birmingham in these wares, as that does this town in locks, hinges, nails, and polished steel. The first mills in England for turning grinding stones were also set up here. Here are also lead works and a silk mill. It is seated on the Don, which is navigable within 2 or 3 ms. of the town; and its neighbourhood abounds with coal. It has two large churches, and a spacious market place, furnished with neat shops for butchers, &c. It is 54 ms. SSW. of York, and 161 NNW. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 29' W.$ lat. $53^{\circ} 20' N.$

Sheffield, pst. Berkshire cty. Mass., 30 ms. SE. of the city of Hudson, and 58 NW. of Hartford. It is remarkable for its quarries of fine marble. Pop. 1810, 2439, and in 1820, 2477.

Sheffield, pst. Caledonia cty. Ver., 38 ms. NE. from Montpelier. Pop. 400.

Sheffield, pstv. Lorain cty. Ohio, by pstrd. 155 ms. NNE. from Columbus.

Shefford, town of Eng. in Bedfordshire, 8 ms. SE. of Bedford, and 41 N. by W. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 21' W.$ lat. $52^{\circ} 8' N.$

Shelfnal, town of Eng. in Shropshire, 9 ms. NE. of Bridgenorth, and 136 NW. of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 22' W.$ lat. $52^{\circ} 42' N.$

Shields, North, a dirty place, and seaport of

Eng. in the cty. of Northumberland. It is remarkable for being the mart where ships take in their loading of coal, seated on the N. side of the Tyne, 10 ms. E. of Newcastle. Lon. $1^{\circ} 12' W.$ lat. $55^{\circ} 4' N.$

Shields, South, seaport of Eng. in the cty. of Durham, where there are upwards of 200 salt pans. It is seated on the S. side of the Tyne, 10 ms. E. of Newcastle. Lon. $1^{\circ} 12' W.$ lat. $55^{\circ} 4' N.$

Shelburne, town in the British province of New Brunswick, at Port Roseway, extends 2 ms. on the water side, and one mile back, with wide streets crossing each other at right angles. The harbour is deep, capacious, and secure. Lat. $43^{\circ} 46' N.$ lon. $65^{\circ} W.$

Shelburne, pst. Coos cty. N. H. Pop. 1820, 295.

Shelburne, pst. Chittenden cty. Ver., on lake Champlain, 7 ms. S. from Burlington. Pop. 1000.

Shelburne, pst. Franklin cty. Mass., on the N. side of Deerfield river, between Plainfield and Colerain. Pop. 1820, 1022.

Shelby, pstv. M'Comb cty. Mich., 38 ms. from Detroit.

Shelby, pst. Genessee cty. N. Y. adjoining Niagara cty. N. from the Tonnewanta reservation, and S. from the Erie canal.

Shelby, cty. Kent, bounded by Salt river or Nelson cty. S., Bullitt SW., Jefferson W., Henry N., and Franklin E. and SE. Length 26 ms., mean width 20; area 520 sqms. It is chiefly drained by the NE. fork of Salt river. Soil highly productive. Chief town, Shelbyville. Pop. 1820, 21,047. Ctl. lat. $38^{\circ} 12' N.$ lon. W. C. $6^{\circ} 7' W.$

Shelby, cty. in the western part of Ohio.; bounded N. by Allen, E. by Logan, S. by Miami, and W. by Darke. It is about 20 ms. square, and contains 400 sqms. It is watered by the Great Miami river and Loramie's creek, beside several of their tributaries. Pop. 1820, 2106. Ctl. lat. $40^{\circ} 20' N.$ lon. W. C. $7^{\circ} 12' W.$

Shelby, SW. cty. Tenn., bounded by the state of Mississippi S., Mississippi river W., and Madison cty. in Tenn. N. and E. It is drained by Wolf river and its branches. Surface generally hilly. It includes Old fort Pickering, now Munphis. Length 34 ms., width 30; area 1020 sqms. Pop. 1820, 354. N. lat. $35^{\circ} 10'$, and W. C. $13^{\circ} W.$ lon. intersect in this cty.

Shelby, cty. Al., bounded by Coosa river E., Bibb cty. S., Tuscaloosa SW., Jefferson NW., and St. Clair N. Length 40 ms., width 36; area 1440 sqms. It is drained by the sources of Cahaba river. Chief town, Shelbyville. Pop. 1820, 2416. Ctl. lat. $33^{\circ} 17' N.$ lon. W. C. $9^{\circ} 42' W.$

Shelby, cty. Ind., bounded by Bartholomew S., Johnson W., Marion NW., Madison N., Rush E., and Decatur SE. Length 24 ms., breadth 18; area 432 sqms. It is drained by different branches of the East Fork of White River. For ctl. lat. see *Shelbyville*, Shelby cty. Ind.

Shelby Court House, and psto. Shelby cty. Al., by pstrd. 93 ms. N. from Calaha.

Shelbyville, pstv. and seat of justice Shelby cty. Ind., on Blue river, branch of White river, 25 ms. SE. from Indianapolis. Lat. $39^{\circ} 31' N.$ lon. W. C. $8^{\circ} 40' W.$

Shelbyville, pst. and seat of justice, Shelby

cty. Kent., on Brashiers fork of Salt river, 50 ms. E. from Louisville. It contains, beside the city buildings, an academy, two churches, near 300 houses, and about 1400 inhabitants. Lat. $38^{\circ} 12' N.$ lon. $W. C. 8^{\circ} 7' W.$

Shelbysville, pst. and seat of justice, Bedford cty. Tenn., on the right bank of Duck river 30 ms. S. from Murfreesboro. Beside the city buildings it contains a bank, and printing office. Lat. $35^{\circ} 27' N.$ lon. $W. C. 9^{\circ} 27' W.$

Shelbysville, village Shelby cty. Al., about 100 ms. S. from Huntsville, and by pstrd. 93 a little E. of N. from Cahaba.

Sheldon, or *Hungerford*, pst. Franklin cty. Ver., on Missisque river, 32 ms. N. from Burlington. Pop. 1820, 1000.

Sheldon, one of the western psts. Genessee cty. N. Y. on the head waters of Tonnewanta, and Buffalo creeks, 50 ms. SE. by E. from Buffalo, and 25 SSW. from Batavia.

Shella, town of Africa, in Morocco, where none are allowed to enter but Mahometans. It is 4 ms. E. of Sallee.

Shelter Island, and tp. of Suffolk cty. N. Y., off the E. end of Long Island. Pop. 1810, 329, in 1820, 379.

Sheltonborough, village, Pittsylvania cty. Virg.

Shenandoah, river of Virg., rises in Augusta and drains that cty., and Rockingham, Shenandoah, Frederick and Jefferson cties., and falls into the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, after a comparative course of about 150 ms. Beside numerous smaller branches, it is composed of 4 large constituent streams, and following its meanders, is navigable for boats about 100 ms. Its valley is one of the finest grain tracts of the United States.

Shenandoah, cty. Virg., bounded by the Blue Ridge, or Culpepper and Madison cties. SE., Rockingham SW., Hardy and Hampshire NW., and Frederick NE. Length 36 ms., mean width 30; area 1080 sqms. It is traversed by the two main branches, and drained by many minor tributaries of Shenandoah river. The intermediate space between the two great branches of Shenandoah are very mountainous, and all other parts of the cty. hilly. Soil generally productive in grain, pasturage, and fruits. Chief town, Woodstock. Pop. 1820, 18,926. Ctl. lat. $38^{\circ} 47' N.$ lon. $W. C. 1^{\circ} 30' W.$

Shenango, NE. tp. Beaver cty. Penn. Pop. 1820, 1098.

Shenango, SW. tp. Crawford cty. Penn. Pop. 1820, 952.

Shenango, one of the western tps., Mercer cty. Penn., on both sides of Shenango river, 8 ms. SW. from Mercer. Pop. 1820, 803.

Shenango, river, Penn., rises in the NW. angle of Crawford cty., flows S. across Crawford and Mercer cties., and falls into Big Beaver river, on the northern border of Beaver cty.

Shepaug, a small stream of Litchfield cty. Conn., which falls into Housatonic river, in the extreme western angle of New Haven cty.

Shepey, Isle of Eng. in Kent, at the mouth of the Thames, separated from the main land by the East Swale. It contains the borough of Queensborough and the fort of Sheerness.

Shepherd's Isles, group of small islands in the S. Pacific Ocean, Lon. $168^{\circ} 42' E.$ lat. $17^{\circ} S.$

Shepherdstown, pstv. Cumberland cty. Penn., 4 ms. from Harrisburg, and 16 from Carlisle.

Shepherdstown, pst. Jefferson cty. Virg., lying on the S. side of Potomac river, opposite to Sharpsburg, 16 ms. NW. of Harper's ferry, and 34 NE. of Winchester. Pop. 1000.

Shepherdstown, village, Belmont cty. Ohio.

Shepherdsville, pstv. Bullitt cty. Kent., on the right bank of Salt river, 20 ms. S. from Louisville, and an equal distance NW. from Bairdstown.

Shepog, small river which rises in Litchfield cty. Conn. See *Shepaug*.

Shepton Mallet, town of Eng. in Somersetshire. It has a considerable manufacture of cloth, is seated under Mendir Hills, 17 ms. SW. of Bath, and 114 W. of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 30' W.$ lat. $51^{\circ} N.$

Sherborn, town of Eng. in Dorsetshire, with a free school founded by Edward VI., two large silk mills; and a conduit of excellent water, which is continually running. It is computed to contain 2,000 inhabitants, 16 ms. N. by W. of Dorchester, and 118 W. by S. of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 41' W.$ lat. $50^{\circ} 54' N.$

Sherborn, town of Eng. in the W. riding of Yorkshire, on a river, which soon falls into the Ouse, 14 ms. SW. of York, and 181 N. by W. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 15' W.$ lat. $53^{\circ} 49' N.$

Sherborough, fort of Guinea, in Africa, seated at the mouth of Sherborough river. It belongs to the English, and is 100 ms. SE. of Sierra Leone. Lon. $11^{\circ} W.$ lat. $6^{\circ} N.$

Sherburne, anciently Killington, tp. Rutland cty. Ver., 24 ms. SSW. from Windsor. Killington peak in this tp. rises to 4,000 feet above the level of the ocean. Pop. 120.

Sherburne, pst. Middlesex cty. Mass., 20 ms. SW. from Boston. Pop. 1820, 811.

Sherburne, town in the island of Nantucket, 80 ms. S. of Boston. Lon. $W. C. 6^{\circ} 30' E.$ lat. $41^{\circ} N.$

Sherburn, pst. Chenango cty. N. Y., on the W. side of Chenango river, about 34 ms. W. of Cooper's town, and 20 S. of Sangerfield. Pop. 1810, 2428, in 1820, 2590.

Sherburne, pstv. Beaufort district S. C., by pstrd. 214 ms. from Columbia.

Sherburne-milla, pstv. Fleming cty. Kent., S. from W. C., and by pstrd. 106 ms. NE. from Frankfort.

Sheriff-Muir, heath in Perthshire, Sld., between the Ochils and the Grampian mountains.

Sherman, tp. Fairfield cty. Conn. Pop. 1810, 949, in 1820, 957.

Sherrard's Store, and pstv. Hampshire cty. Virg., 98 ms. a little N. of W. from W. C.

Sherill's Ford, and pstv. by pstrd. 160 ms. westerly from Italeigh.

Sherwood's Corner, and pstv. Cayuga cty. N. Y., by pstrd. 164 ms. westerly from Albany.

Sheshequin, pstv. Bradford cty. Penn., by pstrd. 182 ms. N. from Harrisburg.

Shetland, general name of about 40 islands, lying 100 ms. NNE. of Caithness-shire, in Sld., between $59^{\circ} 56'$ and $61^{\circ} 11' N.$ lat. The names of the principal are Mainland, Vell, Unst, and Pula, or Thule. Shetland, with Orkney, forms one of the cities of Sld.

Shetucket, river, Conn., joins the Quinebaug at Norwich, to form the Thames, of which it is the NW. branch.

Shieldsborough, pstv. Hancock cty. Miss., on the bay of St. Louis. It is a place of summer resort from New Orleans.

Shiloah, pstv. Camden cty. N. C.

Shine's Store, and pstv. Twiggs cty. Geo.

Shin, Loch, lake in the mountains of Sutherlandshire, Sctd., 81 ms. in circuit. From which issues a stream which flows into the frith of Dornoch.

Shinnstown, pstv. Harrison cty. Virg., on the W. fork of Monongahela, at the mouth of Simson's creek, 8 ms. NNE. from Clarksburg, and by pstrd. 235 ms. a little N. of W. from W. C.

Ship Island, long narrow island or sand bar of Mississippi, opposite Biloxi bay, and between Cat and Horn islands.

Shippensburg, pst. and borough, Cumberland cty. Penn., 21 ms. SW. of Carlisle, 11 NE. of Chambersburg, and 136 W. of Philadelphia. It is situated in the heart of a fertile country. The tp. with the borough had a pop. 1810, 1159, in 1820, 1410.

Shippingport, large pstv. Jefferson cty. Kent., at the bottom of the Rapids of Ohio, and 2 ms. below Louisville. It is at low water the head of steam-boat navigation in the Ohio. It is in reality the lower part of Louisville. Pop. about 1000.

Shipton, town of Eng. in Worcestershire, on the Stour, 14 ms. W. of Banbury, and 83 NW. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 25' W.$ lat. $52^{\circ} 5' N.$

Shirley, pst. Middlesex cty. Mass., 21 ms. WNW. from Boston. Pop. 1820, 922.

Shirley, one of the eastern tps. Huntingdon cty. Penn., on the right side of Juniata river, opposite Hamiltonville. Pop. 1820, 1191.

Shirleysburg, pstv. Shirley tp. Huntingdon cty. Penn., about 20 ms. SSE. from Huntingdon. Pop. 1820, 183.

Shiver's Mills, and pstv. Warren cty. Geo., 34 ms. easterly from Milledgeville.

Shoales, Isles of, on the coast of N. H., and Maine. They lie convenient for the cod fishery, which was formerly carried on here to great advantage.

Shoales of Ogeechee, pstv. in the eastern part of Hancock cty. Geo., 30 ms. NE. from Milledgeville.

Shoccoe springs, pstv. academy and watering place, Warren cty. N. C., about 60 ms. NE. from Raleigh.

Shogle, town of Asia, in Syria, on the Asia anciently called Orontes, over which is a bridge of 13 arches. It is 18 ms. S. by E. of Antioch, and 45 SW. of Aleppo. Lon. $36^{\circ} 40' E.$ lat. $35^{\circ} 20' N.$

Shoomska, one of the Kuriles in Kamtschatka, which is inhabited by a mixture of natives and Kamtschatkades. See *Kuriles*.

Shooter's Hill, village of Eng. in Kent, situated on a hill so called, 8 ms. ESE. of London. From this hill is a fine extensive prospect, and the Thames makes a magnificent appearance from it.

Shoreham, borough of Eng. in Sussex, on an arm of the sea, which makes it a place of some trade, and many small vessels are built here. It is 16 ms. NW. of New Haven, and $56^{\circ} S.$ by W. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 15' W.$ lat. $50^{\circ} 54' N.$

Shoreham, pst. Addison cty. Ver., on the R.

side of Lake Champlain, 4 ms. N. of Mount Independence. Pop. 2100.

Short, SE. tp. Harrison cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 2978.

Short Pump, pstv. Henrico cty. Virg., 9 ms. from Richmond.

Short Tract, pstv. Alleghany cty. N. Y.

Shown's Cross Roads, pstv. Carter cty. Tenn., by pstrd. 280 ms. a little N. of E. from Murfreesborough.

Shrewsbury, borough of Eng. in Shropshire, and the capital of that cty., 18 ms. E. of Welshpool, 36 W. of Litchfield, and 169 NW. of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 41' W.$ lat. $52^{\circ} 43' N.$

Shrewsbury, pst. Rutland cty. Ver., on Otter creek, 10 SE. from Rutland. Pop. 1000.

Shrewsbury, pst. Worcester cty. Mass., 6 ms. NE. from Worcester. Pop. 1810, 1210, in 1820, 1458.

Sarewsbury, pst. Monmouth cty. N. J., on a high and dry soil, near the sea shore, and therefore resorted to in summer by the people of New York and Philadelphia, as a bathing place. It lies in lat. $40^{\circ} 17' N.$ and lon. $73^{\circ} 12' W.$, at the distance of 47 ms. NE. from Trenton, 23 E. by S. from New Brunswick, and 77 NE. from Philadelphia. Pop. of the tp. 1810, 3773, in 1820, 4284.

Shrewsbury, pst. York cty. Penn. It bounds on Md. in the S., and lies between the S. and E. branches of Codorous creek. Pop. 1820, 1983.

Shrewsbury, NE. tp. Lycoming cty. Penn. Pop. 1820, 379.

Shrewsbury, pstv. Kenhawa cty. Virg., by pstrd. 306 ms. NW. by W. from Richmond.

Shropshire, or *Salop*, cty. of Eng.; bounded on the N. by Cheshire and a detached part of Flintshire, on the E. by Staffordshire, on the SE. by Worcestershire, on the S. by Herefordshire, on the SW. by Radnorshire, and on the W. by the cties. of Montgomery and Denbigh; it is about 50 ms. long, and 40 broad. It lies partly in the diocese of Litchfield and Coventry, and partly in that of Hereford. This country abounds with lead, copper, iron, limestone, freestone, pipe clay, bitumen, and coal. The principal rivers are the Severn and the Tend. The capital is Shrewsbury. Pop. 1801, 167,539, in 1811, 194,278, and in 1821, 206,266.

Shutesburg, tp. Franklin cty. Mass., 15 ms. NE. from Greenfield.

Siam, kingdom of Asia, bounded on the N. by China, on the E. by Laos and Cambodia, on the S. by the Gulf of Siam, and on the W. by the bay of Bengal and Pegu. It is 550 ms. in length, and 250 in breadth, though in some places not above 50. It is divided into the Higher and Lower, and the soil produces plenty of rice, cotton and fruits. They have abundance of wild beasts in the woods, as elephants, rhinoceroses, leopards, and tigers. Their tame cattle are beeves, buffaloes, and hogs, of which they have plenty about their farms. Besides which, there are large and dangerous crocodiles, and serpents 20 feet long.

Siam, or *Juthia*, capital of a kingdom of the same name, seated on the Menan, near its mouth, in the Gulf of Siam, 400 ms. SE. of Pegu. Lon. $101^{\circ} 20' E.$ lat. $14^{\circ} 20' N.$

Siara, captain-generalship of Brasil; bounded by Parnaiba river or Maranh NW., Atlantic ocean NE., Pernambuco, and Bahia SE., and Goias SW. Length 700, breadth 200 ms.; area 140,000 sqms.

Siara, town of South America, in Brasil, capital of a captain-generalship of the same name. Lon. W. C. $37^{\circ} 10'$ E. lat. $3^{\circ} 13'$ S. See *Seara* in the *Addenda*.

Siaskoi, town of Russia, in the government of Petersburg. It is seated not far from the lake Ladoga, 24 ms. NE. of New Ladoga. Lon. $30^{\circ} 47'$ E. lat. $60^{\circ} 16'$ N.

Siberia, from Sibir, its ancient capital, is the general name of Asiatic Russia. It is bounded N. by the Frozen ocean, W. by the Uralian mountains, which separate it from Europe, on the SW. the Algydin-Shalo mountains separate it from Independent Tartary; on the S. the Altaian and Daurian mountains form the line of demarcation between the Russian and Chinese empires; and on the E. the Pacific, and its extension northward divides Siberia from North America. This immense tract is about 4000 ms. from W. to E., and varies in width from 1000 to near 2000 ms. The area rather exceeds 5,000,000 sqms., or about one-eighth part of the terraqueous Earth. In general terms, Siberia may be described as mountainous, on the W., S., and E., and gradually sinking into vast plains towards the Arctic ocean. Viewed on a map, this part of Asia appears evidently as a section of a basin having the Arctic ocean as its lowest point of depression. Into this recipient are discharged a series of rivers, most of which draw their remote sources from the interior table land or plateau of Asia. From its slope, and having its highest side to the southward, the phenomenon of the excessive cold of Siberia arises. The Obi, Jenisey, and Lena, flow from an elevation of at least 3000 feet. The plains called in Asia, steppes, are in every respect similar to the *prairies* or natural meadows of North America. See *Steppes*.

Extending from N. lat. 50° to nearly 80° , and having, as we have seen, a great northern inclination and southern elevation, Siberia has the most intense winter climate of the Earth in proportion to comparative lat. From this asperity of temperature, and also from general sterility of soil, the northern part of Siberia is thinly peopled. It is a region where the rein-deer and the dog are the beasts of burthen and draught; and where furs and ivory are the most valuable staple commodities. Advancing southward, into interior Asia, the climate meliorates, and the grain and fruits of Europe are cultivated to advantage; but every where on these elevated regions the climate is much more severe than in similar latitudes in Europe. A part of the large government of Kolywan, and the country round the Baikal, are on the latitudes of London, Hamburg, Berlin, and the N. of France and Germany. The winter is 9 or 10 months long in almost all Siberia, and the summers of its most southern sections, are not either so long or warm as those of Norway. Similar to North America, in high northern latitudes, the soil of Siberia above 55° or 60° , remains perpetually frozen at a very small depth, and renders the digging of wells impracticable.

The air, however, though severe, is generally healthy, but the pop. must, from the causes stated, be always comparatively thin.

Siberia is rich in metallic wealth, so much so as to have received and deserve the name of the Russian Peru. Gold mines exist, and are extensively worked at Barezof. Silver is found near to Kolywan, and Nerchinsk, and in many other places. Iron and copper abound, particularly in the Uralian mountains, but are also found in lesser quantities, in many other locations.

The vegetable kingdom, however, affords the true test of climate. The pine of Norway rises as high as N. lat. 70° ; the same tree yields to the intense frost of Siberia at N. lat. 60° . On the Obi, at lat. 60° , agriculture ceases, and similar to North America, the line of vegetation inclines southward, proceeding eastward towards the Pacific Ocean. At Oodskvi, in 53° , nor in Kamtschatka, at 51° , grain has not been found to ripen.

The severity of Siberian air is again shown by the animal kingdom. The rein-deer, which in northern Europe exists only above 60° , was seen in large flocks, by Pallas and Sokolof, on the borders of Mongol Tartary, as low as 49° or 50° . "Thus the countries of the rein-deer and camel," says Malte Brun, "which are separated by an interval of 20° or 30° in the western part of our continent, touch one another, and are perhaps mingled in the countries of the east.

In those gloomy regions, the dog follows the rein-deer as the servant of man; the former is also used as a beast of draught, but abounds chiefly amongst the Kamtschatkades, Tongoses, Samoides, and Ostiaks. In southern Siberia the horse abounds, as do cattle and sheep. In animals producing fur, northern Siberia exceeds every other part of the Earth. In brief, this large section of the habitable earth, now under Russian government, is slowly recovering from the murderous ravages of the Tartars and Mongols of the middle ages.

See the various parts under their respective heads. Tobolsk is the capital.

Sichem, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Brabant, to the S. of which is a celebrated monastery. It is seated on the Demer, 18 ms. SE. of Mechim. Lon. 5° E. lat. $51^{\circ} 6'$ N.

Sicily, island of the Mediterranean Sea, almost in the form of a triangle, terminating in three points or capes; that which is nearest Italy, is called Cape del Faro; that which regards the Morea, Capo Passaro; and the third, which points to Africa, Capo di Boco. Sicily is naturally divided into three valleys, to which the political names of provinces have been given; they are Val di Mazara, Val di Demons, and Val di Noto. See those articles in their places. It is separated from Italy by the straits of Messina, 15 ms. broad where narrowest. The climate is delicious, and soil exuberantly fruitful. In ancient times it had the aspect of a garden, but in modern times, badly cultivated. Present pop. about 1,600,000. Religion, Roman Catholic. It forms a part of the kingdom of Naples, or of the two Sicilies. Length 165 ms.; and breadth where widest 112.

Sicques. See *Seiks*.

Sidaye, strong town on the coast of the island

of Java, in the E. Indies, with a harbour. Lon. $113^{\circ} 15' E.$ lat. $6^{\circ} 40' S.$

Siddington, village of Eng. in Gloucestershire, seated on the river Churn, 1 mile SE. of Cirencester.

Siddonsburg, pstv. York cty. Penn., by pstrd. 32 ms. from Harrisburg.

Sideling Hill, range of mountains in Bedford cty. Penn., and between Alleghany and Washington cties. Md. It lies between the Warrior and N. mountain, and extends through this cty. and a part of Huntingdon, from SW. to NE.

Siderocapsa, town of Turkey, in Europe, in Macedonia, famous for a gold mine in its neighbourhood. It is 5 ms. from the Gulf of Contessa. Lon. $13^{\circ} 44' E.$ lat. $40^{\circ} 30' N.$

Sidmouth, fishing town of Eng. in Devonshire, much frequented in the bathing season. It is 12 ms. SE. of Exeter, and 158 W. by S. of London. Lon. $3^{\circ} 15' W.$ lat. $50^{\circ} 38' N.$

Sidney, pst. Kennebec cty. Maine, 8 ms. above Augusta.

Sidney, pst. Delaware cty. N. Y. Pop. 1810, 1607, in 1820, 1107.

Sidney, new pst. and seat of justice, for Shelby cty. Ohio. It is situated on the W. bank of Great Miami river, about 10 ms. NE. from Piqua, and 72 northwesterly from Columbus. Lat. $40^{\circ} 17' N.$ lon. $W. 8^{\circ} 8' W.$

Sidney, Plains, and pst. in Sydney tp., western part of Delaware cty. N. Y., by pstrd. 146 ms. SW. by W. from Albany.

Sidon, or *Said*, seaport of Palestine, anciently a place of great strength, and extensive trade. It is still of some note, has a good castle and a well frequented harbour, and is also the residence of a Turkish bashaw. It is 45 ms. WSW. of Damascus. Lon. $36^{\circ} 5' E.$ lat. $33^{\circ} 33' N.$

Sidra, island of the Archipelago, between the Gulf of Napoli, and that of Engia. Lon. $24^{\circ} E.$ lat. $37^{\circ} 4' N.$

Sidra, spacious gulf on the coast of Barbary, between Tripoli and Barca, which takes its name from a small island at the bottom of the gulf.

Siedenbergh, town of Germany, in Westphalia, and cty. of Hoyer, 9 ms. SSW. of Hoyer.

Siegburg, town of Germany, in Westphalia, and dutchy of Berg, subject to the elector palatine. It is seated on the Seig, 15 ms. SE. of Cologne. Lon. $7^{\circ} 22' E.$ lat. $50^{\circ} 43' N.$

Siegen, town of Germany, in Weteravia, on the river of the same name, 17 ms. NW. of Dillemburgh, and 37 E. of Cologne. Lon. $8^{\circ} 5' E.$ lat. $50^{\circ} 53' N.$

Siegmaringen, town of Germany, in Suabia, and capital of Hohenzollern-Siegmaringen. It is 26 ms. N. of Constance, and 44 S. of Stuttgart. Lon. $9^{\circ} 10' E.$ lat. $48^{\circ} 2' N.$

Siegestadt, town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys.

Sienna, celebrated city of Tuscany, capital of the Siennese, with a University. It is about 4 ms. in circumference, and surrounded by a wall. The architecture of the Gothic metropolitan church is admirable, and much esteemed by all travellers; it is built with black and white marble, and the pavement is of Mosaic works. The Italian language is taught here with such purity, that many foreigners frequent

it on that account. It is seated on three eminences, 36 ms. S. of Florence, and 105 N. by W. of Rome. Lon. $11^{\circ} 11' E.$ lat. $43^{\circ} 23' N.$

Siennese, dutchy of Italy, bounded on the N. by the Florentino, on the S. by the Mediteranean and the dutchy of Castro, and the E. by the Perugino and Orvietano, and on the W. by the Florentino and the Tuscan Sea. It is about 55 ms. in length, and as much in breadth. The soil is pretty fertile, especially in mulberry trees; which feed a great number of silkworms, and there are several mineral springs. Sienna is the capital.

Siennoi, town of Russia, in the government of Mohilef, 60 ms. NNW. of Mohilef. Lon. $29^{\circ} 45' E.$ lat. $54^{\circ} 30' N.$

Sierra Leone, country on the W. coast of Africa, so named, according to some authors, by the Portuguese, on account of its mountains on this coast abounding with lions. Some extend its limits from the Grain Coast on the SE., to Cape Verga or Voga on the NW.; that is, between 7° and $10^{\circ} N.$ lat. Others, however, confine the country between Cape Verga and Cape Tagrin. Free, and Regent's towns, in this country, are British colonies. See *Free-town*, and *Regent's town*.

Sierra Leone, river of Africa, in a country of the same name. Its source is uncertain, but its mouth, in lon. $13^{\circ} 30' W.$, lat. $8^{\circ} 15' N.$, is 9 ms. wide.

Sierra Leone, or *Lion Mountains*, mountains of Africa, which divide Nigritia from Guinea, and extend as far as Abyssinia. They were styled by the ancients the Mountains of God, on account of their being subject to thunder and lightning.

Sierra Morena, mountains in Spain, which divide the kingdoms of Estramadura and New Castile, from that of Andalusia.

Si-Fiana, the name of a people subject to China. The country is only a continued ridge of mountains, bounded by the rivers Hoang-ho on the N., Yalong on the W., and Yang-tse-Kiang on the E.; between 30° and $35^{\circ} N.$ lat.

Sigmaringen, city of Germany, on the Danube, 44 ms. S. of Stuttgart. See *Siegmaringen*.

Sigelmessa. See *Sugeilmessa*.

Sigeth, or *Zigat*, town of Lower Hungary, capital of a cty. of the same name. It is seated in a morass, has a triple wall, with ditches full of water, and is defended by a citadel, being one of the strongest places in Hungary. It is 50 ms. NW. of Esseck, and 38 W. by S. of Colocza. Lon. $18^{\circ} 58' E.$ lat. $46^{\circ} 17' N.$

Sigolau, town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern. Lon. $7^{\circ} 18' E.$ lat. $46^{\circ} 44' N.$

Sigtuna, ancient town of Sweden, in Upland, seated on the Lake Maeler, between Stockholm and Upsal.

Siguenza, town of Spain, in New Castile, with a university. It is surrounded with strong walls, and well fortified. The university consists of several colleges. It is seated on a hill, at the foot of Mount Atienza, 60 ms. NE. of Madrid. Lon. $2^{\circ} 41' W.$ lat. $41^{\circ} 6' N.$

Sihon, or *Gihon*, the Iaxartes of the ancients, and the Amu of the Russians, a river of Asia. See *Jihon*.

Silas, town of Mexico, in Guanaxuato, 20 ms. NW. by W. from the city of Guanaxuato.

Silchester, village of Eng. in Hampshire, where tradition says king Arthur was crowned.

Si-kou, beautiful lake of China, which washes the walls of Hang-tcheou.

Silesia, duchy of Germany, 274 ms. long, and 100 broad; bounded on the N. by Brandenburg and Poland, on the S. by Moravia and Hungary, on the E. by Poland, and on the W. by Lower Lusatia and Bohemia. The principal rivers are the Oder, the Vistula, the Neisse, the Bober, the Queis, the Oppa, and the Else. There is a long chain of mountains, which separates Silesia from Bohemia. The most considerable silver mines are at Reistein, in the principality of Breig. There are also mines of lead, copper, and iron, and quarries of various stones; besides antimony, salt-petre, sulphur, alum, vitriol, quicksilver, sealed earth, and other minerals. The principal manufactory is linen-cloth, and they have also some woollen manufactures, and glass houses; it contains about 1,000,000 of inhabitants. The greatest part of this country was ceded to the king of Prussia, in 1742, by the treaty of Breslaw.

Silesia, province of the Austrian empire, being the southern extremity of ancient Silesia. Pop. 300,000, capital Techen.

Silhet, town of Hindoostan, in the East Indies, 100 ms. NE. of Dacca, and 200 ENE. of Moorshedabad. Lon. $91^{\circ} 37'$ E. lat. $24^{\circ} 52'$ N.

Silistria, or *Dorestro*, town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, with a citadel, and an archbishop's see. It is seated near the confluence of the Missovo and Danube, 97 ms. NE. of Nicopoli, and 170 NE. of Adrianople. Lon. $37^{\circ} 31'$ E. lat. 45° N.

Silkeborg, formerly strong town of Denmark, in N. Jutland, 18 ms. W. of Arhusen. Lon. $9^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $56^{\circ} 3'$ N.

Sillebar, seaport on the W. coast of Sumatra, in the East Indies, a little S. of Bencoolen. Lon. 101° E. lat. 4° S.

Silver Creek, tp. of Green cy. Ohio, containing the village of Jamestown.

Silver Lake, pstv. Genessee cy. N. Y., by pstd. 267 ms. a little N. of W. from Albany.

Silver Lake, pst. Susquehannah cy. Penn., 6 ms. NW. from Montrose. Pop. 1820, 456.

Simancae, town of Spain, the province of Leon, with a strong castle, situated on the Douero, 8 ms. SW. of Valladolid. Lon. $4^{\circ} 30'$ W. lat. $41^{\circ} 45'$ N.

Simbirsk, government of Russia, formerly a province of the kingdom of Kasan, which contains 13 districts.

Simbirsk, capital town of Russia, in the government of Simbirsk. It is seated on the Volga, 100 ms. S. by W. of Kasan. Lon. $48^{\circ} 34'$ E. lat. $54^{\circ} 22'$ N.

Simcoe, lake of U. C., which discharges its waters into Lake Huron by Severn river.

Simcoe, cy. U. C., between Lakes Simcoe and Huron.

Silota, *Boeca*, the strait between the islands of Negropont and Andros.

Simi, island in the Mediterranean, 6 ms. N. of Ithodes. Lon. $27^{\circ} 33'$ E. lat. $36^{\circ} 35'$ N.

Simmeren, town of Germany, in Lower Rhine, capital of a duchy of the same name, on the

Simmeren, 26 ms. W. of Mentz, and 35 E. of Triers. Lon. $2^{\circ} 41'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 51'$ N.

Simmons, pstv. Coshocton cy. Ohio, by pstd. 100 ms. NE. from Columbus.

Simagu, town of Hindoostan, in the East Indies, 93 ms. NW. of Seringapatam. Lon. $7^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $13^{\circ} 21'$ N.

Simons, *St.*, island of North America, on the coast of Geo., opposite the mouth of the Atamaha, about 15 ms. long, and 4 broad. Chief town, Frederica.

Simonthorna, strong town of Lower Hungary, in the cy. of Tolna, 8 ms. from Tolna. Lon. $18^{\circ} 16'$ E. lat. $46^{\circ} 40'$ N.

Simpson, cy. Kent., bounded by Tenn. S. Logan cy. in Kent. W. and NW., Warren S. and Allen E. Length 25 ms., mean width 16; area 400 sqms. Red river branch of Cumberland, and Big Barren, branch of Greene river rise in this cy. Chief town, Franklin. Pop. 1820, 4852. Ctl. lat. $36^{\circ} 43'$ N. lon. W. C. $9^{\circ} 24'$ W.

Simpson's, pst. Montgomery cy. Virg., by pstd. 244 ms. a little S. of W. from Richmond.

Simpson's pst. Gasconade cy. Misu., 24 ms. westward from St. Louis.

Simpsonville, pstv. Montgomery cy. Md., 8 ms. NW. from W. C.

Simpsonville, pstv. Shelby cy. Kent., 54 ms. from Frankfort.

Simbury, small pst. Hartford cy. Conn., 14 ms. NW. of Hartford, and 8 SE. of New Hartford. Pop. 1820, 1954.

Simsonville, pstv. Laurens district S. C., NW. from Columbia.

Sinai, mountain of Arabia Petrea, in the peninsula formed by the two arms of the Red Sea. Lon. $34^{\circ} 15'$ E. lat. $29^{\circ} 2'$ N.

Sincapour, island and town at the most southern extremity of the peninsula of Malacca, opposite the island of Sumatra, which with the Malacca coast form the strait of Sincapour. It is 100 ms. SE. of the city of Malacca. Lon. $104^{\circ} 10'$ E. lat. $1^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Sincoln, Worcester cy. Mass. A post office of this name is inserted in the pst. list; but as Lincoln is also inserted with the same Post Master, Sincoln is a mistake evidently.

Sinde. See *Indus* and *Tatta*.

Sindelfingen, town of Germany, in Suabia, 6 ms. SW. of Stutgard. Lon. $9^{\circ} 5'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 45'$ N.

Sindy, or *Scind*, province of Hindoostan Proper; bounded on the W. by Persia, on the N. by the territory of the king of Candahar, on the NE. by those of the Seiks, on the E. by a sandy desert, and on the SE. by Cutch. It extends along the course of the Indus, from the mouth, to the frontiers of Moultan, 300 ms.; and its breadth, in the widest part, is 160. In many particulars of soil and climate, and the general appearance of its surface, it resembles Egypt; the lower part being composed of rich vegetable mould, and extended into a wide delta; while the upper part is a narrow slip of country, confined on the Persian side by a ridge of mountains, and on the other by a sandy desert, the Indus, equal at least to the Nile, winding through the midst of this level valley, and annually overflowing it. During great part of

the SW. monsoon, or at least in July, August, and part of September (which is the rainy season in most other parts of India) the atmosphere is here generally clouded; but no rain falls except near the sea. Indeed very few showers fall during the whole year. Owing to this, and the neighbourhood of the sandy deserts on the E. and on the NW., the heats are so violent, and the winds from those quarters so pernicious, that the houses are contrived so as to be occasionally ventilated by apertures on the top, resembling the funnels of small chimneys. The inland parts of Sindy, produce salt-petre, sal-ammoniac, borax, bezoar, lapis-lazuli, and raw silk. They have also manufactures of cotton and silk of various kinds; and they make fine cabinets, inlaid with ivory, and finely lacquered.

Sinepuxen, long, narrow bay of the U. S. which lies between Worcester city, Md., and a small island called Assatigue. It communicates with the ocean by Sinepuxen inlet. Lat. of the Inlet, $38^{\circ} 9' N.$ lon. $W. C. 1^{\circ} 51' E.$

Sines, town of Portugal, in the province of Estramadura. Lon. $8^{\circ} 55' W.$ lat. $37^{\circ} 40' N.$

Sing, strong town of Dalmatia, taken by the Venetians from the Turks in 1686, 16 ms. N. of Spalatro. Lon. $17^{\circ} 30' E.$ lat. $47^{\circ} 10' N.$

Singan-fou, large city and capital of the province of Chen-si in China. Next to Peking it is one of the most beautiful and largest cities in China. It is 480 ms. SW. of Peking. Lon. $108^{\circ} 43' E.$ lat. $34^{\circ} 16' N.$

Singillia, town of Russia in the government of Simbrisk. Lon. $48^{\circ} 34' E.$ lat. $54^{\circ} 1' N.$

Singo, town of Turkey in Europe, in Macedonia, on the gulf of Monte Santo. Lon. $24^{\circ} E.$ lat. $40^{\circ} 13' N.$

Singor, town of Asia, in the peninsula of Malacca, seated at the mouth of a small river, in the bay of Patan. Lon. $101^{\circ} 25' E.$ lat. $6^{\circ} 40' N.$

Singing, pstv. Westchester city. N. Y., on the Hudson below the mouth of Croton river.

Sinigaglia, seaport of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, at the mouth of the Nigola in the Gulf of Venice, 17 ms. SE. of Pesaro.

Sinob, or *Sinope*, seaport of Turkey in Asia, in Natolia, on the isthmus of a small peninsula of the Black sea, 280 ms. E. from Constantinople. Lon. $33^{\circ} 55' E.$ lat. $41^{\circ} 5' N.$

Sinking Creek, pstv. Washington city. Ind.

Sinking Spring, pstv. Highland city. Ohio, 33 ms. SW. from Chillicothe, on the great road leading from thence to Maysville.

Sinking Valley Mills, pstv. Huntingdon city. Penn., by pstvd. 100 ms. W. from Harrisburg.

Sion, mountain of Palestine, on the S. side of Jerusalem, of great celebrity in sacred history.

Sion, or *Sitten*, town of Switzerland, capital of Valais, and an episcopal see. It is situated on the river Sitten, near the Rhone, at the foot of three insulated rocks, which rise immediately from the plain. Sion was formerly the capital of the Seduni, and some Roman inscriptions still remain. It is 50 ms. E. of Geneva. Lon. $7^{\circ} 22' E.$ lat. $46^{\circ} 9' N.$

Siot, or *Osiot*, town of Egypt, which has several mosques, and is the see of a Coptic bishop. Here are the ruins of an amphitheatre, and some sepulchres of the Romans. It stands on an artificial mount, 2 ms. from the Nile, and 185 S. of Cairo. Lon. $31^{\circ} 24' E.$ lat. $27^{\circ} 25' N.$

Siphanto, ancient Siphnos, one of the best cultivated islands of the Archipelago, to the W. of Paros. It is 36 ms. in circumference, and though abounding with marble and granite, produces corn sufficient for its inhabitants, also excellent silk, but not in any considerable quantity. The chief articles of commerce are calicoes, straw hats, figs, onions, honey, wax, oil, and capers. Lon. $25^{\circ} 15' E.$ lat. $37^{\circ} 9' N.$

Siradla, town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a strong castle. It is surrounded by a wall, and seated in a plain, on the river Watta, 62 ms. NE. of Breslau, and 105 NW. of Cracow. Lon. $18^{\circ} 55' E.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 32' N.$

Siraf, town of Persia, in the province of Laristan, situate on the Persian Gulf.

Sirgian, town of Persia, noted for its beautiful pottery.

Sirhind, very ancient city of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Delhi. The art of weaving silk was brought back to Constantinople, in the 6th century, by the monks who returned from Sirhind. It is 195 ms. NW. of Delhi. Lat. $30^{\circ} 1' N.$ lon. $75^{\circ} 35' E.$

Sir Charles Hardy's Island, island in the Pacific ocean, discovered by captain Carteret. Lon. $154^{\circ} 20' E.$ lat. $4^{\circ} 41' S.$

Sir Charles Saunders's Island, in the Pacific ocean, discovered by captain Wallis. Lon. $151^{\circ} 4' W.$ lat. $17^{\circ} 28' S.$

Sir James Lancaster's Sound, opens from Baffin's bay, lat. $74^{\circ} 47' N.$, and immediately W. from the meridian of W. C. This great inlet has been recently explored by captain Parry, of the British navy, who entered it in 1820, and wintered 1820-21, as far S. as $111^{\circ} W.$ from London, and decided the geography of these regions to $117^{\circ} W.$ This very important voyage, has shown the separation of Greenland from North America, upwards of 200 ms. NW. from Cape Farewell. The Northern ocean, as found by Hearn, and contemporaneously with Parry's voyages, by captain Franklin, bounds North America at N. lat. 68° , directly S. from Melville island. The same ocean is again determined at the mouth of the Unjiga, lat. $69^{\circ} N.$ and lon. $56^{\circ} W.$ from W. C. The Russians and English have explored the North American coast, from Behring's strait, to within 500 ms. of the mouth of the Unjiga. These combined operations, have placed beyond a doubt, the existence of a Polar continent or Archipelago, detached from, or but very slightly united to North America or Asia. See *Earth*.

Sirk, town of France, in the department of Moselle. It is seated on the Moselle, 25 ms. N. of Metz. Lon. $6^{\circ} 38' E.$ lat. $49^{\circ} 36' N.$

Sirinagur, large rugged country of Asia; bounded on the N. and NE. by the Thibetian mountains, on the SE. by Nepal, on the S. by Rohilla, on the SW. by Delhi, and on the NW. by Lahore. The capital, of the same name, is 160 ms. S. of Delhi. Lon. $77^{\circ} 38' E.$ lat. $30^{\circ} 59' N.$

Sirius Island, island of the Pacific Ocean. Lon. $162^{\circ} 30' E.$ lat. $10^{\circ} 52' S.$

Sirmich, or *Sirmium*, town of Slavonia, capital of a city of the same name, on the Bosweth, near the Save, 42 ms. SE. of Esseck. Lon. $20^{\circ} 19' E.$ lat. $45^{\circ} 13' N.$

Sirong, or *Seronge*, large town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Malwa. It is 120 ms. N.E. of Ougein. Lon. $78^{\circ} 4' E$. lat. $24^{\circ} 4' N$.

Sisizan, seaport on the E. coast of Luconia, one of the Philippine islands. It is situated almost immediately opposite to Manilla, and in the vicinity of very high mountains, which render the air extremely moist. Lon. $125^{\circ} 45' E$. lat. $14^{\circ} 20' N$.

Sissac, town of Switzerland, in the canton of Basil, capital of the province of Sisgow. It is 17 ms. S.E. of Basil.

Sisseg, town of Austrian Croatia, with a monastery, seated on the Save, 28 ms. S.E. of Zagrad, and 42 E. of Carlstadt. Lon. $16^{\circ} 17' E$. lat. $46^{\circ} 6' N$.

Sissek, strong town of Croatia, situated at the confluence of the Save and Kulpa, 40 ms. E. of Carlstadt. Lon. $22^{\circ} 10' E$. lat. $45^{\circ} 48' N$.

Sisopolis, town of Turkey, in Europe, in Rumania, on a peninsula of the Black Sea, 25 ms. S. of Mesembria, and 97 N.W. of Constantinople. Lon. $28^{\circ} 9' E$. lat. $42^{\circ} 30' N$.

Sister Islands, three small islands towards the western extremity of Lake Erie, called the Eastern, Western, and Middle Sisters. They are all small, the largest not exceeding 10 acres.

Sisteron, town of France, in the department of Lower Alps, and late province of Provence, on the Durance, 45 ms. N.E. of Aix. Lon. $6^{\circ} 1' E$. lat. $44^{\circ} 11' N$.

Sisterville, pstv. on the left bank of Ohio river, Tyler city. Virg., 35 ms. by water above Marietta, and by pstrd. 276 ms. N.W. by W. from W. C.

Siston, village of Eng. in Gloucestershire, with a manufacture of brass, and another of saltpetre; and tin ore has likewise been found here.

Sitia, town on the N. coast of the isle of Candia, near a bay of the same name, 58 ms. from Candit. Lon. $26^{\circ} 29' E$. lat. $35^{\circ} N$.

Sittard, town of Westphalia, in the dutchy of Juliers, seated near the Maese, 10 ms. S. of Ruremonde. Lon. $5^{\circ} 50' E$. lat. $50^{\circ} 58' N$.

Sittingburn, town of Eng. in Kent, 40 ms. ESE. of London.

Sivrai, town of France, in the department of Vienne, on the Charente, 100 ms. SSW. of Paris. Lon. $0^{\circ} 23' E$. lat. $46^{\circ} 16' N$.

Sivas, or *Seivas*, ancient Sebaste, town of Asia Turkey, 373 ms. E. from Constantinople. Lon. $37^{\circ} E$. lat. $39^{\circ} N$. See *Sevas* in the Addenda.

Sizun, small Island of France, on the coast of Bretagne, 8 ms. from the mainland. It is almost on a level with the water, and produces only barley.

Skagerac, or *Schagerac*, a sheet of water having Norway N., Sweden E. and the Cattegat, and Jutland S. Length 150 ms., and mean width about 60; area 9000 sqms. The Skagerac, like the Cattegat is shallow, but the former gradually deepens outwards towards the North Sea or German Ocean.

Skara, town of Sweden, in West Gothland, with the ruins of an ancient palace, the residence of the Gothic kings. It is seated on the Lida, in a morass, 19 ms. N.E. of Falköping. Lon. $14^{\circ} E$. lat. $58^{\circ} 16' N$.

Skeen, town of Norway in the government of Aggerhuys, remarkable for its mines of iron

and copper. It is seated near the Cattegat, 40 ms. W. of Fredericstadt.

Skeneateles, lake, N. Y., in Onondago, Cayuga, and Courtland cities. It is about 15 ms. long, and from one and a half to half a mile wide. It is discharged into Seneca river.

Skeneateles, pstv. of Onondago city. N. Y., at the lower extremity of Skeneateles lake.

Skenectady. See *Schenectady*.

Skeensborough. See *Whitehall*.

Skiddaw, mountain of Eng. in Cumberland, one of the most remarkable in Eng., being above 1000 yards perpendicular height.

Skimmersville, as printed in the psto. list; Skinnerville in the first edition of this treatise, pstv. Washington city. N. C., about 20 ms. S. and on the opposite side of Albemarle Sound, from Edenton.

Skippack, pst. Montgomery city. Penn. See *Perkiomen*.

Skipton, town of Eng. in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, 41 ms. S. by E. of Richmond.

Skone. See *Schonen*.

Skuttock hills, Hancock city. Maine, are five in number, and serve as landmarks, in entering Goldsborough harbour.

Skye, island of Sld., one of the largest of the Hebrides. It is separated on the E. from Sld., by a very narrow channel, but its western part is at a considerable distance from Lewis. It is not less than 40 ms. in length, from 20 to 30 in breadth, and almost a hundred in circumference.

Sluguen, town of Germany, in Pomerania, seated on the Wipper, 10 E. by S. of Rugenwald.

Slaney, decayed town of Bohemia, with a castle, 18 ms. N.W. of Prague. Lon. $18^{\circ} 27' E$. lat. $50^{\circ} 16' N$.

Slate, district of the island of Skye, on the SE. side of the island. It is a peninsula, and terminates in a rugged promontory, called the Point of Slate.

Slate Mills, and psto. Culpepper city. Virg., by pstrd. 88 ms. SW. from W. C.

Slater'sville, psto. Providence city. R. I., 12 ms. from Providence.

Slater'sville, pstv. Tomkins city. N. Y., by pstrd. 210 ms. W. from Albany.

Slave Lake, large lake of British N. America, between lat. $60^{\circ} 30'$ and $62^{\circ} 30' N$. It extends nearly E. and W. 350 ms., with a mean width of about 40, between lon. 33° and $42^{\circ} W$. from W. C. It receives the Unjigah river at its SE., and discharges it from the NW. extremity.

Slave river, of British America, the outlet of Athapescow lake. See *Athapescow lake*, in the Addenda.

Slawkawa, or *Austerlitz*, town of Moravia, capital of a circle of the same name. It is 10 ms. E. of Brinn. Lon. $16^{\circ} 57' E$. lat. $49^{\circ} 5' N$.

Steaford, populous town of Eng. in Lincolnshire, 18 ms. S. of Lincoln. Lon. $0^{\circ} 21' W$. lat. $53^{\circ} 1' N$.

Steswick, or *South Jutland*, dutchy of Denmark, separated from Holstein, by the river Eyder. It is 100 ms. long, and 60 broad, and a fertile and populous country.

Steswick, ancient and considerable town of Denmark, capital of a dutchy of the same name. It is an irregularly built town of great length,

and contains about 5630 inhabitants. The houses are of brick, and like all the other towns in this country, resemble those of Holland. The inhabitants dress also like the Dutch; and many of them speak their tongue, though the usual languages are the German and Danish. Close to Sleswick, is the old palace of Gottorp, formerly the ducal residence; see *Gottorp*. Sleswick is situated near the bottom of an arm of the Baltic, called the Sley, 60 ms. NW. of Lubeck, and 125 SW. of Copenhagen. Lon. 10° E. lat. 54° 39' N.

Sligo, city of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 25 ms. long, and nearly as broad; bounded on the E. by Leitrim, on the SE. by Roscommon, on the SW. and W. by Mayo, and on the N. by the Atlantic. It contains 41 parishes, and sends four members to parliament.

Sligo, borough of Ireland, in a city of the same name, and the only market town in it. It is seated on the bay of Sligo, 26 ms. E. of Killa, and 100 NW. of Dublin. Lon. 8° 26' W. lat. 54° 13' N.

Slinkhard's Mills, pst. Green city. Ind., 81 ms. SW. from Indianapolis.

Slippery Rock, river, Penn., on the SE. branch of Beaver, rises in Butler, Venango, and Mercer cities. by a number of creeks, which unite in the NE. angle of Beaver and receiving the Consequenessing from the SE. falls into Big Beaver river, 12 ms. N. from the borough of Beaver.

Slippery Rock, tp. Butler city. Penn., on Slippery Rock river, contiguous to Mercer and Beaver cities. Pop. 1820, 865.

Slippery Rock, tp. Mercer city. Penn., adjoining the preceding. Pop. 1820, 1027.

Slimbridge, village of Eng. in Gloucestershire, 11 ms. SW. of Gloucester. In this parish, which is 20 ms. in compass, 1000 acres of land have been gained from the Severn.

Slouanville, pstv. Schoharie city. N. Y., 48 ms. westerly from Albany.

Slouanville, pstv. Mecklenburg city. N. C., 155 ms. SW. from Raleigh.

Slonim, town of Lithuania in the palatinate of Novogrodeck, on the Sezra, 40 ms. SW. of Novogrodeck, and 60 SE. of Grodno. Lon. 23° 57° E. lat. 56° N.

Sloten, or *Sloten*, populous town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Friesland, seated on a lake called Slootenmere, 3 ms. from the Zuider-Zee, and 18 ms. NW. of Steenwick. Lon. 5° 26' E. lat. 52° 55' N.

Sluick, populous town of Lithuania, capital of a duchy of the same name, on the river Sluczk, 70 ms. SE. of Novogrodeck. Lon. 27° 44' E. lat. 53° 2' N.

Stuttlburg, town of Russia, in the government of Petersburg, on the S. side of the lake Ladoga, 30 ms. E. of Petersburg. Lon. 31° 20' E. lat. 60° N.

Sluys, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Flanders, opposite the island of Cad-sand, with a good harbour. It has its name from its fine sluices, by which the whole country can be inundated. It is 10 ms. N. of Bruges. Lon. 3° 5' E. lat. 51° 19' N.

Smaland, or *Smoland*, province of Sweden, the most southern of the kingdom, except

Schonen, and Bleking. It lies opposite the island of Ocland. Principal town Calmar.

Smalkald, town of Franconia, in the city of Henneberg, subject to Hesse Cassel. It is famous for a confederacy entered into by the German protestants, against the emperor, in 1539, to defend their religion and liberties, commonly called the Smalkaldic league. It is seated on the Werra, 25 ms. SW. of Erfurt, and 50 NW. of Bamberg. Lon. 10° 53' E. lat. 50° 49' N.

Smarden, town of Eng. in Kent, 10 ms. SSE. of Maidstone, and 56 of London. Lon. 0° 43' E. lat. 51° 11' N.

Smethport, pstv. McKean city. Penn., 204 ms. NW. from Harrisburg.

Smith, tp. Washington city. Penn., on Racoon creek, about 20 ms. NNW. from Washington. Pop. 1810, 1645, in 1820, 1848.

Smith, city. Ten., bounded by Kent. N., Jackson city. E., White and Warren SE., Wilson SW., and Summer W. Length 36 ms., mean width 15; area 540 sqms. Caney Fork river joins the Cumberland at Carthage, near the centre of this city. Surface rather rolling than hilly. Soil generally productive. Chief town, Carthage. Pop. 1828, 17,580. Ctl. lat. 36° 23' N. lon. W. C. 8° 50' W.

Smith, tp. Belmont city. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 1030.

Smith's river, or *Staunton*, river, Virg. See *Staunton river*.

Smithfield, pst. Providence city. R. I., on the SW. side of Patucket river. It contains four churches, three academies, and nine cotton factories; as also a gun and several other factories. Pop. 1810, 2828, in 1820, 4678.

Smithfield, pst, Madison city. N. Y., 30 ms. WSW. from Utica, containing also the village of Peterborough. Pop. 1810, 2651, in 1820, 3338.

Smithfield, pst. Bradford city. Penn., 8 ms. NW. from Towanda. Pop. in 1820, 695.

Smithfield, pstv. Somerset city. Penn. See *Smithfield*.

Smithfield, pstv. Fayette county, Penn., on George's creek, 8 ms. SSW. from Uniontown.

Smithfield, pstv. Isle of Wight city. Virg., on Pagan creek, a branch of James river, 38 ms. W. of Norfolk, about 55 SE. of Petersburg, and 218 S. by E. of Washington.

Smithfield, pstv. and seat of justice, Johnson city. N. C., on the left bank of Neuse river, 25 ms. SE. from Raleigh. Lat. 35° 28' N. lon. W. C. 1° 20' W.

Smithfield, pstv. Jefferson city. Ohio, 42 ms. SW. from Steubenville, containing about 100 houses, and upwards of 600 inhabitants; with 6 merchant flour mills, and 13 saw mills in the vicinity.

Smithfield, pst. Jefferson city. Ohio, containing Smithfield village, and in 1820, 2143 inhabitants.

Smithfield, pstv. Hopkins city. Kent.

Smithfield, Lower, NE. tp. of Northampton city. Penn., on the Delaware, below the Water Gap. Pop. in 1820, 961.

Smithfield, Middle, SE. tp. Pike city. Penn. Pop. in 1820, 812.

Smithfield, Upper, extreme eastern tp. Pike

cty. Penn., including the town of Milford. Pop. in 1820, 877.

Smith Grove, pstv. Warren cty. Kent., by pstrd. 173 ms. SW. from Frankfort.

Smithfield, pstv. Livingston cty. Kent., on the left bank of the Ohio, immediately below the mouth of Cumberland river. Pop. about 100.

Smith's, psto. Randolph cty. Ind., 92 ms. NE. from Indianapolis.

Smithborough, pstv. Tioga cty. N. Y., on the right bank of Susquehanna river, 10 ms. above Athens, on Tioga Point.

Smith's Cross Roads, pstv. Rhea cty. Ten., by pstrd. 107 ms. eastward from Murfreesborough.

Smith's Farm, psto. Alleghany cty. Md., by pstrd. 159 NW. from W. C.

Smith's Ford, over Broad river, psto., western part of York district, S. C., 15 ms. W. from Yorkville.

Smith's Island, island at the mouth of Cape Fear river, New Hanover cty. N. C. This small sandy island is about 8 ms. long from N. to S., ending in a very narrow slip opposite Federal Point. The light house stands on the W. side of the island, and on the main entrance into Cape Fear river. Cape Fear, the extreme southern point of the island, is, by Tanner's Map, in lat. $33^{\circ} 54\frac{1}{2}'$ N. lon. W. C. $0^{\circ} 59' W$.

Smith's Island, island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered in 1790, by lieutenant Ball. Lon. $161^{\circ} 54' E$. lat. $9^{\circ} 44' S$.

Smith's Landing, and psto. Gloucester cty. N. J.

Smith's Mills, and psto. Henderson cty. Kent., 172 ms. SW. by W. from Frankfort.

Smith's Point, S. cape at the mouth of Potomac river, Northumberland cty. Virg. Smith's Point and Point Lookout are distant about 10 ms.

Smithsport, M'Kean cty. Penn. See *Smethport*.

Smith's Store, and psto. Pittsylvania cty. Virg., 188 ms. SW. by W. from Richmond.

Smith's Store, and psto. Montgomery cty. N. C.

Smith's Store, and psto. in the SE. part of Spartanburg district, S. C., 15 ms. SE. from Spartanburg, by pstrd. 110 ms. SW. from Columbia.

Smith's Store, and psto. Decatur cty., Al., 174 ms. by pstrd. from Cahaba.

Smith's Valley, psto. Madison cty. N. Y., 109 ms. W. from Albany.

Smith's Village, psto. and lake, in the eastern part of Strafford cty. N. H., 34 ms. NE. from Concord.

Smithtown, pst. Suffolk cty. N. Y., on Long Island, 50 ms. NE. by E. from the city of N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 1874.

Smithville, pstv. Jefferson cty. N. Y., on Sandy creek, 10 ms. from Sackett's Harbour.

Smithville, tp. Chenango cty., N. Y., 20 ms. SW. from Norwich.

Smithville, pstv. Brunswick cty. N. C., on the right bank of Cape Fear river, near the mouth, and opposite Smith's Island. It is the seat of an academy and has a good harbour.

Smithville Flatts, psto. Chenango cty. N. Y., in the preceding tp.

Smockville, pstv. Jefferson cty. Ind.

Smoland. See *Smaland*.

Smolensk, government of Russia, on the frontiers of Lithuania. After having been an object of contention, and reciprocally possessed by Poland and Russia, it was conquered by Alexay Michaelovitch in 1654, and ceded to Russia by the peace of Moscow, in 1664. It now forms one of the Russian governments.

Smolensk, city of Russia, capital of a government of the same name. It is situate on the Dnieper, and extends over two mountains, and the valley between them. Notwithstanding its extent, it contains only about 10,000 inhabitants, and has no manufactures, but carries on with Dantzic, Riga, and the Ukraine, a petty traffic in linen, hemp, honey, wax, leather, furs, &c. It is 197 ms. NE. of Novogrodeck and 230 N. of Kiof. Lon. $32^{\circ} 34' E$. lat. $24^{\circ} 50' N$.

Smyrna, seaport of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, and one of the largest and richest cities of the Levant. The goodness of the harbour has caused it to be rebuilt several times, after having been destroyed by earthquakes. It is the rendezvous of merchants from almost all parts of the world, and the magazine of their merchandise. The Turks have 19 mosques, the Greeks two churches, the Jews eight synagogues, the Armenians one church, and the Latins three convents. There are three bishops, one Greek, the other Latin, and the third Armenian. Its pop. is computed at 120,000 persons. The streets are more open, better paved, and the houses better built, than in other towns on the continent. The street of the Franks is the finest in Smyrna, and lies all along the harbour. It is eight days journey from Constantinople by land, 25 days from Aleppo, by caravans, six from Cogni, seven from Cataya, and six from Satalia. The imports from Eng. consist of woollen cloths, camlets, lead, tin, and hardware; these are exchanged for cotton, coffee, mohair, drugs, galls, raisins, figs, &c. The English and Dutch factors have protestant chapels, and taverns are as open here as in Europe. The fortifications consist of a fort, a castle, a mountain, and an old citadel. It is seated at the head of a large bay, 190 ms. SSW. of Constantinople. Lon. $27^{\circ} 7' E$. lat. $38^{\circ} 28' N$.

Smyrna is called by the Turks Ismeer, and, as respects commerce, is the most considerable city of the Turkish empire, and notwithstanding the frequent calamities of plagues and earthquakes continues to increase, and is now (1810) supposed to contain 150,000 inhabitants. Previously to 1675, it had been partially destroyed six several times, by earthquakes. Another and most destructive calamity of this kind, attended with its usual consequence an extensive fire, occurred in 1688. Repeated shocks and also almost annual pestilence have been unable to counterbalance a convenient harbour, and a very productive adjacent territory. With such advantages and disadvantages, Smyrna has been the most frequented port of Asia Minor, for upwards of two thousand years.

The city is built, partly on a hill, once called Pagus, whose summit is crowned by a castle and partly on a plain, extending to the N. of the eminence. The mercantile establishments have for more than two centuries, drawn together so many Franks to Smyrna, that the part of the town which lies along the edge of the water

o the northern extremity, has been long allotted to them and distinguished by the name of Frank street. Before the French revolution, the Frank part of Smyrna was playfully and not unjustly called *Petite Paris*; and yet with all the changes superinduced by war and national rivalry, Smyrna continues to be the most agreeable residence for Europeans in the Ottoman empire.

Though so high as N. lat. $38^{\circ} 30'$. The climate of Smyrna must be tropical in its effects on human beings accustomed to the air of the northern parts of Europe or the U. S. Figs, lemons, oranges and vines, are the common growth of the neighbourhood, productions which mark a mean temperature above 65° of Fahrenheit.

Smyrna, one of the northern psts. of Chenango co. N. Y., 12 ms. NNW. from Norwich, and by pstrd. 105 W. from Albany.

Smyrna, formerly Duck Creek Cross Roads, pstv. Kent co. Delaware. It contains a bank, an academy, and a pop. of about 1000. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in grain. It is situated on Duck creek, 12 ms. a little E. of S. from Dover, and 35 S. from Wilmington.

Smythfield, pstv. Fayette co. Penn. See *Smithfield*, Fayette co. Penn.

Smythfield, fine little pstv. Somerset co. Penn., on the right bank of Youghiogany river, and on the U. S. road, almost exactly midway between Brownsville on Monongahela and Cumberland on Potomac. According to Shriver's map, Smythfield is 1405 feet above the Atlantic tides.

Snackenburg, town of Lower Saxony, in Brunswick Lunenburg, 20 ms. E. by S. of Danneberg.

Snash, town of Eng. in West Yorkshire, 22 ms. S. of York, and 175 N. by W. of London.

Snapsville, pstv. Chesterfield co. Virg., 21 ms. from Richmond.

Sneck, or *Snitz*, fortified town of Holland, in Friesland, seated on a lake of the same name, in marshy land, 12 ms. SSW. of Lewarden.

Sneedborough, pst. Anson co. N. C., on the right bank of the Yadkin river, immediately above the northern boundary of S. Carolina, 100 ms. SW. from Raleigh.

Sneirne, town of Persia, in the province of Irac, 57 ms. WNW. of Amadan.

Snickers, psto. and ferry over Shenandoah river, near the N. angle of Frederick co. Virg., 40 ms. NW. by W. from Washington.

Snickers gap, through the Blue Ridge, about 3 ms. SE. from Snickers's ferry.

Snow noted cavern of Stld., on the N. coast of Sutherlandshire.

Snow Creek, psto. Franklin co. Virg., in the SE. angle of the co. by pstrd. 225 ms. SW. by W. from Richmond.

Snowdon, mountain of Wales, in Carnarvonshire, its name signifies literally, the Hill of Snow, from snow and down. This is the most noted eminence of the whole region of the Welsh Hills, and may with propriety, be styled the British Alps. Modern calculations make it 3568 feet, reckoning from the quay of Carnarvon to the highest peak.

Snowhill, pst., port of entry, and seat of justice, Worcester co. Md. It is situated on the

SE. side of Pokomoke river, 60 ms. SE. from Easton, and 20 ms. a little S. of E. from Princess Ann. It is a place of considerable commerce, amount of shipping about 7300 tons. Lat. $38^{\circ} 11'$ N. lon. W. C. $1^{\circ} 38'$ E.

Snow Hill, pstv. and seat of justice, Green co. N. C., on Contentny river, by pstrd. 96 ms. SE. from Raleigh. Lat. $35^{\circ} 25'$ N. lon. W. C. $0^{\circ} 41'$ W.

Snow Hill, pstv. Clinton co. Ohio, by pstrd. 84 ms. SW. from Columbus.

Suana, or *Suane*, episcopal town of Italy, in Tuscany, near the river Flora, 30 ms. SE. of Sienna. Lon. $11^{\circ} 46'$ E, lat. $42^{\circ} 40'$ N.

Suane, river of Hindoostan Proper, which rises on the S. confines of Allahabad, issuing from the same lake which is the source of the Nerbudda; and flowing in an opposite direction to that river 1500 ms., it falls into the Ganges above Patna. This river in conjunction with the Nerbudda and the Ganges makes as it were an island of the southern part of Hindoostan.

Society Isles, islands in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain Cook in 1769, situated between $150^{\circ} 57'$ and $152^{\circ} 0'$ W. lon. and $16^{\circ} 10'$ and $16^{\circ} 55'$ S. lat. They are very numerous, but the principal islands are Otaheite, Huahine, Uitea, Oraha, Balahola, Mourroa, Toobaer, and Tabooyamanoo, or Saunder's island, which is here included, as being subject to Huahine. The soil, the productions, the people, their language, religion, customs, and manners, are so nearly the same as of Otaheite, that little need be added here on that subject. Nature has been equally bountiful in uncultivated plenty, and the inhabitants are as luxurious, and as indolent.

Society Island, tp. Willsborough co. N. H., 25 ms. SW. from Concord.

Socunusco, province of Guatimala, NW. from the city of Guatimala, 88 ms. long, and nearly as much broad; bounded on the N. by the Chiapi, on the E. by Guatimala, on the S. by the Pacific Ocean, and on the W. by Guaxaca.

Socunusco, or *Guevetlan*, town of New Spain, capital of a province of the same name, 440 ms. SE. of Mexico. Lon. W. C. $15^{\circ} 50'$ W. lat. $15^{\circ} 12'$ N.

Socotora, island of Asia, between Arabia Felix, and Africa, about 50 ms. long and 22 broad. It abounds in fruit and cattle, and is particularly noted for its fine aloes, known by the name of Socotrine aloes. The natives are Mahometans, with a mixture of Paganism, and they have a king who depends on Arabia.

Soczowa, town of Turkey in Europe, in Moldavia, seated on the Seret, 32 ms. SW. of Jassy. Lon. $26^{\circ} 20'$ E. lat. $47^{\circ} 16'$ N.

Sodbury, or *Chipping Sodbury*, town of Eng. in Gloucestershire, noted for its fine cheese. It is seated in a bottom, near the downs, 15 ms. ENE. of Bristol, and 112 W. of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 15'$ W. lat. $51^{\circ} 36'$ N.

Sodor, village, in Icolmkill, one of the Western Isles of Stld. The bishop of Man is still called bishop of Sodor and Man, on account of its once having been a bishop's see, which comprehended all the islands, together with the isle of Man.

Sodus, bay of N. Y., on the S. shore of lake Ontario, between Seneca and Ontario coes.

It is formed by a small indenting of the coast, and two, long, narrow sand bars admitting between their points vessels drawing seven feet water. It is completely secure, 12 ms. N. from Lyons, on the Erie canal.

Sodus, Little, small bay 12 ms. E. from the preceding.

Sodus, psto. Ontario cty. N. Y., on Sodus bay, 30 ms. NE. from Canandaigua. Pop. 1810, 1957, in 1820, 2013.

Soeburg, town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand.

Soest, large town of Westphalia, in the cty. of Marck, formerly free and imperial, but now belonging to the king of Prussia. The streets are watered with streams that proceed from a lake. It is 12 ms. SW. of Leipstadt, and 50 SE. of Munster. Lon. $1^{\circ} 11' E.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 41' N.$

Sofala, kingdom on the E. coast of Africa, extending S. of Zanguebar, from the river Cuama to the river Del-Espirito Santo; that is, from 17° to $25^{\circ} S.$ lat. It contains mines of gold, and is tributary to the Portuguese.

Sofala, capital of a kingdom of the same name, near the mouth of a river. Lon. $35^{\circ} 40' E.$ lat. $30^{\circ} 20' S.$

Sofia, or *Sophia*, town of Turkey in Europe, capital of Bulgaria, at the foot of the mountains of Argentario, on the river Bogana, 135 ms. WNW. of Adrianople, and 152 E. of Scutari. Lon. $23^{\circ} 58' E.$ lat. $42^{\circ} 36' N.$

Sofroy, town of the kingdom of Fez, at the foot of a mountain of the same name, part of Mount Atlas, and between two rivers, 12 ms. E. of Fez. Lon. $4^{\circ} 48' W.$ lat. $33^{\circ} 40' N.$

Sogno, town of the kingdom of Congo, in a province of the same name. It is a dry sandy country, but yields a great deal of salt. The inhabitants are said to be Christians, converted by the Portuguese, and the Capuchins have a church here. It is seated on the Xaire, near its mouth, 185 ms. WSW. of St. Salvador. Lon. $13^{\circ} 15' E.$ lat. $5^{\circ} 50' S.$

Sahagepour, town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Allahabad. Lon. $82^{\circ} 20' E.$ lat. $23^{\circ} 50' N.$

Soham, town of Eng. in Cambridgeshire, on a fen of the same name, near Sohammere, which takes up 1000 acres of land. It is 5 ms. SE. of Ely, and 70 N. by E. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 14' E.$ lat. $52^{\circ} 21' N.$

Soho, village of Eng. in Staffordshire, 2 ms. NW. of Birmingham. This village was founded by Mr. Bolton, who established a manufacture for every article common to the Birmingham trade, the plated ware usually made at Sheffield, and of elegant pieces of silver both light and massive. Here also are made the improved steam engines, now adopted in numerous manufactures and other concerns throughout the kingdom. The copper coinage of penny and two pence pieces issued by government in 1797, were stamped here; and in 1799, a coinage of half penny and farthing pieces were manufactured here by a new and very ingenious apparatus.

Soignies, town of Hainault, near a forest of the same name, on the river Senne, 8 ms. NE. of Mons, and 17 W. of Brussels. Lon. $4^{\circ} 14' E.$ lat. $53^{\circ} 29' N.$

Soissonnois, late province of France, bounded

on the N. by Lyonnois, on the E. by Champagne, on the S. by La Brie, and on the W. by Valois. It abounds in corn, wool, and pasture; and with the late province of Vermandois, now forms the department of Aisne.

Soissons, city of France, in the department of Aisne, and late province of Soissonnois, anciently the capital of a kingdom of the same name, under the first race of the French monarchs. It contains 12,000 inhabitants. Soissons is seated in a fertile valley, on the river Aisne, 30 ms. W. by N. of Rheims, and 60 NE. of Paris. Lon. $3^{\circ} 18' E.$ lat. $40^{\circ} 23' N.$

Solania Bay, bay of the SW. coast of Africa, a little to the N. of the Cape of Good Hope. Lon. $18^{\circ} 4' E.$ lat. $33^{\circ} 10' S.$

Solesbury, tp. Bucks cty. Penn., on the SW. side of the river Delaware, between Upper Makefield and Plumstead, this tp. contains New Hope. Pop. 1810, 1659, in 1820, 2092.

Solenhofen, town of Germany, in Franconia, and principality of Anspach. Lon. $10^{\circ} 43' E.$ lat. $44^{\circ} 46' N.$

Soleure, or *Solothurn*, canton of Switzerland, which holds the eleventh rank in the Helvetic confederacy, into which it was admitted in 1481. It stretches partly through the plain, and partly along the chains of the Jura, 36 ms. in length, and 35 in breadth, and contains 50,000 inhabitants. The soil, for the most part is fertile in corn; and the districts within the Jura abound in excellent pastures.

Soleure, or *Solothurn*, ancient town of Switzerland, capital of a canton of the same name. It contains 4000 inhabitants, and is seated on the Aar, which here expands into a noble river. Soleure is surrounded by regular stone fortifications, and is 20 ms. N. by E. of Bern, and 27 SSW. of Basle. Lon. $7^{\circ} 20' E.$ lat. $47^{\circ} 15' N.$

Solfatara, lake of Italy, in the Campagna of Rome near Trivoli, which empties itself by a whitish muddy stream, into the Teverone, the ancient Anio; a vapour of a sulphureous smell arising from it as it flows. The waters of this lake had anciently a high medical reputation, but are no longer in esteem. In the middle are several floating islands, formed of matted serge and herbage, springing from a soil of dust and sand blown from the adjacent ground, and glued together by the bitumen which swims on the surface of the lake, and the sulphur with which its waters are impregnated. Some of these islands are 15 yards long, and will bear five or six people, who by a pole, may move to different parts of the lake. From this lake issues a whitish muddy stream, which emits vapour of a sulphureous smell, till it reaches the Teverone.

Solfaterra, mountain of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and Terra di Lavoro. This mountain appears evidently to have been a volcano in ancient times, and the soil is yet so hot, that the workmen employed there in making alum need nothing else besides the heat of the ground for evaporating their liquids. Near it is a small lake full of black thick water, which seems to be always boiling.

Solfwitzborg, town of Sweden, in the province of Blekingen. Lon. $14^{\circ} 31' E.$ lat. $56^{\circ} 2' N.$

Solihul, town of Eng. in Warwickshire, 20

ms. NE. of Worcester, and 107 NW. of London.

Solingen, town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and dutchy of Berg, seated near the river Wipper, 15 ms. SE. of Dusseldorf. Lon. 7° 10' E. lat. 51° 10' N.

Solkamsk, town of Russia, in the government of Perm. In its vicinity are some salt works. It is seated on the Ussolka, 430 ms. NE. of Kasan. Lon. 57° 26' E. lat. 5° 15' N.

Solmona. See *Sulmona*.

Solms, town of Germany, capital of a city of the same name, in the circle of Lower Rhine, on a hill 10 ms. SE. of Herborn. Lon. 8° 31' E. lat. 50° 35' N.

Solomon's Islands. See *Danger, Isles of*.

Solon, pst. Somerset city Maine, on the left bank of Kennebec river, 18 ms. above Norridgewock. Pop. 1810, 468.

Solon, pst. Cortlandt city. N. Y., 11 ms. E. from Homer. Pop. 1820, 1262.

Solor, island in the Indian Ocean, to the S. of Celebes, governed by its own king. Lon. 123° 55' E. lat. 9° S.

Soltan, town of Germany, in Lower Saxony. Lon. 10° 2' E. lat. 53° 10' N.

Soltwell, town of Germany, in the old marche of Brandenburg, seated on the Jetze, 40 ms. NW. of Stendal. Lon. 11° 36' E. lat. 53° 6' N.

Solway Frith, arm of the sea, between Cumberland in Eng., and Kircudbrightshire, in Sld.

Sotway Moss, black morass of Eng. in Cumberland; near it is the river Esk, on the borders of Sld., which, in 1771, being swoln by rains, burst through the shell of turf, which covered it, and spread a deluge over 400 acres of cultivated land, and entirely filled up the valley in its vicinity.

Sombrere, island in the Indian Ocean, 30 ms. N. of Nicobar. The inhabitants are mild, timorous, and very obliging to strangers.

Sombrero, cluster of uninhabited islands in the W. Indies, belonging to the English. The most remarkable of them is a league long, and consists of an eminence, to which the Spanish discoverers, finding some resemblance to a hat, gave the name of *Sombrero*. It is 80 ms. NW. of St. Christopher. Lon. 63° 37' W. lat. 18° 38' N.

Somers, pst. NW. angle of Tolland city. Conn., about 25 ms. NNE. from Hartford. Pop. 1820, 1306.

Somers, pst. West Chester city. N. Y. Pop. 1810, 1782, in 1820, 1841. In the village a weekly newspaper is published.

Somers, tp. Preble city. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 1171.

Somerset, tp. Buckingham city. L. C.

Somerset, city. Maine; bounded by Kennebec S., Oxford W., Lower Canada NW., and Penobscot E. This city includes a space of 180 ms. long, by upwards of 50 wide, or between 7000 and 8000 sqms. Only the southern part, however, on Kennebec river is yet inhabited. This cultivated space amounts to about 2000 sqms. Chief town, Norridgewock. Pop. 1820, 21,787. Ctl. lat. 45° N. and 7° E. lon. from W. C. intersect in this city.

Somerset, tp. Windham city. Ver., 42 ms. SW. from Windsor. Pop. 200.

Somerset, pst. Bristol city Mass., on Taunton river, 13 ms. S. from Taunton. Pop. 1810, 1200, in 1820, 1116.

Somerset, city. N. J., bounded by Essex E., Middlesex SE., Hunterdon SW. and W., and Morris N. Length 30 ms., mean width 12; area 360 sqms. It is entirely drained by the different branches of Rariton river. Surface pleasantly diversified by hill and dale. Soil generally productive in grain, pasturage, and fruit. The upper part of New Brunswick is in this city. Other principal towns, Boundbrook, Somerville, and Middleburg. Pop. 1820, 16,506. Ctl. lat. 40° 35' N. lon. 2° 22' E. of W. C.

Somerset, city. Penn., bounded by Alleghany city. in Md. S., Fayette city. in Penn. W., Westmoreland NW., Cambria N., and Bedford E. Length 38 ms., mean width 28; area 1056 sqms. Though enclosed on two sides by mountains, this city is not even very hilly, and contains much good soil, particularly for the production of grain and meadow grasses. It is drained by the Youghiogony and Conemaugh rivers. Chief town, Somerset. Pop. 1820, 13,374. Ctl. lat. N. lat. 40° and lon. W. C. 2° W. intersect near the centre of this city.

Somerset, pstv. borough, and seat of justice, Somerset city Penn., on a branch of Youghiogony river, 37 ms. W. from Bedford. Pop. of the tp., 1810, 1548, and of the borough 1820, 442. Lat. 40° N. lon. W. C. 2° 5' W.

Somerset, tp. Somerset city. Penn., around the borough of Somerset. Pop. 1820, 1954.

Somerset, tp. Washington city. Penn., between the eastern branch of Chartiers creek, and Pigeon creek, 10 ms. E. from W. C. Pop. 1810, 1500, in 18.0, 1540.

Somerset, city. Md., bounded by Sussex city. in Delaware NE., Worcester city. in Md. E. Pocomoke bay S., Chesapeake bay SW., and Nanticoke river, or Dorchester city. NW. Length 35 ms., mean width 15; and exclusive of water, area about 500 sqms. It is bounded by Pocomoke SE., and by Nanticoke river NW., and drained by Manokin, and Wicomico rivers. Surface generally level, and though sandy, the soil tolerably productive. Chief town, Princess Ann. Pop. 1820, 19,579. Ctl. lat. 38° 16' N. lon. W. C. 1° 18' E.

Somerset, pstv. and seat of justice, Perry city. Ohio, on the road from Zanesville to Lancaster 18 ms. from each. Lon. W. C. 5° 20' W. lat. 39° 52' N. Pop. 1820, 344.

Somerset, tp. Belmont city. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 863.

Somerset, pstv. Franklin city. Ind., by pstrd. 81 ms. SE. by E. from Indianapolis.

Somerset, pstv. and seat of justice, Pulaski city. Kent, on Pitman's creek 85 ms. S. from Frankfort, and 80 ms. E. from Glasgow. Lat. 37° 6' N. lon. W. C. 7° 25' W.

Somersetshire, city. of Eng., 65 ms. long, and 45 broad; bounded on the NW. by the Bristol Channel, on the N. by Gloucestershire, on the E. by Wiltshire, on the SE. by Dorsetshire, on the SW. by Devonshire. It lies in the dioceses of Bristol, and of Bath and Wells. The air in the lower grounds is universally mild, and generally wholesome. The soil in the NE. quarter is in general stony, and possesses a lofty mineral tract called the Mentrip Hills. Towards the centre, where its principal rivers unite, are fens and marshy moors of great extent. On the W. side are the Quantock Hills, with many

downs and open heaths; and in the NW. corner is the black sterile region of Exmoor. Pop. 1801. 273,750, in 1811, 303,110, and in 1821, 355,14.

Somersworth, tp. Stafford cty. N. H., on Piscataqua river, 12 ms. above Portsmouth. Pop. 1820, 841.

Somerton, town of Eng. in Somersetshire, from which the cty. took its name, 15 ms. S. of Wells. Lon. $2^{\circ} 40'$ W. lat. $51^{\circ} 22'$ N.

Somerton, pstv. near the southern boundary of Nan-eimond cty. Virg. 40 ms. SW. from Norfolk, and by pstrd. 124 SE. from Richmond.

Somerville, pstv. and seat of justice, Somerset cty. N. J. on Raritan river, 16 ms. above New Brunswick, and 38 ms. a little E. of N. from Trenton. It is a well built and very neat village, in a fertile and highly cult vated vicinity. Lat. $40^{\circ} 35'$ N. lon. W. C. $2^{\circ} 22'$ E.

Somerville, pstv. Fauquier cty. Virg., 56 ms. from W. C. and by pstrd. 133 a little W. of N. from Richmond.

Somerville, pstv. Fayette cty. Penn.

Sommerville, pstv. and seat of justice, on Locust Fork of Black Warrior or Tuscaloosa river, Morgan cty. Al., about 50 ms. a little E. of S. from Huntsville. Lat. $34^{\circ} 6'$ N. lon. W. C. $9^{\circ} 35'$ W.

Somma, town of Italy, in Naples, in its vicinity, between 7000 and 8000 pounds weight of silk of the best quality, are annually made. It is 10 ms. E. of Naples.

Somme, department of France, including the late province of Picardy. It takes its name from a river which rises in the department of Alsace, and watering St. Quentin, Peronne, Amiens, and Abbeville, enters the English channel. Amiens is the capital.

Sommerfeld, town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, 72 ms. distant from Berlin.

Sommieres, town of France, in the department of Gard, and late province of Languedoc, which carries on a manufacture of serges. It is seated on the Vidourne, 10 ms. W. of Nismes. Lon. $4^{\circ} 11'$ E. lat. $45^{\circ} 48'$ N.

Soncino, strong town of Italy, in the Cremonese, seated on the Oglio, 20 ms. NW. of Cremona. Lon. $9^{\circ} 44'$ E. lat. $45^{\circ} 24'$ N.

Sonderborg, town of Denmark, in the island of Alsens. Its harbour is said to be the best in Denmark. It is 16 ms. ENE. of Flensburgh. Lon. $9^{\circ} 49'$ E. lat. $54^{\circ} 57'$ N.

Sonderhausen, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, on the small river Wipper. It is the capital of the principality of Schwartz Sonderhausen. Lon. $11^{\circ} 5'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 25'$ N.

Sondrio, town in the country of the Grisons, and capital of the Valveline, built on both sides of the Malenco, a furious torrent. It is 34 ms. NE. of Como. Lon. $9^{\circ} 40'$ E. lat. $46^{\circ} 11'$ N.

Sonergon, or *Sunnergaun*, village of Hindoostan Proper, once a large city, the provincial capital of the eastern division of Bengal, before Dacca was built, and famous for a manufacture of fine cotton cloths. It is seated on a branch of the Burrampooter, 15 ms. SE. of Dacca.

Songaria, country of central Asia. It is an elevated plateau, or table land, bounded on three sides by mountains; on the N. by the Ugh-Tag, on the S. by the Alak, and on the W. by a part of the Imaus or Belur-Tag. Within

this basin spreads to the eastward an immense plain, interspersed by lakes of different sizes. This country lying in N. lat. 45° , is supposed to be the Organum of Rubriquis. The rivers of this region have no outlet to the Ocean, but are discharged into interior lakes.

Songars, a tribe of Kalmucs, inhabit the basin, and give name to the basin of the Palcat, or Songars. The people of Songaria, are emphatically nomadic. They keep immense droves of horses, and fat-tailed sheep; their horned cattle and camels are not so numerous.

Song kiang, city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan. It is built close to the water, and produces a prodigious quantity of cotton cloth with which it supplies not only the empire, but also foreign countries, renders it very celebrated, and renders it to be much frequented.

Sonneberg. See *Lunenbourg*.

Sonora y Sinaloa, state of Mexico; bounded E. by the states of Chihuahua and Durango, SE. and S. by Jalisco; gulf of California W. and SW., and by the river Gila, and the native Indian regions of Apacheria N. Beside these limits, may be also included in Sonora y Sinaloa, the very extensive, and almost unknown tracts drained by the Colorado and Buenaventura rivers as high as N. lat. 42° , or the line of demarcation between the U. S. and Mexico. Taken with such an extension, Sonora y Sinaloa reaches from lat. $22^{\circ} 40'$ to 42° N. or upwards of 19° of lat. Length from N. to S. 1340 ms. mean width about 200; area 268,000 sq. ms. The existing white and civilized pop. of the very extensive country amounts, it is most probable, to less than 200,000, or less than a single person to the sq. ms.

Sonora y Sinaloa, is in many respects a very interesting part of the habitable earth, as throughout it in all human probability will be followed in future ages, one of those commercial routes which influence the moral condition of nations; and from its central section there exists strong historical data to trace that civilization found native amongst the Americans, by their more warlike but less polished conquerors in the 16th century.

The principal rivers of this state, are the Gila, Gila, Colorado, and the uncertain streams of Buenaventura, and Timpanogos. Under the head of *American Pyramids*, the reader will find a brief sketch of the massive ruins found on the Gila—ruins which attest former civilization; and under the head of *New Mexico*, it is shown that this civilization is not entirely extinct. The scarcity of rivers will retard the pop. of the tropical section, but in the temperate region of 33° this feature is reversed. Here at 37° W. from W. C. the junction of the Gila and Colorado is followed by the great opening of the American Red Sea, or Gulf of California. The Rio Colorado, rising in the central mountains of North America, on the same plateau from which flow the Rio Grande del Norte, the Multnomah, and the enormous western arms of the Mississippi, becomes a navigable stream at lat. 39° N. lon. W. C. 34° W. Continuing thence SW. by comparative courses 600 ms., it receives from the E. the Gila. The Californian Gulf is, in geographical strictness, only the continuation of the Colorado. Consi-

dered as such, that fine river extends from the mouth of the Gila SSE. 800 ms., to where, between the Bay of Mazatlan and Cape Palmas, it is merged in the Pacific Ocean, at lat. 23° N.

It is impossible to view a map of North America, and carefully examine the course of its great rivers, without appreciating the prodigious commercial and political advantages of the Colorado route. By it, the Pacific Ocean is entered 23° of lat. farther S. than by the Columbia; and by the former, also, the ship channel is much deeper into the body of the continent than by the latter. An approximation towards the tropical regions of Polynesia, India, and China, decides the preference in favour of the southern route. In this great line of civilized intercourse, St. Louis, in the U. S., will, we may suppose, assume the rank of an immense entrepot, whilst another must arise on the side of the Pacific.

In its actual state, the pop. of Sonora y Sinaloa, is confined to the civilized inhabitants of the southern part, and to the native tribes of the northern sections. The former exhibit similar traits of character with other inhabitants of Mexico descended from Spanish colonists. "The Indians who live on the plains adjoining the Casas Grande of the Rio Gila," says Humboldt, "and who have never had the smallest communication with the inhabitants of Sonora, deserve by no means, the appellation of savages, (*Indios bravos*.) Their social civilization forms a singular contrast with the state of the savages who wander along the banks of the Missouri, and in Canada. The Spanish missionaries, and more recently American travellers, have found the tribes of these countries, clothed, residing in houses, and extensively engaged in agriculture and domestic manufactures.

Sonora y Sinaloa contains one city, Arispe. Sonora proper contains the villages of Sonora and Hostimuri. Sinaloa contains the villages of Culiacan, Sinaloa, el Rosario, el Fuerte, and los Alamos.

Arispe, the most northern large town of the state; stands near a small chain of mountains to the S. and W. of the presidios of Bacuaeli and Bavispe. Pop. 7600. Lat. 30° 36' N. lon. W. C. 31° 50' W., upwards of 1000 ms. NNW. from the city of Mexico.

Sonora, the present capital of Sonora Proper, stands about 50 ms. S. from Arispe. Pop. 6400.

Hostimuri, is a mine town of considerable consequence, capital of a district of the same name, on the Gulf of California. Lat. 27° N.

Culiacan, celebrated in Mexican history, under the name of Hueicolluican. Pop. 11,000.

Sinaloa, or Cinaloa, capital of the whole state, called otherwise, *Villa de san Felipe y Santiago*, E. from the port of Santa Maria d'Aome. Pop. 13,000. Lat. 25° 58' N. lon. W. C. 30° 52' W.

El Rosario, near the rich mine of Copala. It is situated near the southern extremity of the state, and very nearly under the tropic of Cancer. Pop. 6000.

Del Fuerte, or Montescarlos, on the river De la Fuerte, 70 or 80 ms. NNW. from Cinaloa, has a pop. of 8000.

Los Alamos, between the Rio del Fuerte, and the Rio Mayo, is a mine town, with a pop. of 8000.

The mines of Sonora y Sinaloa, are principally of gold. The chief washing of that precious metal, is in the large district of Pimeria Alta. "Fragments of pure gold," says Humboldt, "from 5 lb. 2 oz. 2 dr., to 8 lb. 0 oz. 4 dr. troy, have been found; but these washings are by no means diligently pursued, on account of the frequent incursions of the independent Indians, and especially on account of the high price of provisions, which must be brought from a great distance in this uncultivated country."

Sooloo, island of the Eastern Ocean, situated SW. of Mindanao, almost midway between that island and Borneo. It is 30 ms. long, and 12 broad, and contains about 60,000 inhabitants; the natives are Malays, and Mahometans. The populousness of this little spot is caused by its advantageous situation, which renders it a great mart. The English East India company have a resident here. Lon. 121° 25' E. lat. 5° 58' N.

Sooly's Inn, and psdo. Burlington city. N. J., 67 ms. from Trenton.

Sophia. See *Saffa*.

Sophiania, town of Persia, in Aderbeitzan, seated in a valley, 25 ms. NW. of Tauris. Lon. 47° 25' E. lat. 38° 35' N.

Sapientburg, town of the island of Zealand, in Denmark. Lon. 12° 40' E. lat. 55° 54' N.

Sopra Selva, valley of Switzerland, in the country of the Grisons.

Sopron, strong town of Lower Hungary, capital of a city of the same name, seated on a small river, 27 ms. SW. of Presburg, and 30 SE. of Vienna. Lon. 17° E. lat. 47° 46' N.

Sora, town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, on the Garigliano, 65 ms. NW. of Naples. Lon. 14° 4' E. lat. 41° 54' N.

Sora, town of Denmark, in Zealand, with a college for the nobility, 9 ms. W. of Ringsted. Lon. 11° 53' E. lat. 55° 26' N.

Soraw, town of Germany, in Lusatia, seated near the Bober, 25 ms. S. of Crossen, and 32° NE. of Corlitz. Lon. 15° 48' E. lat. 51° 40' N.

Sorel, or *William Henry*, town, L. C., on St. Lawrence river, immediately below the mouth of Sorel river. It is a regularly built town, containing 150 houses, and about 1500 inhabitants.

Sorel, river, L. C., the outlet of Lake Champlain. It admits ship navigation to St. John's. From thence to the basin of Chambly, the current is strong, and impeded by shoals and rapids; but from Chambly to the mouth, gentle. The distance from Lake Champlain, to St. John's, about 20 ms.; and from thence to the mouth, 55 ms. by comparative courses. It is the channel of an extensive down stream trade in flour, lumber, pot and pearl ashes.

Sorento, town of Italy, in Naples, with a harbour, at the foot of the mountain Sorento, in the bay of Naples, 17 ms. SE. of Naples. Lon. 14° 24' E. lat. 40° 36' N.

Soria, town of Spain, in Old Castile, built on the ruins of the ancient Numantia, near the source of the Duero, 74 ms. SE. of Burdos. Lon. 2° 2' W. lat. 41° 48' N.

Soriano, town of Italy, in Naples.

Sorlingues. See *Scilly Islands*.

Sorock, town of Poland, on the Dneister.

Sorve, town of Denmark, in the island of

Zealand. It is encompassed by three fresh water lakes, and is 25 ms. SW. of Copenhagen. Lon. $12^{\circ} 15'$ E. lat. $55^{\circ} 5'$ N.

Soaspello, town of Piedmont, in the cty. of Nice. It has a trade in dried fruits, particularly figs; and is seated at the foot of three very high mountains, on the river Bevera, 15 ms. NE. of Nice. Lon. $7^{\circ} 34'$ E. lat. $43^{\circ} 52'$ N.

Sorana, town of Italy, in Tuscany, in the Siennese, 25 ms. W. Orvieto. Lon. $11^{\circ} 48'$ E. lat. $42^{\circ} 42'$ N.

Soubise, town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, and late territory of Saintonge, on an eminence, on the river Charente, 22 ms. S. of Rochelle. Lon. $1^{\circ} 2'$ W. lat. $45^{\circ} 57'$ E.

Souillac, town of France, in the department of Lot, and late territory of Querci, on the Borese, 32 ms. N. of Cahors. Lon. $1^{\circ} 21'$ E. lat. $44^{\circ} 53'$ N.

Sound, passage, or strait, lying between the island of Zealand, in Denmark, and the coast of Schonen, in Sweden, through which vessels pass from the ocean into the Baltic. On the Denmark side, stands the Elsinour, and the strong fortress of Cronenburg, near which is a tolerable good road; and on the side of Sweden, stands the town of Helsingburg, with only one old tower remaining of a demolished castle. The Danes take toll of all ships that pass through the strait, which is about 4 ms. over. See *Elsinore*.

The breadth of the Sound, from shore to shore, is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ ms., but the ship channel, immediately between Cronenburg and Helsingburg, is less than 1 mile, with 10 fathoms water. This depth increases to 18 fathom between the island of Huen, and the Fegalgard in Sweden. Between Huen and Landscrona, the depth is from 9 to 20 fathoms. Between Copenhagen and Malmo, in Sweden, the Sound is divided into three channels by the islands of Amag and Saltholm. The eastern and widest is along the Swedish coast. The Middle, or Casper channel stretches by Copenhagen, between Amag and Saltholm. Both merge into one SE. of Amag, with 4 fathoms water. This is the deepest outlet of the Baltic, about 10 ms. SE. from Copenhagen. The W. channel passes through Copenhagen; but with only $1\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms water.

Sour, or **Sur**, seaport of Turkey, in Asia, or Syria. Here stood the famous city of Tyre, of which there is now nothing remaining but ruins. Lon. $35^{\circ} 50'$ E. lat. $33^{\circ} 18'$ N. See *Tyre*.

Sour, or **Sur**, river of the Netherlands, which runs from W. to E. through Luxemburg, and falls into Moselle, a little above Treve.

Sourr, town of Persia, in the province of Laristan. Lon. $50^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $26^{\circ} 18'$ N.

Souza, or **Susa**, strong town of the kingdom of Tunis, in Africa, capital of a province of the same name, with a castle and a good harbour. It is a place of some trade, and seated on a high rock, near the sea, 65 ms. SE. of Tunis. Lon. $11^{\circ} 15'$ E. lat. $38^{\circ} 52'$ N.

Sou-tcheou, city in China, the second in the province of Kiang-nan, and one of the most agreeable in China: Europeans who have seen it, compare it to Venice, with this difference, that the latter is built in the sea, and Sou-

tcheou-fou is intersected by canals of fresh water. The brocades and embroideries here, are in great request throughout the whole empire. Lon. $112^{\circ} 20'$ E. lat. $38^{\circ} 47'$ N.

Souterraine, town of France, in the department of Creuse, and late province of Marche, 24 ms. N. of Limoges.

South Sea. See *Pacific Ocean*.

Southam, town of Eng. in Warwickshire, noted for its cider. It is 13 ms. S. of Coventry, and 83 NW. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 23'$ W. lat. $52^{\circ} 35'$ N.

South Amboy, tp. Middlesex cty. N. J. Pop. 1820, 3406.

South America, pst. on the eastern border of Dutchess cty. N. Y., on Oblong creek, about 20 ms. E. from Poughkeepsie.

Southampton, seaport and borough of Eng. in Hampshire. It is commodiously situated between the Itchen and Test, which here flow into an inlet of the sea, called Southampton Water, which is so deep that ships of 1500 tons have been launched here, and it is navigable almost to the head for vessels of considerable burden. Two ms. from this town is Woolmills, where is a very curious manufacture of ship-blocks, from which all the king's yards are supplied. Southampton is 12 ms. S. by W. of Winchester, and 75 WSW. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 26'$ W. lat. $50^{\circ} 55'$ N.

Southampton, tp. Rockingham cty. N. H. 18 ms. SW. from Portsmouth. Pop. 1820, 416.

Southampton, pst. Hampshire cty. Mass. 10 ms SW from Northampton. Pop. 1810, 1171, in 1820, 1160. In this tp. there is a lead mine.

Southampton, pst. Suffolk cty. Long Island, 98 ms. E. from the city of New York.

Southampton, tp. N. Y., on Long Island, containing the preceding village, and Westhampton, and Sag harbour, each containing its separate psto. Pop. 1810, 4899, in 1820, 4318.

Southampton, tp. Bucks cty. Penn., opposite the N.W. angle of Philadelphia cty., and the NE. angle of Montgomery. Pop. 1814, 739, in 1820, 907.

Southampton, SW. tp. Cumberland cty. Penn. Pop. 1810, 700, in 1820, 1088. This tp. includes Shippensburg.

Southampton, tp. Franklin cty. Penn., adjacent to the preceding. Pop. 1810, 1060, in 1820, 1348.

Southampton, one of the southern tps. of Bedford cty. Penn., 8 ms. S. from the borough of Bedford. Pop. 1810, 952, in 1820, 1158.

Southampton, cty. Virg., bounded by N. C. S., Greensville SW., Sussex NW., Surry N. and Blackmond river of Isle of Wight, and Nasewater E. Length 38 ms., breadth 30; area 570 sqms. It is washed SW. by the Roanoke, and E. by Blackwater river, and traversed by the Nottaway. Chief town Jerusalem. Pop. 1820, 14,170. Ctl. lat. $36^{\circ} 40'$ N. The meridian of W. C. passes over this cty.

South Bainbridge, SE. pst. Chenango cty. N. Y., on Susquehanna river, 17 ms. S. from Norwich.

South Beaver, tp. Beaver cty. Penn., adjoining the state of Ohio, and N. from Ohio river. Pop. 1820, 800.

South Berwick, pst. York cty. Maine, on

Salmon Fall river, 8 ms. W. from York, and 45 SSW. from Portland.

Southborough, pst. Worcester cty. Mass., 10 ms. E. from Worcester. Pop. 1810, 926, in 1820, 1030.

South Branch, psto. Hardy cty. Virg., by pstrd. 111 ms. W. from W. C.

South Bridge, pst. by the southern part of Worcester cty. Mass., by pstrd. 54 ms. SW. from Boston. Pop. 1820, 1066.

South Bridgewater, pst. in the northwestern part of Plymouth cty. Mass., 36 ms. SSE. from Boston.

South Brimfield, pst. Hampden cty. Mass. Pop. 1810, 845, in 1820, 683.

South Brookfield, pstv. in the SE. angle of Madison cty. N. Y., 25 ms. a little W. of S. from Utica.

Southbury, pst. New Haven cty. Conn., on the left side of Housatonic river, 40 ms. SW. from Hartford. Pop. 1820, 1662.

South Canaan, pst. Litchfield cty. Conn., on Housatonic river, 20 ms. NNW. from Litchfield, and by pstrd. 44 NW. by W. from Hartford.

South Charleston, extreme southern tp., and pstv. Clark cty. Ohio, 36 ms. SW. by W. from Columbus.

South Chili, pst. Monroe cty. N. Y., on Genessee river, 10 ms. above Rochester.

South Coventry, pst. Tolland cty. Conn., 22 ms. E. from Hartford.

South Deerfield, pst. Rockingham cty. N. H., 12 ms. SE. from Concord.

South Dennis, pst. Barnstable cty. Mass., 6 ms. SE. from Barnstable, and 105 SSE. from Boston.

South Dover, pstv. Dutchess cty. N. Y.

Southeast, pst. Putnam cty. N. Y., 18 ms. E. from West Point. Pop. 1810, 1387, in 1820, 1909.

South Farms, pstv. Litchfield cty. Conn.

Southfield, tp. Berkshire cty. Mass., 28 ms. SE. from Lenox. Pop. 1810, 147.

Southfield, tp. Richmond cty. N. Y., on Staten Island, containing the pstv. of Richmond, the seat of justice for the cty. Pop. 1810, 1007, in 1820, 1012.

South Florence, pstv. in the northern part of Franklin cty. Al.

South Gate, pstv. Campbell cty. Kent., by pstrd. 81 ms. NNE. from Frankfort.

South German, pst. Chenango cty. N. Y., 15 ms. NW. by W. from Norwich.

South Gladstonebury, pst. Hartford cty. Conn., on the E. side of Connecticut river, 8 ms. SE. from Hartford.

South Hadley, pst. Hampshire cty. Mass., on the left bank of Connecticut river, 5 ms. below Northampton. A fall of 50 feet in the Connecticut river at this place, has been overcome by a dam, and canal of 712 perches in length, with 5 locks. The whole canal is cut through the solid rock. Pop. 1810, 902, in 1820, 1247.

South Hadley Canal, and psto. in the preceding tp., 5 ms. S. from South Hadley village.

South Hampton, pst. Rockingham cty. N. H., on Powow river, 10 ms. NNW. from Newburyport, and 48 ms. SE. from Concord.

South Harpersfield, pst. Delaware cty. N. Y., on the head of Coquago, branch of Delaware

river, by a circuitous pstrd. 96 ms. SW. by W. from Albany.

South Hero, pstv. Grahd Isle cty. Ver., on Grand Isle, in Lake Champlain, 12 ms. SW. from Burlington. Pop. 1000.

South hill, pstv. Muhlenburg cty. Ver.

Southington, psto. Hartford cty. Conn., 18 ms. SW. from Hartford, and on the Quinipiack. Pop. 1820, 1875.

Southington, one of the western tps. Trumbull cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 182.

South Killingly, pstv. Windham cty. Conn., 45 ms. E. from Hartford.

South Kingston, pst. and seat of justice, Washington cty. R. I., at the mouth of Narragansett bay. 20 ms. SW. from Providence. Pop. 1810, 3560, in 1820, 3723.

South Kortright, pst. Delaware cty. N. Y., on the head of Charlotte river branch of Susquehanna, situated between Harpersfield and Broomville.

South Leicester, pst. Worcester cty. Mass., on the head of French river, branch of Quinebaug river, 10 ms. SW. from Worcester.

Southold, pst. Suffolk cty. Long Island, 100 ms. from New York. It embraces the western peninsula of the E. end of Long Island extending NE. from Poconic bay; and also includes the islands, Great and Little Gull, Plum, Rum, Robbin's and Fishers. Pop. 1810, 2613, in 1820, 2268.

South New Berlin, pst. Chenango cty. N. Y., on Susquehanna river, below New Berlin, and 10 ms. NE. from Norwich.

South Orange, pst. Franklin cty. Mass., on Millers river, 20 ms. E. from Greenfield, and 73, a little N. of W. from Boston.

South Paris, pst. Oxford cty. Maine, 47 ms. NNW. from Portland.

South Pembroke, pst. on the western border of Genessee cty. N. Y., 30 ms. E. from Buffalo, and 12 SW. from Batavia.

South Quay, psto. and port of entry, Nansemond cty. Virg.

South River, psto. Middlesex cty. N. J., 32 ms. from Trenton.

South River, small bay extending NW. from the Chesapeake bay in Ann Arundel cty. Md., 6 ms. S. from Annapolis.

South Rutland, pstv. Jefferson cty. N. Y., on the head of sandy creek, 15 ms. SE. by E. from Sackett's Harbour.

South Salem, pst. West Chester cty. N. Y., about 50 ms. N. by E. from New York. Pop. 1810, 1566, in 1820, 1429.

South Sandwich, pst. Barnstable cty. Mass., situate on the western border of the cty. between Sandwich and Marclipee, 60 ms. SSE. from Boston.

South Scituate, pst. Providence cty. R. I., 12 ms. SW. by W. from Providence.

South Solon, pst. on Kennebec river, Somerset cty. Maine, 40 ms. N. from Augusta, and 103 a little E. of N. from Portland.

South Sparta, pstv. near the southern boundary of Livingston cty. N. Y., 30 ms. SW. from Canandaigua.

South Tamworth, pst. in the northern part of Stafford cty. N. H., on Bear Camp creek of Ossipee lake, 65 ms. NNE. from Concord.

Southville, pstv. St. Lawrence cty. N. Y.

South Union, pstv. Logan cy. Kent.

Southwark, borough of Eng. in Surry, which may be considered as part of the metropolis, being seated on the opposite side of the Thames, and under the jurisdiction of the corporation of London. Pop. 70,000.

South Washington, pstv. on NE. Cape Fear river, New Hanover cy. N. C., 114 ms. SSE. from Raleigh, and 60 SE. from Fayetteville.

South Weare, pst. in the northern part of Hillsborough cy. N. H., 20 ms. SW. from Concord.

Southwink, pst. Hampden cy. Mass., 2 ms. SW. from Springfield. Pop. 1810, 1229, in 1820, 1255.

South Wilbraham, pstv. Hampden cy. Mass., 10 ms. E. from Springfield.

South Wilkeson, pstv. Wayne cy. N. Y., 8 ms. NW. from Lyons.

Southwold, seaport of Eng. in Suffolk, at the mouth of the river Blythe, 104 ms. NE. from London.

South Wrentham, extreme southern pst. Norfolk cy. Mass., 17 ms. SW. from Boston.

South Yarmouth, pstv. Barnstable cy. Mass., on Oyster Bay, 102 ms. SE. from Boston.

Souto Major, town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. Lon. 6° 48' W. lat. 41° 5' N.

Sovigny, town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire, seated on the Quesne, 50 ms. SE. of Bourges, and 167 S. of Paris. Lon. 3° 31' E. lat. 46° 30' N.

Soutca Hill, the most elevated hill in the mountainous ridge of Lammermuir, in the N. part of Berwickshire in Stld.

Soyotes, or *Soyotes*, name of a people in Siberia, subject to Russia and China. They dwell in the higher part of the Sayane mountains, toward the SW. borders of the lake Baikal, on the frontiers of Mongolia. This people called Soyetes by Maite Brun, is by that author supposed to be a Samoid tribe.

Spa, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Liege, famous for its mineral waters. It is situated on one end of a deep valley on the banks of a small rivulet, and is surrounded on all sides by high mountains. The sides of these mountains next to Spa are rude and uncultivated, presenting a rugged appearance as if shattered by the convulsions of earthquakes; but as they are strewed with tall oaks and abundance of shrubs, the country around forms a wild, romantic, and beautiful landscape. Its only source of wealth is its mineral waters. The names of the five principal wells are Poulhon, Geronflerd, Savinere, Watpotz, and Tunclet. The inhabitants are employed in making toys for strangers. Spa was taken by the French in 1794. It is seated in a valley, surrounded by mountains, 17 ms. SE. of Liege. Lon. 5° 50' E. lat. 50° 30' N.

Spasford, pst. in the SW. angle of Onondago cy., at the head of Skeneatelas lake, 20 ms. SW. from Manlius, and by pstrd. 164 ms. W. from Albany.

Spain, kingdom of Europe, 700 ms. long and 500 broad; bounded on the N. by the Bay of Biscay, NE. by the Pyrenees, which separate it from France, E. and S. by the Mediterranean, SW. by the Atlantic, and W. by Portugal and the Atlantic. According to the ancient divi-

sions it contained the provinces of Old and New Castile, Andalusia, Arragon, Estremadura, Galicia, Leon, Catalonia, Granada, Valencia, Biscay, Asturias, Murcia, and Upper Navarre, some of which have been separate kingdoms. The principal rivers are the Donero, Tagus, Guadiana, Guadalquivir, and Ebro. The soil is fertile; but there are large tracts of uncultivated ground; and the superior attention paid to the large flocks of sheep, greatly impedes the progress of agriculture. The produce of the country is wheat, barley, saffron, honey, silk, salt, saltpetre, hemp, barilla, and even sugar-canes, with the richest and most delicious fruits that are to be found in France and Italy; and its wines are in high esteem.

Few countries have undergone more interesting revolutions than Spain, and the history of no nation is perhaps so instructive. After a recent, but abortive struggle, that naturally great nation has bowed to ecclesiastical and civil slavery, and presents a singular phenomenon; retrogradation amid general intellectual advance. If, however, the Spanish nation has declined in Europe, the American part has risen with gigantic force. Seven or eight independent Spanish nations now stand forth to sustain the majesty of their origin. It is amongst the rational subjects of anticipation to consider the Spanish nation as destined in future ages, to be amongst the most influential sections of the human species. Of all her once immense empire in every quarter of the earth, Spain still retains her European territories, some trifling places on the coast of Africa, the Canary Islands; Cuba and Porto Rico, with some other less valuable possessions in the West Indies; and in the Pacific Ocean the Philippine and Ladrones Islands.

The following table exhibits the subdivisions of Spain made by the Cortes, during the recent revolutionary struggle. I have retained it, as affording an estimate of the distributive population of that kingdom.

Provinces.	Pop.
Alicant,	249,692
Almeira,	198,762
Avila,	113,135
Badajoz,	301,225
Barcelona,	353,206
Bilboa,	104,186
Burgos,	206,093
Cadiz,	281,293
Caceras,	199,205
Calatayud,	103,947
Castellan,	188,079
Chinchilla,	186,360
Ciudad Real,	296,625
Cordova,	337,268
Corunna,	357,970
Cuenca,	296,650
Gerona,	191,243
Granada,	346,984
Guadalaxara,	222,655
Huelva,	139,817
Huesca,	182,845
Jaen,	274,930
Jativa,	161,257
Leon,	180,367
Lerida,	136,360
Logrono,	184,217

Lugo, - - - - -	263,703
Madrid, - - - - -	290,495
Malaga, - - - - -	290,324
Murcia, - - - - -	252,058
Ornese, - - - - -	300,870
Oviedo, - - - - -	367,501
Palencia, - - - - -	128,697
Palma, - - - - -	207,765
Pamplona, - - - - -	195,416
Salamanca, - - - - -	226,882
Santander, - - - - -	175,152
San Sebastian, - - - - -	104,789
Segovia, - - - - -	145,985
Seville, - - - - -	358,811
Soria, - - - - -	105,108
Tarragona, - - - - -	194,782
Ternol, - - - - -	105,191
Toledo, - - - - -	302,470
Valencia, - - - - -	346,166
Valladolid, - - - - -	175,100
Villa Franca, - - - - -	86,385
Vigo, - - - - -	327,848
Vittoria, - - - - -	77,465
Zamora, - - - - -	142,385
Zaragossa, - - - - -	315,111

Total, - - - - - 11,248,026

This table was formed about 1820.

Spaitla, town of Tunis, in Africa. In its neighbourhood there are some magnificent ruins. It is 90 ms. SW. of Tunis. Lon. 9° 15' E. lat. 35° 50' N.

Spolatro, or *Spallatto*, town of Dalmatia, with a good harbour. It is built upon the ruins of the palace of Dioclesian, the walls of which make two-thirds of those of the city, and of which, in 1764, Mr. Robert Adam published a splendid account. On a peninsula, in the Gulf of Venice, 35 ms. SE. of Sebenico, and 102 NW. of Ragusa. Lon. 17° 31' E. lat. 44° 4' N.

Spalding, town of Lincolnshire. It is a very neat town, near the mouth of the Welland, with a good coasting trade. It is 14 ms. S. by W. of Boston, and 100 N. of London. Lon. 0° 2' E. lat. 52° 45' N.

Spandon, town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and middle marche of Brandenburg, surrounded on all sides by morasses, and close to it is a fine fortress. The arsenal is in subterraneous vaults, and there is a prison for state criminals. It is seated on the Havel, 8 ms. NW. of Berlin, and 17 NE. of Brandenburg. Lon. 13° 23' E. lat. 52° 36' N.

Spanish-groves, psto. Mecklenburg city. Virg., by pstrd. 131 ms. SW. from Richmond.

Spanish Town. See *St. Jago de Cuba*.

Sparta, pst. Livingston city. N. Y., 28 ms. SW. from Canandaigua. Pop. in 1810, 1397.

Sparta, pstv. Sussex city. N. J., on one of the head branches of the Wallkill river, 7 ms. a little S. of E. from Newtown, and by pstrd. 92 ms. N. from Trenton.

Sparta, pstv. Washington city. Penn., on the N. fork of Ten-mile creek, 10 ms. SSW. from Washington, the seat of justice for the city.

Sparta, pstv. and seat of justice, Hancock city. Geo., on the dividing ground, between the Great Ogeechee and Oconee rivers, 25 ms. NE. from Milledgeville. This village, beside the ordinary city buildings, contains two academies. Lat. 33° 13' N. lon. W. C. 3° 58' W.

Sparta, pstv. and seat of justice, White city. Ten. on Calfkillers fork, of Craney river, by pstrd. 65 ms. E. from Murfreesborough, and 75 SE. by E. from Nashville. Lat. 35° 53' N. lon. W. C. 8° 22' W.

Sparta, pstv. and seat of justice, Conecuh city. Al., on Murder creek, branch of Conecuh river, about 70 ms. a little E. of N. from Pensacola, and 90 NE. from Mobile. Lat. 31° 21' N. lon. W. C. 10° 8' W.

Spartanburg, district, S. C., bounded by N. C. N., York and Union districts E., Ennoree river, or Laurens S., and Greenville W.; length 40 ms., mean width 22; area 880 sqms. It is drained by Broad river and its numerous branches. Surface hilly, and soil productive. Chief town, Spartanburg. Pop. 1820, 16,989. For ctl. lat. and lon. see next article.

Spartanburg, pstv. and seat of justice, Spartanburg district, S. C., about 100 ms. N. from Augusta, in Geo., and by pstrd. 95 ms. NW. from Columbia. Lat. 34° 57' N. lon. W. C. 4° 52' W.

Spartavento, ancient *Hercules*, southern cape of Italy, opposite Sicily. Lon. 16° 48' E. lat. 38° N.

Spartel, Cape, promontory on the coast of Barbary, at the entrance of the straits of Gibraltar. Lon. 5° 56' W. lat. 35° 50' N.

Spean. See *Lochy, Loch*.

Speedville, pstv. on Six Mile creek of Cayuga lake, in the NE. part of Tioga city. N. Y., 7 ms. SE. from Ithica.

Speedwell, pstv. Claiborne city. Ten., by pstrd. 200 ms. NE. by E. from Murfreesborough.

Speightstown, seaport of Barbadoes, on the W. side of the island. Lon. 58° 31' W. lat. 13° 15' N.

Speightstown, village, in the NW. corner of Rensselaer city. N. Y.

Spello, town of Italy, in Umbria, on a hill, 3 ms. NW. of Foligni, and 13 N. of Spoleto. Lon. 12° 24' E. lat. 42° 50' N.

Spencer, pst. Worcester city. Mass., about 12 ms. SW. of Worcester. Pop. 1810, 1453, in 1820, 1548.

Spencer, pst. and seat of justice, Tioga city. N. Y., about midway between Smithborough on Susquehannah, and Ithaca, near the head of Cayuga lake, about 15 ms. from each. Pop. 1810, 3128, in 1820, 1252. Lat. 42° 13' N. lon. W. C. 0° 30' E.

Spencer, city. Ind., bounded by Ohio river S. Warrick city. W., Dubois N., and Perry E.; length 50 ms., breadth 12; area 324 sqms. It is generally hilly and broken, and drained by small creeks, the principal of which are Anderson and Little Pigeon creek. Soil mostly excellent. Chief town, Rockport. Pop. in 1820, 1882. Lat. 38° N. and lon. W. C. 10 W. intersect in this city.

Spencer, pstv. and seat of justice, Owen city. Ind., on a small creek of White river, about 50 ms. SW. from Indianapolis. Lat. 39° 19' N. lon. W. C. 9° 50' W.

Spencertown, pst. Columbia city. N. Y., 30 ms. from Albany.

Spey, river of Sstd. rising in Inverness-shire, and falling into the German Ocean, at the village of Speymouth.

Spezia, or *Spetia*, town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with a good harbour, it is seat-

ed at the foot of a hill, at the bottom of a gulf of the same name, 47 ms. SE. of Genoa, and 65 NW. of Florence. Lon. $9^{\circ} 37'$ E. lat. $44^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Spezia, pronounced *Spetzia*, small island of Greece, in the Gulf of Argos. This important spot is situated $1\frac{1}{2}$ ms. from the ancient promontory of Herminione, in the Morea, about 32 ms. SE. from Napoli di Romania, and 12 SW. from the island of Hydra. Spezia contains a small but convenient harbour, opposite to the Morea; entrance from the NW. with anchorage on a sandy bottom. The town of the same name, stands on a flat part of the shore. Pop. 3000. Lat. $37^{\circ} 18'$ N. Lon. $23^{\circ} 13'$ E.

Spice Islands. See *Moluccas*.

Spiegelberg, town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, 13 ms. SSE. of Anspach.

Spiez, town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, seated on the W. side of the Lake Thun, 20 ms. SE. from Bern.

Spiegelburg, town of Germany, in Westphalia, capital of a city, of the same name, 22 ms. SW. of Hildesheim. Lon. $9^{\circ} 46'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 56'$ N.

Spigna, town of Italy, in Montferrat, with a castle, 15 ms. N. by W. of Savona, and 40 SE. of Turin. Lon. $8^{\circ} 26'$ E. lat. $44^{\circ} 45'$ N.

Spilemburgo, town of Italy, in Venetian Friuli, 37 ms. NW. of Aquileia, and 47 N. by E. of Venice. Lon. $12^{\circ} 15'$ E. lat. $46^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Spilsby, town of Eng. in Lincolnshire, seated on the side of a hill, 30 ms. E. of Lincoln, and 132 N. by E. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 7'$ E. lat. $53^{\circ} 12'$ N.

Spinalonga, town of the island of Candia, in the Mediterranean. It has a good harbour, situated near the cape of Spinalonga, 30 ms. E. of Candia. Lon. $25^{\circ} 58'$ E. lat. $35^{\circ} 20'$ N.

Spinnie, lake of Stld. in Inverness shire, about 5 ms. long, and half a mile broad, situated in a flat country. During winter, great numbers of wild swans migrate hither.

Spire, bishopric of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 50 ms. in length, and 30 in breadth, where broadest, divided into two parts by the Rhine, and is a fertile country.

Spire, city of Germany, in the circle of the Rhine, and capital of a bishopric of the same name, now belonging to Bavaria, on the W. side of the Rhine, 7 ms. N. of Philipsburg. Lon. $8^{\circ} 32'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 19'$ N.

Spirebach, town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on a river of the same name, 8 ms. N. of Landau. Lon. $8^{\circ} 12'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 20'$ N.

Spiritu Santo, seaport of Brasil, in S. America, capital of a government of the same name, with a castle. Lon. 41° E. lat. $20^{\circ} 10'$ S.

Spiritu Santo, town of the island of Cuba, 155 ms. ESE. of Havana. Lon. $79^{\circ} 47'$ E. lat. $22^{\circ} 15'$ N.

Spital, town of Germany, in Carinthia, on the Liser, near the Drave, 30 ms. W. of Clagenfurt. Lon. $15^{\circ} 37'$ E. lat. $46^{\circ} 53'$ N.

Spital, ancient village of Eng. in Lincolnshire, 11 ms. N. of Lincoln, noted for two springs, one called Julian's Well, and the other Castleton Well. It was part of the Roman causeway, leading from London by Lincoln, to the Hamper. Great numbers of Roman coins have been dug up in this village.

Spithead, famous road of Eng. between Ports-

mouth, and the Isle of Wight, where the royal navy frequently rendezvous.

Spitzbergen, most northern country of Europe, being to the N. of Norway, between Greenland to the W., and Nova Zembla to the E. The coast is beset with craggy mountains, and in the winter it is continual night for four months. The animals are large white bears and white foxes.

Split Rock, pstv. Essex cty. N. Y., on the head of Bouquet river, by pstvd. 80 ms. N from Albany.

Spugen, town of the country of the Grisons, seated near the source of the Hinder Rhine. It is the capital of the valley of Rhine wald, and is 42 ms. SW. of Coire.

Spoletto, dutchy of Italy, 55 ms. long, and 6 broad; bounded on the N. by Ancona and Urbino, on the E. by Naples, on the S. by Sabina and the patrimony of St. Peter, and on the W. by Orvieto and Perugia. It was formerly a part of Umbria.

Spoletto, ancient town of Italy, capital of a dutchy of the same name. It is seated partly on a hill, and partly on a plain, in a country noted for good wine, near the river Tessina, 40 ms. E. of Orvieto, and 60 N. by E. of Rome. Lon. $13^{\circ} 6'$ E. lat. $42^{\circ} 45'$ N.

Sponheim, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine. It is capital of a city, of the same name, 27 ms. W. of Mentz, and 46 E. of Treves. Lon. $7^{\circ} 21'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 54'$ N.

Spoon, river, Ill., rising between the Illinois and Mississippi rivers, at lat. $41^{\circ} 20'$ N., and falls into the former 150 ms. above its influx into the Mississippi.

Spotswood, pstv. Middlesex cty. N. J. at the junction of Matchepanox, and Manalapan rivers, 8 ms. S. from New Brunswick.

Spotsylvania, cty. Virg., bounded by Caroline SE., by North Anna river, or Hanover and Louisa cities. SW., Orange NW., and Rapid Ann and Rappahannoc rivers, or Culpepper and Stafford NE. Length 22 ms., width 18; area about 400 sqms. The sources of the Matapany river are in this cty. Surface pleasantly diversified by hill and dale. Staples, grain, flour, and tobacco. Chief town, Fredericksburg. Pop. 1820, 14,254. Ctl. lat. $38^{\circ} 12'$ N. lon. W. C. $0^{\circ} 40'$ W.

Spotted Tavern, psto. Stafford cty. Virg., 68 ms. SSW. from W. C. and 79 NNE. from Richmond.

Spread Eagle, tavern and psto. Delaware cty. Penn., on the Lancaster road, 15 ms. NW. by W. from Philadelphia.

Spree, river of Germany, which rises in the mountains of Bohemia, and passing through Lusatia, into the marquise of Brandenburg, runs by Berlin, and falls into the Havel, opposite Spandaw. The sources of the Spree, are between those of the Elbe, and the Neisse branch of the Oder. It flows about 100 ms. in a northerly direction, to where it is united to the Oder by the canal of Mulrose. This fine little canal, was the first artificial navigation of any extent worthy notice, made in the Prussian dominions. It was completed under the direction of Philip Chiesse, in 1688, with 10 wooden locks. The locks were subsequently rebuilt of stone and reduced to 8 in number. The whole channel is 23 ms. long, ascending from the

Spree by one 10 feet lock to the summit level, from which it again falls 64 feet by 7 locks, and joins the Oder 5 ms. above Frankfort. Below the canal of Mulrose, the Spree turns to NW. by W. passes Berlin and joins the Havel at Spandau, after an entire comparative course of 150 ms. between lat. $50^{\circ} 50'$ and $52\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ N.

Spring Bank, psto. Wayne ct. N. C., 23 ms. from Raleigh.

Spring, tp. Adams ct. Ohio, on the Ohio river. Pop. 1820, 1552.

Spring, tp. Centre ct. Penn., including Bellefonte, the ct. seat. Pop. 1820, 887.

Springborough, pstv. Warren ct. Ohio. SW. from Columbus. Pop. 250.

Spring Creek, tp. Miami ct. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 675.

Spring Creek, psto. Madison ct. Ten., about 150 ms. SW. by W. from Nashville.

Springfield, pst. Cheshire ct. N. H., 30 ms. NW. from Concord. Pop. 1820, 967.

Springfield, pst. Windsor ct. Ver., on Conn. river, 13 ms. below Windsor. Pop. 1820, 2600.

Springfield, pst. Hampden ct. Mass., on the E. bank of Connecticut river, 29 ms. SW. from Brookfield, and 24° N. by E. from Hartford. The pst. or village is the seat of justice for the ct., and stands on the bank of the Connecticut river, directly opposite the mouth of Westfield river, and contains the ct. buildings, a bank, three churches, and a considerable number of elegant private houses. In its vicinity are a very extensive paper manufactory, and a manufactory of hollow ware.

Here is also the site of the principal armory of the U. S. The arsenal is within the village, consisting of extensive buildings devoted to the various objects embraced by the establishment, and a hall devoted to public worship. The water works are placed on Mill river, about a mile S. from the arsenal, and are erected on three separate sites, upper, lower, and middle; containing five shops, 28 forges, 10 trip hammers, 18 water wheels, &c. presenting one of the most extensive assemblages of wheels, and other machinery put in motion by water, to be found in the U. S.

From 240 to 250 workmen are employed, who complete on an average, 45 muskets daily. So great is the water power at the disposal of the U. S., at this place, that the works may be increased to any assignable extent that the exigencies of the government may demand. Since its first formation, this armory has produced about 130,000 muskets and 1500 carbines; and nearly 50,000 muskets have been repaired. From 1795 to 1817, including the first cost, that of the whole establishment amounted to \$1,820,120.

Springfield is the seat of a very extensive commerce, and in the vicinity we have noticed only the most prominent of its manufacturing establishments. Opposite this village, the Connecticut river is crossed by a bridge 30 feet wide, and 1234 feet in length. Pop. 1810, 2812, in 1820, 3970.

Springfield, pst. Otsego ct. N. Y., 60 ms. W. of Albany. Pop. 1810, 1859, in 1820, 2065.

Springfield, tp. Burlington ct. N. J., 18 ms. S. of Trenton. Pop. 1810, 1500, in 1820, 1568.

Springfield, pst. Essex ct. N. J., about 10 ms.

NW. of Elizabethtown, and about the same distance SW. of Newark, on the W. side of Rahway river.

Springfield, tp. Bucks ct. Penn., between Durham, and Richland, and adjoining Upper Saucon in Lehigh ct. Pop. 1820, 1580.

Springfield, tp. Delaware ct. Penn., between Darby and Crum creeks, 10 ms. SW. by W. from Philadelphia. Pop. about 600.

Springfield, tp. Huntingdon ct. Penn., on Great Augwick creek, 25 ms. S. from Huntingdon, and an equal distance NE. by E. from Bedford. Pop. 1810, 751, in 1820, 900.

Springfield, tp. Mercer ct. Penn., on Nesha-noc creek, and, including Mercer, is the ct. seat. Pop. 1810, 813, in 1820, 598.

Springfield, pstv. Bradford ct. Penn., by pstrd. 152 ms. N. from Harrisburg.

Springfield, pstv. Hampshire ct. Virg., on the W. side of the S. branch of Potomac, 58 ms. W. by N. of Winchester, and about 14 SW. of Old-town, Maryland.

Springfield, village, Loudon ct. Virg.

Springfield, pstv. and seat of justice, Effingham ct. Geor., 22 ms. NNW. from Savannah. Lat. $32^{\circ} 20'$ N. lon. W. C. $4^{\circ} 19'$ W.

Springfield, pstv. and seat of justice, parish of St. Helena, Lou., on Notalbany river, and on the road between New Orleans and Natchez; 58 ms. from the former, and 98 ms. from the latter place.

Springfield, pst. in the southern borders of Portage ct. Ohio; containing the pond or head spring of Tuscarawas river. Pop. 1820, 587.

Springfield, tp. Columbiana ct. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 1304.

Springfield, tp. Richland ct. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 466.

Springfield, tp. in the northwestern part of Jefferson ct. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 1135.

Springfield, small village in Salem tp. Jefferson ct. Ohio, 15 ms. NW. from Stubenville.

Springfield, tp. Gallia ct. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 588.

Springfield, tp. Ross ct. Ohio, on the eastern side of Scioto river, opposite Chillicothe. Pop. 1820, 1593.

Springfield, tp. Clark ct. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 1874.

Springfield, flourishing pst. and seat of justice for Clark ct. Ohio, containing a woollen cloth and cotton factory. It stands on an eastern fork of Mad river, 13 ms. from Urbanna, and 43 W. from Columbus. Lat. $39^{\circ} 48'$ N. lon. $6^{\circ} 43'$ W.

Springfield, tp. Montgomery ct. Ohio.

Springfield, tp. Muskingum ct. Ohio, in which is situated the village of Putnam, opposite Zanesville. Pop. 1820, 779.

Springfield, pst. Hamilton ct. Ohio, 15 ms. N. of Cincinnati, on the road to Hamilton. Pop. 400.

Springfield, pst. on the northern borders of Hamilton ct. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 2197.

Springfield, pstv. and seat of justice, Washington ct. Kent., on a branch of Beech fork of Salt river, about 50 ms. SE. from Louisville. A catholic college has been erected two ms. from this town. Lat. $37^{\circ} 43'$ N. lon. W. C. $8^{\circ} 7'$ W.

Springfield, pstv. and seat of justice, Robertson ct. Tenn., on Springfield creek, 28 ms. a little W. of N. from Nashville. Lat. $36^{\circ} 28'$ N. lon. W. C. $9^{\circ} 40'$ W.

Springfield Cross Roads, psto. Erie cty. Penn.
Spring Garden, pstv. Pittsylvania, Virg., by
 pstrd. 130 ms. SW. by W. from Richmond.

Spring Garden, pstv. Rockingham cty. N. C.,
 by pstrd. 113 ms. NW. from Raleigh.

Spring Grove, pstv. Iredell cty. N. C., by
 pstrd. 195 ms. westerly from Raleigh.

Spring Grove, pstv. Laurens district S. C., by
 pstrd 65 ms. northwesterly from Columbia.

Spring-hill, village Fauquier cty. Virg.

Spring hill, village Louisa cty. Virg.

Spring-hill, and psto. Lenoir cty. N. C., by
 by pstrd. 86 ms. SE. from Raleigh.

Spring Mills, and psto. Centre cty. Penn.

Spring-place, pstv. and Moravian settlement,
 Cherokee lands, Geo., 194 ms. NW. from Mil-
 ledgeville.

Springtown, pstv. on the north-western bor-
 der of Bucks cty. Penn., 7 ms. SE. from Beth-
 lehem, and 45 N. from Philadelphia.

Springville, pstv. Niagara cty. N. Y.

Springville, pstv. and one of the southern
 tps. of Susquehannah cty. Penn., 6 ms. S. from
 Montrose.

Springville 4 Corners, and psto. Springville
 tp. Susquehannah cty. Penn. It ought to be
 observed that in directing letters, the preceding
 psto., though in the same tp. is in a different
 part of it.

Springville, pstv. Darlington district, S. C.

Spring water, one of the southern psts. of
 Livingston cty. N. Y. Pop. 1820, 1154.

Sprottau, town of Silesia, in the dutchy of
 Glogaw, with walls flanked by towers, and a
 strong castle. It is seated at the confluence of
 the Bobar and Sprotta, 20 ms. SW. of Glogaw.
 Lon. 15° 38' E. lat. 51° 40' N.

Spurn Head, long sickle-shaped promontory
 of Eng. in Yorkshire, at the NE. entrance of
 the mouth of the Humber, on which is a light-
 house. Lon. 0° 15' E. lat. 53° 38' N.

Squam Harbour, Essex cty. Mass., on the NE.
 side of Cape Ann, and opposite Gloucester.

Squam Beach, on the eastern coast of Mon-
 mouth cty. N. J. It lies in lat. 40° N. very near-
 ly due E. from Philadelphia, and 10 ms. SE.
 from Squankum.

Squankum, pstv. on Mannsquan river, Mon-
 mouth cty. N. J., about 55 ms. NE. by E. from
 Philadelphia.

Squilace, town of Naples, in Calabria Ute-
 riore. It was formerly famous, but is now a
 small place, seated on the Favelone, near a gulf
 of the same name, 30 ms. SW. of St. Severino.
 Lon. 16° 40' E. lat. 39° 3' N.

Staatsburg, village, Dutchess cty. N. Y., on
 the Hudson, 10 ms. above Poughkeepsie.

Stablo, or *Stavelo*, town of the Netherlands,
 in Liege; here is a manufacture of leather,
 which is sent to foreign parts. It is seated on
 the Recht, 9 ms. S. of Limburg. Lon. 6° 5' E.
 lat. 50° 29' N.

Stade, town of Germany, in the dutchy of
 Bremen, on the Swinkel, near its confluence
 with the Elbe, 22 ms. W. of Hamburg, and 45
 NE. of Bremen. Lon. 9° 17' E. lat. 53° 36' N.

Stadhagen, town of Germany, in the circle
 of Westphalia, and cty. of Schauenburg; here is
 a palace, in the garden of which is a mineral
 spring. It is 8 ms. E. of Minden. Lon. 9° 14'
 E. lat. 52° 24' N.

Stafarda, town of Piedmont, in the marquis-
 ate of Saluzzo, seated on the Po, with a rich
 abbey. It is famous for a victory gained by the
 French in 1690, over the duke of Savoy. Lon.
 7° 25' E. lat. 44° 34' N.

Staffa, island of Sld., one of the Hebrides, a
 little to the W. of Mull. It is one mile long
 and half a mile broad. The whole S.W. end is
 supported by ranges of natural pillars mostly
 above 50 feet high, standing in colonades, ac-
 cording as the bays or points of land form them-
 selves upon a firm basis of solid unformed rock.
 This is every where supported by basaltic rocks
 and pillars, superior in beauty and grandeur to
 those which form the Giant's Causeway in Ir-
 land.

Stauffelstein, town of Germany, in Franconia,
 and bishopric of Bamberg, situated on the Lau-
 ter, 16 ms. NNE. of Bamberg. Lon. 11° 12' E.
 lat. 50° 15' N.

Stafford, borough of Eng., and cty. town of
 Staffordshire, 14 ms. NW. of Litchfield, and
 135 NW. of London. Lon. 2° 4' W. lat. 52°
 48' N.

Stafford, cty. of Eng., 55 ms. long and 4
 broad. This is a long and narrow tract of coun-
 try, ending in a point at the N. and S. ex-
 tremities, having to the W. the cities of Chester
 and Salop; to the E. those of Derby and War-
 wick; and to the S. Worcestershire. The river
 Dove and Trent form a natural boundary on
 the Derbyshire side; on the other sides it has
 no remarkable limits. The S. extremity of the
 cty. is enlivened by various branches of the
 hardware manufacture, in which it participates
 with the neighbouring Birmingham. The trade
 of this cty. is in a peculiar manner assisted by
 the grand system of canal navigation, of which
 it is, as it were, the centre, and which is carried
 through its whole length. The *grand trunk*,
 as it has been ingeniously termed, enters the
 N. of the cty. from Cheshire, and after piercing
 Harecastle-hill, by a subterraneous passage of
 a mile and a half in length, passes through the
 potteries, and thence southward across the
 Trent almost to Litchfield, from whence it
 turns short over the Trent again, and over the
 Dove, in its way to mix with the Trent at Wil-
 den-ferry. From the neighbourhood of Staf-
 ford it sends off a branch which runs directly
 southwards by Pinkridge, and near Wolver-
 hampton, to join the Severn near Kiddermin-
 ster. With this a canal from Birmingham, and
 another from Stourbridge communicate. Thus
 the great ports of Bristol, Liverpool, and Hull,
 are all accessible to the various products and
 manufactures of Staffordshire. The principal
 rivers are the Trent, Dove, Sow, Churner,
 Stour, Peak, and Manyfold. Pop. in 1801,
 239,153; in 1811, 295,153; and in 1821, 341,824.

Stafford, pstv. Orange cty. Ver., 45 ms. NE.
 from Rutland.

Stafford, pst. Tolland cty. Conn., near the
 head of Willamantic river, 26 ms. NE. from
 Hartford. The village is elevated, and the ad-
 jacent country in a peculiar degree pleasant
 and romantic. The mineral springs at this
 place have become a place of great resort in
 summer, and the waters are found efficacious
 in gout, rheumatism, scorbutic complaints, &c.
 The accommodations for visitors are extensive.

and convenient. There are in the tp. five churches, two cotton factories, a manufactory of clocks, and two casting houses for making of iron ware. Pop. in 1810, 2355; in 1820, 2369.

Stafford, pst. Genesee cy. N. Y., 8 ms. a little E. of E. from Batavia, and about 30 SW. from Rochester.

Stafford, tp. Monmouth cy. N. J. The soil is generally sandy, yet there are some very fertile farms, the principal settlement is Manna-kin, a pst., containing 30 dwelling houses and two places of public worship. Pop. in 1810, 1239; in 1820, 1428.

Stafford, cy. Virg., between the Potomac and Rappahannoc rivers; bounded by King George S. E., Rappahannoc river SW. and W., Fauquier cy. NW., and Prince William N. Length 20, mean width 12 ms.; area 240 sqms. Surface very hilly, and soil sandy. Chief towns, Stafford, Falmouth, and North Marlborough. Pop. in 1820, 9517. Ctl. lat. $38^{\circ} 25'$ N. lon. W. C. $0^{\circ} 22'$ W.

Stafford, C. H. and psto. Stafford cy. Virg., 47 ms. SSW. from W. C., and 76 a little E. of N. from Richmond.

Stafford Springs, and psto., in the north-eastern part of Tolland cy. Conn., 28 ms. NE. from Hartford.

Staffurth, town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and principality of Anhalt Bernburg, 21 ms. SSW. of Magdeburg. Lon. $11^{\circ} 40'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 55'$ N.

Stagira, town of Turkey in Europe, in Macedonia, seated on the Gulf of Contessa. It is remarkable for being the birth place of Aristotle, whence he is called the Stagiritic. It is now called Lyba Nova, and is 16 ms. from Contessa. Lon. $22^{\circ} 48'$ E. lat. $41^{\circ} 15'$ N.

Stagno, seaport of Ragusan Dalmatia, on a peninsula, in the Gulf of Venice, 30 ms. NW. of Ragusa. Lon. $17^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $43^{\circ} 12'$ N.

Stagville, pstv. Orange cy. N. Y.

Stain, town of Austria, on the Danube, over which is a toll-bridge, 65 ms. W. of Vienna. Lon. 15° E. lat. $48^{\circ} 11'$ N.

Stains, town of Eng., in Middlesex, on the Thames, over which is a stone bridge. At some distance above the bridge, at Coln Ditch, is the London Mark Stone, which is the ancient boundary of the jurisdiction to the city of London on the Thames, and bears the date of 1280. Stains is 17 ms. W. by S. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 25'$ W. lat. $51^{\circ} 27'$ N.

Stalbridge, town of Eng., in Dorsetshire, with a manufacture of stockings. Here is an ancient cross of one stone, 21 feet high, on a base of 8 feet. It is 20 ms. N. by E. of Dorchester, and 111 W. by S. of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 18'$ W. lat. $50^{\circ} 57'$ N.

Stalimene. See *Lemnos*.

Stalling's Store, and psto. Monroe cy. Geo., 42 ms. W. from Milledgeville.

Stamford, borough of Eng., in Lincolnshire, on the most southern part of the cy., is 26 ms. N. of Huntingdon, and 89 N. by W. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 31'$ W. lat. $52^{\circ} 42'$ N.

Stamford, tp. Bennington cy. Ver., 10 ms. SE. from Bennington. Pop. in 1820, 400.

Stamford, pst. Fairfield cy. Conn., on a small stream that runs into Long Island Sound, 20

ms. SW. of Fairfield, and 44 NE. of N. Y. Stamford is a fine village of between 60 and 70 well built houses, with a harbour admitting vessels of 7 feet draught. Pop. in 1810, 4352, in 1820, 3284.

Stamford, pstv. Delaware cy. N. Y., 61 ms. SW. from Albany.

Stampalia, island of the Archipelago, 60 ms. W. of Rhodes, and 37 from the coast of Natolia. It is 15 ms. long and 5 broad, almost without inhabitants, and wants fresh water.

Stannardville, pstv. in the western part of Orange cy. Virg., at the foot of the Blue Ridge, 70 ms. W. from Fredericksburg.

Stanchio, fertile island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Natolia, 12 ms. NE. of Stampalia, and 40 NW. of Rhodes. It is the ancient Cos, the birth-place of Hippocrates and Apelles; and is 23 ms. long and 10 broad. The capital, of the same name, is well built, and seated at the foot of a mountain, at the bottom of a bay, and near a good harbour. Lon. $26^{\circ} 54'$ E. lat. $36^{\circ} 45'$ N.

Standing Peach-Tree, psto. on Chatahoche river, De Kalb cy. Geo., by pstrd. 178 ms. NW. by W. from Milledgeville.

Standing Store, psto. Bradford cy. Penn.

Standish, small pst. Cumberland cy. Maine, on the E. side of Saco river, 25 ms. NW. of Portland.

Stanlon, town of Eng. in Hertfordshire, 8 ms. N. of Hertford, and 27 of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 5'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 56'$ N.

Stanford, pst. Dutchess cy. N. Y., 18 ms. NE. from Poughkeepsie. Pop. 1810, 2335, in 1820, 2518.

Stanford, pstv. and seat of justice, Lincoln cy. Kent., near Dick's river, 10 ms. SE. from Danville. Pop. 500. Lat. $37^{\circ} 36'$ N. lon. W. C. $7^{\circ} 28'$ W.

Stanford's Cross Roads, and psto. Putnam cy. Geo., about 30 ms. from Milledgeville.

Stanfordville, pstv. Dutchess cy. N. Y. by pstrd. 87 ms. SE. from Albany.

Stanhope, pstv. on Musconecun river, SE. part of Sussex cy. N. J., 30 ms. a little W. of N. from Somerville, and 50 ms. N. from Trenton.

Stannore, dreary district of Eng. in the E. angle of Westmoreland, of the most savage aspect, and which has been described in poetry and romance. Here is a fragment of Rerecross, set up as a boundary between Eng. and Stld., when Cumberland belonged to the latter.

Stanhope, town of Eng. in the cy. of Durham, 20 ms. W. of Durham, and 264 N. of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 9'$ W. lat. $54^{\circ} 48'$ N.

Stanley, town of Eng. in Gloucestershire, 12 ms. S. of Gloucester, and 104 W. of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 16'$ W. lat. $51^{\circ} 40'$ N.

Stannore, Great, village of Eng. in Middlesex; here is a hill, which is so very elevated, that the trees upon it are a sea-mark from the German Ocean.

Stannore, Little. See *Whitchurch*.

Stanton, town of Eng. in Lincolnshire, 16 ms. E. of Lincoln, and 129 N. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 2'$ W. lat. $53^{\circ} 18'$ N.

Stantonsburg, pstv. Edgecomb cy. N. C., 70 ms. easterly from Raleigh.

Stantz, town of Swisserland, capital of the canton of Underwalden, on a plain at the foot

of the Stanzberg, near the lake of Lucern, 29 ms. S. of Zurich. Lon. 8° 22' E. lat. 46° 51' N.

Staraja Russa, town of Russia, in the government of Novogorod, seated on the river Polish, near the lake Ilmen, 40 ms. S. by E. of Novogorod. Lon. 33° 2' E. lat. 57° 40' N.

Stargard, town of Germany, in Pomerania. It has manufactures of serges, shalloons, tammies, druggets, &c. and is seated on the Ihna, 18 ms. SE. of Stettin, and 37 NW. of Landsberg. Lon. 25° 8' E. lat. 53° 32' N.

Stargard, town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, 30 ms. distant from New Brandenburg.

Stark, city of Ohio; bounded N. by Portage, E. by Columbiana, S. by Tuscarawas; and W. by Wayne. Length 33, width 30 ms.; area 800 sqms. It is drained by the various sources of Tuscarawas river. Chief town, Canton. Pop. 1820, 14,506. Ctl. lat. 40° 48' N. lon. W. C. 4° 26' W.

Starkey, pstv. Steuben city. N. Y.

Starkey's psto. Muskingum city. Ohio.

Starks, pst. Somerset city. Maine, on Kennebec, 7 ms. W. from Norridgewock. Pop. 1820, 1053.

Starksborough, pstv. Addison city. Ver., 28 ms. W. from Montpelier.

Starr, tp. Hocking city. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 367.

Start Point, promontory of Eng. in Devonshire, in the English Channel, 14 ms. S. by W. from Dartmouth. Lon. 3° 51' W. lat. 50° 9' N.

Staten Island, island which forms the city of Richmond, N. Y. On the S. side is a considerable tract of level land; but in general, this island is rough, and the hills high. See *Richmond county*, N. Y.

Staten Land, barren craggy island, in the Pacific Ocean, in 53° S. lat. Between this island and Terra del Fuego is the strait of Le Maire.

Statesborough, pstv. and seat of justice, Bullock city. Geo., 45 ms. NW. from Savannah. Lat. 32° 24' N. lon. W. C. 4° 38' W.

Statesburg, pstv. Sumpter district, S. C., near the Wateree, 30 ms. S. from Camden, and 10 from Sumpterville.

Staterville, pst. and seat of justice, Iredell city. N. C., on a branch of South Yadkin river, about 130 ms. W. from Raleigh.

States of the Church. See *Italy*.

Stavanger, episcopal town of Norway, in the province of Bergen, capital of a territory of the same name, with a harbour. It is seated on a peninsula, near the fortress of Doswick, 75 ms. S. of Bergen. Lon. 5° 45' E. lat. 59° 6' N.

Stavoren, ancient seaport of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Friesland, formerly a considerable town, but now much decayed, the harbour being choked up with sand. It is seated on the Zuider-Zee, 8 ms. W. of Slooten, and 15 NE. of Enchuysen. Lon. 5° 13' E. lat. 52° 54' N.

Staubach, celebrated cataract of Switzerland, near the village of Lauterbrunn, in the canton of Bern, which falls down a rock, 930 feet high, with such impetuosity, as to resolve itself into a fine spray, which, viewed in some particular situations, resembles a cloud of dust. Hence it derives its name; the word Staubach, in German, signifying a spring of dust. The brook which forms this torrent is named the Kupfer-Bachelin, or Rivulet of Copper.

Staufen, town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and subject to Austria. Lon. 7° 46' E. lat. 48° 55' N.

Stauffenburg, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 10 ms. from Wetzlar.

Staunton, pstv. at the junction of Red Clay and White Clay creeks, New Castle city. Del. 6 ms. SW. by W. from Wilmington.

Staunton, pstv. and seat of justice for the city of Augusta, Virg., is a corporate town, situated on the S. branch of Shenandoah, in a beautiful and fertile valley between the N. and S. mountains, a little N. of Madison's Cave. Contains about 200 houses, three handsome brick churches, Presbyterian, Episcopalian, and Methodist, two court-houses, one of brick for the Chancery court, and the other of stone for the city circuit and corporation courts, three taverns, and twelve stores; distant 120 ms. NW. from Richmond, 95 SW. from Winchester, and 174 W. from the city of Washington. Pop. 1355.

Staunton, village on Miami river, in Miami city. Ohio.

Staunton, tp. Miami city. Ohio, W. from Miami river. Pop. 1820, 774.

Stavropol, town of Russia, in the government of Simbirsk. Lon. 28° 58' E. lat. 53° 44' N.

Stavropol, town of Russia, in the government of Caucasus. Lon. 41° 50' E. lat. 44° 56' N.

Stedmanville, village, Orange tp. Meigs city. Ohio.

Steege, town of Denmark, in the island of Meon, with a harbour, 38 ms. SSW. from Copenhagen. Lon. 12° 20' E. lat. 55° 5' N.

Steel's Mills, and psto. Richmond city. N. C. by pstrd. 127 ms. SW. from Raleigh.

Steenberg, strong town of Brabant, in the marquisate of Bergen-op-Zoom. It has a communication with the Maese, and is 7 ms. N. of Bergen-op-Zoom, and 17 W. of Brecla. Lon. 4° 28' E. lat. 51° 32' N.

Steenkeer, town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim. Lon. 11° 34' E. lat. 63° 50' N.

Steenkirk, village of the kingdom of the Netherlands in Hainault, 15 ms. N. of Mons, and 16 W. of Brussels.

Steenwyck, strong town of Overysse, seated on the river Aa, 20 ms. SE. of Slooten, and 32 N. of Deventer. Lon. 5° 50' E. lat. 52° 50' N.

Stegaburg, seaport of Sweden, in the E. Gothland, seated on the Baltic, 25 ms. S. of Niskoping, and 82 SW. of Stockholm. Lon. 16° 40' E. lat. 58° 16' N.

Stein, town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich. It is seated on the Rhine, where it issues from the lake of Constance, commanding a delightful prospect and is 15 ms. W. of Constance, and 15 NE. of Zurich. Lon. 8° 48' E. lat. 47° 42' N.

Steinau, town of Bohemia, in Silesia, and capital of a circle. Lon. 26° 50' E. lat. 52° 43' N.

Steinfurt, town of Germany in the circle of Westphalia. It has an academy, and is seated on the Vecht, 16 ms. NW. of Munster. Lon. 7° 41' E. lat. 12° 15' N.

Steinheim, town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, seated on a hill, near the river Maine, with a castle 9 ms. from Frankfort. Lon. 8° 54' E. lat. 49° 52' N.

Steke, town of Denmark, on the N. coast of

the isle of Mona, with a castle. It is almost surrounded by a lake. Lon. $12^{\circ} 15' E.$ lat. $55^{\circ} 4' N.$

Stellenbosch, one of the provinces or districts of the colony at the Cape of Good Hope, SE. from Cape town.

Stenay, fortified town of France, in the department of Meuse, and late dutchy of Bar, seated on the river Meuse, 24 ms. N. by W. of Verdun. Lon. $5^{\circ} 19' E.$ lat. $50^{\circ} 28' N.$

Stendal, town of Germany, in the marquisate of Brandenburg, and subject to Prussia. Lon. $12^{\circ} 6' E.$ lat. $52^{\circ} 45' N.$

Stennis, village of Stld., in the island of Orkney.

Stephentown, SE. pst. Renssellaer ct. N. Y., 20 ms. SE. from Albany. Pop. 1820, 2592.

Stepney, a village of Eng. almost contiguous to London.

Stepney, pstv. Fairfield ct. Conn., 50 ms. SE. from Hartford.

Sterling, pst. Worcester ct. Mass., 40 ms. W. from Boston. Pop. 1810, 1472, in 1820, 1710.

Sterling, pst. Windham ct. Conn., 44 ms. E. from Hartford. It is the seat of an academy, and a very extensive cotton factory, containing 1600 spindles. Pop. 1810, 1101, in 1820, 1200.

Sterling, NW. pst. Cayuga ct. N. Y., the tp. extends to lake Ontario, but the pstv. is situated inland, about 30 ms. NW. from Salina, and an equal distance NE. from Geneva.

Sterling, pstv. Wayne ct. Penn., by pstrd. 156 ms. NE. from Harrisburg.

Sterlingville, village, Granville ct. N. C.

Sternberg, town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, in the marquisate of Brandenburg. It carries on a great commerce in cattle, and is 20 ms. NE. of Frankfort on the Oder. Lon. $15^{\circ} 11' E.$ lat. $52^{\circ} 30' N.$

Sternberg, town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, 16 ms. SE. of Wismar. Lon. $11^{\circ} 50' E.$ lat. $53^{\circ} 45' N.$

Stertzingen, town of Germany, in the Tyrol, seated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Eysoch, 12 ms. NW. of Brixen.

Stetin, or *Stettin*, seaport of Germany, in Pomerania. It is a flourishing place, and carries on a considerable trade. It is seated on the Oder, 70 ms. N. by E. of Berlin, and 72 N. of Frankfort. Since Pomerania became a province of Prussia, Stettin has been the principal port of that kingdom on the Oder. It stands at the head of ship navigation. Lon. $14^{\circ} 38' E.$ lat. $53^{\circ} 35' N.$

Steuben, ct. N. Y., bounded by Tioga ct. Penn. S., by Alleghany ct. N. Y. W., by Livingston and Ontario N., and Seneca lake and Tioga ct. N. Y. E. Length and breadth nearly equal, each about 40 ms. Area 1600 sqms. The NE. angle is drained by Crooked lake, into Seneca lake; from the NW. angle the waters are discharged into the Caanaseraga branch of Genesee river; and the residue drained by Canistota and Tioga rivers, and their branches. Surface generally very hilly and broken. Chief town, Bath. Pop. 1820, 21,989. Ctl. lat. $42^{\circ} 20' N.$ lon. W. C. $0^{\circ} 22' W.$

Steuben, pst. Washington ct. Maine, 35 ms. W. from Machias. Pop. 1810, 552, in 1820, 780.

Steuben, pst. Oneida ct. N. Y., 20 ms. N.

from Utica. This tract was granted, for his revolutionary services to Baron Steuben, and here rest his remains.

Steubenville, pst. and seat of justice, Jefferson ct. Ohio. It was laid out in thick woods in 1798, and in 1810, contained 800 inhabitants; and by the census of 1820, 2539. This town like most others on the Ohio, rises from the river by different stages of elevation. The adjacent country is in a peculiar manner romantic and pleasing to the eye. The dwelling houses amount to about 460; with three churches, two banks, a market house, an extensive woollen cloth factory, put in motion by steam; also a steam cotton factory, a paper mill, a weekly newspaper printing office, an academy, an air foundry, &c. It is 39 ms. by land and 70 by water, from Pittsburg. Lon. W. C. $3^{\circ} 40' W.$ lat. $40^{\circ} 25' N.$

Stevenage, town of Eng. in Hertfordshire, 12 ms. NNW. of Hertford, and 31 N. by W. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 10' W.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 59' N.$

Stevensburg, village, Frederick ct. Virg., 10 ms. NE. of Strasburg, and 8 SW. of Winchester.

Stevensburg, pstv. Culpepper ct. Virg., 30 ms. NW. by W. from Fredericksburg.

Stevensville, pstv. King and Queen ct. Virg., by pstrd. 62 ms. NE. from Richmond.

Stewart, NW. ct. Ten., E. of Tennessee river; bounded by Kent NE., Montgomery ct. Ten. E., Dickson ct. SE., Humphreys S., and Tennessee river, or Henry ct. W. Length 22 ms., mean width 20; area 560 sqms. It is washed on one side by Ten., and transversed from SE. to NW. by Cumberland river. Chief town, Dover. Pop. 1820, 8388. Ctl. lat. $36^{\circ} 28' N.$ lon. W. C. $10^{\circ} 40' W.$

Stewart's Cross Roads, and pstv. Colleton district S. C., by pstrd. 149 ms. a little E. of S. from Columbia.

Stewart's Islands, five islands in the S. Pacific Ocean, discovered by captain Hunter in 1791, and named by him in honour of admiral Keith Stewart. Lon. $163^{\circ} 18' E.$ lat. $8^{\circ} 26' S.$

Stewartstown, small town of Sudd., in the ct. of Ayr, 14 ms. NNE. of Ayr.

Stewartstown, inconsiderable town of Ireland in the ct. of Tyrone, 5 ms. NNE. of Dunganon.

Stewartstown, pst. Coos ct. N. H., on Connecticut river, at the mouth of Halls river, 140 ms. N. from Concord. Pop. 1820, 363. Lat. $44^{\circ} 58' N.$ lon. W. C. $5^{\circ} 31' E.$

Stewartsville, pstv. Sussex ct. N. J., by pstrd. 60 ms. N. from Trenton.

Stewartsville, pstv. in the western part of Westmoreland ct. Penn., on the road from Greensburg to Pittsburg, 12 ms. from the former, and 14 from the latter place.

Steyning, borough of Eng. in Sussex, 51 ms. S. by W. of London.

Steyre, town of Upper Austria, and quarter of Traun. It carries on a great trade in iron, and is seated at the confluence of the Steyre and Ens, 20 ms. SE. of Lintz. Lon. $1^{\circ} 23' E.$ lat. $48^{\circ} 6' N.$

Steyregg, town of Austria, 36 ms. ESE. of Passau, and 84 W. of Vienna. Lon. $15^{\circ} 20' E.$ lat. $40^{\circ} 15' N.$

St. George's, pst. New Castle ct. Del., on

the N. side of St. George's creek, 10 ms. S. of New Castle, and 9 N. of Cantwell's bridge.

Stickhausen, town and citadel of Germany, in Westphalia, and city of E. Friesland, 18 ms. ESE. of Emden. Lon. $7^{\circ} 13'$ E. lat. $53^{\circ} 14'$ N.

Stigiano, town of Naples, in Basilicata, famous for its baths, and seated near the river Salandrella.

Still Valley, psto. Sussex cty. N. J., 64 ms. N. from Trenton.

Stillwater, pstv. Saratoga cty. N. Y., on the W. side of Hudson river, 16 ms. N. of Troy, 15 E. of Ballstown, and 24 N. of Albany. Pop. 1810, 2492, in 1820, 2821.

Still Water, pstv. Sussex cty. N. J., 82 ms. N. from Trenton.

Stillwater, pstv. Miami cty. Ohio.

Stillwellville, pst. Montgomery cty. N. Y.

Stilton, town of Eng. in Huntingdonshire, celebrated for a rich kind of cheese, sometimes called *English Parmesan*. It is 14 ms. S. by E. of Stamford, and 75 N. by E. of London.

Stinchar, river of Sld., in the N. part of Ayresshire, which has a rapid course of 26 ms., and enters the ocean below Bailantrae.

Stiria, formerly a dutchy of Germany, now Inner Austria, 125 ms. long, and 17 broad; bounded on the N. by Austria, E. by Hungary, S. by Carniola, and W. by Carinthia and Saltzburg. It is divided into Upper and Lower Stiria; the former contains the circles of Judenburg, and Bruck, and the latter those of Gratz, Marchburg, and Cilley. Though a mountainous country, there is much land fit for tillage, and the soil is fertile. Gratz and Judenburg, are the chief towns.

Stirling, borough of Sld., capital of Stirlingshire, on the river Forth. Here are two churches, and a famous grammar school. In the town and its neighbourhood, are manufactures of carpets, shalooms, and other woollen stuffs; and the cotton trade is very flourishing. Stirling from its commodious situation, commands the pass between the N. and S. part of Sld. It is 30 ms. NW. of Edinburgh. Lon. $3^{\circ} 45'$ W. lat. $56^{\circ} 6'$ N.

Stirling, cty. of Sld., 35 ms. long, and 10 broad; bounded on the N. by Perthshire, NE. by Clackmananshire and the Frith of Forth, SE. by Linlithgowshire, S. by Lanarkshire and Dumbartonshire, and W. by Dumbartonshire. It is divided into 22 parishes, and contains 60,000 inhabitants. The principal rivers are the Forth, Carron, and Avon; and the great canal crosses it from the mouth of the Carron. The S. part of the cty. is mountainous, but the part near the Forth is fertile. It abounds in coal, ironstone, and limestone. Pop. 1801, 50,825, in 1811, 58,174, and in 1821, 65,351.

Stirum, town of Germany, in the dutchy of Berg, seated on the Roer, 12 ms. N. of Dusseldorf. Lon. $6^{\circ} 52'$ E. lat. $41^{\circ} 24'$ N.

Stichem, town of Germany, in Liege, seated on the Maese, 12 ms. N. of Maestricht. Lon. $5^{\circ} 42'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 4'$ N.

Stock, tp. Harrison cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 483.

Stockach, town of Germany, in the landgraviate of Nellenburg. It is seated on a river of the same name, 12 ms. N. of Constance. Lon. $9^{\circ} 10'$ E. lat. $47^{\circ} 50'$ N.

Stockbridge, borough of Eng. in Hampshire,

9 ms. NW. of Winchester, and 67 W. by S. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 30'$ W. lat. $51^{\circ} 9'$ N.

Stockbridge, pst. Berkshire cty. Mass., 14 ms. N. of Sheffield, and 67 NW. of Hartford in Conn. Pop. 1810, 1261, in 1820, 1377.

Stockbridge, pstv. Windsor cty. Ver., 26 ms. NW. from Windsor.

Stockbridge, large pst. Madison cty. N. Y., 20 ms. SW. by W. from Utica.

Stockbridge Hollow, and psto., about 36 ms. SW. from Utica.

Stockdon's Valley, Cumberland cty. Kent. See *Stockton's Valley*.

Stockertown, pstv. Northampton cty. Penn.

Stockrau, town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria. It is situated on the Danube, and is 6 ms. NW. of Neuberg.

Stockholm, the capital of Sweden, in a situation remarkable for its romantic scenery. The capital which is very long and irregular, occupies, besides 2 peninsulas, 7 small rocky islands, seated on the Maeler, in the stream which issues from that lake, and in a bay of the Baltic. A variety of contrasted views are formed by numerous rocks of granite, rising boldly from the surface of the water, partly bare and craggy, and partly dotted with houses, or feathered with wood. The harbour is an inlet of the Baltic; the water is as clear as crystal, and of such depth, that ships of the largest burden can approach the quay, which is very large, and lined with spacious buildings. Towards the sea, about 2 or 3 ms. from the town, the harbour is contracted into a narrow strait, and winding among high rocks disappears from the sight; and the prospect is terminated by distant hills, overspread with forest. It is far beyond the power of words, or of the pencil, to delineate these singular views. The central island, from which the city derives its name, and the Ritterholm, are the handsomest parts of the town. At the extremity of the harbour, several streets rise one above another, in the form of an amphitheatre; and the royal palace, a magnificent building, crowns the summit. Except in the suburbs, where several houses are of wood, painted red, the generality of the buildings are of brick. There are here an academy of sciences, and an arsenal. Stockholm is 200 ms. NE. of Copenhagen, and 900 NE. of London. Lon. $18^{\circ} 9'$ E. lat. $59^{\circ} 20'$ N.

Stockholm, pst. St. Lawrence cty. N. Y., 30 ms. E. from Ogdensburg. Pop. 1810, 307, in 1820, 822.

Stockholm, psto. Morris cty. N. J.

Stockport, town of Eng. in Cheshire. It has a considerable manufacture of cotton and printed goods, and is seated on the Mersey, 6 ms. S. of Manchester, and 175 NNW. of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 18'$ W. lat. $55^{\circ} 33'$ N.

Stockport, pstv. on the right bank of Delaware river, Wayne cty. Penn., 150 ms. N. from Philadelphia, and 40 E. from Montrose.

Stockton, town of Eng., in the cty. of Durham. It has a large manufacture of sailcloth, a trade in lead, corn, and butter, and is noted for its good ale. It is seated on the river Tees, not far from its mouth, 18 ms. SSE. of Durham, and 244 N. by W. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 6'$ W. lat. $54^{\circ} 58'$ N.

Stockton, pst. Chataouque cty. N. Y., 10 ms. a little W. of S. from Fredonia, and 60 ms. SW. from Buffalo.

Stockton's Valley, psto. Cumberland cty. Kent., by pstrd. 175 ms. S. from Frankfort.

Stockzow, town of Silesia, in the principality of Teschen, seated on the Vistula, 12 ms. SE. of Teschen. Lon. $18^{\circ} 32'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 45'$ N.

Stoddart, pst. Cheshire cty. N. H., 15 ms. NE. from Keene, and about 35 SW. by W. from Concord. Pop. 1820, 1203.

Stoddartsville, pstv. Covington tp. Luzerne cty. Penn., on the right bank of the Lehigh river, 32 ms. NW. from Easton, and 18 ms. SE. of Wilkes Barre.

Stoke, village of Eng. in Dorsetshire, near which, in 1750, some antiquities were dug up.

Stoke, village of Eng. in Norfolk, SE. of Downham, and a ferry on the Stoke, which is navigable to it from the Ouse.

Stoke, village of Eng. in Suffolk. Its church, which is situated on a hill, has a tower 120 feet high, and is a land mark to ships that pass the mouth of the harbour of Harwich, at 13 ms. distance.

Stoke, or *Stoke Poges*, village of Eng. in Buckinghamshire, 4 ms. NNW. of Windsor. Its churchyard was the scene of Gray's celebrated Elegy.

Stokecomer, town of Eng. in Somersetshire, 26 ms. W. of Wells, and 152 W. by S. of London.

Stoke Dabernon, village of Eng. in Surry, with sulphureous springs.

Stokes, cty. N. C., bounded by Virg. N., Rockingham and Guilford cties. N. C. E., Rowan S.; and Surry W.; length 40 ms., width 24; area 960 sqms. It is drained by the sources of the Dan and Yadkin rivers. Chief towns, Germantown and Salem. Pop. 1820, 14,033. Cl. lat. $36^{\circ} 16'$ N. lon. W. C. $3^{\circ} 20'$ W.

Stokes, SW. tp. Madison cty. Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 461.

Stokesbury, pstv. Stokes cty. N. C., 140 ms. NW. from Raleigh.

Stokesley, town of Eng. in the N. riding of Yorkshire, 36 ms. N. of York, and 239 N. by W. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 2'$ W. lat. $54^{\circ} 29'$ N.

Stolberg, town of Germany, in Thuringia, capital of a cty. of the same name, seated in a valley between two mountains, 10 ms. N. of Nordhausen, and 58 NW. of Leipsic. Lon. $11^{\circ} 8'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 42'$ N.

Stolhoffen, town of Germany, in Suabia, seated in a morass, near the Rhine, 8 ms. SW. of Baden, and 12 NE. of Strasburg. Lon. $8^{\circ} 10'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 41'$ N.

Stolpen, town of Pomerania, in a valley, on a river of the same name, 50 ms. NE. of Colberg, and 66 NW. of Dantzig. Lon. $16^{\circ} 35'$ E. lat. $54^{\circ} 32'$ N.

Stone, town of Eng. in Staffordshire, on the Trent, 7 ms. N. by W. of Stafford, and 140 N. W. of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 6'$ W. lat. $54^{\circ} 54'$ N.

Stone Arabia, village, Montgomery cty. N. Y., 50 ms. NW. by W. from Albany.

Stone Creek, tp. Somerset cty. Penn., on Stoney creek branch of Conemaugh, 10 ms. E. from Somerset. Pop. 1820, 754.

Stone Fort, psto. Franklin cty. Ten., 35 ms. SSE. from Murfreesborough.

Stoneham, North, village of Eng. in Hants, seated on the Itchen, 3 ms. NE. of Southampton. In its church is an elegant monument erected in 1783, to the memory of Admiral Hawke.

Stoneham, pst. in the eastern part of Middlesex cty. Mass., 10 ms. N. from Boston. Pop. 1820, 615.

Stonehenge, remarkable heap of stones, in Eng. on Salisbury Plain, 6 ms. NE. of Salisbury. It has puzzled many diligent inquirers to account for the laying of those enormous stones one upon another, for they are so heavy, that it is thought no method now known, is sufficient to have raised those that lie across, to that height.

Stonehaven, cty. town of Kincardineshire, Sld., with a good harbour, secured by a stone pier. It has some trade in canvass, dried fish, and oil. It is 14 ms. S. by W. of Aberdeen.

Stone Inlet, Charleston district, S. C., opens to the Atlantic Ocean, between John and James islands, about 12 ms. S. from Charleston.

Stonesborough, village in Green cty. Kent. *Stone's river*, river of Ten., falling into the Cumberland, 6 ms. above Nashville. It chiefly drains Rutherford cty.

Stonerville, pstv. Greenville district, S. C., 96 ms. NW. from Columbia.

Stoney Brook, pstv. Suffolk cty. N. Y.

Stoney Creek, pst. Michigan Territory.

Stoney Creek, or *Shyrook*, pstv. Shenandoah cty. Virg., on Stoney creek branch of Shenandoah river, 35 ms. SSW. from Winchester, and by pstrd. 105 ms. a little S. of W. from W. C.

Stoney Fork, psto. Montgomery cty. Virg., 244 ms. by pstrd. a little S. of W. from Richmond.

Stoney Point, pstv. Albemarle cty. Virg., by pstrd. 124 ms. SW. from W. C.

Stoney Point, psto. Iredell cty. N. C.

Stoney Point, pstv. Abbeville district, S. C., 100 ms. westerly from Columbia.

Stonington, pst. and borough, New London cty. Conn., lying on Long Island Sound, 15 ms. eastward of New London, and near the W. line of R. Island. Lat. $41^{\circ} 30'$ N. lon. W. C. $5^{\circ} 6'$ E.

Stonington was incorporated as a borough in 1801, and now contains exclusive of the residue of the tp., 800 inhabitants; two woollen, and one cotton factory, an academy, and two houses of public worship.

Storey's Mills, and psto. Jackson cty. Geo., about 70 ms. NNW. from Milledgeville.

Storkau, town in Upper Saxony, 24 ms. ESE. of Berlin, and 26 WSW. of Frankfurt on the Oder. Lon. $13^{\circ} 35'$ E. lat. $52^{\circ} 24'$ N.

Stormaria, principality in the dutchy of Holstein, bounded on the N. by Holstein Proper, on the E. by Wageria and Lawenberg, and on the S. and W. by Lunenburg and Bremen, from which it is separated by the Elbe. Gluckstadt is the capital.

Stornaway, town of Sld., in the isle of Lewis. It has a harbour called Loch Stornaway, on the E. side of the N. division of the island.

Stortford, or *Bishop's Stortford*, town of Eng. in Hertfordshire. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the river Stort, which has been made navigable hence to the Lea. It is 12 ms. NE.

of Hertford, and 30 N. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 12'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 55'$ N.

Stormville, pstv. Dutchess cty. N. Y.

Stossen, town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, 6 ms. S. of Weissensels, and 6 SE. of Namburg.

Stoughton, pstv. Cumberland cty. Penn., 45 ms. westerly from Harrisburg.

Stoughton, pst. Norfolk cty. Mass., 16 ms. S. W. from Boston. Pop. 1820, 1313.

Stour, river of Eng., which rises on the most northerly point of Dorsetshire, on the edge of Wiltshire, and after washing Stourminster and Blandford, flows to the Hampshire border, and enters the sea at Christ church.

Stour, small stream of Eng. in Kent, which rises in the Weald, flows by Canterbury, and empties itself into the sea below Sandwich.

Stour, most considerable river of Eng. in Suffolk, which forms the entire boundary between Essex and Suffolk, watering Clare, Sudbury, Nayland, and Manningtree, and being joined by the Orwell, an arm of the sea from Ipswich, at which place it receives the tipping, it falls into the sea, and forms the harbour of Harwich.

Stour, river of Eng. in Staffordshire, which runs through the S. angle of that cty., in its course to meet the Severn, in Worcestershire.

Stourbridge, town of Eng. in Worcestershire. This town is noted for its glass and iron works, and is seated on the Stour, over which is a bridge, 21 ms. N. of Worcester, and 124 NW. of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} W.$ lat. $52^{\circ} 52' N.$

Stourbridge, or *Sturbiich*, field of Eng., near Cambridge, famous for an annual fair on the 7th of September. This fair is under the jurisdiction of the university of Cambridge; and the commodities are horses, hops, iron, wood, leather, cheese, &c.

Stourminster, town of Eng. in Dorsetshire, 20 ms. NE. of Dorchester.

Stourport, considerable village of Eng. in Worcestershire, where the Staffordshire and Worcester canal joins the Severn, is a place in a manner created and from a plain field is become a thriving and very busy centre of inland water carriage. It has a stone bridge over the Severn, finished in 1775, and is 4 ms. S. of Kidderminster.

Stouts, village, Washington cty. Misu.

Stow, town of Eng. in Gloucestershire. Some call it Stow on the Woud; and it is not only seated on a bleak hill, but is destitute of wood and water. It is 11 ms. S. of Campden, and 77 W. by N. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 50' W.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 54' N.$

Stow, small river, or rather a large creek of Worcester and Middlesex cties. Mass., rising at Westboro' of the former and falling into Concord river at Concord, in the latter.

Stow, pst. in the western part of Middlesex cty. Mass., on Stow river, 27 ms. NW. by W. from Boston.

Stow, pst. in the northern angle of Washington cty. Vermont, on Waterbury river, 24 ms. NNW. from Montpelier.

Stowe, creek of N. J. forms part of the boundary between Salem and Cumberland cties.

Stow, pst. Portage cty. Ohio, 183 ms. NE. from Columbus. Pop. 1820, 578.

Stowe Creek, tp. Cumberland cty. N. J., on Stowe creek. Pop. 1820, 884.

Stowey, town of Eng. in Somersetshire, 7 ms. W. by N. of Bridgewater, and 145 W. by N. of London. Lon. $3^{\circ} 9' W.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 10' N.$

Stow Market, town of Eng. in Suffolk, seated between the branches of the Gipping and Orwell, and has a navigable cut to Ipswich. Its cherries are thought to be the finest in England and it has a large manufacture of woollen cloth. It is 12 ms. NW. of Ipswich, and 75 NW. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 6' E.$ lat. $52^{\circ} 16' N.$

Stow's Square, and pst. Lewis cty. N. Y., 12 ms. NW. from Albany.

Stoverville, pstv. Lincoln cty. N. C., by post 185 ms. westerly from Raleigh.

Stoytown, pstv. and borough, Somerset cty. Penn., 29 ms. W. from Bedford. Pop. 1820, 241.

Strabane, town of Ireland, in the cty. of Tyrone, on the Mounne, 11 ms. SSW. of Londonderry. Lon. $7^{\circ} 19' W.$ lat. $54^{\circ} 50' N.$

Strabane, tp. Washington cty. Penn., on the head waters of Chartier creek, 5 ms. E. of Washington. Pop. 1810, 2,995, in 1820, 2,577.

Stradella, town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated on the Versa, near the Po, 10 ms. SE. of Ravin, and 47 NW. of Parma. Lon. $9^{\circ} 12' E.$ lat. $45^{\circ} 5' N.$

Strafford, cty. N. H., bounded by Maine E., Rockingham S. and SW., Grafton NW., and Coos N. Length 70 ms., mean width 21; area 1460 sqms. Surface extremely diversified. Piscataqua river rises in its south-eastern angle. The body of the cty. is, however, drained by the sources of Merrimac river, and Winnepesaukee, and other lakes occupy the central part. Soil tolerably productive in grain, and pasture. Chief towns, Dover and Gilmanton. Pop. 1820, 50,617. Ctl. lat. $43^{\circ} 34' N.$ lon. W. C. $5^{\circ} 42' E.$

Strafford, pst. Coos cty. N. H., on Connecticut river, 128 ms. N. from Concord.

Strafford, pstv. Strafford cty. N. H., 55 ms. NNW. from Concord.

Strafford Corner, pst. Strafford cty. N. H., about 50 ms. NNE. from Concord.

Strafford, pst. Orange cty. Ver., 30 ms. N. from Windsor. In this town is a remarkable copperas mine. Pop. 1810, 1805, in 1820 uncertain.

Strafford, pstv. Fairfield cty. Conn., at the mouth of Housatonic river, 10 ms. NE. from Fairfield. This place is so named in the post-office list, but probably ought to have been Stratford.

Straits of Calais. See *Pas de la Calais*.

Straeten, town of the Prussian Guelderland, 5 ms. SW. of Gueldres. Lon. $5^{\circ} 57' E.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 25' N.$

Stralaund, strong seaport of Upper Saxony, in Pomerania, surrounded by the Baltic, and the lake Franzen, and has a harbour separated from the isle of Rugen by a narrow strait. It is 15 ms. NW. of Gripswall, and 40 NE. of Guströ. Lon. $13^{\circ} 28' E.$ lat. $54^{\circ} 17' N.$

Strangford, maritime town of Ireland, in the cty. of Down, seated on the narrow channel that connects Lough Strangford with the Irish Sea, 7 ms. E. of Down. Lon. $5^{\circ} 30' W.$ lat. $54^{\circ} 51' N.$

Strangford Lough, deep inlet of the sea, in the cty. of Down, on the E. coast of Ireland. It contains 54 islands that have names, and many others that are nameless. The burning of Kelp

profitably employs a great number of hands in these islands. The bar, or entrance into it from the Irish Sea, is 3 ms. below Strangford.

Stranrazer, borough of Sld. in Wigtonshire, situated on Loch Ryan. It has a manufacture of linen, and is 8 ms. W. of Glenluce. Lon. $5^{\circ} 15'$ W. lat. 35° N.

Strasberg, town and lordship of Suabia, 18 ms. E. of Itotwell, and 19 W. of Buchau.

Strasbourg, commercial city of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, and late province of Alsace. It is situated a quarter of a league from the Rhine; and the river Ill runs through it, and forms many canals. There are 6 bridges of communication between the different quarters of the city; and the inhabitants, exclusive of the garrison, are computed to be 46,000. The principal structures are made of a red stone, dug from the quarries, which are along the Rhine. It was confirmed to France by the peace of Ryswick in 1697. The town is entered by six gates. Before the French revolution it was an archiepiscopal see. In the cathedral is a clock which shows the motions of the constellations, the revolution of the sun and moon, the days of the weeks, the hours, &c. Another remarkable circumstance in this cathedral is its pyramidal tower, which is 549 feet high. Here is a school of artillery, and, in one of the Lutheran churches the mausoleum of Marshal Saxe. Strasbourg is 55 ms. N. of Brasil, and 255 E. of Paris. Lon. $7^{\circ} 51'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 35'$ N.

Strasbourg, strong town of Western Prussia, in Culm, with a castle, on the Drigentz, 30 ms. from Thorn. Lon. $18^{\circ} 23'$ E. lat. $53^{\circ} 5'$ N.

Strasbourg, town of Germany, in the circle of Uncker marche of Brandenburg, 12 ms. N. of Prenzlau, and 56 N. of Berlin. Lon. $13^{\circ} 43'$ E. lat. $53^{\circ} 38'$ N.

Strasburg, pst. Lancaster city. Penn., 8 ms. SE. of the borough of Lancaster, and 55 W. of Philadelphia.

Strasburg, pstv. Franklin city. Penn., 10 ms. NW. of Chambersburg, 13 W. of Shippensburg, and 53 E. of Bedford.

Strasburg, pstv. in Shenandoah city. Virg., on a branch of Shenandoah river, 18 ms. S. by W. of Winchester, and 32 NE. of Newmarket. Pop. 500.

Stratford, considerable village of Eng. in Essex, 4 ms. ENE. of London. It is separated from Bow, in Middlesex, by the river Lea, over which is a bridge, said to be the most ancient stone bridge in England.

Stratford on Avon, corporate town of Eng. in Warwickshire, chiefly memorable for the birth of Shakspeare, who was interred here in 1616; over which is a stone bridge, 8 ms. SW. of Warwick, and 94 NW. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 44'$ W. lat. $52^{\circ} 15'$ N.

Stratford, Fenny, town of Eng. in Buckinghamshire, seated on the Roman Watling street, 12 ms. E. of Buckingham, 11 from Dunstable, and 45 NW. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 42'$ W. lat. $51^{\circ} 58'$ N.

Stratford, St. Mary's, considerable village of Eng. in Suffolk, which has a share in the woolen manufacture. It is 12 ms. SW. of Ipswich.

Stratford, Stoney, large town of Eng. in Buckinghamshire, stands with a stone bridge on river Ouse, to which the Watling street comes,

crosses the country from Dunstable, 6 ms. from Fenny Stratford, and 52 from London, in the road to Chester. Lon. $0^{\circ} 50'$ W. lat. $52^{\circ} 3'$ N.

Stratford, pst. Coos city. N. H. Pop. 1820, 335.

Stratford, pst. Fairfield city. Conn., on the W. side of Stratford river, near its entrance into the Sound. It contains an academy and 4 churches. Pop. 1810, 2895, in 1820, 3438.

Stratford, tp. Montgomery city. N. Y., 15 ms. NW. from Johnstown. Pop. 1820, 407.

Stratham, pst. Rockingham city. N. H., 8 ms. SW. from Portsmouth. Pop. 1810, 876, in 1820, 892.

Strathbogie, village of Sld., in Aberdeenshire, 13 ms. SW. of Baff, and 45 NW. of Aberdeen. Lon. $2^{\circ} 25'$ W. lat. $57^{\circ} 25'$ N.

Strathern, beautiful vale of Sld., in Perthshire, about 50 ms. in length, full of rich meadows and cornfields, divided by the river Earn, which serpentine finely through the middle, falling into the Tay, of which there is a sight at the E. end of the vale. It is prettily diversified with groves of trees, and gentlemen's houses.

Strathmore, valley of Sld. in Kincardineshire, one of the finest tracts in Sld. It begins near Stonehaven, extending SW. almost as far as Ben Lomond, and is sheltered to the NW. by the Grampian mountains.

Strathmore, river of Sld. in Sutherlandshire, that falls into Loch Hope. On this river are the ruins of a curious ancient fort called Dor-nadilla.

Strathnaver, district of Sld. in Sutherlandshire, which comprises the NE. part of that city. It takes its name from the river Naver.

Strathspey, fertile vale of Sld. in Murrayshire, famous for giving name to a popular species of Scotch music. Tullochgorum, Rothiemerches, and several other places celebrated in song, are met with in this vale.

Strathy, river of Sld. in Sutherlandshire, which flows into an extensive bay of the North Sea, sheltered by a large promontory to which it gives name.

Stratton, town of Eng. in Cornwall. It is seated between two rivulets, which here unite, and fall into the Bristol Channel at a small distance. It is 18 ms. NW. of Launceston, and 221 W. by S. of London. Lon. $4^{\circ} 43'$ W. lat. $50^{\circ} 55'$ N.

Stratton, tp. Windham city. Ver., 40 ms. SW. from Windham. Pop. 300.

Straubingen, town of Bavaria, capital of a territory of the same name. It is a large place, with broad streets, handsome churches, and fine convents. It is seated on the Danube, 22 ms. SE. of Ratisbon, and 65 NE. of Munich. Lon. $12^{\circ} 35'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 54'$ N.

Strawberry Plains, Knox city. Ten.

Strawberry, small river of Arkansas and Missouri, a western branch of Black river.

Strawhtown, pstv. on Tohicon creek, in the western part of Bucks city. Penn., about 40 ms. a little W. of N. from Philadelphia.

Strawtown, pstv. Bucks city. Penn. See last article.

Streatham, village of Eng. in Surry, 5 ms. S. of London. A mineral water of a cathartic quality was discovered in this parish in 1660,

quantities of which are sent to some London hospitals.

Strehla, town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, seated on the Elbe, 14 ms. NW. of Meissen, and 18 NW. of Dresden. Lon. 23° 15' E. lat. 51° 30' N.

Strelitz, *Old*, town of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburgh Strelitz.

Strelitz, *New*, town in the duchy of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, was founded by Adolphus Frederick III.

Streng, or *Strengues*, town of Sweden, in Sudermania, with a college. It is seated on the lake Macler, 30 ms. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 17° 40' E. lat. 59° 20' N.

Streigau, town of Bohemia, in Silesia, 9 ms. NW. of Schweidnitz.

Strickeraville, pstv. Chester city. Penn.

Strinon, now *Embold*, river of European Turkey, in Romania. It falls into the Gulf of Constantsea.

Stromaholm, town of Sweden, in Westmanland, on the lake Macler, 45 ms. SW. of Upsal. Lon. 16° 24' E. lat. 59° 30' N.

Stroma, small island of Sild., on the coast of Caithness shire, once used as a place of interment by the inhabitants of several of the neighbouring islands. In the caverns of this island, uncorrupted human bodies that had been dead sixty years or more, were formerly to be found. This island is fertile in corn, and is inhabited by about 40 families, who do not plough, but dig their corn land.

Stromberg, town of Germany, in Westphalia, capital of a small district, in the bishopric of Munster. It is 20 ms. SE. of Munster, and 20 NW. of Paderborn. Lon. 7° 43' E. lat. 51° 45' N.

Stromberg, town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, 26 ms. W. of Mentz, and 48 E. of Treves. Lon. 7° 21' E. lat. 49° 37' N.

Stromboli, the most northern of the Lipari islands. It is a volcano, which rises in a conical form above the surface of the sea. Of all the volcanoes recorded in history, Stromboli seems to be the only one that burns without ceasing. *Ætna* and *Vesuvius* often lie quiet for many months, and even years, without the least appearance of fire; but Stromboli is continually flaming, and for ages past, has been looked upon as the great light-house of that part of the Mediterranean Sea. Lon. 15° 45' E. lat. 38° 40' N.

Stromness, town on the W. side of the island of Orkney, with an excellent harbour, 9 ms. W. of Kirkwall.

Stromoe, town of Norway, 18 ms. SW. of Christiania. Lon. 10° 20' E. lat. 59° 43' N.

Stromstad, town of Sweden, celebrated for its shell fish. Lon. 11° 5' E. lat. 59° 43' N.

Stroug, pstv. Somerset city. Maine, by pstrd. 98 ms. northerly from Portland.

Strongsville, one of the southern psts. Cayahoga city. Ohio, by pstrd. 186 ms. NE. from Columbus. Pop. 1820, 297.

Strongoli, town of Italy, in Naples, in Calabria Citenore, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a high rock, surrounded by others, 3 ms. from the sea, and 7 N. of St. Severino. Lon. 17° 26' E. lat. 39° 20' N.

Stronva, island of Sild., one of the Orkneys, situated NE. of that called Mainland.

Stroud, town of Eng. in Gloucestershire, seated on a brook, whose waters being peculiarly adapted to the dying of scarlet, its banks are crowded with the houses of clothiers; and a navigable canal accompanies its progress to the Severn. This town has, likewise, a manufactory of broad cloth, and the canal has been lately extended to join the Thames, at Lock-lade. See *Thames*. Stroud is 11 ms. SE. of Gloucester, and 102 W. by N. of London, Lon. 2° W. lat. 51° 42' N.

Stroudsburg, pstv. on the N. branch of Smithfield creek, Northampton city. Penn. It is built upon one street, and is the fourth in size in Northampton. An academy has recently been established there. It is 3 ms. NW. from the Delaware Water Gap.

Stuartsburg, pstv. Westmoreland city. Penn. on the road from Pittsburg to Greensburg, 18 ms. from the former. See *Stewartsville*.

Stuart's Lake, lake, N. America, W. of the Chippewan mountains. It is but imperfectly known, but represented as 300 ms. in circumference. The NW. company have a fort on its banks, at lat. 54° 30' N., and lon. W. C. 48° W.

Stuhlweissenburg, strong town of Lower Hungary, capital of Ekekersedgewar. It had the title of regalis, or royal, because formerly the kings were crowned and buried here. It has been several times taken by the Turks, but has been in the hands of the house of Austria ever since 1688. It is seated on the Rausiza, 20 ms. SW. of Buda, and 162 N. by W. of Belgrade. Lon. 18° 40' E. lat. 47° 19' N.

Stuldingen, town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, with a castle, 35 ms. W. of Constance. Lon. 8° 54' E. lat. 47° 45' N.

Sturbridge, pst. Worcester city. Mass., 20 ms. SW. of Worcester, near the Conn. line. Pop. 1810, 1927; in 1820, 1633.

Sturgeon, bay of Green bay, setting up SE. towards lake Michigan, opposite the mouth of Menomonic river, and 45 ms. NNE. from the mouth of Fox river.

Stuttgart, city of Suabia, capital of the kingdom of Wirtemberg. It is surrounded by walls and ditches, and has an ancient castle, with a rich cabinet of curiosities, a magnificent palace, an orphan house, a college, a ducal academy and observatory, a military academy, and one of the largest libraries in Germany. It has manufactures of silks, stockings, ribands, &c. and possesses an academy of painting, sculpture, and architecture, and around it are innumerable vineyards and gardens. The streets are narrow in the city, and the houses generally of wood; but there are fine houses and straight streets in one of the suburbs. Stuttgart was taken by the French in June, 1796, and in November, 1799. It is seated in a plain, among mountains, near the river Neckar, 36 ms. E. of Baden, and 52 NE. of Strasburg. Lon. 9° 21' E. lat. 48° 44' N.

Suabia, country of Germany, bounded on the N. by Franconia and the circle of Lower Rhine, W. by that circle and Alsace, S. by Switzerland, and E. by Bavaria. It contains the greater part of the kingdom of Wirtemberg, the margravate of Baden, and some other territories.

Suakem, or *Suaquam*, seaport and the capital of the country of Abex, seated on a small island

of the same name, in the Red Sea. It is the residence of a Turkish governor under the bashaw of Cairo, and was once a very flourishing place, but is now gone to decay. Lon. $37^{\circ} 55'$ E. lat. $19^{\circ} 56'$ N.

Subiaco, town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, seated on the Teverone, 33 ms. E. by N. of Rome.

Sublett's Tavern, and psto. Powhatan cy. Virg., 20 ms. westerly from Richmond.

Sucanada, town in the SW. coast of Borneo, capital of a kingdom of the same name. The chief products of the country are camphor and diamonds. It is seated at the mouth of a river. Lon. $110^{\circ} 15'$ E. lat. $1^{\circ} 10'$ S.

Success Bay, bay on the SE. coast of Terra del Fuego. The S. promontory at its entrance, is called Cape Success. Lon. $65^{\circ} 27'$ W. lat. $55^{\circ} 1'$ S.

Success, tp. Coos cy. N. H. Pop. 1820, uncertain.

Suehitepec, city of Guatemala, 60 ms. WNW. from the city of Guatemala.

Suckasunny, pstv. Morris cy. N. J., 10 ms. NW. from Morristown.

Suczava, town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, formerly a flourishing city, but now much declined. It is seated on a river of the same name, 70 ms. NW. of Jassy. Lon. $25^{\circ} 52'$ E. lat. $47^{\circ} 57'$ N.

Suda, strong fort of the isle of Candia, situate on an islet, in a gulf of its name, which is one of the finest and safest harbours in the Levant. This fort was constructed by the Venetians, who preserved it a great while after Candia was no longer in their possession. It is 8 ms. E. of Canea.

Sudbury, borough of Eng., in Suffolk, on the Stour, (which is navigable hence to Manningtree,) 14 ms. S. of Bury St. Edmund, and 54 NE. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 50'$ E. lat. $52^{\circ} 11'$ N.

Sudbury, pstv. Rutland cy. Ver., 43 ms. W. from Windsor.

Sudbury, pst. Middlesex cy. Mass., 25 ms. W. from Boston. Pop. 1810, 1287; in 1820, 1417.

Suderhamn, town of Sweden, in the province of Helsingland, which carries on a considerable trade in linen, butter, timber, and flax. It is situated at the mouth of a river, near the gulf of Bothnia, 20 ms. N. of Gesle. Lon. $17^{\circ} 5'$ E. lat. $63^{\circ} 20'$ N.

Suderkoping, town of Sweden, in E. Gothland, 10 ms. S. of Nordkoping, and 90 SW. of Stockholm. Lon. $15^{\circ} 56'$ E. lat. $58^{\circ} 19'$ N.

Sundermania, or *Sudermanland*, province of Sweden Proper, 62 ms. long and 42 broad; bounded on the N. by Upland and Westermania, on the E. by the peninsula of Tarin, on the S. by the Baltic, and on the W. by Nericia. It is the most populous part in Sweden, and abounds in corn, and mines of divers metals. Nikoping is the capital.

Sudertelge, town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermania, with a manufacture of worsted and silk stockings. It is 16 ms. WSW. of Stockholm. Lon. $18^{\circ} 5'$ E. lat. $59^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Sutler's Cross Roads, psto. in the northern part of Queen Ann's cy. Md., about 40 ms. a little S. of E. from Baltimore, and 30 ms. S. from Elkton.

Sudoree, one of the Faro Islands, in the Northern Ocean, remarkable for a dangerous whirl-

pool near it, which is occasioned by a crater, 61 fathoms deep in the centre. The danger, especially in storms, is very great; but at the reflux, and in very still weather, the inhabitants venture in boats for the sake of fishing.

Suenborg, seaport of Denmark, in the island of Funen, with the best harbour in the island. Here are manufactures of woollen and linen. It is 22 ms. S. of Odensee. Lon. $10^{\circ} 37'$ E. lat. $55^{\circ} 9'$ N.

Suez, seaport of Egypt, with a castle, seated at the N. end of the W. gulf of the Red Sea, called the gulf of Suez. This gulf is separated from the Mediterranean by an isthmus, 125 ms. over, which joins Asia to Africa. The town is surrounded by a sandy country, and is without water. It is 65 ms. E. of Cairo. Lon. $32^{\circ} 45'$ E. lat. $30^{\circ} 2'$ N.

Suffield, pst. Hartford cy. Conn., on the W. bank of Conn. river, 18 ms. N. of Hartford, and 55 N. by E. of New Haven. Pop. 1810, 2686; in 1820, 2681.

Suffield, southern tp. Portage cy. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 290.

Suffolk, cy. of England, 58 ms. long and 28 broad; bounded on the W. by Cambridgeshire, on the N. by Norfolk, on the S. by Essex, and on the E. by the German Ocean. It lies in the diocese of Norwich, contains 22 hundreds, 28 market towns, and 575 parishes, and sends 16 members to parliament. Suffolk is in general a level country, without any considerable eminences. The principal rivers are the Stour, Waveny, Little Ouse, Larke, Deben, Gipping, and Orwell. Ipswich is the principal town, but the assizes are held at Bury St. Edmund's. Pop. 1801, 210,431; in 1811, 234,211; and in 1821, 270,542.

Suffolk, cy. Mass., comprising only the tps. of Boston and Chelsea. See those articles. This cy. comprises only a very small spot on the continent, Boston peninsula and the islands in the harbour. Pop. 1820, 43,941. For geographical position, see *Boston*.

Suffolk, cy. N. Y., comprising the E. part of Long Island, bounded by Queen's W., Long Island Sound N., and the Atlantic Ocean N.E., E., and S. Length 80 ms., mean width 8; area 640 sqms. The same range of hills which has been noticed as passing through the N. side of King's and Queen's cties., is continued in Suffolk, in which latter cy. they expire near Poconic bay. The S. side of Suffolk cy. is an alluvial plain. Soil of the whole cy. rather sterril. Chief towns, River head, Sag harbour, and Southampton. Pop. 1820, 24,272. Ctl. lat. $40^{\circ} 45'$ N. lon. W. C. $4^{\circ} 10'$ E.

Suffolk, C. H. Suffolk cy. N. Y. See *River Head*.

Suffolk, pstv. and the principal seat of justice in Nansemond cy. Vir., lying on the SE. side of Nansemond river, 28 ms. SW. of Norfolk, and 65 SE. of Petersburg on the Appomattox. Pop. about 350.

Sugar creek, SW. tp. of Stark cy. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 492.

Sugar creek, tp. Tuscarawas cy. Ohio, in which is laid out the town of Shanesville. Pop. 1820, 988.

Sugar creek, tp. Green cy. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 1881.

Sugar creek, tp. Wayne cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 642.

Sugar loaf, southern tp. of Luzerne cty. Penn., on Nescopee creek. Pop. 1820, 111.

Sugar Grove, pstv. near the northern border of Warren cty. Penn., 15 ms. NW. from Warren, and 50 NE. from Meadville.

Sugelnessa, or *Sigelnessa*, province of Barbary; bounded on the S. by the kingdom of Taflet, and on the N. by Mount Atlas. It is about 100 ms. in length, abounds in corn, dates, and other fruits, and has mines of iron, lead, and antimony. The government is a republic. The capital of the same name is seated on the Zig, 150 ms. NNE. of Taflet. Lon. 5° 5' W. lat. 29° 44' N.

Suggsville, pstv. Clark cty. Al., 24 ms. from Cahaba.

Sulli, town and district of European Turkey, in Albania, which have become interesting from the spirited resistance of its inhabitants against Ali Pacha. The mountains of Sulli extend 30 ms. from N. to S., and about an equal distance transversely. Towards the E. they have the district of Arta, and to the SE. and S. that of Loru. The town of Sulli, or Kako-Sulli, is about midway between Parga, and Arta, and about 15 ms. distant from these two places and from Prevesa. After a struggle of 13 years the Sullistes were subdued or slain, except 1000, who by agreement retired to Parga and Corfu. Sulli submitted and received the troops of Ali Pacha in 1803.

Sullivan, pst. Hancock cty. Maine, at the head of Frenchman's bay, 35 ms. E. of Castine, in lat. 44° 30' N. and lon. 68° 23' W.

Sullivan, tp. Cheshire cty. N. H., 38 ms. SW. from Concord. Pop. 1810, 516, in 1820, 582.

Sullivan, cty. N. Y.; bounded by Delaware river or Penn. SW. and W., Delaware cty. in N. Y. NW., Ulster NE., and Orange SE. Length 33, mean width 25 ms., area 825 sqms. Surface broken, hilly, and in part mountainous. It is watered by numerous creeks flowing into the Delaware, particularly Nevesink and Beaver creeks. Soil of middling quality. Chief towns, Monticello, and Rome. Pop. 1820, 8900. Ctl. lat. 41° 42' N. lon. W. C. 2° 18' E.

Sullivan, pst. Madison cty. N. Y., on Chittenango creek, 30 ms. W. from Utica. Pop. 1810, 1974, in 1820, 2932.

Sullivan, pstv. Tioga cty. Penn., by pstrd. 143 ms. NNW. from Harrisburg.

Sullivan, small low island on the NE. side of Charleston harbour, 6 ms. SE. from Charleston, S. C.

Sullivan, SW. tp. in Medina cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 183.

Sullivan, cty. Ind.; bounded by Wabash river W., Vigo cty. N., Martin E., and Davies and Knox S. Length 26, mean width 25 ms.; area 630 sqms. It is drained by various creeks of Wabash. Chief town, Marion. Pop. 1820, 3498. Ctl. lat. 38° 7' N. lon. W. C. 10° 18' W.

Sullivan, NE. cty. of Tenn.; bounded by Scott and Washington cties. Virg. N., Ashe cty. N. C. E., Carter cty. in Tenn. SE., Washington S., and Hawkins W. Length 50, mean width 12 ms.; area 600 sqms. Holston river flows through the entire length of this cty. from E. to W., receiving the Watauga river from the

SE. about two-thirds down the cty. Soil generally hilly, and in part mountainous. Chief town, Blountville. Pop. 1820, 7015. Ctl. lat. 36° 25' N. lon. W. C. 5° 21' W.

Sullivan's, pstv. Hawkins cty. Ten.

Sully, town of France, in the department Loiret, and late province of Orleans, on the Loire, 20 ms. SE. of Orleans. Lon. 26° E. lat. 47° 40' N.

Sulmona, town of Naples, in Abruzzo C. diore, anciently called Sulmo. It is remarkable for being the birth-place of Ovid. It lies on the Sora, 26 ms. SW. of Chieti. Lon. 15° 55' E. lat. 42° N.

Sultan. This title, signifying lord and master, is Chaldaic, and first applied by the Kalif Bagdad to Mahmoud of Gazna, and by the Byzantine writers interpreted Autocrats, Basileus, or Basileos. After the reign of the Caliph, it passed to and become common to the Emirs of Asia and Egypt.—Gibbon, Vol. VII. p. 158, 4th note.

Sultana, considerable town of Persia, in the Agemi. Here is a magnificent mosque, which contains the tomb of sultan Chodaband. It is 50 ms. NW. of Casbin. Lon. 51° 53' E. lat. 36° 16' N.

Sultampour, town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Lahore. Lon. 73° 50' E. lat. 30° 25' N.

Sultampour, town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Oude, 5 ms. N. of Allahabad. Lon. 82° 30' E. lat. 29° 5' N.

Sultz, town of Germany, in Wirtemberg, near the Neckar, where there are some salt-works sufficient to supply the dutchy with salt. It is 12 ms. SE. of Freudenstadt, and 12 N. of Neudorf. Lon. 8° 25' E. lat. 48° 18' N.

Sultz, town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, with a medicinal spring, 12 ms. SSW. of Colmar.

Sultzbach, town of Bavaria, subject to the duke of Neuburg Sultzbach. It is 10 ms. NW. of Amberg, and 32 N. of Ratisbon. Lon. 11° 56' E. lat. 49° 38' N.

Sultzburg, town of Baden Durlach, in a territory fertile in good wine, 8 ms. SW. of Friburg. Lon. 7° 30' E. lat. 47° 54' N.

Sumasinta River. See Mexico.

Sumatra, island in the Indian Ocean, the most western of the Sunda islands. Its general direction is nearly NW. and SE. The equator divides it into almost equal parts; the one extremity being in 5° 33' N., the other in 5° 36' S. lat., and Acheen Head, its N. extremity, is in lon. 95° 34' N. It is 950 ms. in length, and from 150 to 200 in breadth; separated from Malacca, by the strait of that name, and from Java, by the strait of Sunda. This island is surpassed by few in the beautiful indulgences of nature. A chain of mountains runs through its whole extent; the ranges, in many parts, being double and treble; yet their altitude is not sufficient to occasion their being covered with snow during any part of the year. Between these ridges are extensive plains, considerably elevated above the surface of the maritime lands. In these, the air is cool; and from this advantage, they are esteemed the most eligible portion of the country, are the best inhabited, and the most cleared from

woods, which elsewhere, in general, cover both hills and valleys with an eternal shade. Here too are found many lakes and rivers, that facilitate the communication between the different parts. The inhabitants consist of Malayas, Achenese, Battas, Lampooons, and Rejangs; the latter are taken as a standard of description, with respect to the person, manners, and customs of the Sumatrans. They are rather below the middle stature; their bulk in proportion; their limbs, for the most part, slight, but well-shaped, and particularly small at the wrists and ankles. Their hair is strong and of a shining black. Rice is the only grain that grows in the country. Here are sugar-canes, beans, peas, radishes, yams, potatoes, pumpkins, and several kinds of pot-herbs unknown to Europe; and also most of the fruits to be met with in other parts of the East Indies in the greatest perfection. Indigo, salt-petre, sulphur, arsenic, brasil wood, two species of the bread-fruit tree, pepper, cassia, camphire, benjamin, coffee, and cotton, are likewise the produce of this island. Here also are the cabbage tree and silk cotton tree; and the forests contain a great variety of valuable species of wood, as ebony, pine, sandal, eagle, or aloes, teak, manchineel, and iron wood, and also the banyan tree. Bees' wax is a commodity of great importance here; and there are likewise edible birds' nests. Gold, tin, iron, copper, and lead, are found in the country; and the former is as plentiful here as in any part of Asia. Sumatra is divided into many petty kingdoms, the chief of which are Acheen, Indrapore, Palimban, and Jambi. The English and Dutch have factories on this island; the principal one of the former being Fort Marlborough, at Bencoolen.

Sumbul, town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Oude; 45 ms. WNW. of Bereilly, and 65 E. of Delhi. Lon. $78^{\circ} 55'$ E. lat. $21^{\circ} 25'$ N.

Sumbulpour, or **Semilpour**, town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in the province of Orissa, 280 ms. W. of Calcutta. Lon. $83^{\circ} 40'$ E. lat. $21^{\circ} 25'$ N.

Sumeh, town of Turkey in Asia, in the province of Natoria, 14 ms. E. of Pergamo.

Sumerein, town of Lower Hungary, seated in the island of Schut, made by the river Danube. It is 16 ms. S. of Presburg. Lon. $17^{\circ} 23'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 4'$ N.

Summerytown, pstv. Montgomery cy. Penn., 35 ms. NNW. from Philadelphia.

Summerfeld, pstv. Guilford cy. N. C., 51 ms. NW. by W. from Raleigh.

Summit, pst. in the southern part of Schoharie cy. N. Y., 33 ms. SW. by W. from Albany. Pop. in 1820, 1468.

Summit Bridge, pstv. ——— cy. Del.

Summitville, pstv. Sullivan cy. N. Y.

Sumner, pst. Oxford cy. Maine, 6 ms. NE. from Paris. Pop. in 1820, 1055.

Sumner, cy. Ten.; bounded by Kent. N., Smith E., Cumberland river or Wilson S., Davison SW., and Robertson NW. Length 30, mean width 16 ms.; area 450 sqms. It is washed on the S. by Cumberland river, and drained by various creeks of that stream. Chief town, Galatin. Pop. in 1820, 19,211. Ctl. lat. $36^{\circ} 27'$ N. lon. W. C. $9^{\circ} 15'$ W.

Sumpter, district of S. C.; bounded by Santee river or Charlestown district S., Santee river or Orangeburg SW., Wateree river or Richland W., Kershaw NW., Lynch's creek, river, or Darlington NE., and Williamsburgh N. Length 50, mean width 30 ms.; area 1500 sqms. The central part of this district is drained by Black river, branch of Great Pee-dee. Soil generally sandy. Surface level. The canal connecting Santee river with Charlestown harbour leaves the Santee, nearly opposite to the SE. angle of Sumner. Chief town, Sumpterville. Pop. in 1820, 25,369. For geographic position, see next article.

Sumpterville, pstv. and seat of justice, Sumpter district, S. C., on the dividing ground between the two main branches of Black river, about 100 ms. a little W. of N. from Charlestown. Lat. $33^{\circ} 53'$ N. lon. $2^{\circ} 56'$ W.

Sunapee, lake of N. H., on the western border of Hillsborough and eastern of Cheshire cy., discharging through Sugar river into Connecticut river. It is through this lake that a channel of water communication is designed to unite Merrimac and Connecticut rivers.

Sunart, district of Sld., in Argyleshire, in the peninsula at the NW. end of that cy. It is remarkable for numerous veins of lead, which however are not very productive.

Sunart Loch, Sld., an inlet of the sea, in Argyleshire, which divides the island of Mull from the district of Morven.

Sunbury, cy. of New Brunswick.

Sunbury, pst., borough, and seat of justice, Northumberland cy. Penn., on the E. side of Susquehanna river, 2 ms. below Northumberland, 56 N. of Harrisburg, and 164 NW. of Philadelphia. Pop. about 700.

Sunbury, pst. and port of entry, Liberty cy. Gen., lying on the S. side of N. Newport river, 45 ms. S. by E. of Savannah, in lat. $31^{\circ} 43'$ N. and lon. $81^{\circ} 18'$ W. The harbour is fortified and defended from the weather by the interposition of Catherine Island, which lies off its entrance. An academy was erected here in 1788, which has become a very flourishing institution.

Sunbury, flourishing pst. in the eastern part of Delaware cy. Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 875.

Sunbury, pst. Gates cy. N. C., about 40 ms. SW. from Norfolk, Virg.

Sunk Island, island of Eng., within the mouth of the Humber, about 9 ms. in circuit, separated from Yorkshire by a channel, near 2 ms. broad.

Sunning, village of Eng., in Berkshire, situated on the Thames, 2 ms. NE. of Reading. It was once an episcopal see.

Sunning Hill, village of Eng., in Berkshire, in Windsor Forest. It is noted for its medicinal wells, which are efficacious in paralytic cases, and is 6 ms. SSW. of Windsor.

Sunda Islands, group in the Indian Ocean. This term is by Malte Brun supposed to be Sanscrit, and bearing so strong an analogy to words found in several European languages, signifying exactly the same meaning, affords one of the many coincidences in the original languages of the earth. The Sunda Islands are Borneo, Sumatra, and Java, with many of smaller size. Borneo and Sumatra are both crossed by

the equator. The whole group, however, extends from lat. 8° S. to 6° N.

Sunda, Straits of, separates Sumatra from Java. This great inlet from the Indian Ocean into the Chinese Sea lies in lat. $6^{\circ} 36'$ S. and lon. $105^{\circ} 15'$ E. from London.

Sunderbunds, or The Woods, a tract of country, consisting of that part of the Delta of the Ganges, in Hindoostan Proper, and in the soubah, of Bengal, which borders on the sea. The Delta of the Ganges and Bramapootra united, is perhaps the most dreary, and, except by water, the most impenetrable, region of the earth. It is formed by innumerable creeks and rivers interlocking with each other, with intervening islands covered with a most dense forest, uninhabited except by wild beasts, or a solitary fakir or Mahometan devotee. The navigation to Calcutta is by two passages, more than 200 ins. through a maze of forest and river scenery. At one time the channel is so narrow as to scarcely admit the passage of vessels, and again opening into a spacious basin. The whole surface is flat, and composed of alternate strata of sand and black mould, a recent alluvion. Some spots might be cultivated, whilst the greater part is liable to annual submersion; but the whole is claimed as public property, and serves to supply Calcutta with timber and fuel. The two Deltas of the Ganges and Mississippi are very nearly 180° asunder.

Sunderburg, town of Denmark, in the island of Alsens. It is seated on a strait, called Sunderburg Sound, 12 ms. E. of Flensburg. Lon. 10° E. lat. $54^{\circ} 51'$ N.

Sunderdoo, or Melindy, fortified island and seaport of the Deccan, on the Concan coast, reduced by commodore James, in 1756. It is about 10 ms. NE. of Vingorla Rocks, and 36 NNW. of Goa. Lon. $73^{\circ} 20'$ E. lat. $16^{\circ} 3'$ N.

Sunderland, pst. Bennington cty. Ver., 15 ms. NE. from Bennington. Pop. 1810, 375, in 1820, 600.

Sunderland, p. Franklin cty. Mass., on the left bank of Connecticut river, 8 ms. below Greenfield. Pop. 1810, 551, in 1820, 597.

Sunderland, seaport of Eng., in the bishopric of Durham. It is a large and thriving town, which, for the exportation of coals, is next in consequence, this side of the kingdom, to Newcastle. Its port, on the mouth of the Wear, though improved from its former state, will not admit the largest ships. There are several glass-houses at Sunderland; and it also exports grindstones and other articles. It is 13 ms. NE. of Durham, and 264 N. by W. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 14'$ W. lat. $54^{\circ} 56'$ N.

Sundewall, seaport of Sweden, in the province of Medelpalia. It carried on a trade in tar, bark of birch trees, deals and linen, and is seated near the Gulf of Bothnia. Lon. $18^{\circ} 5'$ E. lat. $62^{\circ} 45'$ N.

Sunfish, tp. Pike cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 502.

Sunneberg, or Sonneberg, town of Germany, in the circle of Saxony, and territory of Sternburg, with a castle, seated on the Darta, 50 ms. E. by N. of Berlin. Lon. $15^{\circ} 10'$ E. lat. $52^{\circ} 41'$ N.

Superior, lake of N. America. See *St. Lawrence basin*, and *St. Mary's Straits*.

Supino, ancient town of Naples, in Italy, with a castle. It is seated at the source of Tamara, at the foot of the Appennines, 10 N. by W. of Benevento.

Sur. See *Sour*.

Sura, town of Sweden, in the province of Westmanland.

Surat, city and seaport of the Deccan, Hindoostan. It is said to have 200,000 inhabitants, and its trade is very considerable. It is situated on the confines of Guzerat, 30 up the river Tapti, and 177 N. of Bombay. Lon. $72^{\circ} 48'$ E. lat. $21^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Sure, river of Ireland, in Tipperary, which flows into St. George's Channel.

Surgooja, town of the peninsula of Hindustan, 180 ms. SSW. of Patna.

Surguiville, pstv. Hawkins cty. Tenn. 1 pstrd. 240 ms. NE. by E. from Murfreesborough.

Surinam, country of S. America, in Guiana, extending 75 ms. along a river of the same name. It abounds with game, and singular animals of different kinds; the toad, in particular, being remarkable for its enormous and ugly form. It produces fruits, indigo, sugar, cotton, tobacco, gums, and wood for dyeing. The woods are full of monkeys, and it is said, there are serpents 30 feet long. The capital is Paramaribo.

Suringia, commercial town of Japan, in the island of Niphon, capital of a province of the same name, with a castle, where the emperor formerly resided. Lon. $139^{\circ} 5'$ E. lat. $36^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Surry, cty. of Eng., 37 ms. long, and 27 broad; bounded on the N. by Middlesex, on the E. by Kent, on the S. by Sussex, and on the W. by Hampshire and Berks. It lies in the diocese of Winchester; contains 13 hundreds, 11 market towns (including Southwark) and 140 parishes; and sends 14 members to parliament. The air is generally temperate and healthy. Surry has been compared to a piece of coarse cloth with a fine border; its circumference being in general fertile, but its middle parts barren. On the banks of the Thames it has a range of beautiful meadows, interspersed with numerous villas and pleasure grounds. Pop. 1801, 269,043, in 1811, 323,851, in 1821, 398,658.

Surry, cty. L. C.

Surry, pst. Hancock cty. Maine, 18 ms. NE. from Castine. Pop. 1810, 360, in 1820, 428.

Surry, pst. Cheshire cty. N. H., 40 ms. SW. from Concord. Pop. 1810, 564, in 1820, 570.

Surry, cty. Virg.; bounded by James' river opposite Charles' City cty. N., James' river opposite James' City cty. NE., Isle of Wight SE., Sussex SW. and W., and Prince George NW. The NE. sources of Black river, branch of Nottaway, rise in Surry. Length 22 ms., mean width 15; area 330 sqms. Chief town Coham. Pop. 1820, 6594. N. lat. 37° , and the meridian of W. C. intersect in this cty.

Surry, cty. N. C.; bounded by Virg. N., Stokes cty. in N. C. E., Rowan and Iredell S., and Wilkes and Ashe W.; area 726 sqms. It is drained by the extreme northern sources of the Yadkin. Surface hilly, and in part mountainous. Chief towns, Rockford and Huntsville. Pop. 1820, 12,320. Ctl. lat. $36^{\circ} 18'$ N. lon. W. C. $3^{\circ} 44'$ W.

Surry, C. H. and psto., Surry cty. Virg., 64 ms. SE. by E. from Richmond.

Sursee, town of Switzerland, in the canton of Luzerne, near the lake of Sempach, 5 ms. S. from Luzerne.

Sursooty, town of Hindoostan Proper, 114 ms. NW. of Delhi.

Sus, river of Morocco, which forms the S. boundary of the empire of Morocco, and enters the Atlantic at Mezza. It fertilizes its banks by annual inundations.

Susa, seaport of Tunis. See *Sousa*.

Susa, strong town of Piedmont, capital of a marquisate of the same name. It is seated on the Doria, among pleasant mountains, and is called the key of Italy, being the principal passage out of France in Italy. It is 30 ms. NW. of Turin. Lon 7° 24' E. lat. 45° 20' N.

Susannah, village, Clermont cty. Ohio, on Ohio river.

Susdal, town of Russia, in the government of Volodimir, capital of a duchy of the same name. It is built of wood, and seated on the Khasma, 90 ms. NE. of Moscow. Lon. 40° 25' E. lat. 56° 26' N.

Susquehannah, river of the U. S. This noble stream, from the caprice of geographical nomenclature, loses its name at its junction with tide water; an error, now beyond remedy.

Under the general head of the confluent of Chesapeake Bay, is included a basin of navigation, in form of an immense triangle, having 450 ms. base from the extreme southern sources of Nansemond river, lat. 36° 40' N., to those of the Chenango branch of Susquehannah, lat. 42° 55' N., and 250 ms. perpendicular from Cape Henry, N. lat. 37°, E. lon. from W. C. 1° 10', to the extreme western sources of James' river, N. lat. 37° 15', W. lon. from W. C. 3° 20', with an area of 65,000 sqms. This is by far the most extensive and peculiar basin of the Atlantic slope of the U. S. The bay of Chesapeake penetrates it from N. to S. 175 ms. Into the western side of this great bay, or rather gulf, flow a number of tributary branches, of which the principal are, James' river, York river, Rappahannock, Potomac, Patuxent, Patapsco, and Susquehannah.

The Susquehannah loses its name at the foot of its falls, at N. lat. 39° 33', exactly 1° E. from W. C. From its magnitude, and from the western origin of its sources, the Susquehannah seems to form a natural chain of water communication between the Atlantic Ocean and Ohio valley; and the curious fact, that all its great tributaries flow from the right and completely pierce the Appalachian chain, renders this observation still more striking. If we turn our attention to the general physiognomy of the Susquehannah, we find its extreme northern source in Madison cty. N. Y., within 16 ms. of Oneida Lake, and 15 from the line of the Great Canal, and in the angle between the sources of the Mohawk and Seneca rivers. This is the Chenango river, afterwards augmented by the E. branch. The latter originates in the northern spine of the Catsbergs, in the angle between the heads of the Coquago branch of Delaware, the Chenango, and opposite to the Mohawk river, reaching within less than 10 ms. from the line of the Great Canal of

N. Y. The E. branch is correctly so called, as its sources are in fact the most eastern tributary waters of the Susquehannah. The E. branch and Chenango unite in Broome cty. in N. Y.; the former having by an abrupt curve entered and retreated from Penn. Below their junction the united waters flow a little S. of W., enter Tioga cty. in N. Y., and turning nearly S. into Bradford cty. in Penn., receive the Tioga branch from the NW., at Tioga Point.

The Tioga river rises in the angle between the sources of the Genessee and Seneca rivers, in Steuben, Alleghany, and Ontario cties. in N. Y., and within 30 ms. from the line of the Great Canal.

The general course of the Tioga river is from NW. to SE., by comparative courses about 80 ms. The general course of the Susquehannah proper, already noticed, is from NE. to SW., by comparative courses 120 ms.

What in a particular manner renders remarkable the two great northern constituents of the Susquehannah, is their enclosing the two long and navigable lakes, Seneca and Cayuga; the latter stretching, in an almost direct line, from the Great Canal to within 20 ms. of the Tioga river, at the mouth of the Newtown creek, about 20 ms. by comparative courses, above Tioga Point; and the latter, or Cayuga, stretching also from the line of the Great Canal, to within 30 ms. from the Susquehannah, at the mouth of the Oswego, about 20 ms. above Tioga Point. Nature, in this section of country seems to have advanced half-way, to aid the efforts of man in forming channels of communication between the basins of the Susquehannah and St. Lawrence. The two fine lakes of Seneca and Cayuga, are each respectively upwards of 35 ms. in length, and occupying the angle between the two main northern constituents of the Susquehannah, would appear to have been placed in their actual position, as if to give in their utmost extent, the greatest navigable facility.

From the Tioga Point, the Susquehannah flows by comparative courses 60 ms., to the mouth of the Lawahannock creek, in the centre of Luzerne cty. In this range, the river flows nearly due S., 10 ms. to the western, or, more correctly, northwestern verge of the Appalachian mountains. Hitherto, the entire tributary waters of this stream have originated and flown NW. of the Appalachian chain, and on the secondary formation. At the mouths of the Towanda and Wysaukin creeks, the river curves to SE. and enters the mountains, nearly at right angles to their general range. Continuing about 10 ms. still farther upon the secondary, the river enters on the great central transition formation, near the mouth of the Tunkhannock, where it passes the main ridge of the Appalachian chain, and issues into the fine valley of Wyoming, across which it maintains a SE. course to the mouth of Lawahannock. Here the now noble stream of the Susquehannah again turns at nearly right angles, and flows down the remarkable Wyoming valley, by comparative courses 70 ms., to its junction with the W. branch at Northumberland and Sunbury.

The W. branch rises entirely in Penn., and

within the Appalachian valleys, though upon the secondary formation. Its general course is nearly from W. to E., by comparative courses 150 ms., to where it passes the main ridge of the Appalachian chain, and enters on the transition formation, 20 ms below Williamsport. Here the river pierces the mountain, flows into the great valley, and turning to nearly due S. 25 ms., to its junction with the Susquehannah.

Below the mouth of the W. Branch, the Susquehannah pursues a general direction, a little W. of S., 40 ms. to the mouth of the Juniata. The latter is literally a mountain stream, and has its whole valley on the central transition formation. Its general course is nearly from W. to E., parallel to the W. Branch. Similar to the other secondary rivers of the basin of the Susquehannah, the Juniata traverses the Appalachian ridges in several places, and flows in either a parallel direction, or at right angles to those ridges.

Below the mouth of Juniata, the Susquehannah assumes a S.E. direction of 80 ms. by comparative courses, and being precipitated from the primitive on the sea-sand formation, loses its name and rank as a river in Chesapeake Bay.

Between the head of the latter bay, and the mouth of the Juniata, the Susquehannah passes three mountain ridges: the Kittatinny above, and the Blue Ridge below Harrisburgh, and what may correctly be called the SE. Mountain, below the mouth of the Conestogo and Pequea creeks.

The valley of the Susquehannah proper, presents an area of inland navigation of about 20,000 sqms.

If we turn our eye to the whole basin of the Susquehannah, and consider it geographically, we have before us a mighty link, which connects the three great river systems of N. America—those of the Gulf of Mexico, St. Lawrence, and Atlantic Ocean proper. The natural facilities it presents to channels of inland navigation will be shown in the sequel, with the relative elevation of its mountain valleys, and the obstructions opposed to artificial water routes.

If we examine this basin geologically, we find its general physiognomy, in a very remarkable manner, commanding our attention. We have in this basin all the formations which the world affords, from the highest class of primitive rocks, to the most recent alluvion. And we have all those formations on an immense scale. But the circumstance arising out of this geological structure, most worthy of our attentive observation, is, that the courses of the waters, or their fitness, or unfitness for navigation, appears to be totally independent of the rock formations. It appears, also, that although the mere windings of the streams are influenced by the mountain ridges, that their general courses towards the recipient, into which the waters are discharged, have no dependence upon either the mountains or rock formation. The latter character the Susquehannah basin partakes, in common with its three contiguous Atlantic basins, those of Roanoke, Delaware, and Hudson.

These very important facts prove how little

we are advanced in a correct view of these basins, in a navigable point of view. The most minute knowledge of the relation of the mountains, the extent and relative position of the different formations, or, that of the courses of the rivers themselves. Falls, in the proper sense of the term, are in any of the Atlantic rivers. What are only denominated falls are in reality rapids; those, in respect to either their position or magnitude, have but an incidental connection with the mountain ridges. In most instances where the rivers do pass the mountains, rapids occur; but this coincidence is by no means universal. The rivers, in a number of the mountain gaps, present an intervening smoothness of water. This is remarkably the case of the Juniata, below Bedford, and with the high, at its passage through the Kittatinny range. The real fall of the water in its descent from the mountain valleys to the level of the tides, can in no instance be even tolerably correctly estimated by a comparison with its course through the mountains. Every stream, as is well understood, must be surveyed separately, and considered a whole in itself.

Before quitting the general review of the basin of the Susquehannah, we may remark, that the main volume of that river, from its source to the Atlantic, receives all its large tributary streams from the right, and serves as a common recipient, lying along the base of an inclined plain, extending from the 37th to the 42d deg. of N. lat. It will be seen by inspection, that this feature is also prominent in the physiognomy of the Potomac, Delaware, and the Hudson. The James' river, York river, Rappahannock, Pamunkey, Patuxent, Patapsco, and Pennsylvania.

The subjoined extracts are taken from the resolves of a meeting at Wilkesbarre, Nov. 1822.

"Whereas the complete and unobstructed navigation of the river Susquehannah is wished for by every friend to the prosperity of the commonwealth, and is calculated to advance the immediate and lasting interests of all who inhabit its borders and the borders of its tributary streams, and whereas a convenient, cheap and safe market at all seasons throughout the channel, would, in our opinion, put an end to pecuniary suffering in the midst of abundance, and to the great depression of property surrounded with unavailing sources of wealth. We feel it incumbent upon us to endeavour to impress on the public mind the importance of the object, and through the public voice to call upon the representatives of the people to take measures for effecting the proper and necessary improvements in the channel of this noble river."

"A single glance at the map of Pennsylvania is sufficient to convince the most unbelieving and a more thorough examination of the vast tract of country watered by this river and its branches, will strike the reflecting mind with astonishment, that our state has not yet called into action those great agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial advantages, which its improvement would inevitably produce. That these advantages cannot well be overrated is evident, if we will but take the trouble to trace on the maps the sources of the Susquehannah

and its numerous branches, and examine into the nature and resources of the country which they water, in all their various windings.

"This territory (that drained by the Susquehanna proper) may be emphatically called the heart of Pennsylvania. It furnishes a greater surplus of grain than all the rest of the state together; it furnishes beside, four-fifths of all the lumber which finds its way to the Baltimore market, and much of that sent to Philadelphia. Its ores are abundant, and already manufactures more iron than any other district in the state, and the quantity can be increased to any amount. Its mountains abound in stone-coal of the best quality; this article is found on the Juniata, on the west branch, and the city of Luzerne alone, could, were the Susquehanna made easy of navigation, furnish a sufficient supply for all the cities and towns in the Atlantic sea board. Bradford city, has extensive mines of bituminous coal, and Susquehanna has her salt springs. In short, the more we examine into the nature and extent of our resources, the more we are astonished at our supineness and neglect.

"The cities of Steuben, Tioga, Otsego, Broome, and part of Delaware, in the state of New York, are also dependent upon this river, for an outlet for the produce of their labour, and are anxious for its improvement.

"The country embraced by the Susquehanna and its waters, contains about 22,000 sqms., or about fourteen millions of acres, producing, or capable of producing all the materials for the manufacture of iron, steel, cutlery, glass, stone ware, pottery, queensware, cabinet ware, cloths of wool, hemp, and flax, in all their variety, ordage, spirits, malt liquors; in short, every article which is necessary for the comfort and convenience of man. The whole of this country is well calculated for the growing of grain of all kinds, common to temperate climates; raising of cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, and consequently of beef, pork, butter, cheese, feathers; and is well stocked, more particularly along the northern side of the state for about 60 or 70 miles in width, with timber of the best quality for boards, scantling, masts and spars for our shipping, and lumber for every description of building.

"To the merchant then we say, open to us the safe navigation of the Susquehanna, and we will throw into your hands the products of our mines, our forests, and our soil, property to the amount of from three to five millions of dollars, annually. This property you can turn to your own profit as well as ours, and, in return, we will receive such commodities as will suit your condition and our wants. The benefit will be reciprocal—the interest mutual—the object patriotic—the times favourable for its completion—let us no longer hesitate.

"To the manufacturer we say, open the navigation of the river, and you obtain at a cheap rate the raw materials for carrying on your various occupations to the greatest advantage. Shall we remain tributary to Russia and Sweden for iron and steel, when our mountains are filled with the richest of ore? Shall we be dependent upon Europe and Asia for the clothes we wear, when we can furnish you with the wool, the flax, the hemp, the water power, and all the

materials for carrying on your business with profit to yourselves, to us, and with advantage to your country.

"To the farmer we say, shall our agricultural industry remain unrewarded and circumscribed? Shall millions of acres of the finest land, covered with timber of the best quality, and containing within its bosom, mines of iron, copper, lead, coal, marble in abundance, continue a mere solitary wilderness, and an exhausting encumbrance to the proprietors?"

Susquehanna, pstv. Broome city. N. Y.

Susquehanna, city of Penn., bounded by Broome city. N. Y. N., Wayne city. Penn. E., Luzerne S., and Bradford W. Length 34 ms., width 23; area 800 sqms. Surface hilly, and soil generally of middling quality.

The local features of this city, are very peculiar. The Susquehanna river enters and again retires from its northern border; and thence, after an immense sweep through Broome and Tioga cities. N. Y., and Bradford city. Penn., it again reaches in the NW. angle of Luzerne, within less than 5 ms. from the SW. angle of Susquehanna. From this singular position, the creeks of the latter city, flow from its centre like radii of a circle, and yet nearly all enter Susquehanna river. Chief town of this city, Montrose. Pop. 1830, 9960. Ctl. lat. 41° 50' N. lon. W. C. 1° 10' E.

Sussex, city of Eng., 70 ms. in length, and 28 where broadest; bounded on the N. by Surry, on the NE. and E. by Kent, on the S. by the English channel, and on the W. by Hampshire. The N. part of Sussex, a tract continued from the Weald of Kent, and of the same nature with it, was formerly entirely covered with forests; and though many of these have been cut down, it is still well furnished with timber both of large and small growth. The middle line of the city, is a rich tract of arable and meadow. To it succeed the Downs, a range of green open hills of a chalky soil. Toward the sea, the land in general declines, and in some parts is marshy. This city, was formerly famous for iron works, in which great quantities of charcoal were used for smelting the ore, and thus the woods came to be gradually wasted. The works are now almost, or entirely abandoned; this business, from the late improvements made in smelting iron with pit-coal, having migrated to the cities which abound in that cheaper article, as well as in iron ore. The products for which Sussex is at present distinguished, are chiefly corn, hops, wool, cattle, and timber. It is not distinguished for any manufacture, but that of gunpowder at Battle, and of needles at Clinchester. The principal rivers are the Arun, Adur, Ouse, and Rother. Clinchester is the capital. Pop 1801, 159,311, in 1811, 190,083, and in 1821, 232,927.

Sussex, NW. city of N. J., bounded by Delaware river opposite Pike city. Penn. NW., by Orange city. N. Y. NE., Bergen and Morris N. J. SE., and Warren SW. Length 25 ms., mean width 18; area 450 sqms. It is generally hilly, and in part mountainous, though in the NE. section, the flat and marshy bottoms of the Walkill cover a very considerable space. From superior elevation, the climate of Sussex differs more from that of the immediately adjacent

eties. of Morris and Bergen, than could be expected from difference of lat. The extreme western sources of the Passaic are in this city. From it also flow SW. towards the Delaware, the Musconegung, Pequest, Flatkill, and Pawlings creeks, and those of the Wallkill NW. towards the Hudson. It is a city of great variety of soil, from very barren mountain, to the most fertile alluvion. The valleys of some of the creeks, particularly those flowing towards the Delaware, afford very fine meadow, orchard, and grain land. Pop. 1820, was included in the city of Sussex, as it then extended, including what is now (18 6) Warren city. The area now in Sussex, it is probable, then (1820) contained about 16,000, as the population of the whole city was 32,752. Ctl. lat. $41^{\circ} 10'$ N. lon. W. C. $2^{\circ} 2'$ E.

Sussex, southern city of Del. bounded by Delaware bay NE., Atlantic Ocean E., Worcester city. Md. S., Somerset city. Md. SW., Dorchester and Caroline cities. Md. W., and Kent city. Del. N. Length 32 ms., mean width 30; area 960 sqms. Surface generally level, and in part marshy. Soil sandy in part, and of middling quality. Its waters flow from its centre in opposite directions; Nanticoke drains its western side. Pocomoke river has its source near its southern limits; Indian river, interlocking sources with both the preceding, flows into the Atlantic Ocean; and Cold Spring, Broadkill, Prunehook, Slaughter, Cedar, and Missipian creeks, enter the bay of Delaware. Chief towns, Georgetown and Lewistown. Pop. 1820, 24,057. Ctl. lat. $38^{\circ} 40'$ N. lon. W. C. $1^{\circ} 40'$ E.

Sussex, city. Yirg., bounded by Southampton SE., Greenville SW., Dinwiddie and Prince George NW., and Surry NE. Length 38 ms., mean width 20; area 760 sqms. More than four fifths of its entire surface is drained by the Nottaway river and its confluent. Black water river, however, also contributes to water the NE. section. Chief town, Hunting. Pop. 1820, 11,884. Ctl. lat. $36^{\circ} 50'$ N. lon. W. C. $0^{\circ} 20'$ W.

Sussex C. H., or **Hunting Quarter**, pstv. Sussex city. Virg., on a small branch of Nottaway river, by pstd. 64 ms. SSE. from Richmond. Lat. $36^{\circ} 51'$ N. lon. W. C. $0^{\circ} 21'$ W.

Sutherland, in Sild. includes the divisions of Sutherland and Strathnavershire. It is bounded on the N. and part of the W. by the Northern ocean; on the SW. by Ross-shire, on the S. and SE. by the Frith of Dornock, and on the E. by Caithness-shire. It is about 50 ms. long from N. to S., and 46 in its broadest part from E. to W. terminating at the S. to not more than 12 ms. broad. It is mountainous, but the valleys are fertile, abounding with black cattle and wild fowl. Dornock is the city. town. Pop. 1801, 23,117, in 1811, 23,629, and in 1821, 23,840.

Sutri, town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, seated on the Puzzulo, 22 ms. NW. of Rome.

Sutton, pst. Merrimack city. N. H., 20 ms. NW. from Concord. Pop. 1820, 1573.

Sutton Village, pstv. in Sutton tp. Merrimack city. N. H. The two preceding pstos. are different though in the same tp.

Sutton, pst. Worcester city. Mass., 10 ms. S. from Worcester. Pop. 1810, 2660, in 1820, 2056.

Sutton, pstv. Caledonia city. Ver. by pst. 89 ms. from Montpellier.

Sutton Colefield, corporate town of Eng. Warwickshire, 24 ms. NNW. of Warwick. 110 NW. of London.

Sutton East, pst on Pawtucket river Worcester city. Mass., 15 ms. SE. from Worcester. and 45 SW. by W. from Boston.

Suza, city of Italy. See *Susa*.

Suzanne, St., town of France, in the department of Mayenne, with a considerable wool manufacture, 2 ms. W. of Mans.

Swabia. See *Swabia*.

Swaffham, town of Eng. in Norfolk, 45 ms. 28 ms. W. of Norwich, and 93 NE. of London.

Swainborough, pstv. Emanuel city. Va. 80 ms. SE. from Milledgeville.

Swale, river of Eng. in Yorkshire, rises on the confines of Westmoreland, flows through Richmond and then SE. to its junction with the Ure, a little below Aldborough, and the united stream forms the Ouse.

Swally, town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat, a harbour, where ships receive and deliver cargoes for the merchants of Surat. It is near the gulf of Cambay, 15 ms. W. of London. $72^{\circ} 33'$ E. lat. $21^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Swahwell, village of Eng. in the city of Durham, seated on the Derwent, near its junction with the Tyne, 13 ms. WNW. of Sunderland. Here are famous iron works, originally established by a blacksmith, about the year 1691.

Swamp Churches, pstv. Montgomery city. Penn., about 55 ms. NW. from Philadelphia.

Swan, island of Maine, at the mouth of Sebectec river.

Swan, tp. Hancock city. Maine, 15 ms. SW. from Castine.

Swannano, creek and pstv. in the western part of Buncombe city. N. C. The pstv. is 15 ms. NE. from Ashville, 40 SW. by W. from Morganton, and by pstd. 218 ms. W. from Raleigh. Swannano creek is a confluent of French Broad river.

Swanborough, pstv. Onslow city. N. E. of White Oak river, near its mouth in the Atlantic Ocean, about 40 ms. SSW. from Newbern. Lat. $34^{\circ} 40'$ N. lon. W. C. $0^{\circ} 12'$ W.

Swansea, town of Wales, in Glamorganshire, on the Bristol Channel, 205 ms. W. from London.

Swansey, pst. Cheshire city. N. H., 44 ms. SW. from Concord. Pop. 1810, 1400, in 1820, 1716.

Swansey, pst. Bristol city. Mass., 16 ms. S. from Taunton. Pop. 1810, 1839, in 1820, 1833.

Swanton, tp. Franklin city. Ver., on lake Champlain, 30 ms. N. from Burlington.

Swanville, pst. Hancock city. Maine, on the right bank of Penobscot river. Pop. 1820, 503.

Swanzy. See *Swanzy*.

Swatara, river of Penn., rises in Schuylkill city. about 15 ms. SW. from Orwiesburg. It flows thence SE., enters the NE. angle of Lebanon, through which and Dauphin, it meanders into the Susquehanna at Middletown, with an entire comparative course of about 50 miles. The valley of this stream as far as the mouth of Quitspahilla branch, about 2 ms. above the limit between Dauphin and Lebanon cities, part of the intended channel of communication between Susquehanna, and Schuylkill rivers.

Swatara, tp. Dauphin city. Penn., along the

Susquehanna river, between Middletown and Harrisburg. Pop. 1810, 2291, in 1820, 1788.

Sweang's ville, village, Adams cty. Miss.

Sweden, kingdom of Europe, extending 800 ms. from N. to S. and 450 from E. to W., bounded on the N. by the Arctic Ocean, E. by Russia, S. by the gulf of Finland and the Baltic, and W. by the Sound, the Cattegat and Norway. It is divided into four general parts; Sweden Proper, Gothland, Nordland, and Lapland; and each of these is subdivided into provinces. Sweden Proper contains Upland, Sudermania, Nericia, Westmania, and Dalecarlia. Gothland contains East Gothland, Smoland, West Gothland, Wermland, Bahus, Dalia, Schonen, Halland, Blekingen, and the isles of Gothland and Oeland. Nordland includes Gestricia, Helsingia, Medelpadia, Jemtia, Angermania, and West Bothnia, Swedish Lapland comprises Uma, Pitbia, Laila, Tornea, and Kemi: these have no towns, and take their names from rivers that rise near the borders of Norway and flow into the gulf of Bothnia. The greater part of Finland, was ceded to Russia in 1808; and in 1814, Norway was ceded to Sweden, with near a million of inhabitants. The whole monarchy now contains 350,000 sqms., with a pop. of about 3,500,000. It extends from lat. 55° to 70° N. The whole country is well watered by rivers (though not a single navigable one worth mentioning) numerous lakes, and inland pieces of water, on the banks of which the palaces and villas are usually built. At Stockholm, spring and autumn are scarcely to be perceived; for winter continues nine months, and summer during the remaining three. In winter the cold is excessive, and in summer the heat is considerable, the air being serene all that time. Sweden produces crystals, amethysts, topazes, porphyry, lapis lazuli, agate, cornelian, marble, and other fossils. The chief wealth of the country, however, arises from her mines of silver, copper, lead, and iron. The last mentioned metal employs no fewer than 450 forges, hammering-mills, and smelting-houses. The first gallery of one silver mine is 100 fathoms below the surface of the earth; the roof is supported by prodigious oaken beams, and from thence the miners descend about 40 fathoms to the lowest vein. The articles of export are boards, gunpowder, leather, iron, copper, tallow, skins, pitch, rosin, and masts; and it imports salt, brandy, wine, linen, cloth, stuffs, tobacco, sugar, spice, and paper.

Sweden, pst. Oxford cty. Maine, 20 ms. SW. from Paris and 52 NW. from Portland. Pop. 1820, 249.

Sweden, one of the western psts. Monroe cty. N. Y., 15 ms. W. from Rochester. Pop. 1820, 2761. The Erie canal passes over the northern part of this tp.

Swedeshorough, pstv. Gloucester cty. N. J., on the S. side of Itacona creek, 8 ms. S. of Woodbury, and 16 SW. from Philadelphia.

Sweet Springs, pstv. Monroe cty. Virg., 43 ms. SW. of Bath court-house, and 93 in the same course from Staunton. These waters have long been famous for their medicinal virtues, and attract a numerous company of valetudinarians yearly.

Sweetsville, pstv. Marion district, S. C.

Sweet Water Valley, and psto. Marion cty.

Ten., by pstrd. 148 ms. SE. from Murfreesborough.

Sweetzer's Ferry, and psto. Ann Arundel cty. Maryland.

Switzerland, country of Europe, bounded on the N. by Suabia, E. by Tyrol, S. by Savoy and Italy, and W. by France. It is 220 ms. long, and 130 broad. Switzerland was divided into 13 cantons, exclusive of their allies and bailiwicks; namely, Lucern, Uri, Schweitz, Underwalden, Zug, Friburg, Solcure, Zurich, Bern, Basel, Schaffhausen, Glarus, and Appenzel. The first seven are Catholics, the next four are Calvinists, and the other two contain both religions. There are four passages over the Alps into Italy from Switzerland; the first is beyond the lake of Geneva, over Mount Cennis, which leads to Savoy; the second begins in the country of the Grisons, crosses Mount St. Bernard, and leads to the valley of Aousia, in Piedmont; the third begins in the country of the Grisons, crosses Mount Simpleberg, and leads to the dutchy of Milan; the fourth crosses Mount St. Gothard, and the bailiwicks of Italy, and terminates in the Milanese. The principal lakes are those of Constance, Geneva, Lucern, Zurich, and Neuchatel. The most considerable rivers, are the Rhine, Rhone, Aar, Arve, Reuss, and Limmat. Switzerland exceeds every country in the world, in diversity of appearance: the vast chain of Alps, with enormous precipices, extensive regions of perpetual snow, and glaciers that resemble seas of ice, are contrasted by the vineyard and cultivated field, the richly wooded brow, and the verdant valley, with its crystal stream. Agriculture cannot, of course, be carried to great extent, but the grain produced is sufficient for domestic consumption. The chief riches consist of excellent pastures, in which many cattle are bred and fattened, and the goats, and chamois, feed on the mountains, and in the woods. The men are generally strong and robust, for which reason, they are preferred by several nations, for the military service. The women are tolerably handsome, have many good qualities, and are in general very industrious. The peasants retain their old manner of dress, and are content to live upon milk, butter, and cheese, and there are some of the mountaineers, who never have any bread. In 1797, the partisans of France, having excited disturbances in Switzerland, the French entered the country; and, after defeating the troops and peasants who opposed them, in several battles, they abolished the constitutions of the principal cantons, erected what was termed the Helvetic republic, and vested the government in two councils and a directory. This constitution was abolished, in 1802, by the first consul of France, and another was presented for their acceptance, but rejected; and he offered them a new one, in 1803, which they consented to accept. By the new constitution, exclusive of the territories of Valais and Neuchatel, the country is divided into 19 cantons: the six new ones are, Pays de Vaud, Tesin, Argau, Grisons, St. Gall, and Thurgau; of which, the first two are Catholics, and the other four contain both Catholics and Protestants. Each canton has its distinct internal government.

The general government of the country is by a diet, composed of a member from each canton, which assemblies annually in June at Friburg, Bern, Soleure, Basil, Zurich, or Lucern, in rotation; and the president is styled Landammann of Switzerland. The diet declares war, concludes peace, makes alliances with foreign states, and also decides on all treaties on commerce. The armed force is fixed at 30,000 men. In December, 1813, the allied armies traversed this country, for the purpose of invading France, when some partial changes again took place, in the administration of Switzerland, which was the cause of violent commotions amongst several of the cantons; but in 1814, on the meeting of the diet, these disturbances were appeased, and a federal compact was signed on the 8th of September, by the deputies of all the 19 cantons, at Zurich.

Switzerland, city. Ind., bounded by Ohio river E., S.E., and S., Jefferson W., Ripley N.W., and Dearborn N. Length 24 ms., mean width 13; area 312 sqms. Surface hilly, and soil productive. Chief town, Vevay. Pop. 1820, 3934. Ctl. lat. 38° 55' lon. W. C. 8° W.

Swobestown, pstv. Lancaster city. Penn., on Conestogo creek, 15 ms. NNE. from Lancaster. *Sya*, town of Sweden, in West Gothland, 13 ms. S.W. of Lindköping.

Sycamore, tp. in the NE. quarter of Hamilton city. Ohio. The soil of the land is generally fertile, and well irrigated by Mill creek and several of its branches. Montgomery, Reading, and Sharon villages, are laid out in this tp. Pop. 1820, 3385.

Sycamore Alley, pstv. Halifax city. N. C., 108 ms. northeasterly from Raleigh.

Sycamore's, pstv. Caroline city. Virg.

Sydenham, village of Eng. in Kent, in the declivity of a hill, 8 ms. S. by E. of London. It is noted for medicinal wells.

Sydney, tp. Kennebeck city. Maine, on the W. side of Kennebeck river. Pop. 1820, 1890.

Sydney, pstv. Shelby city. Ohio, on Solomon's Fork of Loramie's creek, 35 ms. N. from Dayton, and 85 a little E. of N. from Cincinnati.

Sydney bay, bay, on the S. side of Norfolk island, in the Pacific Ocean, formed by Point Hunter, and Point-Ross, which are near 2 ms. asunder. On this bay, a settlement of convicts is formed from Eng. Lon. 168° 12' E. lat. 29° 4' S.

Sydney cove, town, or settlement of convicts, founded at Port Jackson, in New S. Wales, in February, 1788.

Symmes, tp. Lawrence city. Ohio, on Symmes creek. Pop. 1820, 247.

Sylvania, pstv. Bradford city. Penn., 197 ms. a little E. of N. from Harrisburg.

Syracuse, strong city of Sicily, in Val-di-Noto, with a fine harbour. It is seated near the 72 ms. S. by W. of Messina, and 110 S.E. of Palermo. Lon. 15° 30' E. lat. 37° 5' N.

Syracuse, fine flourishing pstv. Onondago city. N. Y., 10 ms. N.W. by W. from Manlius Square, and 25 N.E. by E. from Auburn. Syracuse stands on the Erie canal, at the point where the Salina side canal leaves the main trunk. The Salina flats extend between Syracuse and the village of Salina. In a state of nature, these flats are low, in part marshy, and subject to annual inundation; but extensive drains have been formed, in order to dry the surface, which is an exuberantly rich alluvial deposit. The outlet of Salina lake, into Seneca river, being artificially lowered several feet, contributes also to desiccate the flats. Upon the open spaces between Syracuse and Salina, numerous plateaus, or rather shallow cisterns, have been erected, in order to make salt by solar evaporation. When I visited these two villages, July 1823, the draining operations, and preparatory works for making salt, as well as the stupendous locks in the side canal, were in a state of forwardness, and all evinced a prosperous state of society, in that part of N. Y. The side canal of Salina, is carried by a series of locks, from the main trunk, down to the level of the Salina lake, thus opening an aquatic communication past Salina, from the Erie canal to Seneca river.

Syria, or *Suristan*, province of Turkey in Asia, bounded on the N. by Diarbeck and Nalolia, on the E. by Diarbeck and the deserts of Arabia, on the S. by the same deserts and Judea, and on the W. by the Mediterranean. Under the general name of Syria, were included the ancient Phœnicia, lying S. of Syria proper. This province abounds in oil, corn, and several sorts of fruits, as well as peas, beans, and kinds of pulse and garden stuff; but it would produce much more than it does, if it were cultivated; for there are fine plains and pastures. The inhabitants have a trade in silk, camlets, and salt. Damascus is the capital.

Syrian, town of Pegu, seated near the bay of Bengal, on a river of the same name, which is one of the extreme branches of the Ava. Lon. 96° 40' E. lat. 16° 50' N.

Szeben, town of Hungary, situated on the river Tereza, 30 ms. N. of Cassovia. Lon. 21° 25' E. lat. 44° 20' N.

Szelely, town of Hungary, 18 ms. ESE. of Debreczen. Lon. 22° 15' E. lat. 47° 26' N.

Szucca, town of Western Prussia, in the palatinate of Lulm, seated on the Vistula. Lon. 18° 24' E. lat. 53° 14' N.

T.

Taafe or *Tave*, rapid river of Wales, in Glamorganshire, which enters the Bristol Channel at Cardiff. On this river, near Caerphilly, is a stone bridge called Point y Pryddal; of a single arch, supposed one of the widest in the

world, 140 feet in the span, and 34 high, planned and executed by the self-taught genius of a common mason in this country.

Taaif, town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas. It has a considerable trade in dried

fruits and is situated on a lofty mountain, 90 ms. S.E. of M-cca. Lon. $41^{\circ} 35'$ E. lat. $21^{\circ} 5'$ N.

Taus, city of Arabia, in the province of Yemen, where is the tomb of a saint, who according to tradition, was king of the country. When M. Niebuhr was here it had a garrison of 600 men. It is 48 ms. ENE. of Mocha. Lon. $44^{\circ} 10'$ E. lat. $13^{\circ} 45'$ S.

Taata, town of Upper Egypt, one mile from the Nile. It is the residence of a governor, has many curious remains of antiquity, and is 200 ms. S. of Cairo. Lon. $31^{\circ} 25'$ E. lat. $26^{\circ} 56'$ N.

Tabaga, an island of America, in the S. Sea, and bay of Panama, 4 ms. long, and 3 broad. It is a mountainous place, abounding with fruit trees, and belongs to the Spaniards. Lon. $80^{\circ} 16'$ W. lat. $7^{\circ} 50'$ S.

Tabarca, island on the coast of Barbary, 50 ms. W. of Tunis. Lon. $9^{\circ} 16'$ E. lat. $36^{\circ} 50'$ N.

Tubaria, the ancient Tiberias, a town of Palestine, situated on the W. side of a lake, formerly called the sea of Tiberias, 50 ms. NNE. of Jerusalem, and 70 SSW. of Damascus. Lon. $35^{\circ} 45'$ E. lat. $32^{\circ} 40'$ N.

Tabasco, state of the Republic of Mexico; bounded N. by that part of the Gulf of Mexico, called the bay of Vera Cruz, or Bay of Campeachy; on the E. by Merida or Yucatan; on the S. by Chiapa, on the SW. by Guatemala and Oaxaca, and W. by Vera Cruz. It is by Tanner's map of Mexico, 250 ms. long, mean width about 60; area 14,676. This state is bounded on the E. by the river Sumasinta, and on the W. by the Huasacualco. The more central parts are drained by the St. Pedero, and Tabasco rivers. All those streams except the Huasacualco, rise on the borders of Guatemala, and traverse Chiapa and Tabasco. The sea coast is low, flat, and either sandy, or marshy; the interior but imperfectly known. Pop. about 80,000. Hermosa, the capital, stands on the Tabasco river, with a pop. of 5,000. Lat. $17^{\circ} 46'$ N. lon. W. C. $16^{\circ} 37'$. The state extends from lat. $16^{\circ} 40'$ N. to $18^{\circ} 30'$ N., and in lon. $14^{\circ} 30'$ W. C. 14° to $17^{\circ} 40'$ W.

Tabasco, islands of, are two or more islands formed by the Tabasco and St. Pedro rivers, at their joint outlet into the gulf of Mexico. This insular tract is limited on the E. by the bay of Terminos, and like similar formations in other places, composed of alluvion, are low and subject in great part to casual submersion.

Taberg, pstv. Oneida cty. N. Y., 118 ms. NW. by W. from Albany and 20 from Utica.

Table Mountain, a peak of southern Africa, rises from Table Bay, adjacent to and SW. from Cape town. It rises 3582 feet above the Atlantic Ocean. This mountain terminates in the promontory called Cape of Good Hope. The latter has been erroneously supposed to be the extreme southern point of Africa. The real southern cape of that continent is that of La Gullas, 30' more southwardly, and about 80 ms. distant from the Cape of Good Hope.

Table Mountain, mountain of Pendleton district, S. C., rising 4300 feet above the level of the Atlantic Ocean. On one side it is said, there is a precipice of rocks 900 feet high.

Tabor, town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, on a mountain, which the Hussites,

under their celebrated general Zisca, fortified and made their principal retreat. It is 25 ms. N. by E. of Budweis, and 45 S. by E. of Prague. Lon. $14^{\circ} 56'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 23'$ N.

Tabristan, province of Persia, on the S. shore of the Caspian sea, bounded by Astrabad on the E., and Chilan on the W.

Tacazzé, the great south-eastern branch of the Nile, called particularly, the Nile of Tigree, contradistinguished from the Amharo, or middle district.

Tacames, bay, seaport, and district of New Granada, on the Pacific ocean. The port is situated at lon. W. C. $2^{\circ} 40'$ W. lat. $0^{\circ} 52'$ N.

Tachau, or *Tuchaw*, town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, 21 ms. W. of Pilsen. Lon. $13^{\circ} 27'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 45'$ N.

Tadcaster, town of Eng. in the W. riding of Yorkshire. Great plenty of limestone is dug up near it; and there is a large stone bridge over the river Wharf. It is 9 ms. SW. of York, and 188 N. by W. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 12'$ W. lat. $53^{\circ} 52'$ N.

Tadivan, or *Taduan*, town of Persia, in the province of Farsistan, 60 ms. S. of Schiras. Lon. $54^{\circ} 15'$ E. lat. $28^{\circ} 45'$ N.

Tadmor. See *Palmyra*.

Tadousac, town, L. C., a place of great resort for trading with the Indians, who bring thither furs to exchange for cloth and other European goods. It is situated at the mouth of the Saguenay, 98 ms. NE. of Quebec. Lon. $69^{\circ} 35'$ W. lat. $48^{\circ} 5'$ N.

Tafala, or *Trfulla*, town of Spain, in Navarre, with a castle, seated on the Cidazzo, in a country producing good wine, 18 ms. S. of Pampeluna. Lon. $1^{\circ} 36'$ W. lat. $41^{\circ} 29'$ N.

Taflet, kingdom of Barbary, in the empire of Morocco; bounded on the N. by Fez and Tremesen, on the E. by the Beriberries, on the S. by the deserts of Barbary, on the W. by Sus, Morocco, and Fez. Taflet, the capital, is a trading place, with a castle, and seated on a river, 275 ms. SE. of Morocco. Lon. $5^{\circ} 45'$ W. lat. $28^{\circ} 2'$ N.

Taganrock, flourishing city of Russia, on the NE. side of the sea of Azoph, about 50 ms. from the mouth of the Don. The very rapid advance in pop., wealth, science, civilization, and commerce of Tcherkask, Azoph, Taganrock, Odessa, Sevastopol, and other Russian towns along the Black and Azoph seas, is a very striking and truly pleasing revolution in human happiness in a very fine section of the earth. Taganrock now contains 10,000 inhabitants, and extensive commercial prosperity. In 1817, 387 vessels sailed from its port, laden with wheat, tallow, bees'-wax, wool, hemp, wine, coal, isinglass, fish, hides, iron, &c.

Tagasta, town of Africa, in Algiers, famous for being the birth place of St. Augustine.

Tage, town of Arabia Felix, with a castle on a mountain, 60 ms. E. of Mecca. Lon. $42^{\circ} 5'$ E. lat. $21^{\circ} 45'$ N.

Taghmon, town of Ireland, in the cty. of Wexford.

Tagliacozzo, town of Italy, in Naples, 18 ms. SW. of Aquila, and 33 ENE. of Rome. Lon. $12^{\circ} 57'$ E. lat. $45^{\circ} 50'$ N.

Tagest, town of African Morocco, the largest in the province of Sus. A great many Jews

live here, who carry on a considerable trade. It is seated in a fertile plain, 97 ms. S. of Tardant. Lon. $8^{\circ} 5' W.$ lat. $23^{\circ} 23' N.$

Tagmadert, town of the kingdom of Taflet in Africa, with a strong castle on a mountain, seated on the river Dras. Lon. $6^{\circ} 43' W.$ lat. $27^{\circ} 10' N.$

Tagua, river which has its source on the confines of Arragon, in Spain, runs through New Castile, by Toledo and Talavera, whence it proceeds to Alcantara, in Estremadura; when entering Portugal, it washes Santaren, below which it forms the harbour of Lisbon, and then falls into the Atlantic Ocean. This river was formerly famous for its golden sands, and is called Tejo, by the Portuguese. The basin of the Tagus is about 400 ms. long, from E. to W., with a mean width of 60; area 24,000 sqms. It is the largest stream of the Spanish peninsula; but like all the rivers of that elevated plateau, not navigable for sea vessels to a distance inland in comparison with length of course. The Tagus, at its mouth forms in the harbour of Lisbon, one of the finest havens on earth, but the tides do not rise more than about 50 ms. from the Atlantic Ocean. This river falls from the high table land of Aragon and Castile to its efflux into the Atlantic tides, upwards of 1800 feet.

Tahoorova, one of the smallest of the Sandwich Islands, lying off the SW. part of Mowee, from which it is distant three leagues. It is destitute of wood, and the soil seems to be sandy and barren.

Tai-ming fou, city of China, in the province of Pe-tcheli, with one city of the second class, and eighteen of the third, in its district.

Tain, borough and seaport of Sld., in Ross-shire, on the frith of Dornoch, 12 ms. N. of Cromarty.

Tainton, village of Eng. in Gloucestershire, 7 ms. W. of Gloucester.

Tai-wang, capital of the island of Formosa, in the China Sea. It is a large well peopled place, and carries on a great trade. Lon. $120^{\circ} 30' E.$ lat. $23^{\circ} 25' N.$

Tai-ping, city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan. It is built upon the banks of the river Kiang, and its plans are watered by a number of navigable rivers, which render it very opulent. Its jurisdiction extends over only three cities. Lon. $107^{\circ} 15' E.$ lat. $32^{\circ} 20' N.$

Tai-tcheou, city of China, in the province of Tche-kiang. It has six cities in its district. Lon. $121^{\circ} 2' E.$ lat. $28^{\circ} 53' N.$

Taulebourg, town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, and late territory of Saintonge, seated on the Charente, 30 ms. SE. of Rochelle. Lon. $0^{\circ} 41' W.$ lat. $45^{\circ} 46' N.$

Tai-tong fou, city of China, in the province of Chan-si.

Tai-yuen-fou, city of China, capital of the province of Chan-si. The principal articles of its trade are hardware, stuffs of different kinds, particularly carpets in imitation of those of Turkey. It is 160 ms. SW. of Peking.

Talamone, seaport of Tuscany, in Italy, 15 ms. N. of Orbitello. Lon. $11^{\circ} 6' E.$ lat. $44^{\circ} 30' N.$

Talavera, town of Spain, in New Castile, with a fort. It belongs to the archbishop of Toledo, and is seated on the Tajo, in a valley abound-

ing in corn, fruits, and excellent wine, 58 ms. SW. of Madrid. Lon. $4^{\circ} 1' W.$ lat. $39^{\circ} 41' S.$

Talaveruela, town of Spain, in Estremadura, seated on the Guadiana, 14 ms. E. of Badajoz. Lon. $6^{\circ} 34' W.$ lat. $38^{\circ} 34' N.$

Talbot, city, Md., occupying the peninsula between Tuckahoe river and Choptank, Chesapeake, and St. Michael's bays, bounded N. by Queen Ann city, E. by Tuckahoe river or Caroline city, and SE. by Choptank bay or Dechester city. Length 25 ms., mean width 8; area 200 sqms. Beside Choptank and St. Michael's bays, it is penetrated by Treadhaven river 10 ms. Chief town, Easton. Pop. 1820, 14,500. Ctl. lat. $38^{\circ} 45' N.$ lon. W. C. $0^{\circ} 55' E.$

Talgaguana, town of S. America, in Chili, is now the only Spanish settlement in the strait of Concepcion, and is seated on the SE. shore near the ruins of the old city of Concepcion. 10 ms. from the new city of Concepcion. Lon. $73^{\circ} W.$ lat. $36^{\circ} 42' S.$

Tallach, town of Ireland, in the city of Waterford, 23 ms. WNW. of Cork, and 32 WSW. of Waterford.

Tallahassee, ptst. and seat of government in Florida, is situated on Tugabona or Wackashla river. Lat. $30^{\circ} 27' N.$ lon. W. C. $7^{\circ} 13' W.$ The following account of Tallahassee is mostly extracted from the Alexandria (D. C.) Gazette, of April 6th, 1826. The notice of Tallahassee is thus prefaced in the gazette. "It is from the pen of a gentleman, whose statements are entitled to implicit confidence, and whose opportunities of correct information have been ample."

"The city of Tallahassee (for so it is called in the charter, perhaps in reference to its anticipated greatness,) is beautifully situated on an elevation, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country. It is yet in an infant state, the first house having been built only about 18 months ago; it, however, has, at present, a number of good houses, and contains from 6 to 700 inhabitants; it is rapidly increasing in pop., as is also the adjacent country.

The society of Tallahassee and neighbourhood, is yet small in number, but characterized by sociability and a refinement and elegance of manners not surpassed in any city. The country around Tallahassee, in almost every direction, from the variety of hill and dale and crystal lakes, is extremely beautiful and romantic; and when the hand of art has seconded nature, it will bear a comparison with any other country. The lakes abound with fish of the most delicious flavour, and the large extent of country, which will never be cultivated, will always afford a variety of game. In a few years, the orange, the fig, and numerous other fruits, will be added to the sum of domestic luxuries; nor are the roads to be left out of the class of comforts; they are almost always excellent: the hills are seldom abrupt, and from the nature of the soil, the roads are dry in 24 hours after the longest rains; they are never dusty.

The climate is delightful; the thermometer seldom rises above 95° . The 1st of March, it rose to 85° in the shade, but the atmosphere was so meliorated by the sea-breeze, that it would not have been supposed to be above 60° . The woods, at that time, were fragrant with the

perfume of a thousand flowers, and had the English hard ever visited those regions, he might have exclaimed with great truth,

* Here smiling Spring her earliest visit pays,
And parting Summer's lingering bloom delays.'

From Savannah, the average voyage in the packets, is 5 days to Norfolk and 6 to Baltimore, making together not more than 10 days from Tallahassee to Washington; little more than the same time will be required to go overland by Lynchburgh and Milledgeville. Steamboats run from Wheeling to Orleans in 8 days, and from the latter place in 3 to 4 days more to St. Marks, within 20 ms. of Tallahassee, making, by that route, only 14 or 15 days from Washington. A good road has been recently opened from St. Augustine to Pensacola, through Tallahassee, and another from Hartford, Geo., through the same place to St. Marks, the seaport of this section of Florida. The navigation up to St. Marks, situated about 6 ms. from the Apalache Bay, is, at present, obstructed by beds of oyster shells, and vessels drawing more than 7 feet water cannot reach the port; but for a small expense, the channel can be deepened to 10 feet, it will then admit vessels large enough for all commercial purposes in that section of country. Its situation is advantageous for a limited commerce, as the distance from that place to the Atlantic by water, when the contemplated canal across the peninsula shall have been completed, will be about 200 ms.; a vessel will run from St. Marks to New-Orleans in from 3 to 4 days, and about the same time from St. Marks to the Island of Cuba."

Tallahassee was selected, by the governor and commissioners of Florida, as the site of the metropolis, on account of its central position, fertility of soil, and the reputation it had acquired, in the estimation of the Indians, for health and purity of air. The location was confirmed by the legislative council, on the 12th of December, 1824.

The precincts of the town encircle a tract of beautifully undulating country, elevated near 400 feet above tide water. It has been made an incorporate city. Pop. 1826, about 1200.

The soil around this new city is a mixture of loam, sand, and clay. High land growth, principally oak, hickory, and pine; in moist low land, beech, wild cherry, ash, gum, magnolia, mahogany, and dogwood. The country abounds in springs of good water, and by sinking wells a moderate distance, that element can be obtained in almost any desired situation.

From what I know of the climate of Lou. and Flor., I should consider that of the country adjacent to Tallahassee, as very near a mean between the temperature of New-Orleans and St. Augustine. It will be seen, by reference to several articles in this treatise, that cold increases along a given line of lat. westward from the Atlantic coast.

Tallahassee is 220 ms. E. from Pensacola, 213 NW. by W. from St. Augustine, and 232 a little W. of S. from Milledgeville.

Tallano, seaport of Corsica, situated on the gulf of Tallano, 30 ms. SSW. of Cortes. Lon. $9^{\circ} 18' E.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 20' N.$

Tallapoosa, eastern branch of Alabama river, rises in Geo., in the same ridge of mountains,

and between the sources of the Coosa and Chatahoche rivers; its general course is nearly parallel to the former, 200 ms. to where they unite and form the Alabama. The Tallapoosa is navigable about 30 ms.

Tallard, town of France, in the department of Upper Alps, and late province of Dauphiny, seated on the Durance, 47 ms. S. of Grenoble. Lon. $6^{\circ} 20' E.$ lat. $44^{\circ} 28' N.$

Tallmadge, pstv. and tp. Portage cty. Ohio, containing a furnace forge and an academy. Pop. 1820, 742.

Talmon, seaport of France, in the department of Lower Charente, and late territory of Saintonge, seated on a peninsula of Gironde, 20 ms. SE. of Saintes, and 260 SW. of Paris. Lon. $0^{\circ} 50' W.$ lat. $45^{\circ} 32' N.$

Tamalameca, town of S. America, in Terra Firma, and government of St. Martha, seated on the Rio-de-la-Madalen. Lon. $74^{\circ} 45' W.$ lat. $9^{\circ} 6' N.$

Taman, or Phanggoria, island of Asia, at the mouth of the Kooban river, and separated from the Crimea in Europe, by the straits of Caffa or Jenicale. From its position and appearance on a map, I am would seem a mere alluvial flat, formed by the Kooban; it is, however, on the contrary, elevated considerably above the Black and Asoph seas; the shores are, at least, 70 feet high, and very steep. On its western extremity, rises a volcanic hill. Greatest length 40 ms. width 26. Lat. $45^{\circ} N.$ lon. $37^{\circ} E.$ Chief town, Taman.

Tamar, river of Eng., which runs from N. to S., and divides Cornwall from Devonshire, and after forming the harbour of Hamoze, enters Plymouth Sound.

Tamara, capital of the island of Socotera, with a good harbour. The trade consists chiefly in aloes, frankincense, ambergrise, and dragons blood. It is seated on a bay, on the N. coast of the island. Lon. $53^{\circ} 45' E.$ lat. $11^{\circ} 56' N.$

Tamarica, or Itamarica, province of Brasil, between Paraibo on the N. and Pernambuco on the S. On the coast is an island of the same name, 24 ms. in length, which has a harbour and good fresh water. Lon. $35^{\circ} 5' W.$ lat. $7^{\circ} 56' N.$

Tambof, town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the Tzna, which flows into the Mokscha, 228 ms. SE. of Moscow. Lon. $41^{\circ} 4' E.$ lat. $52^{\circ} 48' N.$

Tame, inconiderable rivulet of Eng., in Oxfordshire, which flows into the Thames at Dorchester, and has been erroneously supposed to give name to the Thames. See Thames.

Tame, town of Eng., in Oxfordshire, with a famous free school, and a small hospital. It is seated on a small rivulet of the same name, 12 ms. E. of Oxford, and 45 W. by N. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 55' W.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 46' N.$

Tamieh, town of Egypt, on one of the canals which runs into the Nile.

Tampico, bay and seaport of Mexico, near the mouth of the Moctezuema river. Lon. W. C. $11^{\circ} 36' W.$ lat. $22^{\circ} 45' N.$

Tamworth, borough of Eng., in Staffordshire, on the Tame, 8 ms. SE. of Litchfield, and 114 NW. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 38' W.$ lat. $52^{\circ} 49' N.$

Tamworth, pst. Strafford cty. N. H., situated on the N. side of Ossippee river, and joining
5 E

Grafton cty. on the NW. Pop. 1810, 1134; 1820, 1442.

Tandro, river of Piedmont, which rises in the Appennines, and flows by Cerasco, Alba, and Asti, to Alessandria, in the Milanese, and falls into the Po.

Tanasserim, town of the kingdom of Siam, in Asia, capital of a province of the same name, 220 ms. S.W. of Siam. Lon. 98° E. lat. $11^{\circ} 50'$ N.

Tanbof, government of Russia, formerly a part of the government of Voronetz, containing 13 districts.

Tancos, town of Portugal, in Estramadura, seated on the Zezara, near its fall into the Tago, 60 ms. NE. of Lisbon. Lon. $8^{\circ} 30'$ W. lat. $39^{\circ} 20'$ N.

Tancrowall, town of Africa, in Nigritia, seated on the Gambia, where the English have a fort, 30 ms. E. of Janus' river.

Tarda, or *Tanrah*, town in Hindoostan Proper, in Bengal, on the Ganges, 120 ms. NW. of Dacca. Lon. $87^{\circ} 56'$ E. lat. $23^{\circ} 25'$ N.

Tandaga. See *Samar*.

Tanctoven, pstv. Frederick cty. Md., situated on a branch of Monacasy creek, 20 ms. N. by E. of Fredericktown, 12 N. by W. of Westminster, and 40 of Baltimore.

Tangataboo, one of the Friendly Islands, in the S. Pacific Ocean, the residence of the sovereign and the chiefs.

Tangermunde, town of Germany, in the old marche of Brandenburg, on the Tanger, where it falls into the Elbe, 24 ms. NW. of Brandenburg, and 2 NE. of Magdeburgh. Lon. $13^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $52^{\circ} 46'$ N.

Tangier, seaport of the kingdom of Fez, in Africa. It is 130 ms. N. of Fez. Lon. $5^{\circ} 50'$ W. lat. $35^{\circ} 49'$ N.

Tangipao, river of Lou. and Miss., rising in the latter in Amite cty., interlocking with the sources of Amite and Bogue Chitto; its general course S.E., 25 ms. in Miss. and 45 in Lou., separating in the latter, the parishes of St. Tammany and St. Helena, and after an entire course of 70 ms. is lost in Lake Pontchartrain, about 10 ms. E. of the Pass of Manchac. Like that of all the neighbouring streams, the country drained by the Tangipao is a sterile pine forest.

Tanjore, province of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel; bounded by Gingi on the N., by the mountains of Gate on the W., by Madura and the fishing coast on the S., and by the sea on the E., being separated from the island of Ceylon by a narrow strait.

Tanjore, city of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, capital of a province of the same name. It is seated on the Cauvery, 156 ms. S. by W. of Madras, and 166 SE. of Seringapatam. Lon. $79^{\circ} 12'$ E. lat. $10^{\circ} 46'$ N.

Tankia, or *Tinkia-ling*, town and fortress of Tibet, at the foot of Mount Langur, 275 ms. W. by S. of Lassa.

Tanna, fertile and considerable island in the South Sea, and one of the New Hebrides. There is a volcano in the islands, and the soil is very fertile in the tropical fruits and forest trees. The coast also abounds in fish. Lon. $169^{\circ} 46'$ E. lat. $19^{\circ} 30'$ S.

Tanore, seaport of Hindoostan, on the coast of Malabar. Lon. $75^{\circ} 50'$ E. lat. $10^{\circ} 55'$ N.

Tantollan, ruinous castle of Stld., in Haddingtonshire, 2 ms. E. of N. Berwick.

Tao, most southern of the Friendly Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean, about 10 leagues in circuit.

Taormina, seaport of Sicily, in Val di Demona, seated on a rock, 88 ms. S. of Messina, famous for its costly marble and excellent wine. Lon. $15^{\circ} 34'$ E. lat. $38^{\circ} 21'$ N.

Taos, town of New Mexico, on the E. side of Rio Grande del Norte, above Santa Fe. Lon. W. C. $29^{\circ} 45'$ W. lat. $37^{\circ} 20'$ N.

Taoukoo, island in the South Pacific Ocean. Lon. $145^{\circ} 9'$ W. lat. $14^{\circ} 30'$ S.

Tapajos, river of South America, in Brazil, rises in Matto Grosso, about lat. 14° S., flows from thence NNE. falls into the Amazon at lat. $2\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S., after a comparative course of 900 ms. The Tapajus has interlocking sources with the south-eastern branches of the Madeira, with those of Paraguay, and with those of the Zeyre branch of the Amazon. This stream drains an imperfectly explored region.

Taploe, village of Eng., in Buckinghamshire, 1 mile from Maidenhead. It is seated on a hill on the banks of the Thames, and distinguished by its majestic woodlands, handsome villas, and picturesque appearance.

Tapoor, town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, 15 ms. SSW. of Darampoory, and 83 ESE. of Seringapatam.

Tappahannock, pst. Essex cty. Virg., situated on the S. side of Rappahannock river, 57 ms. NE. of Richmond, 53 SE. of Fredericksburg, and 117 from W. C. It is a low unhealthy situation, but a place of considerable trade. Pop. about 600.

Tappan, pstv. in the southern angle of Rockland cty. N. Y., on Hudson river, 25 ms. above the city of N. Y.

Taptee, or *Tuptee*, river of Indostan, rising in Gundwana, near the village of Batoos, and interlocking sources with those of the Mahanuddy, Nerbuddah and Godavery. Flowing thence in a westerly direction, by comparative courses, 400 ms., into the Gulf of Cambay, which it enters 20 ms. below Surat.

Tar, or *Panuco*, river of N. C., rising in Person cty., and flowing thence SE., over Granville, Franklin, and Nash cties., turns to NE., and entering Edgecombe, receives a large accessory stream, Fishing river, from the NW. The junction of Tar and Fishing rivers is about 5 ms. N. from Tarborough. Below the latter place, Tar river again assumes a general course SE., to Washington, where it opens into Pamlico river, or rather bay. It is navigable for vessels drawing 9 feet water, to Washington, and for common river craft, to Tarborough, 50 ms. higher. The entire length of this stream, by comparative courses, is about 150 ms., and draining a basin of about 3750 sqms. Tar river flows between, and in the same general direction, with Roanoke and Neuse rivers.

Taransa, one of the Hebrides, or W. Islands of Stld. Lon. $8^{\circ} 55'$ W. lat. $58^{\circ} 2'$ N.

Taranto, seaport of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto. This town gave name to the venomous spiders called tarantulas. It is 55 ms. NW. of Otranto, and 160 E. by S. of Naples. Lon. $17^{\circ} 29'$ E. lat. $40^{\circ} 35'$ N.

Tarragalla, town of the kingdom of *Taflet*, in Africa, with a castle, seated on the Dras, 275 ms. SW. of *Taflet*. Lon. $6^{\circ} 3' W.$ lat. $27^{\circ} 40' N.$

Tarare, town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire, and late province of Lyonnois, seated on the Tordive, at the foot of a mountain of the same name, 25 ms. NW. of Lyons. Lon. $4^{\circ} 43' E.$ lat. $45^{\circ} 52' N.$

Taras, town of Tartary, in Turkestan, containing 1000 houses, and about 5000 inhabitants. It is one of the ancient capitals of Turkestan. It stands on a branch of the Iaxartes. Lat. $45^{\circ} N.$ lon. $63^{\circ} E.$

Tarascon, town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, and late province of Provence, on the Rhone, opposite Beaucaire, with which it communicates by a bridge of boats. It has some trade in oil, brandy, starch, and stuffs of coarse silk, and wool. It is 10 ms. N. of Arles, and 375 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. $4^{\circ} 39' E.$ lat. $43^{\circ} 48' N.$

Tarascon, town of France, in the department of Arriege, and late province of Provence, seated on the river Arriege, 7 ms. SE. of Foix.

Tarazona, town of Spain, in Arragon. It is seated partly on a rock, and partly in a fertile plain, on the river Chiles, 13 ms. SW. of Tudella, and 127 NE. of Madrid. Lon. $1^{\circ} 26' W.$ lat. $41^{\circ} 55' N.$

Tarbat, town of Sstd., in the cty. of Cromarty, 6 ms. E. of Tain.

Tarbat, East, town of Sstd., in the cty. of Argyll, 25 ms. N. of Campbelltown.

Tarbes, populous town of France, lately in the province of Gascony, now capital of the department of Upper Pyrenees, on the Adour, 42 ms. SW. of Auch, and 112 S. by E. of Bordeaux. Lon. $0^{\circ} 3' E.$ lat. $43^{\circ} 14' N.$

Tarborough, pstv. Edgecombe cty. N. C., lying on the S. side of Pamlico river, 34 ms. S. of Halifax, 44 W. by N. of Washington, and 83 NW. of Newburn. It has about 600 inhabitants, and an academy, and is a place of much inland trade.

Tarentesia, province of Savoy, which is a disagreeable barren country, full of mountains. Moutier is the capital.

Targa, town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, on the Mediterranean. Lon. $4^{\circ} 56' W.$ lat. $35^{\circ} 20' N.$

Targorod, town of Turkey in Europe, in Moldavia, 50 ms. SW. of Jassy. Lon. $26^{\circ} 29' E.$ lat. $46^{\circ} 49' N.$

Tariffa, town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a castle seated on an eminence, on the Straits of Gibraltar, 17 ms. WSW. of Gibraltar. Lon. $5^{\circ} 40' W.$ lat. $30^{\circ} N.$

Tariffville, pstv. Hartford cty. Conn.

Tarku, capital of Daghestan, seated on the W. coast of the Caspian Sea, 51 ms. SE. of Terki, and 300 NE. of Tauris. Lon. $47^{\circ} 5' E.$ lat. $43^{\circ} 50' N.$

Tarleton, pstv. Pickaway cty. Ohio, between Chillicothe and Lancaster, 17 ms. distant from each.

Tarn, department of France, including part of the late province of Languedoc. Castres is the capital.

Tarna, river of France, which gives name to the above department. It has its source in the department of Lozhere, and having watered

Mithud, Alby, Guillac, Montauban, and Moissac, falls into the Garonne.

Tarnowitz, town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppelen, in the vicinity of which is a silver mine. It is 38 ms. SE. of Oppelen. Lon. $8^{\circ} 15' E.$ lat. $50^{\circ} 20' N.$

Taro, or *Borgo-di-Val-di-Taro*, town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, capital of the territory of Val-di-Taro. It is seated on the river Taro, 25 ms. SW. of Parma. Lon. $19^{\circ} 9' E.$ lat. $44^{\circ} 36' N.$

Tarodant, or *Tarudant*, town of Morocco, in the province of Sus, seated near the Atlantic, 120 ms. SSW. of Morocco. Lon. $8^{\circ} 10' W.$ lat. $30^{\circ} N.$

Tarraga, or *Tarrega*, town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on a hill, near the river Cervera, 15 ms. E. by S. of Lerida, and 60 W. of Barcelona. Lon. $1^{\circ} 3' E.$ lat. $41^{\circ} 28' N.$

Tarragona, strong seaport of Spain, in Catalonia, with a university. It carries on a great trade, and is seated on a hill, on the Mediterranean, 35 ms. NE. of Tortosa, and 220 E. by N. of Madrid. Lon. $1^{\circ} 13' E.$ lat. $41^{\circ} 5' N.$

Tartara, or more correctly *Tatars*, a very widely disseminated nation of Europe and Asia. In our common geographical works, and in some treatises of more precision, the term Tartar has received an absurd latitude, and is made to comprise nations having neither language, manners, or personal appearance in common with the Tartars. "The Tartars," says Malte Brun, "differ as much from the Mongols, in their features, physical constitution, and language, as the Moors do from the Negroes. A slender figure, an European visage, though somewhat yellow in complexion, curled hair, and a long beard, distinguish the Tartar, from the squat, shapeless monster, with a flat nose, prominent cheeks, almost beardless chin, and lank hair, who inhabits the deserts of Mongolia. The countries of these two races of men, constitute two distinct physical regions. The Mongols, of whom the Kalmucs are a branch, occupy all the central plateau of Asia, from the Beloor mountains and lake Palcati, to the great wall of China, and to the Siolk mountains, which separate them from the Mantchoos, a tribe of the great race of the Tonggoos. The Tartars are the possessors of that extensive country, which lies between the Beloor mountains on one side, and the lake Aral and the Caspian sea on the other." See *Turks*; as also Abkhaz, Circassia, Crimea, Cossacks, Georgia, Ineritia, Kalmucks, Kisti, Lesguis, Mandshurs, Mingrelia, Monguls, Ossi, Somoveds, Tureomans, and Usbees.

Tartary, country of Asia. The term Tartary, if ethnographically considered, that is, if so extended as to include all places inhabited by Tartars, would comprise the immense regions between Afghanistan and Russia, and the south-eastern parts of the latter, with a large space on the Oby; but the independent Tartar nations, are limited to the physical region, bounded on the N. by the Algydur-shah mountains, or the course of the Irtysh; on the W. by the course of the Ural river, and Caspian sea; on the S. by Khorasin and the Gaoor mountains (the ancient Paropamisus;) and on E. by the chain of Beloor. Thus restricted,

Independent Tartary extends over 460,000 sqms. The pop. over this wide space, is generally pastoral, and does not, it is probable, amount to 6,000,000. It extends in lat. from 38° to 50° N.

Tartas, town of France; in the department of Landes, and late province of Gascony. The Midouse runs through it; and on one side of this river it rises in the form of an amphitheatre; the other is seated on a plain. It is 12 ms. NE. of Dax. Lon. 0° 48' E. lat. 45° 50' N.

Tarver's Mills, and psto. Wilkes cty. Geo., 64 ms. NE. from Milledgeville.

Tartus, or *Tarbus*, town of Germany, in Carinthia, 46 ms. NNW. of Trieste. Lon. 13° 40' E. lat. 46° 34' N.

Tassacorta, maritime town of the isle of Palma, one of the Canaries. It lies SW. of St. Cruz, and being exposed to westerly winds is little frequented, but by boats. Lon. 17° 58' W. lat. 28° 38' N.

Tassaudon, capital of Bootan, 260 ms. S. by W. of Lassa. Lon. 89° E. lat. 27° 43' N.

Tassing, island of Denmark, between Funen, Langeland, and Arroe. It is separated from the former by a strait, and contains a few towns and villages.

Tasso, ancient *Thasos*, island of the Archipelago, near Romania, at the entrance of the Gulf of Contesa. It is 35 ms. in circumference, and was formerly famous for mines of gold, and quarries of beautiful marble. The capital, of the same name, has a good harbour, and several castles.

Tasso, mountain of Italy, between Bergamo and Como, from which the illustrious family of the poet Tasso took their name.

Tate, tp. Clermont cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 1775.

Tate's Creek, psto. in the northern part of Madison cty. Kent., about 40 ms. SE. from Frankfort.

Tatnall, cty. Geo.; bounded by Appling S., Telfair and Montgomery W., Emanuel NW., Camchee river, or Bullock cty. NE., and Liberty and Wayne SE. Length 60, mean width 30 ms.; area 1800 sqms. Oconee and Ockmulgee rivers unite, and form the Altamaha, on the western boundary of this cty. The latter stream winds SE. through the cty., and receives from the N. about its centre, Great Ohoopsee. Pop. 1820, 2644. N. lat. 32°, and lon. W. C. 5° W. intersect in this cty.

Tatta, or *Sinde*, city of Hindoostan Proper, capital of the province of Sind. It is seated on a branch of the river Sind or Indus, which admits of an uninterrupted navigation to Moulton and Lahore, for vessels of 200 tons, and a very extensive trade was carried on between these places in the time of Aurungzebe, but at present very little remains, owing to a bad government in Sind, and to a hostile disposition of the Seiks, the present possessor of Moulton and Lahore. W. of Tatta, are found mines of iron and salt. Tatta is 741 ms. NW. of Bombay. Lon. 67° 37' E. lat. 24° 50' N.

Tattah, small town, on the common frontiers of Morocco, Drah, and Zanghaga, and in the route from Morocco and Sus, to Tombuctoo. It is 170 ms. SSE. of Morocco.

Tattershall, town of Eng. in Lincolnshire. on the Bane, near its confluence with the Witham, 20 ms. SE. of Lincoln, and 127 N. of London. Lon. 0° 8' W. lat. 53° 6' N.

Tavastus, town of Sweden, in Finland, capital of the province of Tavasteland, seated on a river which falls into the lake Wana, 62 ms. NE. of Abo.

Tavai Pornammos, the most southerly island of New Zealand, about 500 ms. long, and with a mean width of 100.

Tachel, town of Poland, in Pomerellio, seated on the Verd, 30 ms. NW. of Culm. Lon. 18° 5' E. lat. 53° 38' N.

Taverna, town of Naples, in Calabria Uteriore, seated on the Coroco, 20 ms. E. of Nicastro, and 70 NE. of Reggio. Lon. 16° 44' E. lat. 39° 11' N.

Tavira, or *Tavila*, considerable town of Portugal, capital of Algarva, with a castle, and one of the best harbours in the kingdom, defended by a fort. It is seated in a fertile country, at the mouth of the Galaon, between Cape Vincent, and the straits of Gibraltar, 100 ms. W. by N. of Cadiz. Lon. 7° 46' W. lat. 37° 18' N.

Tavistock, borough of Eng. in Devonshire, on the river Tavy, 32 ms. W. by S. of Exeter, and 206 of London. Lon. 4° 12' W. lat. 50° 35' N.

Taumago, island of the South Pacific Ocean, discovered by Quiros, in 1806. Lon. 176° 45' W. lat. 13° S.

Taunton, borough of Eng. in Somersetshire, on the Thone, which is navigable hence to the Parret. It has a large manufacture of silk, and a considerable one of woollen goods, such as serges, duroys, druggets, &c. It is 31 ms. NE. of Exeter, and 140 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3° 17' W. lat. 50° 59' N.

Taunton, river, Mass. It rises in the Blue Mountains, and running SE. falls into Narragansett Bay, on the E. side of Rhode Island.

Taunton, pst., the capital of Bristol cty. Mass., lying on the W. side of Taunton river, 25 ms. N. of New Bedford, and 35 S. of Boston. It contains an academy, a bank, the cty. buildings, two cotton factories, a paper mill, a furnace, a nail factory, three rolling and slitting mills, &c. Pop. 1810, 3900, in 1820, 4520.

Taunton-Dean, or *Vale of Taunton*, an extensive tract of land, in Somersetshire, famous for its fertility.

Taureau, isle of France, in the department of Finisterre, and late province of Bretagne, lying at the mouth of the river Morlaix. On this island is a castle, which defends the port of Morlaix. Lon. 5° 51' W. lat. 48° 40' N.

Taurida, government of Russia, bounded S. by the Black Sea, W. by Cherson, N. by Ekaterinoslat, and E. by Caucasus. It takes its name from, and includes the Crimea, the ancient Taurica Chersonesus. See *Crimea*.

Tawis, city of Persia, capital of Aderbeizan, and formerly the capital of Persia. It is about 5 ms. in circumference, and carries on a prodigious trade in cotton, cloth, silks, gold and silver brocades, fine turbans, and shagreen leather. There are 300 caravansaries, and 250 mosques. It is seated in a delightful plain surrounded by mountains, 95 ms. SE. of Naksiran, and 320 NW. of Isphahan. Lon. 47° 50' E. lat. 38° 18' N.

Taurus, general name of that immense Asiatic chain of mountains, stretching from the Dardanelles to India. This great physical feature rises gradually from the Archipelago, and winding through Asia Minor, rises into a vast table land in Armenia. Caucasus branches from it, and extending N. between the Euxine and Caspian, is finally merged in the plains of the Don and Wolga. Persia seems, like Armenia, to be an elevated table land, having Taurus as a base. This chain in many places, rises to the region of perpetual snow, evincing an elevation from 9 to 10,000 feet. It is probable, that the most elevated mountains of Europe, are equalled, if not excelled, in height by many peaks of Taurus. In all its extent, from the Dardanelles, to the Hindo Coosh, the Taurus chain stretches in unequal, but unbroken links, upwards of 3000 ms. It is, however, only an embouchment of the still more considerable system of central Asia. From northern Indostan, mountain chains extend in various directions, one of which gigantic arms is Mount Taurus. See *Caucasus*.

Taus, town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, 26 ms. SW. of Pilsen, and 50 S. of Saatz. Lon. 13° 45' E. lat. 49° 25' N.

Tavy, river of Eng. in Devonshire, which, rising in Dartmoor Forest, waters Tavystock, and then enters the harbour of Hamouze, above Plymouth.

Taw, river of Eng. in Devonshire, which rises in the centre of the city, flows to Barnstable, and then turns W. to join the Trowbridge, at its mouth in the Bristol Channel.

Tawy, river of S. Wales, in Glamorganshire, which flows parallel to the Neath, and enters the Bristol Channel, at Swansea Bay.

Taxahaw, psto. Lancaster district, S. C., 55 ms. NNE. from Columbia.

Tay, one of the largest rivers in Sstd., dividing it into S. and N. It rises out of the mountains of Breadalbane, and after spreading into a lake of the same name, 15 ms. long, and about 2 broad, runs E. through Athol, then turning to the SE. in a course of near 40 ms. exclusive of windings, falls into the Frith of Tay.

Tay, Frith of, Sstd., arm of the sea, which divides Fifeshire from the cities of the N. and S. Sands, may be near a mile, with a about 3 fathoms water, but within the Frith it grows deeper, and in the road to Dundee, is full 6 fathoms.

Tay, Loch, lake of Sstd. in Perthshire, through which flows the river Tay. It is 15 ms. long, and in many parts, above one broad.

Taylor's Store, and psto. Franklin city. Virg., 260 ms. SW. by W. from Richmond.

Taylor's Store, and psto. Anson city. N. C., 130 ms. by pstrd. SW. from Raleigh.

Taylorville, pstv. Hanover city. Virg., 30 ms. from Richmond.

Taylorville, pstv. Fairfield district, S. C., 18 ms. from Columbia.

Taylorville, pst. Shelby city. Kent., on the N. fork of Salt river, 30 ms. SE. from Louisville.

Tazewell, city. Virg., bounded by Russel SW., Kent, and Cabell city. Virg. NW., Giles NE., Wythe SE., and Washington S.; length 60 ms., mean width 40; area 2400 sqms. Surface ge-

nerally hilly, and in part mountainous. The sources of Chinch and Great Sandy rivers, are in this city, and from its NE. section, flow several branches of Great Kenbawa. Chief town, Jeffersonville. Pop. 1820, 3916. Ctl. lat. 37° 25' N. lon. W. C. 4° 38' W.

Tazewell, pstv. and seat of justice in Claiborne city. Ten., about midway between Clinch and Powell's river; 50 ms. NE. from Knoxville. Lat. 36° 25' N. lon. W. C. 6° 28' W.

Tazewell, C. H. and psto. Tazewell city. Virg., by pstrd. 302 ms. a little S. of W. from Richmond.

Tchad, lake of a newly discovered body of water in the interior of Africa. In the Nat. Int. of the 1st Aug. 1826, it is stated, that Major Denham, and his co-travellers, have reached and examined an immense lake in Africa, 2000 ms. long and 150 broad. The location of this lake is given at lat. 13½° N. and lon. E. from London 16° "It occupies" says the notice in the Int. "the precise position of Wangara, as laid down in Arrowsmith's map; in which swamp the Joliba or Niger is supposed to terminate. It covers a surface about as large, as the two American Lakes, Erie, and Ontario, both together."

The existence of any such lake, with even the limited extent of Erie and Ontario, is at least doubtful, and with a length of 2000 ms. utterly irreconcilable with what we actually know of central Africa. Much of that continent, it is true, is defectively known, but sufficient discovery has been made, to render it extremely improbable, that it contains an inland sea, more than double the length of the Caspian. The united lengths of lakes, Erie and Ontario is about 450 ms. with a mean width of 60 at most. The entire water surface of all the great lakes of Canada, taken together; is about 100,000 sqms. Lake Tchad, according to the dimensions given from Major Denham, would cover 300,000 sqms., and equal one half the area of the Mediterranean. Such a sheet of water would so far surpass the combined superficies of lakes Erie and Ontario, that it would reach from the mouth to the utmost sources of St. Lawrence, and equal three fifths of the entire basin of that great river. A distance of of 2000 ms. from the geographical point noticed in this article, would reach either the Atlantic Ocean, the Mediterranean, the Red Sea, or approach the Indian Ocean. See *Wangara*.

Tchang-tcha, city of China, capital of the S. part of Hou-quang. It is seated on the river Heng, which has a communication with an extensive lake, called Tong-ting-hou, 740 ms. S. by W. of Peking. Lon. 112° 25' E. lat. 28° 11' N.

Tchang-tcheou, city of China, of the first rank, in Fo-kien. Is has a considerable trade with Emony, Pong-hou, and Formosa; and is 950 ms. S. of Peking. Lon. 117° 35' E. lat. 24° 32' N.

Tchang-te, city of China, of the first rank, in Honan. It is 255 ms. SSW. of Peking. Lon. 111° 59' E. lat. 29° 2' N.

Tchao-king, city of China, of the first rank, in Quang-tong, seated on the river Si, 70 ms. W. of Canton.

Tchao-tcheou, city of China, of the first rank, in Quan-tong, seated on the Pei-kiang, 85 ms. E. of Canton.

Tche-kiang, province of China, one of the most considerable in extent, riches, and pop. It is bounded on the N. and W. by Kiang-nan, SW. by Kiang-si, S. by Fo-kiên, and E. by the Ocean. In this province, whole plains are covered with dwarf mulberry trees, purposely checked in their growth; and prodigious quantities of silk-worms are bred. The principal branch of trade consists in silk stuffs; and those in which gold and silver are intermixed, are the most beautiful in China. Hang-tcheou is the capital.

Tchernigof, government of Russia, formerly a part of the Ukraine. Its capital, of the same name, is seated on the Desne, 345 ms. SSW. of Moscow. Lon. $66^{\circ} 45'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 24'$ N.

Tchisme, town of Asiatic Turkey, on the W. coast of Natolia, with a citadel. It stands almost opposite Scio, at the head of a spacious road, which is famous for the destruction of two Turkish fleets, first by the Russians, in 1770, secondly by the Greeks in 1822. See *Chisme*. It is 4 ms. E. of Smyrna. Lon. $26^{\circ} 26'$ E. lat. $38^{\circ} 26'$ N.

Tchong-kiang, strong city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan, 470 ms. SSE. of Peking. Lon. $118^{\circ} 55'$ E. lat. $32^{\circ} 14'$ N.

Tching-tcheou, city of China, in the province of Hou-quang, seated near the canal through which all barks must pass in going from Sou-tcheou, to Kiang. Under it are five cities of the third class, in which a kind of plain earthen ware is prepared, highly valued by the Chinese, who prefer it to the most elegant porcelain. It is 640 ms. SSW. of Peking. Lon. $109^{\circ} 40'$ E. lat. $28^{\circ} 23'$ N.

Tching-ting, large city of China, in the province of Pe-tcheli. Its district contains five cities of the second, and 27 of the third class; and it is 110 ms. S. by W. of Peking. Lon. $114^{\circ} 21'$ E. lat. $38^{\circ} 9'$ N.

Tching-tou, city of China, the capital of Setcheuen, formerly the residence of the emperors, and one of the largest and most beautiful cities in the empire. Lon. $103^{\circ} 44'$ E. lat. $30^{\circ} 40'$ N.

Tchi-tcheou, city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan. It is seated on the river Kiang. Lon. 117° E. lat. $30^{\circ} 45'$ N.

Tchong-king, city of China, and one of the most commercial in the province of Se Schuin. It is 637 ms. SW. of Peking. Lon. $106^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $29^{\circ} 42'$ N.

Tchouktchea, the inhabitants of the NE. extremity of Asia, opposite Bhering's strait.

Tchudskoi, NE. coast of Asia, inside of Bhering's straits. Lon. W. from London $160^{\circ} 46'$ lat. $66^{\circ} 15'$ N.

Tchuktchea, or *Tcundskoi*. See *Tchouktchea*, and *Tchutski*.

Tchiccar, the most northern of the three departments of Eastern Chinese Mongolia, occupied by different Tartar tribes.

Taiticar, city of Mongolia, capital of the province of the same name, and the residence of a Mandshur general. It is a modern city, built by the emperor of China, to secure his frontiers against the incursions of the Russians. It

is seated on the Nonni, 600 ms. NNE. of Peking. Lon. $123^{\circ} 50'$ E. lat. $47^{\circ} 25'$ N.

Teane's valley, psto. Kenhawa cty. Virg.: pstrd. 358 ms. NW. by W. from Richmond.

Tebesta, or *Tinsa*, town of Algiers, in the province of Constantina, with a castle, and several remains of antiquity. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, on the borders of Tunis, 120 ms. SE. of Constantia. Lon. $8^{\circ} 5'$ E. lat. $34^{\circ} 51'$ N.

Teccut, town of the kingdom of Sus, seated in a country abounding in grain, dates, and sugar canes, 4 ms. E. of Messa.

Tèche, river, Lou. See *Atchafalaya* and *Macbasin*.

Tecklenburg, town of Westphalia, capital of a fertile cty. of the same name. It has manufactures of linen cloth, and is 22 ms. N. by E. of Munster. Lon. $7^{\circ} 47'$ E. lat. $52^{\circ} 14'$ N.

Tecoatepec, seaport of Mexico, in Oaxaca. See *Tehuantepec*.

Tecrit, town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Mosul, seated on a rock, near the W. side of the Tigre, 130 ms. S. of Mosul.

Teculet, town of Morocco, with an old castle, seated at the mouth of a river of the same name. 150 ms. W. of Morocco. Lon. $9^{\circ} 45'$ W. lat. $31^{\circ} 3'$ N.

Tecumseh, psto. Lenawee cty. Mich., 64 ms. from Detroit.

Teddington, vil. of Eng., in Middlesex, seated on the Thames, 12 ms. WSW. of London.

Teula, or *Tadila*, province of Morocco, which extends along the E. side of Mount Atlas to the borders of Fez and Algiers.

Tednest, large town of Morocco, in Africa, capital of the province of Hea. It is almost surrounded by a river. Lon. $8^{\circ} 35'$ W. lat. $30^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Tedri, commercial town of Morocco, in the province of Sus, seated in a plain, abounding in corn, 25 ms. SE. of Tarodant.

Tees, river of Eng., which rises in the confines of Cumberland, divides Durham cty. from Yorkshire, and falls into the German Ocean below Stockton.

Tefezara, strong town of Algiers, in the province of Tremesen, 12 ms. from the city of that name. There are a great many mines of iron in its territory.

Teffis, city of Russia, residence of the Russian governor, and capital of Georgia, one of the 7 Caucasian nations between the Black Sea and the Caspian. It is called, by the inhabitants, *Thlis Cabar*, (warm town,) from the warm baths in its neighbourhood. Though its circumference does not exceed two English ms., it contains 20,000 inhabitants, of which more than one-half are Armenians; the remainder are principally Georgians, with some Tartars. Teffis is a place of considerable trade, especially in furs, which are conveyed hence to Constantinople, by the way of Erzerum. The silks of this country are bought up, on the spot, by the Armenians, and conveyed to Smyrna and other ports of the Mediterranean; but the greatest part is first sent to Erzerum to be manufactured. It is 225 ms. NE. from Erzerum. Lon. $65^{\circ} 3'$ E. lat. $41^{\circ} 59'$ N.

Tefsa, town of Morocco, in Africa, 70 ms. NE. of Morocco.

Tegaza, town of Zehara, capital of a territory

of that name, to the NE. of Senegal. It is remarkable for mountains of salt. Lon. $6^{\circ} 30' W.$ lat. $21^{\circ} 40' N.$

Tegerly, town of Fezzan, in Africa, 80 ms. S.W. of Mourzook.

Teglio, town of the country of the Grisons, capital of the government of the same name, in the Valteline. It is situated on the top of a mountain, 9 ms. from Tirano, and 12 from Sondrio.

Tehuantepec, *Teguantepec*, or *Tecoantepec*, port of the Pacific Ocean, in the Mexican state of Oaxaca, situated at the bottom of the gulf of *Tehuantepec*, and near the mouth of the *Chimalapa* river. It is environed by the villages of San Francisco, San Dionisio, and Santa Maria de la Mar. Lon. W. C. $18^{\circ} W.$ lat. $16^{\circ} 5' N.$

Tehuantepec, the Gulf of, is a semi-elliptical indenting of that part of the Pacific Ocean, stretching between Guatemala and the state of Oaxaca.

Teign, river of Eng., in Devonshire, composed of two branches, which rise in the centre of the cty., and uniting, enter the English channel at Teignmouth.

Teignmouth, seaport of Eng., in Devonshire, has a considerable coasting trade, especially to Liverpool. It is seated at the mouth of the *Teign*, 12 ms. S. of Exeter, and 280 W. by S. of London. Lon. $3^{\circ} 29' W.$ lat. $50^{\circ} 32' N.$

Teisendorf, town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, 12 ms. WNW. of Salzburg.

Teisse, river of Hungary, which rises in the Carpathian mountains, passes by Tockay and Segedin, and falls into the Danube, near Titul. The *Teisse* is the largest branch of the Danube. Its extreme source is in the Carpathian mountains, between Hungary and Bricovina in Poland. From these regions, it flows to the NW. by W. 250 ms., by two great branches, the *Teisse* proper and *Zaposch*. Below their junction, the united waters turn to SW. by W. 100 ms., receiving the *Bodrog* from the NE. and the *Bodra* from the NW. The union of all these confluent, at N. lat. 48° , is remarkable for the commencement of the extensive alluvial plains of Hungary, and the great bend of the *Teisse* to the S. Directly opposite also to the bend of the *Teisse* southwardly, the Danube below *Grau* assumes a similar course; the two streams flowing nearly 200 ms. in a parallel direction, each breaking into innumerable channels and islands. The *Teisse*, below its southern bend at *Polgar*, receives numerous large branches from *Transylvania*, and in particular the *Marosch*, a river of 250 ms. length of course. The entire valley of the *Teisse* embraces an area of 62,500 sqms. The *Teisse* is navigable to *Szegedin*, where it receives the *Marosch*, above which it is too much dispersed into small channels. It is united to the Danube at *Buda* by a canal of about 50 ms. See *Temes* river.

Tekin. See *Bender*.

Telemona, town of Italy, in Tuscany, with a small harbour and a strong fort. It is seated at the mouth of the *Ossa*, at the extremity of a point of a craggy rock, 10 ms. from *Orbitello*. Lon. $11^{\circ} 11' E.$ lat. $42^{\circ} 28' N.$

Telesa. See *Cervito*.

Telles, seaport of Fez, in Africa, 120 ms. ESE. of Tangier.

Telegein, or *Telga*, trading town of Sweden, in *Sundermania*, seated on the S. bank of the lake *Maeler*, 12 ms. SW. of *Stockholm*. Lon. $17^{\circ} 24' E.$ lat. $59^{\circ} 18' N.$

Telfair, cty. Geo., bounded by *Appling* S., *Doulen* SW., *Pulaski* NW., *Little Oakmulgee* river or *Montgomery* cty. NE., and *Tatull* E. Length 50 ms., mean width 25; area 1250 sqms. The *Oakmulgee* river enters the NW. side of this cty., and after an immense curve to the SE., E., and NE., joins the *Oconee* at its NE. angle. Chief town, *Jacksonville*. Pop. 1820, 2104. Ctl. lat. $32^{\circ} N.$ lon. W. C. $6^{\circ} W.$

Tell, extreme western tp. *Huntingdon* cty. Penn., 23 ms. SE. from *Huntingdon*. Pop. 1820, 686.

Tellicherry, seaport of *Hindoostan*, on the coast of *Malabar*, where there is an English factory. It is 30 ms. NNW. of *Calicut*. Lon. $75^{\circ} 50' E.$ lat. $11^{\circ} 48' N.$

Tellico, small river, *Monroe* cty. Tenn., which, after a comparative course of 25 ms., falls into Tenn. river, 10 ms. NE. from *Athens*.

Tellico, pstv. formerly *Tellico* Block House, at the mouth of *Tellico* river, by pstrd. 162 ms. a little S. of E. from *Murfreesborough*.

Tellico Plains, psto. *Monroe* cty. Tenn., on *Tellico* river, by pstrd. 160 ms. a little S. of E. from *Murfreesborough*.

Teltsh, town of Germany, in *Moravia*, seated on the frontiers of *Bohemia*, at the source of the river *Teya*, 36 ms. WNW. of *Znaim*. Lon. $16^{\circ} E.$ lat. $49^{\circ} N.$

Temendefust, town of the kingdom of *Algiers*, seated on the *Mediterranean*, 10 ms. E. of *Algiers*.

Temes, river of Hungary, in the bannat of *Temeswar*, which it drains, and falls into the Danube with the *Teisse*. See *Temeswar*.

Temeswar, town of Hungary, capital of a territory called the bannat of *Temeswar*. It is seated in a morass, 60 ms. NE. of *Belgrade*, and 150 SE. of *Buda*. Lon. $22^{\circ} 20' E.$ lat. $45^{\circ} 57' N.$ The bannat of *Temeswar* is, in general, a low alluvial country, but the *Temes* river is too much broken by channels to be naturally navigable. This stream, in 1750, was, however, made passable with boats, by the *Bega* canals, from the *Theiss* to *Temeswar*, and up the *Temes* river.

Temissa, large town of the kingdom of *Fezzan*. Here the caravan of pilgrims from *Bornou* and *Nigritia*, which takes its departure from *Mourzook*, and travels by way of *Cairo* to *Mecca*, usually provides the stores of corn and dates, and dried meat, requisite for its dreary passage. It is 120 ms. ENE. of *Mourzook*.

Temple, tp. *Kennebec* cty. *Maine*, 40 ms. NW. from *Augusta*. Pop. 1820, 615.

Temple, pst. *Hillsborough* cty. N. H., 30 ms. S. from *Concord*. Pop. 1810, 941; in 1820, 752.

Templeton, pst. *Worcester* cty. *Mass.*, lying between *Athol* and *Petersham*, 28 ms. NW. of *Worcester*, and 63 W. by N. of *Boston*. Pop. in 1810, 1205; in 1820, 1331.

Templin, town of Germany, in *Upper Saxony*, and the *Ucker* *Marche* of *Brandenburg*, which has a great trade in timber. It is 15 ms. SW. of *Prenzlau*, and 34 N. of *Berlin*. Lon. $13^{\circ} 25' E.$ lat. $53^{\circ} 5' N.$

Temrock, seaport of *Cuban*, seated on the Sea

of Asoph, 20 ms. E. of the Straits of Caffa. Lon. $37^{\circ} 20'$ E. lat. $45^{\circ} 27'$ N.

Tenasserim, town of Siam, capital of a province. It is situated on a river of the same name, which falls into the Bay of Bengal. Lon. $98^{\circ} 8'$ W. lat. $12^{\circ} 12'$ N.

Tenbury, town of Eng., in Worcestershire, on the Teme, 15 ms. W. by N. of Worcester, and 130 WNW. of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 13'$ W. lat. $52^{\circ} 16'$ N.

Tenby, seaport of Eng., in Pembrokeshire. Its trade is inconsiderable. It is 10 ms. E. of Pembroke, and 233 W. of London. Lon. $5^{\circ} 5'$ W. lat. $51^{\circ} 42'$ N.

Tenck's Island, island in the Pacific Ocean, 2 ms. in circumference, discovered by lieut. Ball, in 1760. Lon. $151^{\circ} 31'$ E. lat. $1^{\circ} 39'$ S.

Tenda, town of Italy, in Piedmont, capital of a city of the same name. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Boga, 52 ms. S. of Turin. Lon. $7^{\circ} 45'$ E. lat. $44^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Tenedos, celebrated island in the Archipelago, on the coast of Ntolia, and 10 ms. SW. of the Straits of Gallipoli. This island still retains its ancient name, and is one of the smallest islands of the Archipelago, situated near the coast of Lesser Asia, near the ruins of Troy. It is chiefly rocky, but fertile, being remarkable for producing the best Muscadine in the Levant; and its position, thus near the mouth of the Hellespont, has given it importance in all ages; vessels bound towards Constantinople finding shelter in its port, or safe anchorage in the road during the Etesian or contrary winds, or in foul weather. It is 11 ms. long and 7 broad, inhabited almost wholly by Greeks. According to Hobhouse the size of Tenedos has been underrated. His words are: "The size of Tenedos has been differently stated by different writers. Sandys, following Strabo, makes it only 10 ms. in circumference; but, according to Tournefort, it is at least 18; I should think it more extensive. Its breadth is about 6 ms. It appeared to us from the sea to be rocky and barren, but when we walked to the top of a considerable eminence above the town, we saw that it presented a pleasing variety of hill and dale, well cultivated, although scarcely sheltered by a single tree. The highest hill, called the Peak of Tenedos, is seen at some distance, from all the positions, both at land and sea, to the N." The ruins of the city of Alexandria Troas, stand on the main land, nearly opposite the S. end of Tenedos. See *Eskistamboul*. Tenedos is 50 ms. NW. from the town of Mytelene, 25 N. from Cape Sigri, about 5 from the opposite Asiatic coast, and $12\frac{1}{2}$ SW. from the mouth of the Hellespont. On the E. side is a large town, seated at the foot of a mountain, with a fine harbour, commanded by a castle. On the 5th of June, 1794, after some severe shocks of an earthquake, a small volcanic island was discovered to have emerged from the sea, between this town and the Asiatic shore.

Tenin, or *Krin*, episcopal town of Venice, in Dalmatia, on the borders of Bosnia. It is 48 ms. S. of Bihacz. Lon. $16^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $44^{\circ} 5'$ N.

Teneriff, one of the Canary Islands, the most considerable of them for riches, trade, and pop. It lies W. of the Grand Canary, is 70 ms. long

and 22 broad, and abounds in wine, different sorts of fruits, cattle, and game. One part of this island is surrounded by inaccessible mountains, and one in particular, the Peak of Teneriff, is 12,176 feet above the level of the sea, and the distance of the Peak from the town of Oratava is about 11 ms. The independence of the inhabitants is on their part (their staple commodity,) oil, corn, and every kind of stock for shipping. With these the island abounds; and in their season, produce not only the tropical fruits, but the vegetable productions of the European gardens, in the greatest plenty. Teneriff enjoys an agreeable and healthful mediocrity of climate. St. Christophe de Laguna is the capital, but the governor resides at Santa Cruz.

Teneriff, town of Terra Firma, in the government of St. Martha, seated on the Rio de-la-Madera, 100 ms. S. by W. of St. Martha. Lon. $74^{\circ} 21'$ W. lat. $9^{\circ} 47'$ N.

Tenez, town of Algiers, in Africa, in the province of Tremesen, capital of a district of the same name, with a strong fort. It is seated on the side of a mountain, 4 ms. from the sea. Lon. 1° E. lat. $39^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Teng-an, rich, populous and commercial city of China, in the province of Houquang, with six cities dependent on it. It is 200 ms. W. by S. of Nan-king. Lon. $112^{\circ} 21'$ E. lat. 31° N.

Teng-fu-gien, city of China, under the jurisdiction of Ho-nan, in the province of Ho-nan. It is famous on account of the tower, erected for an observatory by the celebrated astronomer Tchoukoug, who, according to the Chinese, invented the mariner's compass.

Tennessee, state of the U. S.; bounded by Miss., Al., and Geo. S., N. C. SE., Virg. NE., Kent. N., and the Mississippi river W.

Ten. is an interior state, having a boundary on Kent., commencing at the SW. angle of that state, on the left bank of the Mississippi river, and running thence E. along the S. boundary of Kent.,	64
Thence up the middle of Tennessee river,	12
Thence by a line a little S. of due E., along the S. boundary of Kent., to the extreme SW. angle of Virg.,	250
Thence continuing the last noted line, along the S. boundary of Virg., to the extreme NE. angle of the state,	165
Thence SW., along the NW. boundary of N. C., to the N. boundary of Geo.,	174
Thence due W. along N. lat. 35° , the N. boundary of Geo., to the NE. angle of Al.,	100
Along N. boundary of Al. to the Tennessee river, and the NE. angle of Miss.,	140
Thence to the NW. angle of Miss., and the SW. angle of Ten., on Mississippi river,	116
Thence up the Mississippi river to place of beginning,	150
Total,	1,111

Area 40,900 sqms., 26,176,000 acres.
The longest line that can be drawn in Ten.,

is from its SW. to NE. angles, 465 ms., and is the longest line that can be extended in any state of the U. S. The mean width about 100 ms.

Extreme S., N. lat. 35°. Extreme N., N. lat. 36° 40'.

Ten. is naturally divided into two distinct portions by Cumberland mountains. These sections have given the designating terms of East and West Ten. In relation to the rivers, Higher and Lower Tennessee would be equally appropriate. This state has features which in a remarkable manner distinguish it from any other section of the U. S. Its difference of lat. is but little, being only 1° and 40', and yet few states in our union present, on an equal surface, more marked change of climate, and vegetable production, than does Ten. Nor do any two contiguous sections of equal extent, and similar lat. in the U. S., differ more in general physiognomy, than do East and West, or Lower and Higher Ten. The latter is a comparative Alpine region, the former depresses to within a little more than 300 feet above the level of the Gulf of Mexico. Thus, in addition to the mere declivity necessary for the descent of the streams, Ten. has a slope from the summit of the Alleghany mountains to the surface of the Mississippi river. The length of the state being near 500 ms. from E. to W., embraces all the various soils, and geological formations, from transition to recent alluvion. The extreme NE. angle almost touches the primitive mass which prevails and forms the substrata of the western part of N. C.

I have before remarked, the singular coincidence between the courses of Kentucky, Greene, Cumberland, and Tennessee rivers. It would appear that a plain, having an inclination to the SW., commenced in the SW. part of Virg., and in the SE. part of Kent. and NE. of Ten. Down this slope the rivers have their courses. Let a curved line be drawn from the great bend of Kentucky river, between Jessamine and Garrard cties., to the bend in Salt river, between Washington and Hardin cties., thence to the junction of Greene and Big Barren rivers in Butler cty., thence to the great bend in Cumberland river near Nashville, and thence in a direct line to the Muscle shoals in Ten. This curve would describe a very remarkable inflection of the plain we have noticed. Thus far from their sources the rivers we have noticed pursue nearly a parallel course SW., inflecting to the W. in ascending the curve from Tennessee to Kentucky rivers. Between the designated curve and the Ohio river the plain inclines towards the latter, and the courses of the rivers conform to the change of surface, all turning to a little W. of N., continues that direction to Ohio river.

From the peculiar inflections of the surface of this part of Ohio valley, Tennessee has taken its singular natural structure. The range of Alleghany mountains we have seen pursue, from the Hudson river to the SW. part of Virg., very nearly a SW. and NE. direction. At the latter point the lateral ridges of the chain commence a gradual curve more to the W. The two ridges which contribute most, however, to characterize Ten. are, the Alleghany, properly

so called, and Cumberland mountain. The former bounds the state, and in a great degree the sources of Tennessee river; the latter enters Ten. between Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, and by a very distinctive ridge crosses the whole state obliquely, and is the mountain which divides East from West Ten. After leaving the latter state, Cumberland mountain passes into Al., extends SW., and crosses Tennessee river near Fort Deposit, and is imperceptibly merged into the hills of Al. The Alleghany ridge, also, after entering Geo., continues over the NW. angle of that state into Al., and gradually subsides into hills in the peninsula between Alabama and Tombigbee rivers.

Between those two ridges in the SW. angle of Virg., at N. lat. 37°, Tennessee river takes its source. Under the various names of Holston, Clinch, French Broad, and Tennessee, the different confluent of this river are united above, at Kingston, in Roan cty. Continuing a SW. course out of Ten. into Al., the Tennessee reaches as low as N. lat. 34° 25', the extreme southern extension of the Ohio valley. Here the Tennessee is turned to the W. by opposing high land. The inclined plane, however, down which Tennessee had thus far flowed, extends still further SW., as is demonstrated by the courses of Tallapoosa, Coosa, and Black Warrior rivers. Even the higher branches of the Catahoochee, and Oakmulgee rivers, indicate an extension of the slope of Ten. as far as their sources.

After its turn to the westward Tennessee river inflects a little to the N., and at the point of re-entrance into Ten. abruptly turns a little E. of N., in which direction it continues through the state. Where it enters Kent. this river again turns SW. by N., and finally enters Ohio after an entire comparative course of 680 ms. This stream is by far the largest confluent of Ohio.

Cumberland river rises NW. of Cumberland mountain, N. lat. 37°, and flows nearly W. through Kent. a little N. of Ten. line, 200 ms., enters Ten. in Jackson cty., and continuing nearly parallel to Tennessee river, as far as the town of Nashville; there again, corresponding with its counter stream, assumes a NW. course, and flowing nearly parallel to Tennessee, enters Ohio river 11 ms. above the latter, after an entire comparative course of 440 ms.

These two rivers, and particularly the latter, are amongst the most remarkable objects in the hydrography and topography of the U. S. Rising on the primitive, the French Broad, branch of Tennessee, crosses the transition to the secondary or flat formation. When entering on the latter, we have already seen the entire stream turned SW. between the lateral ridges of the Appalachian system, and carried in that direction upwards of 300 ms. Following all the laws of analogy, this river ought to have continued down the slope on which it originated, and have entered the Gulf of Mexico by the channel of Mobile. On the contrary, the river turns, and actually passes a ridge of the same system of mountains which would have seemed to determine its course.

Ten. is divided into three portions, whose soil, productions, and climate, have marked

distinction. East Ten., as it is commonly called, though taken either geographically or relatively, is the south-eastern part of the state; this section is composed of a part of the valley of Tennessee river, and lies in a direction SW. and NE., containing about one-third of the state.

The higher valley of Ten., is in form of an oval or ellipsis, whose longest diameter, from the NW. angle of Geo. to the SW. of Virg., is about 200 ms., its greatest breadth from the sources of Ten. and French Broad to those of Cumberland river 130 ms., or embracing an area of more than 10,000 sqms., the much greater part in Ten. This fine vale has a secondary calcareous base, is well watered and wooded. The soil along the streams is excellent, though in the intervals poor and covered with pine and other timber indicative of sterility. This region is, however, pre-eminently distinguished by the softness of the climate and salubrity of the air. It is no doubt, as far as health is concerned, the most desirable section of the U. S. The face of the country is variegated by hill and dale, and except on its extremities not mountainous. The real elevation above the ocean has never been well ascertained. Adopting a similar rule pursued with Ohio and other streams, and giving due allowance for the much greater comparative fall in Ten., would give for the sources of the latter, at least 1500 feet above the level of the Gulf of Mexico.

From its elevation, and also from the mass of the Appalachian mountains interposing between its surface and the warm air of the Atlantic Ocean, the climate of Upper Ten. is too severe to admit the profitable culture of the cotton plant. The cereal gramma, particularly maize, is produced in abundance, as is fruit of various kinds. Upon the whole it is the country of the U. S. where a due mean is best preserved, between heat and cold, and between an Alpine height and an alluvial depression.

Tennessee river, on issuing from the higher basin we have surveyed, passes through some of the lateral spurs of the Appalachian mountains; its valley is here contracted to 30 or 40 ms. wide. The scenery is wild and picturesque, the banks rocky and precipitous, and the stream confined and extremely rapid. It is through this mountain breach that the stream issues from Ten. into Al., and commences its second basin or dilatation of its valley. This second basin is more extensive than the first, or higher, though not more than one half the former is in Ten.

Opposite to the second basin of Ten., lies the elliptical valley of Cumberland. These regions, together with the space between Tennessee and Mississippi rivers, forms West, or Lower Ten., embracing about two-thirds of the whole area of the state.

The less comparative elevation and exposure to mountain influence, superinduces in West Ten. a more temperate climate than in the eastern section. The common features, such as hills, valleys, or mountains of the former, are less bold and prominent than in those of the latter. Approaching the Mississippi the varied scenery so common along Ohio is no more seen. The country, though broken into small hills, is

comparatively level. The soil of West Ten. is superior to that of East Ten., having more alluvion in the former.

The substrata are calcareous, and composed of secondary limestone. The rivers, though flowing in such profound chasms, as do those of Kentucky, have, nevertheless, deep channels and precipitous banks. It is this calcareous base, which imparts such exuberant fertility to all soils where that stone prevails. It is this fossil which enables us to solve a problem otherwise of difficult solution; that is, the great extremes of fertility often perceived in contiguous districts. In W. Tennessee, where, the beneficent quality of the calcareous admixture in its soil, produces the best effect on its agriculture. Cotton, the most valuable staple of the state, is here cultivated in great quantity.

A remark made in our view of Kentucky applies with equal force to West Tennessee; that is, the fact that the best land is derived from the water courses. Bottom land, of a far specific quality with that on Ohio, and some of its confluent on the higher parts of the basin, is very rare on either the waters of Tennessee or Cumberland. The sharp abrupt ridges of the eastern and southeastern part of Kentucky, are succeeded in Lower Tennessee, by hills of a more conical form, and more gentle inclination.

Though less diversified in its exterior, than either Kentucky or E. Tennessee, W. Tennessee is far from exhibiting a monotonous aspect, and very far from enjoying a uniform temperature. A very marked difference of seasons is perceptible between the valleys of Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, even where but little change of lat. exists. The winters near Nashville are so much more rigorous than those upon the waters of Duck and Buffalo rivers, as to excite much surprise in minds unaccustomed to connect prominent effects with their more latent causes. Those causes, in the present instance, are, however, sufficiently obvious. The ridge of hills which separates the two valleys, and shelters that of Tennessee from, and leaves that of Cumberland exposed to N. winds. As far as vegetable criteria can be adduced, the fact is established; the cotton plant succeeds much better on the waters of Lower Tennessee river, than on those of Cumberland, where soil and other circumstances are equal.

As in every instance which has reached my knowledge in the U. S., the advantages of productive soil, and lengthened summer, is purchased in Tennessee by a sacrifice to health. The immense slope of this state comprises, as I before observed, all the varieties of formation, from the most ancient transition, to the most recent alluvion; it also presents every change of position, from the most salubrious to those equally exposed to the deleterious, combined effects of heat and moisture, to any comprised in the U. S. It may be also noted amongst the most remarkable features of Tennessee, that its greatest comparative length is E. and W.; and that it occupies the longest valley in that direction which exists E. of the Mississippi, in the U. S.

The civil and political subdivisions of Tenn.,

are the following, with the result of the census of 1820 annexed.

Counties.	Inhabitants.	Sqms.	To sqm.
Anderson,	4,668	750	6
Bedford,	16,012	875	18
Bledsoe,	4,005	455	9
Blount,	11,258	570	20
Campbell,	4,244	420	13
Carroll,		1,870	
Carter,	4,835	560	8
Claiborne,	5,508	400	14
Cock,	4,892	370	13
Davidson,	20,154	620	32
Dickson,	5,190	1,020	5
Dyer,			
Franklin,	16,571	700	23
Gibson,			
Giles,	12,558	600	21
Granger,	7,651	360	14
Greene,	11,524	700	16
Hamilton,	821	470	2 nearly
Hardeman			
Hardin,	1,462	660	2
Hawkins	10,949	680	16
Haywood,			
Henderson,		1,440	
Henry,		1,630	
Hickman,	6,080	730	8
Humphries,	4,067	750	5
Jackson,	7,593	500	15
Jefferson,	8,953	360	22
Knox,	13,034	450	30
Lawrence,	3,271	600	5
Lincoln,	14,761	580	25
M'Minn,	1,623	520	3
M'Nairy,			
Madison,		1,900	
Marion,	3,888	580	6
Maury,	22,141	870	25
Montgomery,	12,219	700	17
Monroe,	2,529	1,050	2½
Morgan,	1,676	750	2
Obien,			
Overton,	7,128	660	11
Perry,	2,384	1,050	2
Rhea,	4,215	600	7
Roane,	7,895	600	11
Robertson,	9,938	600	16½
Rutherford,	19,552	610	32
Sevier,	4,772	660	7
Shelby,	354	500	7-10
Smith,	17,580	540	32
Stewart,	8,397	630	13
Sullivan,	7,015	600	11
Sumner,	19,211	450	42
Tipton,			
Washington,	9,557	540	17½
Wayne,	2,459	480	5
Warren,	10,348	800	13
Weakly,			
White,	8,701	750	11
Williamson,	20,640	660	31
Wilson,	18,730	350	56
	422,813	36,540	11½

To the above aggregate amount of sqms. included in the inhabited and appropriated parts of Tennessee, may be added 1260 sqms. yet unpurchased from the Cherokee Indians, and lying S. from the cities of Hamilton, M'Minn,

and Monroe, and N. from the N. boundary of Georgia. This will produce 37,800 sqms. as the superficies of Tennessee; which falls about one-twelfth part below the actual area; but deducting water surface, yields very nearly the arable land of the state.

Of the existing pop. of Tennessee, 2737 are free blacks, and 79,157 are slaves, leaving a white pop. of 340,919.

The large cities of Henry, Carroll, Henderson, Madison, and Shelby, lie between the Tennessee and Mississippi rivers, and remain, Shelby excepted, either entirely uninhabited, or but very thinly settled.

Population in 1810.

Free white males,	-	-	-	111,763
Free white females,	-	-	-	104,112

Total whites,	-	-	-	215,875
All other persons except Indians not taxed,	-	-	-	1,317
Slaves,	-	-	-	44,535

Total pop. in 1810,	-	-	261,725
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Population in 1820.

Free white males,	-	-	-	173,400
Free white females,	-	-	-	166,327

All other persons except Indians not taxed,	-	-	-	52
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Total whites,	-	-	-	339,779
Free persons of colour, males,	-	-	-	1,501
do. females,	-	-	-	1,226
Slaves, males,	-	-	-	39,747
Slaves, females,	-	-	-	40,360

Total pop. in 1820,	-	-	422,613
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Of these:

Foreigners not naturalized,	-	-	312
Engaged in agriculture,	-	-	101,919
do. in manufactures,	-	-	7,860
do. in commerce,	-	-	882

Population to the square mile, 15.

Progressive population.

In 1790,	-	-	-	35,691
In 1800,	-	-	-	105,602
In 1810, and in 1820, as in the preceding table.				

Tennessee river. See *Tennessee state.*

Tensaw, river of Alabama. See *Mississippi basin.*

Tensaw, river of Lou.; it is the drain of the inundated lands W. of the Mississippi river, in the parishes of Concordia and Washitau. It flows a little W. of S., and unites with Washitau, to form Black river, after a comparative course of about 120 ms.

Tensaw. pstv. Baldwin cty. Al.

Ten-tcheu fou, city of China, in the province of Chang-tong, with a good port. It is seated on the N. side of a peninsula of the Yellow Sea, 200 SE. of Peking. Lon. 115° 50' E. lat. 35° 20' N.

Tennestadt, town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, near the rivers of Seltenlein and Schambach, 5 ms. from Erfurt.

Tennis, town of Egypt, on an island, in a lake of the same name, 28 ms. SE. of Damietta. Lon. 32° 15' E. lat. 31° 2' N.

Tenterden, corporate town of Eng. in Kent, 24 ms. SW. of Canterbury, and 56 E. by S. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 35'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 12'$ N.

Tentugal, town of Portugal, in Beira, 8 ms. WNW. of Coimbra. Lon. $8^{\circ} 20'$ W. lat. $0^{\circ} 17'$ N.

Tepelene, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, situated on a river of the same name, which falls into the Adriatic, nearly opposite Otranto, in Italy. The town stands on a rocky knoll, near the river, and is a large but mean village of about 500 ordinary houses, 100 ms. from Joannina. Tepelene was the birth place of Ali Pasha.

Tepic, town of Mexico, in the intendency of Guadaluajara, 500 ms. NW. of the city of Mexico.

Teplitz, town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz, celebrated for its warm baths, 14 ms. WNW. of Leitmeritz.

Tequendama, *Cataract of*, near the city of Santa Fe de Bogota, in New Grenada of Columbia. This very remarkable fall occurs in a mountain stream of the chain between the two great branches of the Magdalena river. A plan of these falls, and admeasurement of its descent in feet, was sent, in 1790, to the king of Spain, by the Col. Commandant, Don Domingo Esquivam. The results, reduced to English feet, were:

First fall,	-	-	-	324
Second fall,	-	-	-	253½
Third fall,	-	-	-	581½

Entire fall, - - - 867½

See *Magura*, *Staubach*, and *Terni*.

Terano, town of Naples, in Ambruzzo Ulteriore, at the confluence of the Viciola and Tordinio, 10 ms. NW. of Atri, and 25 NE. of Aquileia. Lon. $13^{\circ} 39'$ E. lat. $42^{\circ} 37'$ N.

Terasa, decayed town of Turkey in Europe, in Caramania, formerly Tarsus, capital of Cilicia, and the birth place of St. Paul. It is seated on the Mediterranean. Lon. $35^{\circ} 55'$ E. lat. $37^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Terasson, town of France, in the department of Dordogne, seated on the Vesere, 20 ms. N. of Sarlat. Lon. $1^{\circ} 19'$ E. lat. $45^{\circ} 5'$ N.

Terceira, one of the Azores, or Western Islands. It is very fertile, and contains about 20,000 inhabitants. Angra is the capital.

Terchiz, or *Terhiz*, town of Persia, in the province of Chorasan, 120 ms. WNW. of Herat. Lon. $57^{\circ} 35'$ E. lat. $35^{\circ} 5'$ N.

Terga, town of Morocco, seated on the Omirabi, 25 ms. from Azamor.

Tergovista, or *Tervio*, commercial town, capital of Wallachia. It has a fine palace, belonging to the Waywode, and is seated on the Jalowitz, 30 ms. NW. of Bucharest. Lon. $25^{\circ} 26'$ E. lat. $45^{\circ} 45'$ N.

Terki, town of Circassia, where a prince resides, dependent on the Russians. It is seated on a river of the same name, in a marshy place, one mile from the Caspian Sea, and 125 E. of Tefflis. Lon. $47^{\circ} 50'$ E. lat. $43^{\circ} 22'$ N.

Ternini, town of the N. coast of Sicily, in Val di Demona, with a strong castle. It is famous for its mineral waters, and has a fine aqueduct. It is seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, in a territory abounding in corn, oil, and wine, 20 ms. SE. of Palermo. Lon. $13^{\circ} 44'$ E. lat. $38^{\circ} 5'$ N.

Ternoli, or *Ternini*, town of Naples in Capitanata, seated near the sea, 70 ms. NE. of Naples. Lon. $15^{\circ} 20'$ E. lat. $41^{\circ} 59'$ N.

Ternate, island in the Indian Ocean, the principal of the Moluccas. It is mountainous, but produces cloves, and other fruits proper to the climate. It lies a little to the W. of Gilolo, and 100 ms. E. of Celebes. Lon. $129^{\circ} 5'$ E. lat. $1^{\circ} 5'$ N.

Ternavasso, town of Piedmont, 6 ms. NE. of Carmagnola, and 8 S. of Chieri.

Terneuse, town and fort of Flanders, on the W. branch of the Scheldt, called the Hondt. It is 8 ms. N. of Sas-van-Ghent, and 25 WNW. of Antwerp. Lon. $3^{\circ} 45'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 20'$ N.

Terni, ancient episcopal city of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto. The famous cataract of the river Velino, which falls from a precipice 300 feet high, is a mile from this city, which is seated on an island formed by the river Nera, on which account it was anciently called *Inter-ramma*. Terni is the birth place of Tacitus, the historian. It is 15 ms. S. by W. of Spoleto, and 40 N. of Rome. Lon. $12^{\circ} 40'$ E. lat. $42^{\circ} 34'$ N.

Ternova, town of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria. It was formerly the seat of the princes of Bulgaria, and is seated on a mountain, near the Jenera, 88 ms. NW. of Adrianople, and 97 NE. of Sophia. Lon. $26^{\circ} 2'$ E. lat. $43^{\circ} 1'$ N.

Terracina, anciently called Anxur, a decayed town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, with a bishop's see. It was the capital of the warlike Volsci, and the principal church was originally a temple of Jupiter. It is seated among orange and citron groves, near the sea, on the side of a mountain, 46 ms. SE. of Rome. Lon. $13^{\circ} 15'$ E. lat. $41^{\circ} 24'$ N.

Terra del Espiritu Santo, most western and largest island of the New Hebrides, in the South Seas, being 40 leagues in circuit. The land is exceedingly high and mountainous, and in many places the cliffs rise directly from the sea. Lon. 165° E. lat. 16° S.

Terra del Fuego, under this name are comprehended several islands, at the southern extremity of America. They take their name from a volcano on the largest of them. They are very barren and mountainous.

Terra di Lavoro. See *Lavora*.

Terra d' Otranto. See *Otranto*.

Terra Firma, or *Tierra Firma*. See *Colombia*, *New Grenada*, &c.

Terra Firma Proper, another name for the province of Darien, in America. See *Darien*.

Terranova, town of Sicily, in Val di Nota. It belongs to the duke of Monte Leone, and is seated near the mouth of a river of the same name, 20 ms. ESE. of Alicata. Lon. $14^{\circ} 10'$ E. lat. $37^{\circ} 9'$ N.

Terra Nuova, ancient seaport, on the NE. coast of Sardinia, seated at the bottom of a gulf of the same name, 65 ms. NNE. of Sassari. Lon. $9^{\circ} 35'$ E. lat. $41^{\circ} 3'$ N.

Terre au Boeuf, an ancient outlet of the Mississippi, about 15 ms. below New Orleans.

Terre Haute, pstv. and seat of justice, Vigo city. Ind., on the left bank of Wabash river, by pstd. 91 ms. SW. by W. from Indianapolis.

Terriato, or *Mango*, small village of Pegu, beautifully situated on a high commanding bank of the Irrawaddy river, and surrounded by

groves of Mango trees, from which it takes its name. Lon. $95^{\circ} 35'$ E. lat. $17^{\circ} 32'$ N.

Terridon, Loch, inlet of the sea, on the W. coast of Sld. in Ross-shire, between Gairlock and Applecross. It has many creeks and bays.

Terrouen, town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, seated on the Lis, 6 ms. S. of St. Omer.

Terruel, town of Spain, in Arragon, in a large fertile plain, at the confluence of the Guadalquivir and Aldambra, 75 ms. SW. of Saragossa, and 112 E. of Madrid. Lon. 1° W. lat. $40^{\circ} 25'$ N.

Tervere, or *Feere*, town of Zealand, on the NE. coast of the isle of Walcheren, with a good harbour, and a fine arsenal, 4 ms. NE. of Middleburg. Lon. $3^{\circ} 42'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 56'$ N.

Teachen, town of Upper Silesia, capital of a duchy of the same name, subject to Austria. It is surrounded on all sides by a morass, and seated near the source of the Vistula. The inhabitants carry on a trade in leather, woollen stuffs, and Hungary wines; and make pretty good fire arms, and excellent beer. A treaty of peace was concluded here in 1779, between emperor Joseph II. and Frederick William III. of Prussia. It is 27 ms. SE. of Troppau, and 65 SW. of Cracow. Lon. $18^{\circ} 17'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 52'$ N.

Tesegdelt, town of Morocco Proper, seated at the mouth of the Techubit. It is 200 ms. W. of Morocco.

Teshoo-Lamboo, an immense monastery of Thibet, the residence of the second Lama. It comprises about 400 apartments inhabited by monks, besides temples, mausoleums, and the palace of the Lama; 200 ms. SW. from Lassa. Lat. $27^{\circ} 50'$ N. lon. $89^{\circ} 30'$ E.

Tesino, river of Switzerland, which has its source in Mount St. Gothard, flows through the country of Grisons, and the lake Maggiore; then running through part of the Milanese, it washes Pavia, and a little after falls into the Po.

Teset, town of Zahara, which gives name to a district. It is 170 ms. S. of Morocco. Lon. $6^{\circ} 56'$ W. lat. $15^{\circ} 24'$ N.

Tessia, town of Austria, in the city of Tirol, 22 ms. NE. of Trent, and 24 SE. of Bolzano. Lon. $11^{\circ} 40'$ E. lat. $46^{\circ} 20'$.

Tess, or *Tese*, river of Eng. which rises in the NW. of Hants, and passing Stockbridge and Rumsey, falls into the bay of Southampton.

Tethbury, town of Eng. in Gloucestershire; 25 ms. ENE. of Bristol, and 99 W. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 8'$ W. lat. $51^{\circ} 36'$ N.

Teticaco, lake of Peru, in the audience of Lima, and province of Callao, above 200 ms. in circumference.

Tettwang, town of Suabia capital of a lordship of the same name. It is 8 ms. N. of Lindau, and 18 ENE. of Constance. Lon. $9^{\circ} 50'$ E. lat. $47^{\circ} 46'$ N.

Tetuan, city of the kingdom of Fez, on the river Cus, 3 ms. from the Mediterranean, 21 S. of Gueta, and 108 N. by W. of Fez. Lon. $5^{\circ} 26'$ W. lat. $35^{\circ} 27'$ N.

Teuerone, river of Italy, the ancient Anio, which rises in the Appennines, 50 ms. above Tivoli. See *Solfatara*.

Teviot, river of Sld., which rises in the mountains in the SW. of Roxburyshire, and passing almost through the centre of that city, falls into the Tweed, near Kelso.

Teviotdale. See *Roxburyshire*.

Teurart, town of the kingdom of Fez, on a mountain near the river Za.

Teuschnitz, town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, in the bishopric of Bamberg, 34 ms. NE. of Bamberg. Lon. $11^{\circ} 27'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 22'$ N.

Teusera, town of Barbary, in Biledulgerid, divided into two parts by a river. It stands on the confines of Tunis, in a country abounding in dates. Lon. $10^{\circ} 16'$ E. lat. $31^{\circ} 29'$ N.

Tewkesbury, borough of Eng. in Gloucestershire, with a manufactory of cotton stockings, 102 ms. WNW. of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 13'$ W. lat. 52° N.

Tewksbury, pst. Middlesex city. Mass., on the S. side of the Merrimac, 20 ms. NW. from Boston. Pop. 1820, 1008.

Tewksbury, tp. Hunterdon city. N. J. Pop. 1820, 1490.

Texas, province of Mexico, in the former Provincias Internas; bounded SW. by the Rio Grande del Norte, on the NE. by the United States, from the sources of Rio Grande, to the mouth of Sabine, and SE. by the gulf of Mexico. Length from the mouth of the Rio Grande del Norte to its source 1200 ms. The breadth is very unequal, the province ending in a point to the NW. whilst from the mouth of Rio Grande to the NW. angle of Louisiana, it is more than 550 ms. The whole may be considered an immense triangle, whose base is the general course of Rio Grande, and whose perpendicular would be a line drawn from the mouth of that river, to the NW. angle of Lou., area 240,000 sqms.; extending from lat. 26° to 40° N. Texas exhibits a very great variety of climate; it is however comparatively a cold and dry country. Though intersected by a number of rivers, and checkered by some mountains, the general surface is level, and except near the streams sterile. Immense prairies extend along the rivers, on which the bison, deer, wild goat, and wild horse, range in herds to the amount of countless thousands. Like many other regions to the SW., Texas, is to an astonishing degree void of spring water. The earth and heaven are alike arid. This circumstance will for ever prevent a dense population from being spread over this country. It will be a picture, on which many richly glowing parts may be seen, but taken as a whole, will appear the representation of nakedness and desolation. Towards the gulf of Mexico, a low border of sea marsh skirts the whole province. The banks of the rivers in the interior, are picturesque, and often to a small extent extremely productive. Except near the sea coast, Texas, shares with all the internal provinces, an air of the highest degree of elasticity and salubrity. Sugar, cotton, tobacco, rice, maize, all the European cerealia, and fruits may be cultivated, together with many useful vegetables, (perhaps coffee,) which cannot be produced in Europe.

Texas cannot be considered as peopled by the civilized descendants of Europeans. St. Antonio de Behar, St. Altar, La Bahia, and Nacogdoches, are the only Spanish settlements, or presidios existing in the country, the whole falling short of 10,000 whites. Even the native Indians are comparatively few in number. The most numerous tribes are those of the Heitans,

or Cumanches, who are nomadic, having no fixed residence, rove over the plains on horse-back, and though occupying the extent of an empire are very limited in number. Other more settled tribes exist towards the gulf of Mexico. It may, however, be doubted, whether there are 40,000 human beings in all Texas.

After the Spaniards had formed presidios, or missions in New Mexico, more than a century elapsed before they extended their colonies into Texas. As late as 1714, the most northeastern establishment of Spain towards the mouth of Rio Grande del Norte was in New Leon. In 1699, the French came to the mouth of the Mississippi, and commenced the settlement of Lou., which that nation claimed in virtue of La Salles' discoveries made 16 years before.

La Salle, discovered the Mississippi and explored it to its mouth in 1683; and in 1683, February 16th, in an attempt to return by sea from France to the Mississippi, by mistake landed in Texas, at the mouth of the Guadalupe or Colorado river. March 19th, 1687, he was murdered by one of his own men, and his colony broken up by a Spanish detachment sent from New Leon.

When the French began to extend their forts and settlements along the Mississippi and its confluent, the circumstance aroused the vigilance of the Spanish authorities in Mexico. The jealousy of the Spaniards was indeed superinduced by the active curiosity of the French. In 1714, Bienville, governor of Lou., sent St. Denis to explore the regions claimed by France, W. of the Mississippi; St. Denis penetrated to the Spanish settlements W. of the Rio Grande del Norte, and returned to Lou. January 1717, a French detachment, formed a fort at Natchitoches; and in the same month a Spanish force settled at the Adayes, nine ms. W. of Natchitoches. France gave the name of Louisiana to all the country E. of Rio Grande, and the Spaniards designated all the regions between the Adayes and Rio Grande rivers, the province of Las Texas. So has rested this clashing of claims and confusion of names, until March, 1821, when the treaty of 1819, was finally ratified by the government of the U. S., and the boundaries of Lou. and Texas definitely fixed.

As defined by that treaty, part of Arkansas and Red rivers are included in Texas. The rivers flowing into the gulf of Mexico, whose sources are in the interior of Texas, are Sabine, Trinity, Brassos à Dios, Colorado, the united streams of St. Marc and Guadalupe, Nueces, and Rio Grande del Norte. The shore is very much indented by bays and inlets. A chain of islands extends from Sabineto Rio Grande, within which are several good harbours. But like Lou. the shores are naked, and low, and have a desolate appearance. Navigation is dangerous from the shallowness of the sea, and the entire want of landmarks.

St. Antonia de Behar, is the capital and residence of the Commandant General. La Bahia is a mere mud fort, and Nacogdoches, on the head waters of Natchez river, is a small village or presidio, containing only a few houses and farms. See *Cohahuila y Texas*.

Tezel, island of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in North Holland, separated from the con-

tinental by a narrow channel. It lies at the mouth of the Zuyder Zee, and is 11 ms. long by 2 wide.

Teysa, river of Germany, which has its source near Telish, in Moravia, flows E. by Znaim, to the borders of Austria, and enters the Moravia on the confines of Hungary.

Teysse. See *Tenne*.

Teyn, town of Bohemia, belonging to the archbishop of Prague, 52 ms. SW. of that city. Lon. 13° 40' E. lat. 49° 38' N.

Tezar, town of the kingdom of Fez, capital of the province of Cuzi, seated on a small river, 45 ms. E. of Fez. Lon. 4° 15' W. lat. 33° 40' N.

Tezcuco, city of Mexico, in the intendancy of Mexico, formerly remarkable for its extensive cotton factories, which from the rivalry of Queretara have greatly declined. It stands on the E. side of lake Tezcuco, 20 ms. NE. from Mexico. Lon. W. C. 21° 51' W. lat. 19° 30' N. Pop. 5000.

Tezcuco Lake. See *Mexico, the city*.

Tezeia, town of the kingdom of Algiers, in Treunesen, with a castle, 15 ms. from Oran. Lon. 0° 25' E. lat. 35° 25' N.

Tezote, town of the kingdom of Fez, seated on the point of a rock, 8 ms. from Mekila. Lon. 1° 55' W. lat. 44° 40' N.

Thainee, town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, near the mouth of a river of the same name, 120 ms. S. of Tunis. Lon. 10° 13' E. lat. 34° 50' N.

Thames, the finest river in Great Britain, which takes its rise from a copious spring, called Thames Head, 2 ms. SW. of Cirencester, in Gloucestershire. At Oxford (in whose academic groves its poetical name of Isis has been so often invoked) it is joined by the Charwell, and proceeding by Abingdon to Dorchester, it receives the Thames. Passing by Wallingford to Reading, and forming a boundary to Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Surry, and Middlesex, it waters Henley Marlow, Maidenhead, Windsor, Staines, Chertsey, Kingston, and Brentwood, in its course to London; during which it receives the Kennet, Loddon, Coln, Wey, Mole, Brent, and Wandle. From London the river proceeds to Greenwich, Woolwich, Grays-Thurrock, Gravesend, and Leigh, into the German Ocean, in which course it parts Essex from Kent, and receives the Lea, Itoding, Darent, and Medway. The tide flows up the Thames as high as Kingston, which, following the winding of the river, is 70 ms. from the Ocean; a greater distance than the tide is carried by any other river in Europe. Though the Thames is said to be navigable 138 ms. above London Bridge, there are so many flats, that in summer, the navigation westward would be stopped, were it not for a number of locks; but the first lock is 52 ms. above that bridge. The plan of new cuts has been adopted, in some places, to shorten the navigation: there is one near Lechlade, and another a mile from Abingdon. A still more important undertaking was effected in 1789; the junction of this river with the Severn. A canal has been made from the Severn to Stroud, which canal is now continued to Lechlade, where it joins the Thames; a distance of above 30 ms. A communication between this river and the Trent and Mersey

has likewise been effected, by a canal from Oxford to Coventry; and another canal extends from this, at Braunston, to the Thames at Brentford, called the Grand Junction Canal.

Thames, river of Conn., formed of two principal branches, the Shetucket and the Norwich, or Little River, which have their junction at Norwich. From this place the Thames is navigable 15 ms. to Long Island Sound, which it enters below New London.

Thames, river of U. C., formerly called la Tranche, rises in the Chippewa country, and running SW., washes the cities of York, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Kent, and disembogues itself into Lake St. Clair, above Detroit: it is a river of considerable extent, without falls. From its upper branches, it communicates by small portages with Lake Huron, and the Grand river; the site of Oxford is on its upper fork; and that intended for Rochester on its middle fork; London on the main, and Chatham on its lower fork. It is a fine inland canal, and capable of being highly improved. The lands on its banks are extremely fertile. About the mouth of this river are large extensive marshes, or natural meadows, which, with the exception of small tracts of woodland on the banks of the river, and a few woody islands, extend about 12 ms. up the country, and about 4 or 5 ms. in depth, affording hay sufficient for a numerous settlement.

Thamsbruck, town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, on the river Unstrut, 3 ms. N. of Langensalza.

Thanet, island of Eng. comprising the E. angle of Kent, being separated from the mainland by the two branches of the Stour. It produces much corn, and the S. part is a rich tract of marsh land. It contains the towns of Margate and Ramsgate, and several villages.

Thanhausen, town of Suabia, on the river Mindel, 14 ms. N. of Mindelheim.

Thasos, island of the Archipelago, on the coast of Macedonia, at the entrance of the Gulf of Contessa. It is 12 ms. long and 8 broad, and abounds in all the necessities of life. The fruits and wine are very delicate; and there are mines of gold and silver, beside quarries of fine marble. The chief town, of the same name, has a harbour frequented by merchants. Lon. 24° 32' E. lat. 40° 59' N.

Thavlia, ancient *Thebes*, as the modern Greeks pronounce the name of this place. Few places have undergone more vicissitudes than Thebes. In the flourishing ages of Greece it was the counterpoise between Athens and Sparta, and under Epaminondas became for a short period arbitress of Greece. Destroyed by the Macedonians, Thebes gradually recovered, but experienced the effects of Roman vengeance from Sylla. This misfortune completed its ruin, having never since recovered any considerable magnitude. It is now a poor village of 500 houses, mostly of wood, and principally inhabited by Turks. The vicinity of Thebes is thus described by Hobhouse. "A person standing on a small hill, which is a few paces to the S. of the modern city of Thebes, has the following view of the surrounding county: From immediately beyond the town, to the E., the ground rises into bare, rugged inequalities, not high

enough to be called hills, beyond which there is a plain, well cultivated, called the plain of Scimitari, (anciently that of Tanagra,) bounded by the strait of Negropont to the E., and to the S. by the Attic mountains, now called Ozea, and a ridge of mount Elatias, or Cithaeron. To the S. the ground rises by a gentle ascent, and then falls into another large plain, bounded by Cithaeron, and stretching to the SW. through this plain, as well as that of Scimitari, runs a river, now without a name, but formerly the Asopus. The ruins of Plataea are to be seen about 6 ms. to the SW. of Thebes, near a village called Cocli. To the W. is the flat plain of Thebes; and far off beyond Livadia, to the SW., is seen the mountain Zagari, the ancient Helicon. To the NW. the Theban plain is separated from the flats overflowed by the lake, by a stony hill, not very high, at 7 or 8 ms. from the town. In this direction, the river is terminated by the snowy summits of Parnassus. To the N. and to the NE., in which direction there is a road to the town of Negroponte, there is an uneven plain, washed by a river which flows not far from Thebes. This is terminated by mountains, once called Plous and Messapius. The eastern extremity of the latter, is bounded by the strait to the N. of Euripus. Besides some others of note Thebes gave birth to Pindar, Pelopidas, and Epaminondas. Botia was not, however, considered as prolific in genius by the ancient Greeks.

Thaxted, town of Eng. in Essex, near the source of the Chelmsford, 20 ms. N. by W. of Chelmsford, and 44 N.E. of London.

Theaki, island in the Mediterranean sea, 24 ms. long, and 7 broad, separated from the NE. part of that of Cefalonia by a narrow channel. It is the ancient Ithaca, celebrated as the birth place and kingdom of Ulysses. The chief town is Valthi, which has a spacious harbour. Lon. 20° 40' E. lat. 38° 25' N.

Theakiki. See *Kankahee*.

Thebaid, country of Upper Egypt, now called *Said*. It is the least fertile, and the thinnest of people of any province in Egypt, being full of deserts; now inhabited by Arabs, who are robbers by profession.

Thebes, ancient name of a city of Upper Egypt. It was celebrated for having 100 gates; and there are many tombs and magnificent remains of antiquity. Three villages, named Carnack, Luxor, and Gournou, are seated among its ruins, which are hence called the antiquities of Carnack and Luxor.

Thebes, in Turkey. See *Thavlia*.

Themar, town of Franconia, in the cty. of Henneberg, near the river Werra, 10 ms. SE. of Meiningen.

Thengen, town of Suabia, capital of a princely cty. of the same name, in the landgrate of Nellenburg. It is situated on the Hegau, 8 ms. N. of Schaffhausen.

Theolocia. See *Caffa*.

Theomorphism. See *Schamanism*.

Theresa, pstv. Jefferson cty. N. Y., on Black river branch of Oswegatchie, on the road from Sacketts Harbour to Ogdensburg, 25 ms. NE. from the former, and 40 SW. from the latter place.

Thermia, island of the Archipelago, S. of the

island of Zia, and near the Gulf of Engia, 12 ms. long, and 5 broad. The soil is good and well cultivated, and it has a great deal of silk. The principal town, of the same name, is the residence of a Greek bishop. Lon. $24^{\circ} 50' E.$ lat. $37^{\circ} 31' N.$

Thessalon, river of U. C., runs into lake Huron a little to the eastward of Muddy lake, on the N. shore.

Thessaly. See *Janna*.

Thetford, borough of Eng. in Norfolk. It has a considerable manufacture of woollen cloth and paper. The spring assizes for the city are held here. It is 50 ms. NE. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 50' E.$ lat. $52^{\circ} 28' N.$

Thetford, pstv. Orange city. Ver., on Connecticut river, 12 ms. N. from Dartmouth in N. H. Pop. about 2000.

Theux, village, 3 ms. NW. of Spa, in the bishopric of Liege.

Thibet, *Thebet*, or *Tobbut*, a name known to the Arabians and Persians, is unknown in the country itself. It is supposed to be a corruption of the Thibetian words, *Ten-boot*, "kingdom of Boot." The Chinese call it *Dehan*; the Mongols, *Barau-Tala*, "the country on the right."

Under the name of Thibet, European Geographers comprehend those elevated and widespread regions which lie N. from Indoostan, E. of Great Bucharia, S. from Little Bucharia, S.W. from Tangoot; to the W. of China, and S.W. from the Birman empire. Thibet extends from lat. 26° to $38^{\circ} N.$ The southern boundary is generally formed by the Himalaya, and the northern by the Moo's-Tag chain. The interior is very imperfectly known, and in reality the outlines are indefinite. The whole country, as far as we know of its topography, is a congeries of mountains with intervening valleys or very elevated table lands.

The Hoan-Ho, and the Kian-Ku, rise on the eastern border of Thibet, and flowing eastward enters the Pacific Ocean, after an immense course through China. The great river of Cambodia, derives its sources from southeastern Thibet, from whence pursuing a SSE. course of upwards of 2000 ms., falls into the Chinese sea, N. lat. 10° . The Irrawaddy, the May-Kian of Laos, and the Noo-Kian are also amongst the vast streams which roll their volumes from the cold plateau of Thibet, but the most remarkable river of Thibet, is the Berhampooter or Bramapootra, "the river of Brahma." Rising in the same frozen and rocky region with the Indus and Ganges, the Sanpoo or higher Bramapootra, pursues a SE. course of 1000 ms., through Thibet and Assam, passing Lassa, the capital of the former, and turning in the latter to SW., finally joins the Ganges and enters the Bay of Bengal.

Of the known lakes of Thibet, that of Terkiri, and Yambro, are the principal.

The seasons of Thibet are peculiarly regular. The spring, from March to May, is changeable, the rainy season lasts from June to September, during this period, the rains are incessant and copious, the rivers are swelled, and carry their inundations to the far distant countries of China, Cambodia, Siam, Burmah, and Bengal. The rainy is followed by the winter season. The

latter continues from October to March, and serene, with cold exceeding that of any part of Europe. The air is dry and piercing, and as low as 26° , vies in intensity of cold, with that of the Alps, in the parallel of 46° . It might be expected, where every other circumstance is alike, the climate becomes more moderate, advancing S.; but from its great elevation Thibet may be viewed as a country virtually extending from lat. 45° to 58° . Travellers represent the vegetable productions as much the same with Europe; and a similar remark may be made in respect to animals, though some species of the latter are found in Thibet not known in Europe; such are the musk animal, and the Yak or grunting Ox. Iron and copper are its most abundant minerals, though gold, lead, quicksilver, and Rock salt are found in various situations.

Without including kingdoms and provinces little known and rendered doubly uncertain from a mixture of Chinese, Mongolian and Thibetian names, we may consider Thibet as subdivided into three natural sections. Great Thibet, Little Thibet, and Bootau. Little Thibet lying to the W. from Great Thibet, is drained by the NE. branches of the Indus, and not as was formerly supposed, by those of the Ganges.

In general terms, the features of all Thibet may be described as rude, but if it is poor in the productions of nature, it is rich in superstition. It is the "Sacred Land" of central Asia. Near Lassa resides the earthly vice-gerent, the Dalai-Lama. The superstitions of Central Asia, are divided into three subsystems; Schamanism, Braminism, and Lamaism. The Schaman is probably the most ancient, and certainly the most extensively professed of any religious system ever known on this planet. Though expelled from and supplanted by the Bramins in Indostan, the Schaman priests are spiritual leaders or drivers from Malacca to the Frozen Ocean. The empire of China is now politically at the head of this religious system, and possessing Thibet, is master of the person of its hierarchy, the Dalai-Lama. In fact the present emperors of China, stand in a similar relation to the Lama of Thibet, which the German emperors of the middle ages did and really continue to do with the Roman Pontiffs.

Theil, town of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, in Guelderland, on the Waal. Lat. $51^{\circ} 56' N.$ lon. $5^{\circ} 16' E.$

Thielt, town of Flanders, in the Chatellany of Courtray.

Thiers, town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, and late province of Auvergne, famous for its statuary, hardware, and cutlery. It is seated on the side of a hill, 23 ms. E. of Clermont, and 220 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. $3^{\circ} 38' E.$ lat. $45^{\circ} 15' N.$

Thionville, town of France, in the department of Moselle, over which is a bridge, 14 ms. N. of Metz, and 195 NE. of Paris. Lon. $6^{\circ} 15' E.$ lat. $49^{\circ} 21' N.$

Thirsk, or *Thursk*, borough of Eng. in the N. riding of Yorkshire, 20 ms. NW. of York, and 230 N. by W. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 16' W.$ lat. $54^{\circ} 15' N.$

Thive, or *Thebes*, celebrated city of Livadia,

seated between two rivers, 20 ms. NW. of Athens, and 280 SW. of Constantinople. Lon. 23° 40' E. lat. 38° 17' N.

Thoissel, town of France, in the department of Ain, with a handsome college. It is seated in a fertile country, near the Saone and Chale'rone, 10 ms. N. of Trevoux, and 200 SE. of Paris. Lon. 4° 50' E. lat. 46° 15' N.

Thomas, St., island of Africa, lying under the equator in 8° E. lon. It was discovered in 1429, and is almost round, about 30 ms. in diameter. The soil is fertile, and produces plenty of sugar canes.

Thomas, St., one of the Virgin Islands, in the West Indies, with a harbour, a town, and a fort, 15 ms. in circumference, and belongs to the Danes. Lon. 64° 51' W. lat. 18° 21' N.

Thomas, St., archiepiscopal town of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel, subject to the Portuguese, and 3 ms. from Madras. Lon. 80° 25' E. lat. 13° 2' N.

Thomas St., town of Colombia, in Guiana, seated on the Orinoco. Lon. 63° 30' W. lat. 7° 6' N.

Thomastown, pst. Lincoln cty. Maine, situated on the W. side of Penobscot bay, 7 ms. S. of Camden, the same distance E. of Warren, and 43 NE. of Wiscasset. Pop. 1820, 2551.

Thomdamm, town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and dutchy of Saxe-Lauenburg, situated on the Elbe, 25 ms. SE. of Lauenburg, and 58 SE. of Hamburg. Lon. 11° 5' E. lat. 53° 10' N.

Thomond, cty. of Ireland, also called *Clare*, which see.

Thompson, pst. Windham cty. Conn., in the NE. angle of the state, and adjoining R. I. and Mass. Pop. 1820, 2928.

Thompson, tp. Sullivan cty. N. Y., on Neversink creek, 34 ms. NW. by W. from Newburg. Pop. 1820, 1897.

Thompson, tp. Sandusky cty. Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 162.

Thompson, tp. Delaware cty. Ohio, W. from Sciota river. Pop. 1820, 173.

Thompson, one of the eastern tps. Geauga cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 324.

Thompson's, pst. Fairfield cty. S. C., 25 ms. from Columbia.

Thompson's Creek, creek, Lou., in New Feliciana, rises in the SE. corner of Wilkinson cty. flows S., and falls into the Mississippi river opposite Point Coupee, after a course of 25 ms.

Thompson's Cross Roads, and pst. Perry cty. Penn., 28 ms. NW. from Harrisburg.

Thompson's Cross Roads, and pst. Louisa cty. Virg., 60 ms. NW. from Richmond.

Thompson's Store, and pst. 33 ms. from Richmond.

Thompson's Tanyard, York district, S. C., by pst. 91 ms. N. from Columbia.

Thompsonstown, pst. Mifflin cty. Penn., on the left bank of the W. branch of Susquehannah river, 10 ms. by land below Mifflin.

Thompsonville, pst. Culpepper cty. Virg., by pst. 90 ms. SW. from W. C.

Thompsonville, pst. Chesterfield district, S. C., 57 ms. NE. from Columbia.

Thonon, town of Savoy, capital of Chablais, with a palace, and several convents. It is seated on the lake of Geneva, at the mouth of the

river Drama, 13 ms. SW. of Lausanne, and 16 NE. of Geneva. Lon. 6° 44' E. lat. 46° 19' N.

Thorn, city of Western Prussia, formerly a Hanseatic town, on the Vistula, over which is a remarkable bridge, 67 ms. S. of Dantzic, and 105 NW. of Warsaw. Lon. 18° 42' E. lat. 55° 6' N.

Thorn, or *Thoren*, town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Liege, 7 ms. SW. of Kuremonde.

Thorn, town of Eng. in the W. riding of Yorkshire, in a marshy soil near the river Don, 10 ms. NE. of Doncaster, and 167 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1° 2' W. lat. 53° 39' N.

Thorn, tp. in the NW. corner of Perry cty. Ohio, in which is situated the town of Thornville. Pop. 1820, 1031.

Thornsbury, small pst. Spotsylvania cty. Virg., lying on the NE. side of Mattaponi river, 18 ms. S. of Fredericksburg, on the Rappahannock, and 74 from Washington.

Thornbury, town of Eng. in Gloucestershire, 24 ms. SW. of Gloucester.

Thornbury, small tp. Delaware cty. Penn., situated on Chester creek, between Egmont and Birmingham, 18 ms. WSW. of Philadelphia. Pop. 1810, 564, in 1820, 537.

Thorney, village of Eng. in Cambridgeshire, 6 ms. NE. of Peterborough.

Thorney, small island, in a bay of the English Channel, near the coast of Sussex, with a village of the same name, at the mouth of the Levant, 7 ms. SW. of Chichester.

Thornhill, town of Sild., in Dumfriesshire, where fairs are held, chiefly for woollen yarn and coarse woollen stuffs. It is situated on an elevated plain, on the E. side of the river Nith, 15 ms. N. by W. of Dumfries.

Thornton, pst. Grafton cty. N. H., 48 ms. N. from Concord. Pop. 1810, 794, in 1820, 857.

Thornton's Ferry, pst. Hillsborough cty. N. H., by pst. 50 ms. from Concord.

Thornton's Gap, in the Blue Ridge, pst. Culpepper cty. Virg., 50 ms. NW. by W. from Fredericksburg.

Thornton's River, SW. branch of the Rappahannoc, rising in the Blue Ridge near Thornton's Gap, and flows nearly E. through Culpepper cty. Virg., into the Rappahannoc.

Thornville, pst. in the NW. angle of Perry cty. Ohio, 35 ms. a little S. of E. from Columbus.

Thouars, considerable town of France, in the department of two Sevrès, and late province of Poitou. It is seated on a hill, by the river Thoue, 32 ms. SE. of Angers, and 162 SW. of Paris. Lon. 0° 15' W. lat. 46° 59' N.

Thrapston, town of Eng. in Northamptonshire, on the Nen, over which is a bridge, 7 ms. N. of Higham-Ferrers, and 75 NNW. of London. Lon. 0° 36' W. lat. 52° 26' N.

Three Springs, pst. Huntingdon cty. Penn., by pst. 84 ms. from Harrisburg.

Three Hills Island, one of the New Hebrides, in the S. Pacific Ocean, lying to the S. of Mallicollo.

Three Sisters. See *Kuriles*, *Throopville*, Cayuga cty. N. Y. See *Troupville*.

Thuin, town of Hainault, on the Sambre, 8 ms. SW. of Charleroy, and 15 SE. of Mons. Lon. 4° 22' E. lat. 50° 21' N.

Thule. See *Fula*.

Thule, Southern. See *Sandwich Land*.

Thun, lake of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, 3 leagues long and 1 broad. Its borders are richly variegated, and covered with numerous villages, and the river Aar passes through it.

Thun, town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern. It is seated on the NW. extremity of this lake, where the river Aar issues from it, partly in a small island, and partly on a hill, 15 ms. S.E. of Bern. Lon. $7^{\circ} 20'$ E. lat. $46^{\circ} 45'$ N.

Thunder Bay, bay, 9 ms. broad, at the NW. corner of lake Huron, in N. America. It receives this name from the supposed continual thunder that is heard there.

Thur, river of Switzerland, which has its source in the S. part of the city of Toggenburg, and enters the Rhine 7 ms. SSW. of Schaffhausen.

Thurgau, formerly a baliwic, now a canton of Switzerland, which lies along the river Thur, bounded on the E. and N. by the lake, town, and bishopric of Constance, on the S. by the territory of the abbot of St. Gallen, and on the W. by the canton of Zurich. Frauenfeld is the capital.

Thuringia, formerly a langravate of Germany, in Upper Saxony, bounded on the E. by Misnia, on the S. by Franconia, on the W. by Hesse, and on the N. by the duchy of Brunswick and the principality of Anhalt.

Thurman, now *Athol*, pstv. Warren city. N. Y., 75 ms. N. of Albany. Pop. 1810, 1330; in 1820, 570.

Thurso, borough of Sld., in Caithness-shire, at the mouth of the river Thurso, on the W. side of Dunnet Bay. It has a considerable trade, and a manufacture of woollen and linen cloth; and salmon fisheries employ a number of hands. Lon. $5^{\circ} 16'$ W. lat. $58^{\circ} 36'$ N.

Tiagar, town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, 50 ms. WSW. of Pondicherry, and 75 S. of Arcot. Lon. 79° E. lat. $11^{\circ} 25'$ N.

Tiarno, town of Naples, in Terri di Lavoro. It is 15 ms. NW. of Capua. Lon. $14^{\circ} 8'$ E. lat. $41^{\circ} 14'$ N.

Tiber, river in Italy, which rises in the Apennines, in the Florentino. It passes into the Ecclesiastical State, washes Borgo, St. Sepulcro, Citta-di-Castella, Orto, and Rome, 10 ms. from which it falls into the Mediterranean Sea, between Ostia and Porto. Tivere is its modern name.

Tiburoon, cape, at the most westerly extremity of the island of St. Domingo.

Ticarte. See *Tecort*.

Tickill, town of Eng., in the W. riding of Yorkshire, 5 ms. S. of Doncaster. Lon. $1^{\circ} 11'$ W. lat. $52^{\circ} 27'$ N.

Tickely, town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in the circle of Cicacole, 30 ms. NE. of Cicacole, and 70 SW. of Ganjam. Lon. $84^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $43^{\circ} 50'$ N.

Ticonderoga, pstv. Essex city. N. Y., built by the French in 1756, on the narrow passage or communication between the lakes George and Champlain. It is 110 ms. S. of Montreal, and 185 N. of New-York. Lon. $73^{\circ} 25'$ W. lat. $43^{\circ} 45'$ N.

Tiddenham, vil. of Eng., in Gloucestershire, 7 ms. S. of Colford.

Tidswell, town of Eng., in Derbyshire, at the S. confines of the Peak, 22 ms. NW. Derby, and 158 NNW. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 4'$ W. lat. $53^{\circ} 15'$ N.

Tidor, one of the Molucco islands, in the Indies, lying to the E. of Gilolo, and to the W. of Ternate. It is 17 ms. in circumference, and produces cloves and flax. The Dutch are masters of the island, though it has a king of its own. The woods and the rocks that surround it, render it a place of defence. Lon. $126^{\circ} 1'$ lat. $0^{\circ} 50'$ N.

Tiel. See *Thiel*.

Tiengen, town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, situated on the Wutach, 29 ms. E. of Basle, and 36 W. of Constance. Lon. $8^{\circ} 52'$ lat. $47^{\circ} 40'$ N.

Tierra del Espiritu Santo. See *Terra del Espíritu Santo*.

Tierra del Fuego. See *Terra del Fuego*.

Tiffin, pstv. Seneca city. Ohio, about 100 ms. N. from Columbus.

Tiffin's river, or *Bean creek*, rises in Michigan, heading with the St. Joseph of lake Mich. and the river Raisin of lake Erie, flows S. enters Ohio crossing Henry, and falling into Maumee $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile above Fort Defiance, in the SE. corner of William's city. It is navigable for boats, into Mich., 70 or 80 ms. above its mouth. Channel very circuitous. The land watered by this stream is of the first rate quality; timbered with linodendron tulipifera, various species of oak, linn, clen, black and white walnut, sugar maple, &c.

Tiffin, tp. Adams city. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 1038.

Tigris, river of Turkey in Asia, which has its source near that of the Euphrates, in the mountain of Tchilder, in Turcomania; afterwards, it separates Diarbeck from Erzerum, and Khosistan from Irac Arabia, and uniting with the Euphrates, falls into the gulf of Persia, under the name of Schat-al-Arab. This river passes by Diarbekar, Gezira, Mausall, Bagdad, and Bussarah. The Tigris derives its name from the rapidity of its current; it was called Tigo in the Median language, *Digito* in Arabic, and *Hiddekel* in Hebrew; all of which terms signify "the flight of an arrow." Though the Euphrates has the longest course, some travellers seem to suppose that, in volume, the Tigris equals or excels its rival. Taken together, these two rivers would, to a civilized and commercial nation, afford noble and extensive lines of intercourse.

Tilbury, East, vil. of Eng., in Essex, near the mouth of the Thames, E. of Tilbury Fort.

Tilbury, West, vil. of Eng., in Essex, situated on the Thames, N. of Tilbury Fort.

Tilbury, fort of Eng., in Essex, on the Thames, opposite to Gravesend, a regular fortification, which may be termed the key of London. It is 28 ms. E. by S. of London.

Tillieres, town of France, in the department of Evre, and late province of Normandy, 6 ms. NE. of Verneuil, and 12 W. of Dreux. Lon. $1^{\circ} 3'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 46'$ N.

Tilzit, town of Prussia, in Lithuania, with a considerable trade in linseed, butter, and other articles. It is situated on the Memel, 50 ms. NE. of Koningsberg, and 95 SSW. of Mittau. Lon. $22^{\circ} 8'$ E. lat. $55^{\circ} 8'$ N.

Timana, town of Terra Firma, in Popayan, capital of a territory of the same name, which abounds in fruits and pastures. It is seated on a river, 130 ms. ESE. of Popayan. Lon. 73° 55' W. lat. 1° 3' N.

Timballier, bay at the mouth of Lafourche, in Lou. This bay is about 30 ms. in length and from 3 to 8 wide. The adjacent islands and shore are low grassy or sandy flats.

Timercotta, town and fortress of Hindoostan, in the province of Golconda, 64 ms. SE. of Hyderabad, and 95 W. of Masulipatam. Lon. 79° 26' E. lat. 15° 20' N.

Timor, island in the Indian Ocean, between Celebes and New Holland. It is 150 ms. long, and 37 broad, and abounds in sandal wood, wax, and honey. The Dutch have a fort here. Lon. of the SW. point 123° 59' E. lat. 10° 23' S.

Tina, town of Turkey, in Europe, in Bosnia, on the river Tis, 37 ms. NW. of Spalatro. Lon. 17° 9' E. lat. 44° 28' N.

Tinu, or **Tinos**, the ancient Tenos, and island of the Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, to the W. of Nicaria. It is 17 ms. long and 8 broad. The fortress stands on a rock; Nicolì is the principal town. Lon. 25° 24' E. lat. 37° 30' N.

Tindelville, village, Montgomery cy. N. C., on the right bank of Yadkin river, 90 ms. SW. by W. from Raleigh.

Tinevely. See *Palamcotta*.

Tinian, island of the Pacific Ocean, one of the Ladrões, 12 ms. in length and 6 in breadth.

Tinicum, island, creek, and pst. Bucks cy. Penn. The pst. is on the Delaware river, between Plumstead and Noxamixon, 25 ms. NW. from Trenton in N. J., and 38 ms. a little E. of N. from Philadelphia. Pop. 1820, 1249.

Tinicum tp. Delaware cy. Penn. It lies on the Delaware, below the mouth of Darby creek, about 6 ms. from Philadelphia, and consists principally of grazing farms. Pop. 1810, 249, in 1820, 182.

Tinmouth, seaport of Eng. in Northumberland, at the mouth of the Tyne, 9 ms. E. of Newcastle. Here ships take in their loading of coal, and of goods brought from Newcastle. Lon. 1° 6' W. lat. 55° 6' N.

Tinmouth, pst. Vermont, in Rutland cy., 15 ms. S. of Rutland, and 26 N. of Bennington. Pop. about 1200.

Tinos. See *Tina*.

Tintagel, village of Eng. in Cornwall. Here are the remains of a remarkable fortification, called King Arthur's Castle.

Tinto, river of Spain, which has its source in the province of Seville, and its name from its waters, which are tinged of a yellow colour. Near its spring it has a petrifying quality, no trees or plants growing on its banks. It falls into the Atlantic about 18 ms. below Niebla.

Tinzedá, town of Barbary, in Biledulgerid. It is seated on a river of the same name, in a country fertile in dates and barley, and abounding in indigo. Lon. 6° 13' W. lat. 27° 30' N.

Tinzulie, strong town of Barbary, in Biledulgerid, seated on the river Dras. Lon. 5° 43' W. lat. 28° 15' N.

Tioga, or **Chemung**, river of N. Y., and Penn., formed of three branches of Tioga proper, Canistota and Chemung. It is the northwestern branch of Susquehanna, which it joins at Tioga

Point in Penn., after a comparative course of about 80 ms.

Tioga, cy. N. Y., bounded by Bradford cy. Penn. S., Steuben cy. N. Y. W., Tompkins N., and Broome E. Length 36 ms., mean width 28; area about 1000 sqms. Surface hilly, but in a peculiar degree well watered. The main branch of Susquehanna crosses its SE. angle. Its SW. is in a similar manner traversed by Tioga river. Cayuta and a number of other large creeks drain the central parts, and flow S. into the Susquehanna and Tioga rivers. The northern side of the cy. is drained by creeks falling into Seneca, and Cayuga lakes. By the channel of Newtown creek, along the western side of Tioga, a canal has been projected to connect the Susquehanna and St. Lawrence basins. Chief town, Owego, Newtown, Spencer, and Smithsborough. Pop. 1820, 16,971. Ctl. lat. 42° 12' N. lon. W. C. 0° 30' E.

Tioga, pst. Tioga cy. N. Y., on Susquehanna river, 10 ms. below Owego. Pop. 1820, 1816.

Tioga, cy. Penn., bounded by Steuben cy. N. Y. N., Bradford Penn. E., Lycoming SE. and E., Potter W. Length 36 ms., breadth 31; area 1108 sqms. Surface broken, and soil of middling quality. The main southern branch of Tioga river rises in the SE. angle; and traverses this cy., flowing N. into New York. Its SW. angle is drained by the sources of Pine creek. Chief town, Wellsborough.

Tioga, pst. Tioga cy. Penn., on Tioga river, 10 ms. NE. from Wellsborough. Pop. 1810, 803; 1820, 246.

Tioughnioga, western branch of Chenango river, rises in Onondago, and Courtland cities, N. Y., and flowing SE., joins Chenango river at the village of Chenango, on the W. border of Broome cy., after a comparative course of 50 ms.

Tiperah, or **Tiprah**, kingdom of Asia, lying to the E. of Hindoostan Proper.

Tippecanoe, one of the northern branches of Wabash, Ind.

Tipperary, cy. of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 60 ms. long and 40 broad; bounded on the N. by King's cy., on the E. by Queen's cy. and Kilkenny, on the S. by Waterford, and on the W. by Galway, Clare, Limerick, and Cork. Cashel is the capital.

Tipperary, town of Ireland, in the cy. of the same name, 9 ms. SSW. of Cashel.

Tipton, cy. Ten.

Tipton, C. H. and pst. Tipton cy. Ten., by pst. 240 ms. from Murfreesborough.

Tirano, town of the country of the Grisons, capital of the Upper Ferzera. It is 17 ms. SW. of Bormio. Lon. 9° 46' E. lat. 46° 12' N.

Tiree, one of the Hebrides, or Western Islands of Stld., lying to the SW. of Col. It is a small, rich island, and noted for its marble quarry, and a handsome breed of little horses.

Tireh, town of Turkey, in the Asiatic province of Natolia, situated on the Meander, 32 ms. SSE. of Smyrna. Lon. 27° 30' E. lat. 28° 10' N.

Tirlemont, village of the kingdom of the Netherlands in Brabant, formerly one of the most considerable places in that dutchy, but ruined by the wars. Lon. 4° 41' E. lat. 50° 48' N.

Tirmau, strong and considerable town of Upper Hungary, in the cty. of Neitra. It is seated on the Tirma, 5 ms. W. of Leopoldstadt, and 22 NE. of Presburg. Lon. $17^{\circ} 39'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 24'$ N.

Tirol, or *Tyrol*, country of Germany, in Austria, and part of the hereditary dominions of that house. It is 150 ms. long, and 120 broad; bounded on the N. by Bavaria, on the E. by Carinthia and Salzburg, on the S. by the territory of Venice, and on the W. by Switzerland. Though a mountainous country, it produces as much corn and wine as the inhabitants have occasion for, and has rich mines of gold, silver, and copper. It is divided into four parts: Tyrol, properly so called, the bishopric of Trent, the bishopric of Brixen, and four provinces of Suabia, which are united to Tyrol. Innsbruck is the capital.

Tisbury, tp. Duke's cty. Mass., on the N. side of the island of Martha's Vineyard. Pop. 1810, 1202, in 1820, 1225.

Titan, or *Cabares*, island of France, the most eastern of the Heures, in the Mediterranean.

Titicaca, or *Chuenito*, lake of Peru, in the audience of Los Charcos. It is one of the largest in S. America.

Titchfield, village of Eng. in Hampshire, seated on a small river, 6 ms. E. of Southampton.

Titlisberg, one of the highest mountains in Switzerland, at the foot of which is the greatest part of the valley of Engelberg.

Tittmaning, town of Germany, in Salzburg, on the Salza, 24 ms. NW. of Salzburg. Lon. $12^{\circ} 46'$ E. lat. $47^{\circ} 54'$ N.

Titul, town of Upper Hungary, in the cty. of Bodrog. Lon. $20^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $45^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Tiver. See *Tiber*.

Tiverton, borough of Eng. in Devonshire, on the Ex, over which is a stone bridge. This town has been noted for its great woollen manufactures, and is 14 ms. NNE. of Exeter, and 161 W. by S. of London. Lon. $3^{\circ} 38'$ W. lat. $50^{\circ} 44'$ N.

Tiverton, tp. Newport cty. R.I., lying about 14 ms. from the city of Newport. Pop. 1810, 2837, in 1820, 2875.

Tiumen, town of Siberia, in the province of Tobolsk, on the Tura, 125 ms. W. of Tobolsk.

Tivoli, celebrated town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma. Near Tivoli is the remarkable lake of Solfatara. Tivoli is seated on the Teverone, 12 ms. ENE. of Rome, and 15 NNE. of Frascati. Lon. $12^{\circ} 43'$ E. lat. $41^{\circ} 59'$ N. See *Solfatara*, and *Teverone*.

Tlascala, formerly a republic, and at present a town of Mexico, about 70 ms. E. from the city of Mexico. Pop. 4000.

Tlamesen. See *Tremesen*.

Tobago, the most southward of the islands in the W. Indies, and the most eastward except Barbadoes. It is 32 ms. long, and 9 broad; 120 ms. S. of Barbadoes. Lon. 59° W. lat. $11^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Tobago Little, island near the NE. extremity of Tobago, (in the W. Indies) 2 ms. long, and 1 broad.

Tobolsk, government of Russia, which comprehends the W. part of Siberia. It is divided into the two provinces of Tobolsk and Tomsk.

Tobolsk, capital of Siberia, and of the go-

vernment of Tobolsk, seated on a hill, at the confluence of the Tobol and Irtysh, 800 ms. E. by N. of Moscow, and 1000 E. by S. of Presburg. Lon. $68^{\circ} 12'$ E. lat. $58^{\circ} 12'$ N.

Toby, NW. tp. Armstrong cty. Penn., on the E. side of Alleghany river. Pop. 1810, 611; 1820, 1156.

Toby's Creek, river, Penn., rising in McKeesburg, flows SW., enters and traverses Jefferson cty., and from thence between Armstrong and Venango cties., and falls into Alleghany river at the village of Foxburg. See *Clarion river*.

Tocantim, large river of S. America, in Brazil. It is composed of two large branches, the Tocantins proper to the SE., and the Araguay to the SW. The latter is the main stream, rising in Goias, and Mattagrosso, lat. 20° S., and flowing a little E. of N. about 1000 ms. by comparative courses, joins the Tocantim. The latter has its source in Goias, lat. 16° S., and by comparative courses a little W. of N. 800 ms. meets the Araguay at lat. 6° S. Below that junction the United waters flow N. 500 ms., and are finally lost in the channel of Joanne, or Para.

Tocat, town of Turkey in Asia, in Natolia, and Paschalic of Siwas; it is the capital of a province of the same name. The houses are handsomely built, and the streets pretty well paved, which is an uncommon thing in these parts; but the town makes a very odd appearance, and is in the form of an amphitheatre. There are two rugged perpendicular rocks of marble, with an old castle upon each; and so many streams, that each house has a fountain. There are 12 mosques, and a vast number of chapels; the Armenians have 7 churches, and the Greeks only 1. Besides the silk of this country, they manufacture much of that of Persia, and make it into sewing silk, their chief trade is in copper vessels, such as kettles, drinking-cups, lanterns, and candlesticks. They also prepare a great deal of yellow Turkey leather. Tocat may be considered as the centre of trade in Natolia; for caravans come hither from several parts. Its territory abounds in fruits and excellent wine. It is 210 ms. W. by S. of Erzerum, and 283 N. of Aleppo. Pop. 35,000 Turks, 4000 Armenians, and 1000 Greeks. Lon. $37^{\circ} 15'$ E. lat. $39^{\circ} 50'$ N.

Tocayma, town of New Grenada, seated on the Pati, in a country abounding in fruits and sugar. Here are hot baths between two cold springs; and near the town is a volcano. Lon. $73^{\circ} 50'$ W. lat. $4^{\circ} 3'$ N.

Tockay, strong town of Upper Hungary, in the cty. of Zimplin, with a castle. It is celebrated for its excellent wine; but being produced only by one vineyard, it is scarce even at Vienna. At some distance from it are large saltworks. It is seated at the confluence of the Bodrog and Teisse, 75 ms. NW. of Great Waridin, and 90 NE. of Buda. Lon. $21^{\circ} 25'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Tockva Falls, Franklin cty. Geo. It is in a branch of Tugaloo river. The fall near 200 feet.

Tocort, or *Tuggurt*, town of the kingdom of Algiers, in Africa, 240 ms. SSE. of Algiers. Lon. $4^{\circ} 40'$ E. lat. $32^{\circ} 40'$ N.

Todd, cty. Kent; bounded by Robertson cty. Tenn. S., Christian W., Muhlenburg N., and Logan E. Length 30 ms., mean width 15;

area 450 sqms. It is drained by Red river, branch of Cumberland, and Maddy fork a branch of Green river. Chief town Elkton. Pop. 1820, 5089. Ctl. lat. $36^{\circ} 55'$ N. lon. W. C. $10^{\circ} 5'$ W.

Todi, town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoletto, on a hill, near the river Tiber, 22 ms. S. of Perugia, and 50 N. of Rome. Lon. $12^{\circ} 32'$ E. lat. $43^{\circ} 44'$ N.

Toggenburg, cty. Switzerland, depending on the abbey of St. Gallen, between high mountains. It is fertile in corn and fruit, and is divided into the Upper and Lower. It contains upwards of 46,000 inhabitants, the majority of whom are protestants.

Toissey, town of France, in the department of Ain, 25 ms. N. of Lyons. Lon. $4^{\circ} 52'$ E. lat. $45^{\circ} 20'$ N.

Tolaga Bay, bay of the island of New Zealand, in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. $178^{\circ} 33'$ E. lat. $38^{\circ} 21'$ S.

Toledo, commercial city of Spain, in New Castile, of which it was formerly the capital. It is advantageously seated on a mountain, on the river Tagu, which surrounds it on two sides; and on the land side it has an ancient wall built by a Gothic king, and flanked with 100 towers. It has a royal castle, a famous university, and several manufactures of silk and wool. It is 37 ms. S. of Madrid. Lon. $3^{\circ} 20'$ W. lat. $39^{\circ} 53'$ N.

Tolen, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Zealand, on an island of the same name, separated by a narrow channel from Dutch Brabant. It is 5 ms. NW. of Bergen-op-Zoom. Lon. $4^{\circ} 20'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Tolentino, town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, on the river Chiento, 8 ms. SE. of St. Severino, and 88 NE. of Rome. Lon. $13^{\circ} 11'$ E. lat. $43^{\circ} 14'$ N.

Tolensburg, town of Russia, in the government of Riga, with a harbour, seated on the Gulf of Finland, 60 ms. W. of Narva. Lon. $26^{\circ} 4'$ E. lat. $59^{\circ} 38'$ N.

Tolfa, town of Italy, in the dominions of the Pope. In the neighbourhood are mines of alum, and iron, warm baths, and quarries of alabaster and lapis lazuli. It is 25 ms. NW. of Rome. Lon. $12^{\circ} 49'$ E. lat. $42^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Talhuys, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Guelderland, on the Rhine. It is 8 ms. E. of Nimeguen. Lon. 6° E. lat. $51^{\circ} 56'$ N.

Tolland, pst. Hampden cty. Mass., on the right bank of Connecticut river, 20 ms. below Springfield. Pop. 1810, 800, in 1820, 692.

Tolland, cty. Conn., bounded by New London S., Hartford W., Hampden, Mass. N., and Windham, Conn. E. Length 30 ms., mean width 15; area 450 sqms. It lies on the dividing ground between the sources of the Thames, and various creeks flowing SW. into Connecticut river. Surface generally hilly. Soil of middling quality. Pop. 1820, 14,350. Ctl. lat. $41^{\circ} 48'$ N. lon. W. C. $4^{\circ} 40'$ E.

Tolland, pst. and seat of justice, Tolland cty. Conn., 17 ms. NE. of Hartford, and 19 W. of Pomfret. Pop. 1810, 1638, in 1820, 1607.

Tolmezzo, town of Italy, in Friuli, 30 ms. NE. of Belluno. Lon. $12^{\circ} 50'$ E. lat. $46^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Tolmino, town of Germany, in Carniola, 12 ms. N. of Goritz.

Tolna, town of Lower Hungary, capital of a cty. of the same name. It is seated on the Danube, in a country producing excellent wine, 8 ms. SW. of Colocza, and 45 S. of Buda. Lon. $19^{\circ} 28'$ E. lat. $46^{\circ} 33'$ N.

Tolnani, town of Hindoostan, 70 ms. W. of Burhampour, and 14 E. of Surat. Lon. $75^{\circ} 3'$ E. lat. $21^{\circ} 15'$ N.

Tolosa, town of Spain, the capital of Guipuscoa, in a valley, between the Araxis and Oria, over which are two bridges, and near them several natural cascades. It is inhabited by a great number of artists, who made sword blades in high esteem. It was taken by the French in 1794. It is 37 ms. SW. of Bayone, and 47 SE. of Bilboa. Lon. $2^{\circ} 5'$ W. lat. $43^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Tolu, town of S. America, in Carthagera, famous for the balsam of Tolu, brought hence to Europe, and produced from a tree like a pine. It is seated on a bay of the Gulf of Mexico, 60 ms. S. of Carthagera. Lon. $73^{\circ} 22'$ W. lat. $9^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Tomar, town of Portugal, in Estramadura, on the river Naboom, 40 ms. SE. of Coimbra, and 65 NE. of Lisbon. Lon. $7^{\circ} 55'$ W. lat. $39^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Tombec, town of Brabant, 8 ms. S. of Louvain, and 10 E. of Brussels. Lon. $4^{\circ} 49'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 45'$ N.

Tombelaine, small island of France, with a town of the same name, on the coast of Normandy, in a small gulf between Avanches and St. Malo. This island, as well as that of St. Michael, in which there is a monastery, is every day joined at low water, to the main land.

Tombigbee, western, or rather NW. branch of Alabama, rises on the NE. angle of Mississippi, runs SE. receiving numerous tributaries from the spurs of the Alleghany mountains, which are here scattered in groups over the country. At Cotton-Gin-Port, about 70 ms. SW. of the Muscle Shoals, the various branches unite and form a fine navigable stream. Thence assuming a course E. of S., it crosses into Alabama, receiving several creeks from the Choctaw country on the W., and the Sipsey river on the E. It unites with the Tuckaloosa, or Black Warrior, at N. lat. $32^{\circ} 30'$ after a course of 150 ms., and thence turning S. 130, unites with Alabama, forming the Mobile. The Tombigbee is navigable by schooners to St. Stephen, where rapids first occur, but barges and keel boats ascend to Cotton-Gin-Port, 220 ms. higher, following the bends of the river. See *Mobile*.

Tombuctoo, kingdom of Nigritia, which lies to the SE. of the great desert of Zatiara, and W. of the empire of Cashna. It produces great plenty of corn, cattle, milk, and butter. The king has 300 horsemen, besides a great number of foot, who frequently take captives, and sell them to the merchants for slaves.

Tombuctoo, capital of a kingdom of the same name, in Nigritia. Here is a great number of weavers of cotton cloth; and hither the cloth and merchandise are brought by caravans from Barbary. Instead of money, they make use of shells and small bits of gold. It stands near the Niger. Lon. $1^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $16^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Tomebambo, town of Peru, in the audience of Quito, where was a temple of the sun, whose walls, as the Spaniards assert, were covered

with gold. It is 120 ms. S. of Quito. Lon. 77° 50' W. lat. 2° 16' S.

Tomhannock, pstv. Rensselaer cty. N. Y., 19 ms. from Albany.

Tomina, government of S. America, in Buenos Ayres.

Tomini, town of the island of Celebes, in the East Indies, in a bay to which it gives name. Lon. 119° E. lat. 0° 45' S.

Tomlinson's, psto. Alleghany cty. Md., on the U. S. road, 25 ms. W. from Cumberland, and 156 NW. from W. C.

Tompkins, cty. N. Y., bounded by Seneca lake W., Seneca and Cayuga cties. N., and Courtland E. Length 35 ms. mean width 15; area about 500 sqms. Surface generally very hilly, and soil productive. It is in great part, watered by the confluent creeks of Cayuga lake. Chief town, Ithaca. Pop. 1820, 20,681. Ctl. lat. 42° 26' N. lon. W. C. 0° 26' E.

Tompkins, pst. Delaware cty. N. Y., 27 ms. S. W. from Delhi. Pop. 1820, 1206.

Tompkinville, pstv. and seat of justice, Monroe, cty. Kent., about 40 ms. a little S. of E. from Russellville. Lat. 36° 44' N. lon. W. C. 8° 30' W.

Toms river, and psto. Monmouth cty. N. J., 50 ms. E. from Philadelphia, and by pstrd. 90 SE. from Trenton.

Tomsk, large government of Russia, in Asia, on the Obey, and Jeniesey rivers. The province of Tomsk, presents on its northern extremity, the vast cold and sterile district of Mangasinsk, or as it is more frequently called, Turukhansk. To the S. of the latter, extends the district of Jeniesey, on the river of the same name, and the Upper Tunguska. The districts of Narym, Tchoulym, Tomsk, and Kainsk, spread to the SW. from Turukhansk, and Jeniesey. The district of Kainsk, includes a part of the vast steppe of Barrabin. Kolyvan, formerly a separate government, is now the southern part of Tomsk, or western Siberia. Semipalatnoi lies between the Irtysh and Oby. The district of Kutynesk, with a town of the same name, is situated near the sources of the Tom, and extends to the Jeniesey. To the E. of the former, on the Upper Jeniesey, extends the district of Abakansk. Near Abakansk, the temperature is sufficiently mild for the culture of water melons. Kasnoiarisk, on the Jeniesey, closes the provinces of Tomsk. This very extensive government, reaches from the Altaian mountains N. lat. 50°, to the utmost frozen extremity of Asia, lat. 78° N. See *Siberia*.

Tomsk, town, on the *Tom*, a small eastern branch of the Oby, is the capital of the government of the same name, and ranks the third in size of the towns of Asiatic Russia. Its pop. amounts to from 12 to 15,000, and is increasing. This city is a kind of entrepot, and is the residence, or resort, of great numbers of Russian, Tartar, Bukharian, and Kalmuk merchants. Lat. 56° 30' N. lon. 84° 59' E.

Tonderen, town of Denmark, in the dutchy of Sleswick, with a fort, seated in a fertile country, on the German Ocean, 25 ms. SE. of Ripen, and 30 NW. of Sleswich. Lon. 9° 40' E. lat. 54° 58' N.

Tongataboo, one of the Friendly Islands in the South Pacific Ocean, about 20 leagues in

circuit, somewhat oblong, broadest at the E. end, and its greatest length from E. to W. Lon. 176° 46' E. lat. 21° 9' S.

Tongres, town of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege, on the Neckar, 12 ms. SW. of Maastricht, and 15 W. of Liege.

Tong-tchang, city of China, in the province of Chang-tong. It is 150 ms. S. of Peking. Lon. 115° 25' E. lat. 36° 30' N.

Tong-chuen, fortified city of China, in the province of Se-tchuen. The inhabitants are all soldiers, who have followed the profession of arms from father to son. It is 867 ms. SW. of Peking. Lon. 101° 30' E. lat. 25° 56' N.

Tongutians, people who inhabit the E. part of Siberia, and are subject to the Russians. They are all pagans, and chiefly subsist by grazing, and hunting of saibles.

Tonnawanto, small river or creek of N. Y. rises in the SW. angle of Genessee, flows N. about 20 ms. to Batavia. Here it abruptly turns W. and continues that course 40 ms., into Niagara river, opposite Grand Isle. The channel of this stream, for a distance of about 11 ms. is intended to form a part of the Erie canal. From the western border of Genessee, it forms the limit between Niagara and Erie cties.

Tonna, town of Germany in Upper Saxony, 6 ms. N. of Gotha.

Tonnay Boutonne, town of France in the department of Lower Charente, seated on the river Boutonge, 17 ms. N. of Saintes. Lon. 0° 34' W. lat. 44° 56' N.

Tonnay Charente, town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, with a castle and a small port. It is seated on the Charente, 3 ms. from Rochefort, and 253 SW. of Paris. Lon. 0° 46' W. lat. 45° 56' N.

Tonniers, town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, seated on the Garonne, 2 ms. from its junction with the Lot, and 7 E. of Marmande.

Tonnierre, town of France, in the department of Yonne, and late province of Burgundy, famous for its good wines. It is seated on the Armancon, 27 ms. of Troyes, and 102 E. of Paris. Lon. 4° 4' E. lat. 47° 51' N.

Tonningen, town of Denmark, in the dutchy of Sleswick, capital of a territory of the same name. It is seated on a peninsula formed by the river Eyder, where there is a commodious harbour, 25 ms. southwest of Sleswick, and 58 NW. of Hamburg. Lon. 9° 10' E. lat. 54° 30' N.

Tonquin, kingdom of Asia, bounded on the N. by China, on the E. by China and the Gulf of Tonquin, on the S. by Cochinchina, and on the W. by Laos. It is about 1200 ms. in length, and 500 in breadth, and is one of the finest and most considerable kingdoms of the east, as well on account of the number of inhabitants, as the riches it contains, and the trade it carries on. The natives in general are of a middling stature, and clean-limbed, with a tawny complexion. Their faces are oval and flattish, and their noses and lips well proportioned. Their hair is black, long, lank, and coarse. This kingdom is an absolute monarchy. Cachao is the capital.

Tonsberg, seaport of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys, 30 ms. W. of Fredericksstad. Lon. 10° 20' E. lat. 58° 50' N.

Toobonai, small island in the South Sea, discovered by Captain Cook, being in any direction not above 5 or 6 ms. Lon. $149^{\circ} 23'$ W. lat. $23^{\circ} 25'$ S.

Topayos, river of S. America. See *Tapajos*.

Topcliff, town of Eng. in the N. riding of Yorkshire, seated on a considerable ascent, on the Swale, 24 ms. N. of York.

Topel, or *Topl*, town of the kingdom of Bohemia, 24 ms. NW. of Pilsen, and 56 W. of Prague. Lon. $14^{\circ} 10'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Toplitz, town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leutmeritz, 14 ms. WNW. of Leutmeritz. Lon. $14^{\circ} 10'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 36'$ N.

Topolius. See *Copais*.

Topolitz, town of Turkey in Europe, in Moldavia, 12 ms. SW. of Niemeecz. Lon. $26^{\circ} 9'$ E. lat. $46^{\circ} 51'$ N.

Topoltzau, town of Hungary, 68 ms. E. of Vienna. Lon. $17^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 35'$ N.

Topsfield, pst. Essex cty. Mass., 9 ms. N. from Salem. Pop. 1810, 815; in 1820, 866.

Topsham, town of Eng., in Devonshire, on the Ex, 5 ms. SE. of Exeter, (of which it is the port,) and 170 SW. of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 26'$ W. lat. $50^{\circ} 39'$ N.

Topsham, pst. Lincoln cty. Maine, situated at the mouth of the Androscoggin river. The tp. contains a number of manufactures, mills, &c. Pop. 1271, in 1810; in 1820, 1429.

Topsham, pst. in the NE. part of Orange cty. Ver., 22 ms. SE. from Montpelier.

Tor, or *Eltor*, town of Arabia Petrea, with a good harbour. In the gardens of which are fountains of bitter water, on the Red Sea. Lon. $33^{\circ} 43'$ E. lat. $28^{\circ} 27'$ N.

Torbay, bay of the English Channel, on the coast of Devonshire, to the E. of Dartmouth, formed by two capes, called Bury Point, and Bob's Nose. In gales of wind, it is often the station of the Channel fleet.

Torbia, town of Piedmont, in the cty. of Nice. It is 7 ms. E. of Nice.

Torbole, town of Italy, in the Trentino, 14 ms. SE. of Trent. Lon. $11^{\circ} 39'$ E. lat. $45^{\circ} 50'$ N.

Torcello, town of Italy, on a small island, 7 ms. N. from Venice. Lon. $12^{\circ} 9'$ E. lat. $45^{\circ} 32'$ N.

Torda, or *Torenburgh*, town of Transylvania, in the neighbourhood of which are extensive salt works. The Hungarian language is said to be spoken with the greatest purity in this town. It is 15 ms. WNW. of Clausenburg, and 48 NW. of Hermanstadt. Lon. $23^{\circ} 12'$ E. lat. $46^{\circ} 50'$ N.

Tordenillas, town of Spain, in Leon, in a country fertile in corn and wine, on the river Douero, 24 ms. W. of Valladolid, and 75 SE. of Leon. Lon. $4^{\circ} 56'$ W. lat. $41^{\circ} 48'$ N.

Torgau, town of Upper Saxony, in Saxony Proper, 27 ms. NE. from Leipsic, and 35 NW. of Dresden. Lon. $13^{\circ} 3'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 34'$ N.

Torigny, town of France in the department of the Channel, and late province of Normandy, seated on a rivulet, 7 ms. SE. of St. Lo. Lon. $0^{\circ} 42'$ W. lat. 49° N.

Tormes, river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Avila, in Castile, passes by Alva, Tormes, and Salamanca, and falls into the Douero, below Mirande-de-Douero.

Torna, or *Tornaw*, town of Upper Hungary, capital of a cty. of the same name. It is a fortified place, and is seated on an eminence, on

the river Sayo, 22 ms. W. of Cassovia. Lon. $20^{\circ} 43'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 50'$ N.

Torne, river of Sweden, which has its source in the mountains of Norway, forms a lake of the same name, and taking a SE. course, enters the Gulf of Bothnia, at Torneco.

Torneo, town of Sweden, in W. Bothnia, capital of a territory of the same name, with a good harbour. It is situated at the mouth of the river of the same name, on a small island formed by it, at the N. extremity of Bothnia. It is a place of some trade, because all the Laplanders in those parts come and exchange their skins and other articles for what they want. The houses are low, and the cold so severe, that sometimes the people lose their fingers and toes. It is 180 ms. NE. of Uma, and 420 NNE. of Stockholm. Lon. $24^{\circ} 17'$ E. lat. $65^{\circ} 51'$ N.

Tornova, episcopal town of Turkey in Europe, in Janna. It is seated at the foot of Mount Dragoniza, on the river Salempria, 10 ms. NW. of Larissa. Lon. $22^{\circ} 36'$ E. lat. $39^{\circ} 52'$ N.

Toro, town of Spain, in Leon, seated on a hill, on the river Douero, in a country fertile in corn and fruits, and whose vineyards yield excellent red wine. It is 37 ms. N. by E. of Salamanca, and 100 NW. of Madrid. Lon. $5^{\circ} 2'$ W. lat. $41^{\circ} 39'$ N.

Torrella-de-Mongris, seaport of Spain, in Catalonia, near the mouth of the Ter, in the Mediterranean, at the foot of the Pyrenees, 19 ms. E. by S. of Girona, and 62 NE. of Barcelona. Lon. $3^{\circ} 18'$ E. lat. $41^{\circ} 55'$ N.

Torperley, town of Eng. in Cheshire, 9 ms. E. of Chester.

Torquay, village of Eng. in Devonshire, on the N. side of Torbay, 7 ms. SE. of Newton Bushel.

Torre-del-Greco, town of Naples, in Terra-di-Lavora, at the foot of Mount Vesuvius, on the bay of Naples, 5 ms. SE. of that city. It was destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius, in 1631; and again in 1794, was overwhelmed by a torrent of lava. The inhabitants, however, escaped with their lives, about 15 excepted.

Torre de Moncorvo, town of Portugal, in the province of Tra los Montes, 27 ms. SE. of Mirandela, and 42 SSW. of Braganza. Lon. $5^{\circ} 55'$ W. lat. 41° N.

Torre de las Salinas, town of Spain, in Valencia, near the coast of the Mediterranean, which carries on a great trade in salt, procured from a small lake formed by saline springs. This is the most considerable salt-work in all Spain. It is 20 ms. SE. of Origuella, and 37 NNE. of Carthagena. Lon. $0^{\circ} 50'$ W. lat. $37^{\circ} 58'$ N.

Torrejo, town of Spain, in New Castile, 15 ms. S. of Madrid. Lon. $3^{\circ} 21'$ W. lat. $40^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Torres, maritime town of Spain, in Granada, seated on the Mediterranean, 45 ms. SW. of Granada. Lon. $3^{\circ} 56'$ W. lat. $36^{\circ} 39'$ N.

Torres Novas, strong town of Portugal, in Estramadura, on a fertile plain, on the river Almonda, 55 ms. NE. of Lisbon. Lon. $8^{\circ} 8'$ W. lat. $39^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Torres Vedras, town of Portugal, in Estramadura, near the Atlantic, in a country abounding in corn, fruits, and good wine, 17 ms. S. of Lisbon.

Torriglia, town of Italy, 10 ms. N. of Genoa. Lon. $8^{\circ} 44'$ E. lat. $44^{\circ} 34'$ N.

Torrington, pst. Litchfield cty. Conn., in the SE. angle of Torrington, 23 ms. a little W. of N. from Hartford.

Torrington, corporate town of Eng. in Devonshire on the Towridge, over which is a bridge, 11 ms. S. by W. of Barnstable, and 194 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4° W. lat. 51° 4' N.

Torrington, tp. Litchfield cty. Conn., 25 ms. N. of W. from Hartford. It has one of the largest woollen cloth factories in the state. Pop. 1810, 1586, and in 1820, 1449.

Torsl, town of Sweden, in Sudermania, on the S. bank of the lake Maeler, 43 ms. from Stockholm. Lon. 17° 20' E. lat. 59° 20' N.

Tortola, principal of the Virgin Islands, in the West Indies, 18 ms. long and 7 broad. In this island almost all the trade is carried on; it is near 5 ms. long and 2 broad, but badly watered, and reckoned unhealthy. They cultivate cotton here, which is much esteemed by the manufacturers, likewise rum and sugar; it has of late years undergone great improvements. The entrance into the harbour is at the E. end of the island. Lon. 63° W. lat. 18° 33' N.

Tortona, town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, capital of the Tortones, on the Scrivia, 28 ms. SE. of Casal, and 27 SW. of Milan. Lon. 8° 58' E. lat. 45° 8' N.

Tortorella, town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, 3 ms. NE. of Policastro.

Tortosa, city of Spain, in Catalonia, with a university. It is situated in a country, fertile in corn and fruits, and abounding with quarries and mines of silver, iron, alabaster, jasper of divers colours, and stones with veins of gold. Here is a great deal of silk and oil, and very fine potters ware, which resembles porcelain. It is seated on a plain, and partly on a hill, 35 ms. SW. of Turragona, and 180 E. of Madrid. Lon. 0° 35' E. lat. 40° 53' N.

Tortuga, uninhabited island, near the coast of Terra Firma, 40 ms. W. of the island of Margareta, and about 50 ms. in circumference. Lon. 62° 20' W. lat. 11° 30' N.

Tortuga, island of the West Indies, near the N. coast of the island of Hispaniola. It is about 80 ms. in circumference, and has a safe harbour, but difficult of access. Lon. 73° 10' W. lat. 20° 10' N.

Tosa, seaport of Spain, in Catalonia, seated at the bottom of a bay, which forms a good harbour, where vessels are sheltered from all winds, except the SW. It is 37 ms. NE. of Barcelona. Lon. 2° 54' E. lat. 41° 42' N.

Tosantlu, ancient Lycus, river of Natolia, Asiatic Turkey. It passes Tocat, and falls into the Jekil Ernak.

Toscanello, town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, 35 ms. N. of Rome. Lon. 12° 35' E. lat. 42° 29' N.

Tosena, small town of Sweden, in West Gothland, 20 ms. WNW. of Uddervella. Lon. 12° 2' E. lat. 58° 33' N.

Tosso, town of Sweden, in West Gothland, 42 ms. NNE. of Uddervella. Lon. 12° 15' E. lat. 58° 51' N.

Tostar, or *Shustar*, the Shushan of the scriptures, town of Persia in Khosistan, on the banks of the Abwas, ancient Eulaeus, of the Greeks, and Ulai of the scriptures. It is a place of some

manufactures and commerce, about 200 ms. E. from Bagdad.

Totness, borough of Eng. in Devonshire, on the river Dart, on the side of a hill, has a manufacture of serges. It is 27 ms. SW. of Exeter and 196 W. by S. of London. Lon. 5° 44' lat. 50° 24' N.

Tottenham High Cross, village of Eng. in Middlesex, 5 ms. N. of London. It is so called from a cross, which has existed here from time immemorial.

Totteridge, village of Eng. near Middlesex near Chipping Barnet, 10 ms. NNW. of London.

Toul, town of France, in the department of Meurthe, and late province of Lorraine, on the Moselle, in a plain, almost surrounded by mountains, 10 ms. W. of Nanci, and 167 SE. of Paris. Lon. 6° 2' E. lat. 48° 40' N.

Toula, river of Chinese Mongolia, one of the eastern branches of the Selenga, which takes its course from E. to W., and is a broad, deep, and rapid river, and its banks are surrounded with woods and beautiful meadows. The mountains which hang over it on the northern side are covered with forests of aged firs, and have the same effect upon the eyes as an immense amphitheatre. This river, after having received the waters of the Selengue, loses itself in the Baikal.

Toulmea, or *Tulmabine*, town and fortress of Hindoostan, in Lahore, seated on the Rauve, 70 ms. ENE. of Moulton.

Toulon, city and seaport of France, capital of the department of Var, and late province of Provence. The inhabitants are computed at 80,000. The harbour is distinguished by the names of the Old Port, or Merchants' Port, and the New Port, or King's Port. The New Haven was constructed by Louis XIV. as were the fortifications of the city. In the front of this haven is an arsenal, containing all the places necessary for the construction and fitting out of vessels; the first object that appears is a rope-walk, entirely arched, extending as far as the eye can reach, and built after the designs of Vauban; here cables are made, and above is a place for the preparation of hemp. Here likewise is the armory for muskets, pistols, halberds, &c. In the park of artillery, are cannons placed in piles, bombs, grenades, mortars, and balls of various kinds, ranged in wondrous order. The long sail room, the foundry for cannon, the dock yards, the basins, &c. are all worthy of observation. In a word, the basins, docks, and arsenal at Toulon, warranted the remark of a foreigner who visited them, that the king of France was greater there than at Versailles. Toulon is the only mart in the Mediterranean for the re-exportation of the products of the East Indies. Toulon is seated on a bay of the Mediterranean, 57 ms. SE. of Marseilles, and 317 SSE. of Paris. Lon. 5° 56' E. lat. 43° 7' N.

Toulouse, city of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, and late province of Languedoc. It contains 56,000 inhabitants, although its pop. bears no proportion to its extent. Here are many monuments of antiquity, and it was one of the most flourishing cities of the old Gauls, and a Roman colony; in process

of time it became the metropolis of the Visigoths, afterwards of Aquitain, and at length, one of the most considerable governments of France, and the seat of a parliament. Communicating with the Atlantic, on one side, by the river Garonne, and with the Mediterranean, on the other by the canal of Languedoc. Toulouse might have been a very commercial city: but the taste of the inhabitants has been principally for the sciences and belles-lettres. Of course there are two colleges, two public libraries, and three academies. The little commerce they have, consists in leather, drapery, blankets, mignonets, oil, iron, mercery, hardware and books. The bridge over the Garonne is at least, equal to those of Tours, and Orleans: it forms the communication between the city and suburb of St. Cyprian. Toulouse is 37 ms. E. of Auch, 125 SE. of Bordeaux, and 350 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. $1^{\circ} 21'$ E. lat. $43^{\circ} 35'$ N.

Tour, town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, 22 ms. S. of Clermont. Lon. $3^{\circ} 10'$ E. lat. $43^{\circ} 25'$ N.

Tour de Rouillon, town of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees, and late province of Roussillon, seated on a hill near the river Tet, 2 ms. below Perpignan.

Tour du Pin, town of France, in the department of Isere, and late province of Dauphiny, seated on a river of the same name, 34 ms. S. of Vienna.

Tour la Blanche, town of France, in the department of Dordogne, 15 ms. NW. of Perigueux. Lon. $0^{\circ} 40'$ E. lat. $45^{\circ} 18'$ N.

Tour la Ville, town of France, in the department of Charente, and late province of Normandy, separated from Cherbourg by a river.

Tourain, late province of France, 58 ms. long and 55 broad, now forming the department of Indre and Loire, bounded on the N. by Maine, on the E. by Orleanois, on the S. by Berry, and on the W. by Anjou and Poitou. The river Loire runs through the middle, and it is, in general, so pleasant and fertile a country, that it was called the Garden of France.

Tourancourchy, town of Hindoostan, 35 ms. SSW. of Trichinopoli. Lon. $78^{\circ} 36'$ E. lat. $47^{\circ} 50'$ N.

Tourine, town of Germany, in Liege. Lon. 5° E. lat. $50^{\circ} 36'$ N.

Tournan, town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, and late province of the Isle of France, 22 ms. E. by S. of Paris. Lon. $2^{\circ} 45'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 43'$ N.

Tournay, considerable city of Flanders, capital of the Tournaysis, is a large trading place with several fine manufactures, and is particularly famous for good stockings. It is seated on the Scheldt, which divides it into two parts, that are united by a bridge, 14 ms. SE. of Lisle, 30 SW. of Ghent, and 135 N. by E. of Paris. Lon. $3^{\circ} 28'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 35'$ N.

Tournehem, town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, 9 ms. NW. of St. Omer.

Tournon, town of France, in the department of Ardeche, and late province of Languedoc, with a fine college. It is seated on the declivity of a mountain, near the river Rhone, 40 ms.

W. of Grenoble, and 280 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. $4^{\circ} 50'$ E. lat. $45^{\circ} 6'$ N.

Tournus, town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, and late province of Burgundy, seated on the Saone, in a country fertile in corn and wine, 15 ms. S. of Chalons, and 202 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 5° E. lat. $46^{\circ} 34'$ N.

Tours, considerable city of France, capital of the department of Indre and Loire, advantageously seated on the Loire, near the Cher. Over the former is one of the finest bridges in Europe, consisting of 15 elliptic arches, each 75 feet diameter. It is a large and well built city, and the streets very clean by reason of several fountains in it, with a fine mall above 1000 paces long. Under the ministry of cardinal Richelieu, 27,000 persons were here employed in the silk manufacture; but now the whole number of inhabitants is only 22,000. The red wines of Tours are much esteemed. In one of the suburbs, is the late abbey of Marmoutier, reputed the most ancient in the W. Near the city is Plessis les-Tours, a late royal palace, built by the profligate and superstitious Lewis XI., who died here, in 1483. Tours is 52 ms. NNE. of Poitiers, 54 E. of Angers, and 127 SW. of Paris. Lon. $0^{\circ} 47'$ E. lat. $47^{\circ} 24'$ N.

Toussera, town of Barbary, capital of Biledulgerid, seated in a country abounding in dates, and dependent on the kingdom of Tunis. Lon. $10^{\circ} 55'$ E. lat. $32^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Towamensing, pstv. Northampton cy. Penn.

Towanda, tp., psiv., and seat of justice, Bradford cy. Penn., on the right bank of the Susquehannah river. Pop. of the tp. in 1800, 1024. In June, 1823, I visited Towanda, and was there informed that bituminous coal of the best quality, and in great quantity, had been discovered in the mountain valleys SW. from that place. In Sept. and Oct. of the same year, I travelled over Alleghany cy. Md., and found bituminous coal of very superior quality, in common use in the vicinity of the Alleghany ridge. It is first seen near Frostburg, 11 ms. from Cumberland; it, however, abounds in the vicinity. Some of the strata I examined, and found them about an average of 5 feet, and in secondary formation. It appears, therefore, that from one side of Penn. to the other, that bituminous coal commences, advancing westward, with the Alleghany ridge.

Towcester, town of Eng., in Northamptonshire, on a small river, 52 ms. SE. of Coventry, and 60 NW of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 15'$ W. lat. $52^{\circ} 4'$ N.

Townsend, tp. Middlesex cy. Mass. Pop. 1820, 1482.

Townsend, pst. Windham cy. Ver., between Sexton and West rivers, about 15 ms. NW. of Brattleborough. Pop. 1115.

Townsend, pstv. Cape May cy. N. J.

Townsend, tp. Huron cy. Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 166.

Townsend, tp. Sandusky cy. Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 148.

Towridge, river of Eng., in Devonshire, which rises near the source of the Tamar, not far from the Bristol Channel, runs SE. to Hatherly, and then joining the Oak from Oakhampton, turns short to the N., and passing by Torrington and 5 H

Bidleford, enters the Bristol Channel at Barnstable Bay.

Tornton, village of Eng., in the W. riding of Yorkshire, SE. of Tadcaster. It is famous for that bloody battle between the forces of the houses of York and Lancaster, in which 35,000 are said to have fallen on both sides. It was fought in 1461.

Towy, river of S. Wales, which rises in Cardiganshire, enters Carmarthenshire at its NE. extremity, and passing by Carmarthen, enters the Bristol Channel.

Trachenburg, or *Drachenburg*, town of Germany, in Silesia, and capital of the principality of Trachenburg. It is seated on the Bartch, 12 ms. NE. of Wolaw, and 26 N. of Breslaw. Lon. 17° 15' E. lat. 51° 30' N.

Tracy's Landing, and psto. Ann Arundel cty. Md.

Trafalgar, promontory of Spain, in Andalusia, at the entrance of the straits of Gibraltar, 30 ms. SE. of Cadiz. Lon. 6° 1' W. lat. 36° 11' N.

Trajanopolis, town of Turkey in Europe, in Rumania, on the Marizza, 37 ms. SW. of Adrianople, and 112 NW. of Constantinople. Lon. 26° 18' E. lat. 41° 15' N.

Trajetto, town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, built on the ruins of the ancient Minturna, near the mouth of the Garigliano, in the Mediterranean, 25 ms. NW. of Capua. Lon. 14° 4' E. lat. 41° 20' N.

Train, town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, on the Ambs, 5 ms. S. of Abensberg, and 20 E. of Ingolstadt. Lon. 11° 52' E. lat. 48° 40' N.

Traina, town of Sicily, in Val di Demona, on a high mountain, at the source of the river Traina, 22 ms. W. of Mount Etna, and 70 SW. of Messina. Lon. 14° 30' E. lat. 37° 46' N.

Tra los Montes, province of Portugal, beyond the mountains, with regard to the other provinces of this kingdom, whence it has its name. It is bounded on the N. by Galicia, on the W. by Entre-Douero-e-Minho, on the S. by Beira, and on the E. by Leon. It is fertile in wine and oil, and abounds in cattle. The Douero divides it into two parts, and Miranda is the capital.

Tralee, maritime town of Ireland, Kerry cty. seated near the bay of Tralee, 7 ms. SSE. of Ardfer. Lon. 9° 36' W. lat. 52° 12' N.

Tralleborg, maritime town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen, near the Baltic, 19 ms. S. of Lund. Lon. 13° 5' E. lat. 56° 20' N.

Tranchin, town on the Waag, 50 ms. NE. of Presburg. Lon. 17° 50' E. lat. 49° 56' N.

Trancou, town of Portugal, in Tra los Montes, in a fertile country, 14 ms. W. by S. of Pinnel. Lon. 7° E. lat. 49° 56' N.

Trani, city of Naples, in Terra di Bari, and the usual residence of the governor of the province, which is sometimes called Terra di Trani, on the gulf of Venice, 26 ms. W. by N. of Bari, and 125 N. by E. of Naples. Lon. 16° 35' E. lat. 41° 18' N.

Tranquebar, seaport of Hindoostan, in the country of Tanjore, with a fort and factory, belonging to the Danes, who pay an annual rent to the rajah. The town is surrounded by a wall and bastions, and contains three Christian churches, a large mosque for the Mahometans,

and several pagodas for the Gentoos. Reached at the mouth of the Cavery, 165 ms. Madras. Lon. 79° 53' E. lat. 11° 1' N.

Transylvania, country of Europe, formerly annexed to Hungary, bounded on the N. by Hungary, E. by Moldavia, S. by Walachia, and W. by Hungary. It is 160 ms. long and broad, and surrounded by high mountains, which, however, are not barren. It produces as much corn and wine as is wanted, and there are rich mines of gold, silver, lead, copper, quicksilver, and alum. It has undergone various revolutions, and now belongs to Austria. The inhabitants are of various religions, as Roman Catholics, Lutherans, Calvinists, Socinians, Arminians, Greeks, and Mahometans. The government is aristocratical; and, since the year 1722, rendered hereditary to the princes or princesses of the house of Austria. Hermannstadt is the capital.

Transylvania University. See *Kent*. and *Lexington*, Kent.

Transylvania, village, Jefferson cty. Kent, on Ohio river, on the point above the mouth of Harod's creek, 8 ms. above Louisville.

Trapani, ancient Drepanum, seaport on the NW. coast of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, with a fort, and an excellent harbour in the form of a sickle, whence its ancient name Drepanum. It is a trading place, famous for its salt-works, and fisheries of tunnies and coral. It stands on a small peninsula, 30 ms. N. of Mazara, and 45 W. of Palermo. Lon. 12° 20' E. lat. 38° 10' N.

Trap, pstv. Montgomery cty. Penn., 9 ms. NW. from Norristown.

Trap, village, Somerset cty. Md., on a small branch of Wicomico river, 6 ms. N. from Princess Ann.

Trap, pstv. Talbot cty. Md., 10 ms. S. from Easton.

Trapolizza, town of European Turkey, near the centre of the Morea, 30 ms. nearly N. from Mistra, and 20 SSW. from Corinth.

Trarbach, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, on the Moselle, 47 ms. W. by S. of Mentz. Lon. 7° 6' E. lat. 49° 58' N.

Trasancur, town and castle of Austria, seated on the Trasen, 12 ms. W. of Tula.

Trau, seaport of Dalmatia, on the Gulf of Venice, in a small island joined to the mainland by a long bridge of wood, and to the isle of Bau by another of stone, 22 ms. SE. of Sebenico. Lon. 17° 52' E. lat. 44° N.

Travancore, province of the peninsula of Hindoostan, extending along the coast of Malabar from Cape Comorin to the province of Cutchin, 140 ms. in length, by 70 in breadth at the N. extremity, and contracting gradually to the S. point. It is subject to a rajah, who is an ally to the English.

Travancore, town of Hindoostan, capital of a province of the same name. It is surrounded by strong and extensive lines, 110 ms. SSW. of Madura, and 230 SSE. of Calicut. Lon. 77° 15' E. lat. 8° 25' N.

Trave, river of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, which flows by Segeber, Oldesha, and Lubec, and enters the Baltic, at Travemunde.

Traveller's Repose, psto. Plendleton cty. Virg., by pstrd. 190 ms. NW. from Richmond.

Traveller's Rest, psto. Fairfax cty. Virg., 8 ms. from W. C.

Traveller's Rest, psto. Shelby cty. Kent., by pstrd. 8 ms. from Frankfort.

Traveller's Rest, psto. Greenville district S. C., by pstrd. 125 ms. NW. from Columbia.

Travemunde, strong town of Lower Saxony, in the dutchy of Holstein, seated on the Baltic, at the mouth of the Trave. It is the port of Lübeck, to which it belongs, and is 12 ms. NE. of that city.

Travers, town of Switzerland, in the territory of Neuchâtel, 11 ms. W. of Neuchâtel.

Traunstein, town and castle of Bavaria. Great quantities of salt are made here, from water brought above 14 ms. over mountains, by means of engines and pipes, from Reichenhall. It is seated on the river Traun, 16 ms. WNW. of Salzburg.

Trantenau, town of Bohemia, in the circle of Königinratz, 21 ms. N. of Königinratz.

Trayguera, town of Spain, in Valentia, 30 ms. SW. of Tortosa.

Trebbin, town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, 22 ms. SW. of Berlin.

Treasury Islands, a group of Austral Asia. Lat. 7° 25' S.

Trebia, river of Italy, which rises in the territory of Genoa, flows by Bobio in the Milanese, and joins the Po, above Placentia.

Trebignia, town of Turkish Dalmatia, on the Gulf of Venice, at the mouth of the Trebenska, 14 ms. N. of Ragusa.

Trebisarcia, town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, on the Gulf of Tarento, 10 ms. ENE. of Cassano.

Trebisond, seaport of Asiatic Turkey, in Nalolia. The walls are square and high, with battlements, and are built with the ruins of ancient structures, on which are inscriptions not legible. The town is not populous, for there are many gardens in it, and the houses are but one story high. The castle is seated on a flat rock, with ditches cut in it. The harbour is at the E. end of the town, and the mole built by the Genoese is almost destroyed. It stands at the foot of a very steep hill, on the Black sea, 104 ms. NNW. of Erzerum, and 440 E. of Constantinople. Lon. 40° 25' E. lat. 40° 45' N.

Trebitz, town of Moravia, with manufactures of cloth, iron, and glass; seated on the Igla, 21 ms. SE. of Iglaui.

Trebnitz, town of Silesia, in the principality of Oels, with a Cistercian nunnery, 12 ms. N. of Breslau.

Treben, town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, seated on the Mulda, 14 ms. E. by S. of Leipsic.

Treffurt, town of Germany, in Lower Hesse, with a castle, 36 ms. ENE. of Cassel.

Tregarron, town of Wales, in Cardiganshire, on a branch of the Tivy, 15 ms. S. by E. of Aberystwith, and 204 W. by N. of London.

Tregony, borough of Eng. in Cornwall, seated on the Fale, 6 ms. E. of Truro, and 253 W. by S. of London.

Treguier, seaport of France, in the department of Cotes du Nord. It is seated on a peninsula, near the English channel, 22 ms. NW. of St. Brieux. Lon. 3° 13' W. lat. 48° 47' N.

Trelleborg, town of Sweden, in Schonen, seated on the Baltic, 26 ms. S. of Lund.

Trelo-Vouni, ancient Hymettus, mountain of Greece in Attica. Trelo-Vouni is more particularly that ridge which rises from the plains of Athens, and so much celebrated in classic writings. SE. from Athens, and distant from that city 3 ms., the country is intersected by mount Hymettus, divided into two ranges; the first running from ENE. to WSW.; and the second, forming an obtuse angle with the first, and the second having a direction from WNW. to ESE. The first range next Athens, Hymettus proper, ends about 4 ms. from the promontory Zoster, now Halikes; but the hills on the other side of a gap, through which run the road leading to the Sunian promontory, seeming like a continuation of the same mountain, has been named the lesser Hymettus. The great range is now called Trelo-Vouni; that on the SE. side of the gap, Lambro-Vouni, from the ruins of one of the ancient villages called Lampros.

Hymettus is neither a high nor a picturesque mountain, being a ridge of bare rocks. The sides of it, about half way up, are covered with shrubs and heath, whose flowers scent the air with a delicious perfume. The wild thyme is still in great abundance, though very little of the once so much celebrated honey is now to be procured, though still retaining its reputation for flavour and aromatic odour.—*Hobhouse*.

Tremesun, or *Tlemsan*, city of Algiers, in the province of Mascara. It is surrounded by strong walls, and inhabited by poor Arabs, Moors, and Jews. In the time of the Arabs, it was the residence of powerful princes; but is now dwindled to scarce a fifth part of the ancient city. Its once flourishing manufactures of carpets, and woollen coverlets are in a state of decay; and the former masterpieces of architecture have disappeared, for there is not a single building of excellence now to be seen. It is 100 ms. SSW. of Oran. Lon. 1° 2' W. lat. 34° 56' N.

Tremiti, three islands of Naples, in the Gulf of Venice, 15 ms. from the N. coast of Capitanata. They are called Tremiti or St. Nicoli, St. Domino, and Capraria. The first, which is the principal of them, has a Benedictine convent and a castle. Lon. 15° 30' E. lat. 42° 10' N.

Tremouille, town of France, in the department of Vienne, seated on the Bennaile, 35 ms. E. by S. of Poitiers.

Tremp, town of Spain, in Catalonia, 20 ms. N. of Balaguer.

Trenschn, town of Hungary, capital of a cty. of its name, with an ancient castle on a rock. It has celebrated hot baths, and is seated near the Waag, 70 ms. NNE. of Presburg. Lon. 18° E. lat. 48° 58' N.

Trent, principality of Germany, in the S. part of Tyrol, among the Alps, bounded by Tyrol Proper, and the territories of Venice. It produces excellent wine.

Trent, fortified city of Germany, capital of the Trentino. It was formerly a free imperial city, and is famous for a council held here, which began in 1545, and ended in 1563. It is seated at the foot of the Alps, in a fertile valley, on the river Adige, 67 ms. NW. of Venice, and 260 NW. of Rome. Lon. 11° 27' E. lat. 46° 8' N.

Trent, or **Trentino**, formerly a bishopric of Germany, in the cty. of Tyrol, seated among the Alps which divide Italy from Germany. It is bounded on the N. by Tyrol Proper, on the E. by Feltrino and Bellunese, on the S. by Vicentino and the Veronese, and on the W. by the Bresciano.

Trent, large river of Eng., which, issuing from three springs between Congleton and Leek, in Staffordshire, flows southwards through the midst of the country, continually augmented by rills from the same region; and at length, having received the Tame from the S., acquires a new direction, and with a NE. course penetrates into Derbyshire, just after its junction with the Dove. After forming towards the N. part, the boundary between Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire, a corner of which it crosses, it falls into the Humber below Gainsborough. Parallel with the course of this river runs a canal, forming a communication between it and the Mersey, and joining it at Wilden. It is navigable through the whole of Nottinghamshire.

Trent, river, N. C., which falls into the Neus, at Newbern, where it is three quarters of a mile broad. It is navigable for vessels 12 ms. above its mouth.

Trenton, pst. Hancock cty. Maine, 30 ms. NE. from Castine. Pop. 1820, 639.

Trenton, pst. Oneida cty. N. Y., on the W. side of West Canada creek, about 12 ms. NNE. from Utica. Pop. 1820, 3617.

Trenton, pstv. and seat of justice for Hunterdon cty. N. J., and seat of government in that state, situated on a fine acclivity from Delaware river, at the head of tide water; 30 ms. NE. from Philadelphia, 12 ms. SSW. from Princeton, and 26 SW. from New Brunswick. Lat. $40^{\circ} 13' N.$ lon. $W. C. 2^{\circ} 19' E.$ The Delaware is navigable thus far for sloops. Trenton contains a state house, two banks, an academy, two very extensive cotton, and several other manufactories. A very elegant and substantial bridge, crosses the Delaware at the foot of the falls, opposite this town.

		Population.	
In 1810.	Whites,	- - -	2547
	Free coloured persons,	- - -	272
	Slaves, -	- - -	181
	Total,	- - -	3000
In 1820.	Whites,	- - -	3342
	Free coloured persons,	- - -	515
	Slaves, -	- - -	85
	Total,	- - -	3942

Trenton, pstv. and seat of justice, Jones cty. N. C., on Trent river, about 25 ms. by water above its mouth; 20 ms. a little S. of W. from Newbern, and by pstrd. 139 ms. SE. from Raleigh. Lat. $35^{\circ} 3' N.$ lon. $W. C. 27' W.$

Trenton, pstv. Todd cty. Kent., by pstrd. 209 ms. SW. from Frankfort.

Trenton, pstv. Butler cty. Ohio, by pstrd. 98 ms. SW. by W. from Columbus.

Trents Bridge, pstv. Jones cty. N. C.

Treptow, town of Germany, in Upper Saxony,

in Prussian Pomerania. It has a manufacture of stockings and woollen stuffs, and is seated on the Rega, near its mouth in the Baltic, 4 ms. NE. of Stetin. Lon. $15^{\circ} 19' E.$ lat. $54^{\circ} 10' N.$

Treptow, town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, in Anterior Pomerania, 30 ms. S. of Stralsund, and 50 WNW. of Stetin. Lon. $13^{\circ} 12' E.$ lat. $53^{\circ} 39' N.$

Trezen, or **Trosa**, seaport of Sweden, in Se dermania, seated on the Baltic, 35 ms. SW. of Stockholm. Lon. $17^{\circ} 29' E.$ lat. $59^{\circ} N.$

Treshanish Isles, four of the W. islands on the W. coast of Sld., between the island of Cai and that of Mull. They are very fertile in corn, &c.

Trethamrow, town of Poland, in Volhania, seated on the Dniester, 45 ms. below Kiof.

Treuenbrietzen, town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, 20 ms. S. of Brandenburg, and 54 SW. of Berlin. Lon. $12^{\circ} 43' E.$ lat. $52^{\circ} 5' N.$

Treves, late archbishopric and electorate of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine; bounded on the N. by the electorate of Cologne, E. by Wetteravia, S. by the palatinate of the Rhine and Lorrain, and W. by Luxemburg. It is 100 ms. in length, but the breadth is very different. There are many mountains and forests; but near the Rhine and Moselle the soil is fruitful, abounding in corn and wine. A small part of this territory lies on the E. side of the Rhine, and in 1800 was given as an indemnity to the prince of Nassau-Weilburg, and now belongs to Prussia.

Treves, city of Germany, formerly the capital of an archbishopric of the same name. It has a university, numerous remains of antiquities, and many fine churches and palaces; but has greatly suffered by war, and is now neither large nor populous. It is seated on the Moselle (over which is a handsome bridge) between two mountains, covered with vineyards, 20 ms. NE. of Luxemburg, and 55 S. by E. of Cologne. Lon. $6^{\circ} 43' E.$ lat. $49^{\circ} 47' N.$

Trevi, town of Italy, in Umbria, 25 ms. SE. of Perugia. Lon. $11^{\circ} 51' E.$ lat. $42^{\circ} 54' N.$

Treviglio, town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, 17 ms. ENE. of Milan. Lon. $9^{\circ} 28' E.$ lat. $45^{\circ} 35' N.$

Trevigo, town of Naples, in Principato Ultraiore, with a bishop's see, 23 ms. E. of Benevento. Lon. $15^{\circ} 20' E.$ lat. $42^{\circ} 6' N.$

Trevino, town of Spain, in Biscay, on a hill, near the river Aguda, 10 ms. SW. of Vittoria. Lon. $3^{\circ} 4' W.$ lat. $42^{\circ} 48' N.$

Trevisano, marquise of Italy, bounded on the E. by Friuli and the Gulf of Venice, on the S. by that Gulf, the Dogado, and the Paduano, on the N. by the Feltrino and the Bellunese, and on the W. by the Vicentino. The soil is fertile, and produces corn, wine, and wood; and they export cattle, silk, and woollen cloth. Treviso is the capital.

Treviso, or **Trevigio**, large city of Italy, capital of Trevisano, on the Silis, 20 ms. NW. of Venice. Lon. $12^{\circ} 25' E.$ lat. $45^{\circ} 44' N.$

Trevoux, town of France, in the department of Ain, and late province of Bresse. The printing press here celebrated for the Literary Journals composed by the Jesuits of the college of Louis le Grand. Trevoux is seated on the

side of a hill, on the river Saone, 12 ms. N. of Lyons, and 188 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. $4^{\circ} 51'$ E. lat. $45^{\circ} 67'$ N.

Trexlerstown, pstv. Lehigh cty. Penn., on Little Lehigh river, 8 ms. SW. from Allentown, and 50 NNW. from Philadelphia.

Trenga, town of Germany, in Hesse, capital of the cty. of Ziegenheim. It is seated on a hill, near the river Schwalm, 17 ms. N. of Marburg. Lon. $9^{\circ} 15'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 50'$ N.

Trezzo, town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated on the Adda, on the frontiers of Bergamasco. Lon. $9^{\circ} 25'$ E. lat. $45^{\circ} 45'$ N.

Triadelphia, cotton-spinning factory and psto. on Patuxent river, Montgomery cty. Md., 29 ms. N. from W. C. and 62 by pstrd. NW. from Annapolis.

Triana, pstv. Madison cty. Al., on Tennessee river, at the mouth of Indian Creek, 18 ms. SW. from Huntsville.

Triangle, psto. Broome cty. N. Y., 135 ms. SW. by W. from Albany.

Triberg, town of Germany, Suabia, 15 ms. NE. of Friburg, and 15 S. of Freudenstadt. Lon. $8^{\circ} 20'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 12'$ N.

Tribeers, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. It is seated on the river Trebel, 22 ms. SSW. of Stralsund, and 30 ESE. of Rostock. Lon. $13^{\circ} 8'$ E. lat. $54^{\circ} 1'$ N.

Tribstadt, town of Germany, in the dutchy of Deux Points, 18 ms. NW. of Landau. Lon. $8^{\circ} 2'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 22'$ N.

Tricala, town of Turkey, in the European province of Macedonia, 50 ms. ENE. of Salonichi. Lon. $23^{\circ} 45'$ E. lat. $41^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Tricala, town of Turkey, in the European province of Janna, 21 ms. S. of Larissa.

Tricarico, town in the kingdom of Naples, 13 ms. SE. of Acerenza, and 21 SW. of Matera. Lon. $16^{\circ} 14'$ E. lat. $40^{\circ} 12'$ N.

Triceto, town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, 14 ms. ESE. of Scala.

Tries. See *Treves*.

Triest, town of Carniola. It is a strong place, the harbour is spacious, but not good; being open to the W. and SW. winds. The inhabitants have a good trade in salt, oil, almonds, iron, &c. brought from Laubach; and they make good wines. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the Gulf of Venice, 8 ms. N. of Capo d'Istria, and 80 NE. of Venice. Lon. $14^{\circ} 4'$ E. lat. $45^{\circ} 56'$ N.

Trigg, cty. Kent; bounded by Tenn. SE., Tennessee river SW., Livingston cty. NW., and Caldwell and Christian NE. Length 45 ms., mean width 10; area 450 sqms. Cumberland river winds obliquely through this cty. to the NW. Surface low, and flat in general. Pop. 1820, 3874.

Trim, the cty. town of East Meath, in Ireland, seated on the Boyne, 23 ms. NW. of Dublin.

Trincomale, town on the E. side of the island of Ceylon, with a harbour, reckoned the finest in the E. Indies, 100 ms. NE. of Candy. Lon. $81^{\circ} 52'$ E. lat. $8^{\circ} 45'$ N.

Tring, town of Eng. in Hertfordshire, 22 ms. W. of Hertford, and 31 WNW. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 36'$ W. lat. $51^{\circ} 45'$ N.

Trinidad, island on the NE. coast of Colombia, separated from Paria on the S., by a strait

about 10 ms. over; and from Cumana on the W., by the Gulf of Paria. It was discovered by Columbus in 1498; it is 62 ms. long, and 45 broad; produces sugar, cotton, Indian corn, and fine tobacco, and fruit; but the air is unhealthy. The capital is Port d'Espagne, in the Gulf of Paria, near the Boca. Lon. $61^{\circ} 30'$ W. lat. 10° N.

Trinidad, town of Guatemala, on the Pacific Ocean. It is an open town, but very important, there being no other harbour on this coast. A mile and a half hence, is a place which the Spaniards call one of the Mouths of Hell; because it is continually covered by a thick smoke, and emits flames from time to time. It is 70 ms. SE. of Guatemala. Lon. $89^{\circ} 30'$ W. lat. $12^{\circ} 50'$ N.

Trinidad, town of New Granada, seated on the Rio de la Madelena, 58 ms. NW. of Santa Fe de Bogota. Lon. $73^{\circ} 45'$ W. lat. $4^{\circ} 45'$ N.

Trinity, or *La Trinite*, town of Martinico, with a spacious and safe harbour. It carries on a considerable trade. Lon. $61^{\circ} 8'$ W. lat. $14^{\circ} 53'$ N.

Trino, town of Italy, in Montferrat, subject to the king of Sardinia. It is seated near the Po, 8 ms. NW. of Casal, and 35 NE. of Turin. Lon. $8^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $45^{\circ} 26'$ N.

Trinomial, town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, near which the troops of Hyder Ally were defeated by the British in 1768. It is 45 ms. SSW. of Arcot, and 52 WNW. of Pondicherry. Lon. $78^{\circ} 35'$ E. lat. $12^{\circ} 2'$ N.

Tripe's Hill, psto. Montgomery cty. N. Y., opposite the mouth of Schoharie creek, 20 ms. NW. by W. from Schenectady.

Triplet, pstv. Fleming cty. Kent., by pstrd. 80 ms. eastward from Frankfort.

Troublesome Iron Works, psto. Virg., 120 ms. by pstrd. NW. from Richmond.

Tripoli, among the ancients was a large kingdom, now an aristocratical republic in Africa; it is bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean, on the E. by Egypt; on the S. by Sahara, or the Great Desert, and on the W. partly by Tunis, and partly by Biledulgerid; extending 1000 ms. along the Mediterranean from NW. to SE., but hardly 200 broad in any place; it has several cities, some of which are large and populous, particularly on the coasts, where they carry on the piratical business to great advantage. Near its capital the soil is tolerably fruitful; but to the eastward as far as Egypt, is the sandy desert of Barea. It had the title of a kingdom, but is now a republic, governed by a dey, elected by the soldiers.

Tripoli, considerable town in Barbary, capital of a country of the same name, with a castle and a fort. It is pretty large, and the inhabitants are noted pirates. It was formerly very flourishing, and has now some trade in stuffs, saffron, corn, oil, dates, ostrich feathers, and skins. Tripoli is seated on the Mediterranean, surrounded by a wall; 275 ms. SE. of Tunis, and 570 ESE. of Algiers. Lon. $13^{\circ} 12'$ E. lat. $32^{\circ} 34'$ N.

Tripoli, ancient and considerable town of Syria, on the Mediterranean, defended by a citadel. The inhabitants are near 60,000, consisting of Turks, Christians, and Jews. About it, there is a great number of mulberry trees,

and other fruits, which enable them to carry on a silk manufacture in the town. It is 90 ms. NW. of Damascus, and 120 S. of Scanderoon. Lon. $36^{\circ} 20'$ E. lat. $34^{\circ} 50'$ N.

Trist, small uninhabited island of Mexico. It is situated on the coast of Tabasco, in the Bay of Campeachy, and is separated by a narrow channel on the E., from the isle of Port Royal. It is 5 ms. in length, and almost as much in breadth, but not inhabited. Lon. of the E. point, $92^{\circ} 45'$ W. lat. 18° N.

Tristan d'Acunha, lofty island in the S. Atlantic Ocean, 15 ms. in circumference. Lon. $11^{\circ} 43'$ W. lat. $37^{\circ} 8'$ S.

Trichinopoly, strong town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, 208 ms. SSW. of Madras. Lon. $78^{\circ} 46'$ E. lat. $10^{\circ} 49'$ N.

Trivento, episcopal town of Naples, in Molise, seated on a hill, near the river Trigno, or Trino, 15 ms. N. of Bogano, and 62 E. of Naples. Lon. $15^{\circ} 37'$ E. lat. $40^{\circ} 50'$ N.

Tröchtelfingen, imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, 16 ms. NW. of Buchau, and 29 S. of Stuttgart. Lon. $9^{\circ} 7'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 18'$ N.

Trogen, town of Switzerland, and the chief place of the protestant part of the canton of Appenzel. It carries on an extensive manufacture of cloth, for which it has been long celebrated. It is 7 ms. N. of Appenzel, and 7 SE. of St. Gall.

Troja, town of Naples, in Capitanata, at the foot of the Appennines, on the river Chilario, 52 ms. NE. of Benevento, and 60 NW. of Naples. Lon. $15^{\circ} 15'$ E. lat. $41^{\circ} 21'$ N.

Trois Rivières, town of U. C., on the river St. Lawrence, 35 ms. SW. of Quebec. Lon. $71^{\circ} 20'$ W. lat. $46^{\circ} 35'$ N.

Troki, town of Lithuania, capital of a palatinate of the same name. It is seated among morasses, 15 ms. W. of Wilna, and 85 NNE. of Grodno. Lon. $25^{\circ} 13'$ E. lat. $54^{\circ} 38'$ N.

Tron, St., town in Germany, in Liege, 21 ms. WNW. of Liege. Lon. $5^{\circ} 22'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 48'$ N.

Tropea, populous town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, on the top of a rock, on the E. coast, 10 ms. NW. of Nicotera, and 45 N. by E. of Reggio. Lon. $16^{\circ} 24'$ E. lat. $38^{\circ} 42'$ N.

Tropea, St., seaport of France, in the department of Var, and late province of Provence, with a citadel. It is seated on the Bay of Grimaud, in the Mediterranean, 12 ms. SW. of Frejus, and 58 E. of Marseilles. Lon. $6^{\circ} 44'$ E. lat. $43^{\circ} 16'$ N.

Troppau, town of Austria, Silesia, capital of a duchy of the same name. It is seated on a pleasant plain, on the rivers Oppa and Mohra, 40 ms. N. by E. of Olmutz, and 72 S. by E. of Breslau. Lon. $17^{\circ} 40'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 1'$ N.

Troupaburg, pst. in the SW. angle of Steuben cty. N. Y., 30 ms. SE. from Angelica; 35 SSW. from Bath, and by pstrd. 305 ms. SW. by W. from Albany.

Troups ville, pstv. Ontario cty. N. Y.; on the W. side of Sodus Bay, and on the Lake Ontario. This is the same pst. written Throopsville, in the psto. list of 1825.

Troun Run, branch of Lycoming creek Penn., on which is a psto., 15 ms. N. from Williamsport, and by pstrd. 117 ms. a little W. of N. from Harrisburg.

Trowbridge, town of Eng., in Wiltshire. Its inhabitants consist chiefly of clothiers, who make superfine broad cloth, and kerseymer in a great degree by machinery. It is on a hill, 23 ms. SW. of Marlborough, and 1 W. of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 6'$ W. lat. $51^{\circ} 19'$ N.

Troy, pst. in the southern part of Chester cty. N. H., on a branch of Ashuelot river, 1 ms. SSE. from Keene, and 69 SW. from Concord.

Troy, pst. near the northern boundary of Orleans cty. Ver., on the head of Missisquoi river, 50 ms. a little E. of N. from Montpelier. Pop. 300.

Troy, pst. Bristol cty. Mass., 50 ms S. from Boston. Pop. in 1810, 1296, in 1820, 1302.

Troy, city of N. Y., and seat of justice for Rensselaer cty. It stands on the E. side of Hudson, 5 ms. above Albany. The site is a plain, bounded by hills rising pretty abruptly. It contains the cty. buildings, 5 churches, and in the vicinity, 8 or 10 flour mills, an extensive cotton and woollen cloth factory, one for fire arms, a paper mill, a rolling and slitting mill, saw mills, &c. It contains a considerable number of wholesale and retail stores. This city has increased rapidly in pop., trade, manufactures, and commerce. Before the year 1794 it was a very trifling village; in 1810, the pop. was 3895; and in 1820, had risen to 5254. Of these there were:

Engaged in Agriculture	-	-	-	70
Do. in Manufactures	-	-	-	704
Do. in Commerce	-	-	-	275

Troy, pstv. Bradford cty. Penn., 192 ms. a little E. of N. from Harrisburg.

Troy, pstv. and seat of justice for Miami cty. Ohio. It is situated on the W. bank of the Great Miami river, in Concord tp., 8 ms. S. from Piqua, and 21 N. from Dayton. It contains 50 dwelling houses, and about 400 inhabitants. Lon. $7^{\circ} 8'$ W. lat. $40'$ N.

Troy, NW. tp. of Cayahoga cty. Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 347.

Troy, tp. Geauga cty. Ohio. Pop. in 1820, uncertain.

Troy, tp. Delaware cty. Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 253.

Troy, river, village, and tp. Athens cty. Ohio, immediately above the mouth of Hockhocking river. Pop. in 1820, 527.

Troy, tp. Richland cty. Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 456.

Troy, pst. and seat of justice, Perry cty. Ind., on Ohio river, above the mouth of Andersons creek, 50 ms. above the mouth of Green river. Lat. $38^{\circ} 2'$ N. lon. W. C. $9^{\circ} 41'$ W.

Troy, pstv. Lincoln cty. Miss., on Cuivre river, about 35 ms. NW. from St. Charles, and 53 in a similar direction from St. Louis.

Troy, pstv. and seat of justice, Obian cty. Tenn., by pstrd. 147 ms. NW. by W. from Murfreesborough.

Troyes, considerable city of France, in the department of Aube, and late province of Champagne. Its commerce, once very flourishing, now consists only in some linens, dimities, fustians, wax-chandlery, candles, and wine. It is seated on the Seine, 30 ms. ENE. of Sens, and 90 ESE. of Paris. Lon. $4^{\circ} 10'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 13'$ N.

Trucksville, pstv. Richland cty. Ohio, 79 ms. NNE. from Columbus.

Trugillo, town of Venezuela, 120 ms. S. of the Lake Maracaybo. Lon. $7^{\circ} 40'$ W. lat. $9^{\circ} 46'$ N.

Trumansburg, one of the north-western psts. of Tomkins cty. N. Y., extending along the western side of Cayuga lake, 15 ms. NW. from Ithaca.

Trumbanersville, psto. Bucks cty. Penn.

Trumbull, pst. Fairfield cty. Conn., between Stratford and Huntingdon, 65 ms. SW. from Hartford, and 15 a little S. of W. from New Haven. Pop. in 1820, 1232.

Trumbull Long Hill, psto. in Trumbull tp. Fairfield cty. Conn. This and the preceding are different psts. though in the same tp.

Trumbull, pst. Fairfield cty. Conn. Pop. in 1810, 1241, in 1820, 1232.

Trumbull, cty. Ohio; bounded by Mercer cty. Penn. E., Cebiana S., Portage and Geauga W., and N. by Ashtabula. Length 35, mean width 25 ms.; area 875 sqms. Surface hilly, and soil fertile. Staples, grain, flour, live stock, butter, salted provisions, and whiskey. Chief town, Warren. Pop. in 1820, 15,546. Ctl. lat. $41^{\circ} 16'$ N. lon. W. C. $3^{\circ} 50'$ W.

Truns, town of the country of the Grisons, where the independence of the Gray League was first ratified, and an alliance concluded between the chiefs and communities. It is seated on the Rhine, 7 ms. W. of Hantz.

Truro, borough of Eng., in Cornwall. It has the benefit of the coinage of tin. Its chief business is in shipping tin and copper ore, found in abundance in its neighbourhood. Truro is seated in a vale, between the rivers Kenwyn and St. Allen, and at the head of Falmouth haven, 10 ms. N. of Falmouth, and 257 W. by S. of London. Lon. $4^{\circ} 55'$ W. lat. $50^{\circ} 16'$ N.

Truro, pst. Barnstable cty. Mass., lying near Cape Cod, 38 ms. N. of Chatham, and 126 SE. of Boston, along the pstrd. The inhabitants, who are about 1200, are principally the families of fishermen.

Truro, tp. Franklin cty. Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 693.

Truro, town of Nova Scotia, 40 ms. N. by W. of Halifax.

Truxillo, considerable town of Spain, in Estremadura, noted for being the birth place of Pizarro. It is seated among mountains, on the side of a hill, at the top of which is a strong citadel. It is situated near the river Almont, 65 ms. SW. of Toledo, and 117 SE. of Madrid. Lon. $5^{\circ} 23'$ W. lat. $39^{\circ} 6'$ N.

Truxillo, rich commercial seaport of Peru, in the audience of Lima, and in the valley of Chimo, built by Francis Pizarro, in 1535. It is seated in a fertile country, on a small river, near the Pacific Ocean, 380 ms. NW. of Lima. Lon. $78^{\circ} 35'$ W. lat. $8^{\circ} 1'$ S.

Truxillo, strong seaport in Honduras, seated on a gulf of the same name, between two rivers, and surrounded by thick groves. Lon. $85^{\circ} 50'$ W. lat. $16^{\circ} 20'$ N.

Truxillo, or *Nuestra Senora de la Paz*, town of Venezuela, 220 ms. S. of Maracaybo. Lon. $69^{\circ} 15'$ W. lat. $9^{\circ} 21'$ N.

Truxton, NE. pst. of Cortland cty. N. Y., 35 ms. NE. from Ithaca, and 50 SW. from Utica.

Trydriffen, tp. Chester cty. Penn., between Charlestown and Radnor tps; and joining Mont-

gomery cty. on the NE. Pop. in 1810, 1253, in 1820, 1449.

Tschopa, town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, in the circle of Erzgebürg. It is celebrated for its blue manufactures.

Tschontlyms, nation of Tartars, who occupy the country lying between the upper part of the rivers Ob and Yenisei. The country which they inhabit is, for the most part, fertile with large forests, and mountainous only about the banks of the two Viousses, which take their sources among the mountains of the province of Yeniseisk, near the river of that name. In imitation of the Ostyaks, fishing and hunting are their principal occupations. The latter furnishes them with the means of paying their tribute, which is in marten skins.

Tschutski, country of the E. extremity of Asia, opposite the NW. coast of America, bounded by the Anadir on the S. The climate is cold, the soil marshy, abounding in rocks, barren, bare of woods, and extremely wild and savage. It, however, abounds in vast flocks of rein-deer. The inhabitants live partly in caverns amongst the rocks. The Tchookitches differ essentially from the contiguous Asiatic nations, but resemble the savages of the NW. part of N. America.

Tshetshen. See *Kisti*.

Tsi-nan, celebrated city of China, the capital of Chang-tong. It is seated S. of the river Tsi, or Tsiing-ho, 160 ms. S. by E. of Peking. Lon. $117^{\circ} 25'$ E. lat. $36^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Tsi ning-tcheou, city of China, in the province of Chang-tong, and district of Yentcheou.

Tshin-tcheou, commercial city of China, in Chang-tong.

Tsong-ming, island of China, 15 ms. long. and 10 broad, lying at the mouth of the Kian-ku, and separated from the province of Kiang-nan, by two channels, 13 ms. broad. Its principal revenue arises from salt, which is made in such abundance, on the N. side of the island, that it can supply most of the neighbouring countries. It contains only one city, of the third class, but villages are very numerous. The country is delightful, and intersected by many canals. The city, of the same name, is situated at its SE. end. Lon. $121^{\circ} 55'$ E. lat. $30^{\circ} 15'$ N.

Tsongrad, town of Hungary, capital of a cty. of the same name, seated on the Tiesse, opposite the influx of the Koros, 26 ms. N. of Segedin.

Tuam, city of Ireland, in the cty. of Galway. The cathedral serves as a parish church. It is 20 ms. NNE. of Galway, and 25 WSW. of Roscommon.

Tuban, one of the strongest towns of Java, with a harbour, and a king of its own. It is seated on the N. coast of the island. Lon. $111^{\circ} 51'$ E. lat. 6° N.

Tubingen, town of Suabia, in the kingdom of Wirtemberg, with a celebrated university. Here are good snuff manufactures. It is seated on the Neckar, in a country abounding in corn and wine, 20 ms. S. of Stuttgart, and 50 E. by S. of Strasburg. Lon. $9^{\circ} 10'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 32'$ N.

Tuckaseeking, Effingham cty. Georgia. See *Springfield*, Effingham cty. Geo.

Tucker's Island, or *Flat Beach*, Burlington cty. N. J., 4 ms. long, and from half a mile to

a mile wide, 6½ ms. S. of the village of Tuckerton, separated therefrom by the bay of Little Egg Harbour, which in the best channels, is navigable for shallops, is said to be the finest bathing upon the coast, on account of the gradual descent into the surf; it is much frequented by the citizens of Philadelphia, and the adjacent parts of N. J.

Tuckerville, pstv. and seat of justice, Wayne cty. Geo., 25 ms. a little N. of W. from Darien, about 70 SW. from Savannah, and by pstrd. 169 SSE. from Milledgeville. Lat. 31° 26' N. lon. W. C. 4° 51' W.

Tuckerville, pstv. Crawford cty. Ind., 126 ms. a little W. of S. from Indianapolis.

Tuckerton, pstv. and port of entry, in the tp. of Little Egg Harbour, Burlington cty. N. J., on the Atlantic Ocean, at the head of Tuckerton Mill Creek, which empties into the bay of Little Egg Harbour. This creek is navigable for small craft. The village contains about 60 dwelling houses, and Methodist and Friends meeting houses. The dwelling houses, with the exception of one of brick, are all frame, and generally painted; it is handsomely laid out. Streets crossing at right angles, and shaded with poplar and willow trees. There is one hotel, and two other public taverns in the village, two castor oil mills in operation, which manufacture considerable quantities of oil from the bean cultivated in the vicinity, or from those imported; one salt manufactory, which produces salt by evaporation sufficient to supply the neighbouring country; and in the winter, glauber salts are manufactured. There is also near the village, a saw and grist mill. The natural curiosities near the village are, a spring of fresh water, in the salt marsh near the bay. The village is a port of entry for the district of Little Egg Harbour, which extends from Barnegat to Brigantine Inlet. Distance from Philadelphia 52 ms.

Tucuman, extensive province of S. America, lying between Chili and Paraguay, to the E. of the Andes, and W. of Rio de la Plata. This province, with the country S. of the river Plata, forms an extensive plain, almost without a tree. The soil is a deep fertile mould, watered by many streams from the Andes, and clothed in perpetual verdure. In this rich pasturage, the horses and cattle imported from Europe, have multiplied to an almost incredible degree. This has enabled the inhabitants, not only to open a lucrative trade with Peru, by supplying it with cattle, horses, and mules, but to carry on a commerce equally beneficial, by the exportation of hides to Europe; notwithstanding which, the towns in this country are no better than paltry villages, to which the Spaniards have endeavoured to add some dignity, by erecting them bishoprics.

Tudela, town of Spain, in Navarre, with a castle. It is seated in a country that produces good wine, on the river Ebro, 44 ms. S. of Pamplona, and 100 E. of Burgos. Lon. 1° 38' W. lat. 41° 12' N.

Tver, government of Russia, formerly a province in the government of Novogorod. It was the first province modelled according to the code of laws of Catharine II. The country produces abundantly all kinds of corn and ve-

getables. Its forests yield the most valuable timber. The quadrupeds, and the feathered race, are the same as in all the N. of Europe. Besides the fish common to most lakes and rivers, there is one peculiar to the waters of this northern regions, called the sterlet, the *acipenser ruthenus* of Linnæus, and is a species of sturgeon, highly esteemed for the flavour of its flesh, and for its roe, of which the finest cavi is made.

Tver, city of Russia, capital of a government of the same name. It is a place of considerable commerce, being seated at the conflux of the Tverza and Volga, along which is conveyed all the merchandise sent by water from Siberia and the S. provinces, towards Petersburg. It is divided into the old and new town; the former, situate on the opposite side of the Volga, consists almost entirely of wooden cottages. Catharine II. at her own expense, raised the governor's house, the episcopal palace, the courts of justice, the exchange, the prison, and some other public edifices; and to every person who engaged to build a house of brick, she offered a loan of 300*l.* for 12 years, without interest. The streets are broad and long, extending in straight lines, from an octagon in the centre; the houses of this octagon, and of the principal streets, are of brick, stuccoed white, and make a magnificent appearance. Here is an ecclesiastical seminary, which admits 600 students. In 1776, the empress founded a school for the instruction of 200 burghers' children; and in 1779, an academy for the education of 120 of the young nobility of the province. Tver is 99 ms. NNW. of Moscow. Lon. 36° 5' E. lat. 56° 7' N.

Tufanborough, tp. Strafford, cty. N. H., on the Winnepiscogee. Pop. 1810, 709, in 1820, 1232.

Tugelo, river, one of the constituents of Savannah river, and which for some distance separates S. C. from Geo.

Tuggerville, Clarke cty. Al.

Tuggart, country of Africa, in Barbary.

Tuggurt, town of Africa, in Barbary, capital of a country of the same name, 310 ms. SSE of Algiers. Lon. 5° 10' E. lat. 33° N.

Tula, government of Russia, formerly a province of the government of Moscow, containing 12 districts. Its capital, Resan, is seated on the Tubesh, 118 ms. SE. of Moscow. Lon. 40° 45' E. lat. 55° 23' N.

Tulebras, town of Spain, in Navarre, situated on the river Queois, 7 ms. W. of Tudela.

Tullamore, town of Ireland, in King's cty, situated on a river of the same name.

Tulles, episcopal and commercial town of France, in the department of Correze, and late province of Guienne. It is seated at the confluence of the Correze and Solane, partly on a mountain, and partly below it, in a country surrounded by mountains and precipices, 37 ms. SE. from Limoges, and 62 SW. of Clermont. Lon. 1° 42' W. lat. 45° 23' N.

Tullosh, town of Ireland in the cty. of Carlow, 38 ms. SSW. of Dublin.

Tully, pst. Onondago cty. N. Y., between Sempronius and Fabius, equidistant from both. Pop. 1820, 1194.

Tullytown, pstv. Greenville district, S. C., 98 ms. NW. from Columbus.

Tumbling Shoals, of Reedy river, in the western part of Laurens district, S. C., 90 ms. NW. from Columbus.

Tuln, town of Germany, in Austria, near the Wienarwald, or wood of Vienna, and near the river Tula, in a country abounding in corn and wine, 15 ms. W. of Vienna. Lon. $16^{\circ} 6'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 14'$ N.

Tulpehocken, creek, Penn., which rises in Dauphin co.; general course SE., till it falls into the Schuylkill, about half a mile above the borough of Reading. The Union Canal Company has chosen the valley of this creek as part of a water communication between the rivers Delaware and Susquehannah.

Tulpehocken, tp. Berks co. Penn., lying on the waters of the above mentioned creek, and containing, with Bern and Bethel tps. 5800 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 3238.

Tumbez, town of S. America, in Peru, in the audience of Quito. It was formerly a place of some note, with a magnificent temple, and an incas' palace. The Spaniards first landed here, on discovering the country. It is seated on the Pacific Ocean, 270 ms. S. by W. of Quito. Lon. $79^{\circ} 51'$ W. lat. $3^{\circ} 40'$ S.

Tumel, rapid river of Sld., in Perthshire, which, after exhibiting many beautiful cataracts, forms itself into a lake, called Loch Tumel, and then falls into the Garry.

Tumen, town of Siberia, in the province of Tobolsk, 125 ms. W. of Tobolsk.

Tumpach, town of Germany, in Bavaria, 17 ms. NNW. of Amberg, and 52 ENE. of Nuremberg. Lon. $11^{\circ} 55'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 40'$ N.

Tunbridge, town of Eng. in Kent, on the Tun, one of the five branches of the Medway, over each of which is a stone bridge. It is 12 ms. WSW. of Maidstone, and 30 SSE. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 20'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 14'$ N.

Tunbridge Wells, town of Eng. in Kent, 5 ms. S. of Tunbridge. It is much resorted to in the months of June, July, and August, on account of its chalybeate waters, discovered in 1606, by Dudley lord North. The Wells are 35 ms. SSE. of London.

Tunbridge, pst. Orange co. Ver., between Strafford and Randolph, and joining Windham co. in the S. Pop. 1810, 1640, in 1820, 1700.

Tunkhannock, a mountain ridge of Penn., in the northern part of Luzerne. It rises from the Susquehannah river, at the mouth of Tunkhannock creek, and extends to the northeastward, towards the SE. angle of Susquehannah county.

Tunkhannock, small river, Penn., rising in Susquehannah, and flowing SW. into Luzerne co., falls into Susquehannah river, 55 ms. above Wilkesbarre.

Tunkhannock, tp. Luzerne co. Penn., on the E. branch of Susquehannah, and watered by Tunkhannock creek. Pop. 1810, 884, in 1820, 1132.

Tunkinskoi, town of Russia, situated on the Irkut, 80 ms. SW. of Irkutsk. Lon. $103^{\circ} 15'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 18'$ N.

Tunja, town of New Granada, in S. America, capital of a district of the same name. It is seated on a high mountain, in a country where there are gold and emeralds, 30 ms. SW. of Tuxillo. Lon. $73^{\circ} 3'$ E. lat. $5^{\circ} N$.

Tunis, kingdom of Africa, bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean, on the E. by that sea and Tripoli, on the S. and SW. by Biledulgerid, and on the W. by Algiers. It extends 300 ms. from E. to W. and 250 from N. to S. The most remarkable rivers are the Guadilcarbar, Magrida, Magereda, and Caps. The form of government is aristocratic, that is, by a council, whose president is the dey. The members of the divan, or council, are chosen by the dey, and he, in his turn, is elected by the divan, which is composed of soldiers, who have more than once taken off the dey's head. The inhabitants carry on a great trade in linen and woollen cloth. In the city of Tunis alone, are above 3000 clothiers and weavers. They have also a trade in horses, olives, oil, soap, and ostriches' eggs, and feathers. The established religion is Mahometanism; and the inhabitants consist of Moors, Turks, Arabs, Jews, and Christian slaves.

Tunis, large and celebrated city of Barbary, capital of a kingdom of the same name. It is seated on the point of the Gulf of Goletta, about 10 ms. from the site of the famous city of Carthage. The city has no water, but what is kept in cisterns, except one well for the bashaw's use. The harbour has a very narrow entrance, through a small channel, which is well fortified. The Mahometans have nine colleges for students, besides a great number of smaller schools. Tunis is a place of great trade, 10 ms. from the sea, 275 NW. of Tripoli, and 380 E. of Algiers. Lon. $10^{\circ} 16'$ E. lat. $36^{\circ} 42'$ N.

Tunkerstown. See *Ephrata*.

Tura, town of Germany, in the country of Tyrol, 24 ms. SW. of Trent.

Turbot, northern tp. Northumberland co. Penn., on the Susquehannah river. Pop. in 1820, 2752.

Turchheim, town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, and late province of Alsace. It is seated near the river Colmar, 1 mile NW. of Colmar.

Turcoin, town of France, in the department of Nord, 6 ms. NNE. of Lille.

Turcomania, general name for the eastern shores of the Caspian Sea, from the Trukmenes, or Turcomans, who are its inhabitants.

Turcomania, ancient Armenia Major. The modern Tartar name was imposed by the Turcomans, a Tartar nation from the eastern shores of the Caspian Sea.

Turcomans, inhabitants of Turcomania. They are pastoral, ignorant, and contented wanderers. They have adopted the Turkish language, and a rude form of Mahometanism. They support themselves on the produce of their flocks, and live under tents of felt. The careless indifference of European geographers, confound the free nomadic, but in many respects respectable nations of Asia. The Turcomans and Koords have been thus mistaken and blended, though radically distinct. They are both shepherds and wanderers, and both occupy parts of Armenia, but the Turcomans speak the Turkish, the Koords the Persian language. The Turcomans are recent emigrants; the Koords are the Carduchi, Gordyaei, or Kyrti of the ancients, and have occupied their present residence on the waters of the Tigris since the age of Xeno-

phon. The Turcomans give marriage portions with their daughters; the Koords receive a high price from their bridegroom. The Turcomans pay no respect to distinctions of birth; the Koords set a high value on extraction. The Turcomans are not addicted to thieving; the Koords are robbers.

Turenne, town of France, in the department of Correze, 16 ms. SSW. of Tulle.

Turin, fortified city of Piedmont, capital of the dominions of the king of Sardinia. It stands in a fertile plain, at the confluence of the Doria with the Po. Here is a citadel, deemed the strongest in Europe; and a university founded in 1405, by Amadœe duke of Savoy. Most of the streets are well built, uniform, straight, and terminate on some agreeable object; the Strada di Po, the finest and largest, leads to the royal palace, and is adorned with piazzas, filled with shops; as are various others of the best streets; all of which are kept clean by means of a canal from the Doria, with sluices that flow through them into the Po. The inhabitants are computed to be 80,000. The citadel is a regular pentagon, and comprehends an extensive and well-furnished arsenal, a cannon foundry, a chemical laboratory, &c. There are fine walks on the ramparts and walls of the city; fine gardens on the side of the river Po; and a charming public place called the Corfo, where many people assemble in an evening to exhibit themselves and their equipage. Near this city, on the banks of the Po, is the beautiful castle of Valentin, the garden of which is applied to botanical studies. In 1814, it was restored to the king of Sardinia. *Turin* is 68 ms. NW. of Genoa, and 80 SW. of Milan. Lon. $7^{\circ} 40'$ lat. $45^{\circ} 4' N$.

Turinge, town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermanland, 24 ms. WSW. of Stockholm.

Turinsk, town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, with a fort, 190 ms. W. by S. of Tobolsk. Lon. $63^{\circ} 44'$ E. lat. $58^{\circ} 5' N$.

Turivacary, town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, consisting of an outer and inner fort, strongly defended by a ditch and mud wall, and an open suburb at a little distance. Here are two small temples of curious workmanship. It is 34 ms. S. of Sera, and 50 N. of Seringapatam.

Turkestan, country of Western Tartary, bounded on the N. and E. by the country of the Kalmucs, S. by Bokharia, and W. by the Lake Aral. The chief of this country is generally called the khan of the Karakalpahs. The capital is Taraz. The name *Turkestan*, has been known to European writers since the 5th century, and simply means "the country of the Turks or Tartars." Its extent has varied with the political revolutions of central Asia.

Turkey, large empire, extended over part of Europe, Asia, and Africa. Turkey in Europe is bounded on the N. by Croatia, Slavonia, Hungary, Transylvania, and Poland, E. by New Russia, the Black sea, the sea of Marmora, and the Archipelago, S. by the Mediterranean, and W. by that sea and the Venetian and Austrian territories. It contains Moldavia, Bessarabia, Walachia, Bulgaria, Servia, Bosnia, part of Croatia, and Dalmatia, Romania, Macedonia, Albania, Janna, Livadia, and the Morea. These countries lie between 17° and 40° E. lon. and

36° and 49° N. lat. Turkey in Asia is bounded on the N. by the Black sea and Circassia, E. by Persia, S. by Arabia, and W. by the Mediterranean and the sea of Marmora. It lies between 27° and 46° E. lon. and 28° and $45'$ N. lat. and contains the countries of Irac-Arabi, Diarbeck, Cordis-an, Armenia, Caramania, Natolia, and Syria, with Palestine. In Africa, the Turks have Egypt, part of Nubia, and Barca; and the states of Tripoli, Tunis, and Algiers are under their protection.

The following table exhibits a synoptic view of the Turkish empire at the beginning of the present century, and nominally at the present epocha.

TURKEY IN EUROPE.		sqms.
Servia, Bosnia and Turkish Dalmatia, -	-	31,400
Walachia, -	-	23,100
Moldavia including Bessarabia, -	-	26,640
Bulgaria, -	-	27,170
Romania proper, -	-	25,700
Macedonia, -	-	21,150
Albania, -	-	16,640
Greece, continental with Epirus, -	-	14,900
Morea, -	-	7,200
Candia, -	-	4,600
Eubœa and other Grecian islands in Europe, -	-	3,800
Total in Europe, -	-	202,300
Asia Minor to the Euphrates, -	-	200,200
Syria, -	-	51,800
Turcomania, or Armenia, -	-	64,000
Diarbekir, Mesopotamia, &c. -	-	144,630
Total, -	-	460,600
Turkey in Africa, exclusive of Barbary, -	-	152,300
Total in Europe and Asia, -	-	662,800
Total area of the Ottoman empire, -	-	815,100

This vast empire may, in general terms, be considered as extending from the northern tropic, in Africa, to the Carpathian mountains, in Europe, and in Asia, from the Mediterranean to the Elwend mountains, from W. to E., and from S. to N., from the sands of Arabia to the mountains of Caucasus. A single glance upon a map of the world is sufficient to carry conviction to any mind, that no other empire of the eastern continent ever possessed so pre-eminent a position as that of the Ottoman Turks; and a very slight acquaintance with their history, exhibits an unequalled disregard of every advantage, afforded by nature, to secure commercial, scientific, and political aggrandizement. "It is well for them," says Montesquieu, "that God permitted the Turks and Spaniards to exist; the two nations who have most uselessly possessed a great empire." There was, indeed, no material dissimilarity between the various tribes which, for nearly 1000 years successively, poured on Europe and south-western Asia, from the regions of the N. and E. Rude, ferociously warlike, and unacquainted with the arts of civil policy, the Goths, Huns, and Turks were, in the first instance, destroyers. The latter, in the Romano-Greek empire, found no great civilized community to mix with and soften their man-

vers. On the contrary, what little of science remained amongst the Greeks, was lost to the Turks, from religious and political animosity. The Turks are, however, it is probable, as far advanced as were the European nations previous to the promulgation of the art of printing; and the Pachaliks of the Ottoman empire not worse governed, at this moment, than were the provinces of France, Germany, Poland, and Russia, during the middle ages. This empire has always been rather an assemblage of nations, violently and nominally formed into one state, than a regulated sovereignty united by law and policy. The recent revolt of the Greeks is only one of a series of revolts, almost co-existent with the empire itself; but, in the present condition of Europe, it is very improbable that the wounds of Turkey can be left to heal by the slow operations of nature, as in former instances.

Turks. In the ignorant admixture of nations, religion, and language, too common in our books, Turk and Mahometan are used as synonymous or correlative terms; and, with the same precision, might Christian and French, English, or German, be confounded. The Turks are a Mahometan nation, but they are only one of the many nations who profess that system of religious credence. The Turks, from the best authorities, were a Tartar tribe. The former is, however, more ancient, in our literature, than the latter. The name Turk occurs in Pomponius Mela and in Pliny, whilst it was not until the 12th century that the Tartars became famous in Europe. All the Tartar nations acknowledge the appellation of Turks as belonging to them in common. Those nations called Turks by Abul-Ghazi-Khan, according to that author, contained one sub-tribe, designated Tartars. In the progress of migration and conquest, two great branches of the Turks or Tartars have reached and obtained permanent settlement in Europe. These are the Hungarians and Ottoman Turks.

Though inhabiting, it is probable, from very remote antiquity, the great central slope of Asia, the Turks did not become formidable as conquerors, known to European writers, until the middle of the 6th century, though their name had been introduced some centuries previous to that era. In 569, in the reign of Justinian, an embassy from that people reached Constantinople; and in 582 their embassy was returned, and, for the first time, the silks of China reached Europe by the N. side of the Caspian. At that period, the Turks or Tartars were dominant in Central Asia, under the name of the kingdom of Touran. On the SW. they pressed on Persia, and were known as the Turks of Transoxiana, or Turks beyond the Oxus. The white Huns, or Ephthalites, so called by the Persians from *Aptelah*, their name for the Oxus, were also, it is probable, merely the Turks resident on that river. What is generally, in our books, called independent Tartary, was then, and by the Turkish nations is still called Turkestan, or country of the Turks. Taraz and Otrar were successively capitals of Touran or Turkestan. This first Turkish empire gradually declined, but the nation continued numerous, and migrated to the W. Naturally divided by the Caspian sea, this tide of nations was broken. One wave

rolled northwards and thence westward, first ravaged and finally settled in Pannonia, which, under the name of *Ugri*, *Ungri*, or *Igours*, they imposed the name of Hungary. The Hungarians adopted the Christian religion, and, for many ages, were the guards of Europe against their Mahometan countrymen. It is a very singular instance of the mutations of national appellations, that two names so different as Hungarian and Turk should have sprung from the same root.

At the same period in which the Turks, who migrated N. from the Caspian sea, were mingling with the Christian nations of Europe, and were adopting the Christian religion, their brethren, who had passed westward between the Caspian sea and Indian ocean, became the disciples of Mahomet. Their agency produced the most extensive revolutions. The empire of the Khalifs sunk before them. Early in the 11th century, Mahmoud, of Gazna, founded an empire, embracing great part of Indostan and Persia. The empire of the Gaznavides was followed by that of the Seljukian Turks in Persia. This was a most important era in human affairs. In their various revolutions, the Mahometan nations had hitherto made but little impression on the Romano-Greek provinces in Asia Minor; but in 1050, the Turks rushed in a destructive torrent into the Greek provinces. At various subsequent advances and partial regressions, this fierce horde gradually overspread the fine regions of Asia Minor and Greece, and, in 1453, gained possession of Constantinople. Thrace, Bulgaria, Bosnia, Servia, Wallachia, Moldavia, the Crimea, Greece, and her islands in Europe, became subject to their arms. Most of these provinces they yet retain, and present to the statesman and philosopher, the singular spectacle of a nation of strangers, who, after a residence of 5 centuries, continue hostile aliens in Europe. Suffered to hang a portentous cloud on the borders of Christendom, from the conflicting interests of Christian nations, the Turks remain Asiatics in manners and appearance. Admixed with Caucasian blood, this Tartar race has, in person, the majestic attitude of the European, with the agile movements of their Scythian ancestors. The Turks are generally robust, well-shaped, and of a good mien. They shave their heads, but wear long beards, except those in the seraglio, or palace, and military men, who wear only whiskers. The turban worn by the men is white, and consists of long pieces of thin linen made up together in several folds. No one but a Turk must presume to wear a white turban. Their clothes are long and full. They sit, eat, and sleep on the floor, on cushions, mattresses, and carpets. In general, they are very moderate in eating, and their meals are despatched with great haste. Their principal food is rice, and the frugal repast is followed by fruit and cold water, which are succeeded by hot coffee and pipes with tobacco. With opium they procure what they call a *kief*, or placid intoxication. Chess and draughts are favourite games, and the coffee-houses and baths furnish other sources of amusement. Polygamy is allowed among them, but their wives, properly so called, are no more than 4 in number. The fair sex here are kept under a rigorous

confinement; the Arabic word *Haram*, which signifies a sacred or prohibited thing, is, in its fullest sense, used both of the habitation of the women, and of the women themselves. The Turks believe in one God, and that his great prophet is Mahomet; they appropriate to themselves the name of Moslem, which has been corrupted into Musselman, signifying persons professing the doctrine of Mahomet, which he calls *Islam*. Drinking wine is prohibited by this prophet in the *Koran*, yet the Turks make use of it, occasionally, without any scruple; though, instead of it, they generally use sherbet, a liquor made of honey, spices, and the juice of fruits. They expend great sums on fountains, not only in the towns, but in the country, and other solitary places, for the refreshment of travellers and labourers. They are charitable towards strangers, let their religion be what it will; and no nation suffers adversity with greater patience than they.

The very existence of such an empire as that of the Mahometan Turks, on the verge, and within the reach of the powerful Christian states, may be viewed as a paradox, and so may be considered many of the interior regulations of the Turks. "Nothing," says Hobhouse, "attracts the attention of a traveller in the Levant, more than the consular establishments, which the Turks, so haughty and despotic, so averse to every thing Christian, have long suffered, and still suffer to exist, in almost all the principal towns of their empire. At Smyrna, the Frank town, no inconsiderable place of itself, may be said to be under the complete jurisdiction of the foreign powers. The consuls display the standards of their respective nations; they have their prisons and their soldiers, who wait at their gates, and precede them when they walk or ride; and their houses are sanctuaries which not even the Turk attempts to penetrate."—*Hobhouse*, Vol. II. p. 73.

The first residents under the name of Consuls, or mercantile representatives, were, it is supposed, appointed by the republic of Florence in the time of the first Cosmo de Medices, and called Consules Maritimi, and were permitted to exercise their functions in Turkey, from the pride and indolence rather than from any consideration of their utility in the minds of the Turks. It was, however, a fortunate circumstance for the Christian part of the empire that a body of privileged Europeans were admitted, as by that means a communication, though limited in its extent, was preserved with the civilized part of the world. Severe and reserved even to one another, mutual intercourse is very defective in Turkey, but between Mahometans and Christians all association is closed. "A stranger at Constantinople," says Hobhouse, "would naturally wish to live amongst the Turks, as he would amongst the French at Paris, and the Austrians at Vienna; but the difference of manner, custom, and language, render it absolutely impossible to become domesticated in a Mahometan family, or, at a short residence, ever to join in the very little social intercourse enjoyed amongst the natives themselves."

These obstacles are more numerous and formidable over every other part of the Ottoman

empire, and have left the Turks a barbarous horde of strangers, without the smallest tie of sentiment, kindred, or cultivated association with the European nations; and what renders the situation of this people in a peculiar manner striking, is, that they are ever still more inveterately set apart from their Mahometan than from their Christian neighbours. If their political power was broken, the very nation would seem to vanish from the earth.

The government of Turkey is like the people, foreign to Europe, and undefinable by any general terms used amongst Christians. It may be assumed as a postulate, that in the very nature of man, no actually unlimited despotism can exist. That of the Grand Sultan, though nominally absolute, is in reality restricted by religious institutions, by the indispensable distribution of power, but more than all, in Turkey, by the mental imbecility superinduced by secluded education. The administration of government and justice in that empire, retains all the rude simplicity and consequent anarchy of a nomadic military band. Though twelve centuries have elapsed since their original removal from the central plains of Asia, they have profited little by their contact with civilized nations. The Goths first trampled on, and then adopted, the Roman jurisprudence. The Mandshurs followed a similar routine in China. But the inflexible Turk, surrounded by and actually visited commercially, by the most enlightened and active nations of the earth, remains a Scythian. At this epoch, (1826,) the reigning Sultan is making an active, and hitherto successful effort to suppress the Janisaries. These Pretorian bands, long the terror of Europe and Asia, have degenerated into an insolent, mutinous, and dangerous corps; inefficient against foreign enemies, but ruinous to the state by which they are supported. The Greeks still sustain their revolt. The distant Pachas of Egypt and Bagdat, pay only a nominal obedience to the supreme head. In brief, the whole Ottoman empire exhibits symptoms of decline which portend rapid dissolution.

Turkey, tp. Essex cty. N. J., 14 ms. NW. from Elizabethtown.

Turkey Foot, psto. in the SW. part of Somerset cty. Penn., 18 ms. SW. from the borough of Somerset, and 35 NW. by W. from Cumberland in Md. The name Turkey Foot, was imposed from the peculiar courses of Youghiogany river, and Castlemans river with Laurel Hill creek at their junction.

Turkey Point, Cecil cty. Md., between North East river and Elk river.

Turkheim. See *Durkheim*.

Turkin, town of Russia, in the government of Caucasia, situate on the Caspian sea, 140 ms. S. of Astracan. Lon. 47° 15' E. lat. 44° 15' N.

Turnagain Cape, cape on the E. side of the northern island of New Zealand. Lon. 176° 56' E. lat. 40° 28' S.

Turnau, town of Bohemia, in the circle of Buntzlau, on the river Iser, 12 ms. NNE. of Jung Buntzlau.

Turner, psc. Oxford cty. Maine, on the W. side of Andruscoggin river, 18 ms. E. from Paris. Pop. 1810, 1129, in 1820, 1726.

Turner's Cross Roads, and psto. Bertie city. N. C., by pstrd. 144 ms. a little N. of E. from Raleigh.

Turnersville, pstv. Robertson city. Ten., 72 ms. NW. from Murfreesborough.

Turner, pstv. in Turner tp. Oxford city. Maine. Turner pst. and Turner village are separate pstos. though in the same tp.

Turnhout, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Brabant, 24 ms. NE. of Antwerp. Lon. 5° E. lat. 51° 22' N.

Tursi, town of Italy, in Naples, seated on the river Sino, 50 ms. SW. of Bari. Lon. 16° 50' E. lat. 40° 36' N.

Turtle Creek, creek of Alleghany city. Penn., falls into the Monongahela, 12 ms. above Pittsburgh.

Turtle Creek, tp. Shelby city. Ohio, containing the village of Sydney. Pop. 1820, uncertain.

Turtle Creek, tp. Warren city. Ohio, containing the village of Lebanon. Pop. 1820, 4773.

Turtle Island, island in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 177° 5' W. lat. 19° 48' S.

Tuscaloosa, or *Black Warrior*, the principal branch of Tombigbee; rises in the spurs of Alleghany mountains, 20 or 25 ms. S. of the great bend of Tennessee, about 34° N. lat. It is formed by the union of the Big and Little Warrior river, having a general course to the SW. 230 ms. falls into the Tombigbee. The Tuscaloosa is navigable for boats of requisite tonnage, 160 ms. below its mouth.

Tuscaloosa, city. Al., bounded S. by Perry and Greene, W. by Pickins, N. by Jefferson, and E. by Shelby and Bibb. Length 40 ms., mean width 30; area 1200 sqms. Tuscaloosa river winds across this city. from N. to S. Chief town, Tuscaloosa. Pop. 1820, 8229. Ctl. lat. see *Tuscaloosa psto*.

Tuscaloosa, pstv. and seat of justice, for Tuscaloosa city. Al., and seat of government in that state, is situated on the bank of Tuscaloosa river, about 60 ms. above its mouth, 120 SSW. from Huntsville, and 200 a little E. of N. from Mobile. Lat. 33° 13' N. lon. W. C. 10° 37' W.

Tuscany, sovereign state of Italy, with the title of a grand duchy, bounded on the N. by Romagna, the Bolognese, the Modenese, and the Parmesan, on the S. by the Mediterranean, on the E. by the duchy of Urbino, the Perugino, the Orvietano, the patrimony of St. Peter, and the duchy of Castro; and on the W. by the Mediterranean, the territory of Lucca, and that of Genoa. It is 150 ms. long, and 100 broad, and watered by several rivers, of which the Arno is the chief. There are several mountains, in which are mines of iron, slum, and vitriol; also quarries of marble, alabaster, and porphyry, besides hot baths and mineral waters. Many parts of it are fruitful in corn, and wine, and produce plenty of citrons, oranges, pomegranates, and other fruits. The inhabitants are distinguished by their attachment to commerce, and have established various manufactures, particularly of silks, stuffs, earthenware, and gilt leather. They are much visited by foreigners on account of their politeness, and because the Italian language is here spoken in its greatest purity. This duchy is divided into three parts; namely, the Florentino,

the Pisano, and the Siense. It is now an independent dutchy governed by an Austrian prince. Pop. 1,180,000. Chief cities, Florence, Leghorn, and Pisa.

Tuscarawas, river, Ohio, rises in Wayne, Medina, Portage and Stark cities, and forming a large navigable creek in the latter, flows SSE. 30 ms., receives Sandy creek from the E., and 12 ms. still lower, Sugar creek, from the W. near New Philadelphia. Below the latter place the Tuscarawas curves gradually SE. and SW., and finally W. flows 50 ms. to its junction with Whitewoman's river at the town of Coshocton. The two rivers at their confluence are nearly of equal size, and are both lost in the general name of the Muskingum. Assuming a southern course of 10 ms., Wills creek enters from the SE., and winding more to the W., 30 ms. farther, receives Licking creek, a large tributary branch, at the town of Zanesville, in Muskingum city. Here the river is precipitated over its only falls, or rather rapid, 30 or 40 feet entire depression. Below the falls, Muskingum turns to the SE. 80 ms., to its junction with Ohio river at Marietta, in Washington city.

From this sketch, we find this inland channel lying in nearly a N. and S. direction. Advancing from Cleveland on Lake Erie, up the Cayahoga 40 ms., we reach the Portage, from the stream to the Tuscarawas; thence 10 ms. over that portage, and again down the Tuscarawas and Muskingum 212 ms. to Marietta, exhibits an entire line of 262 ms.

Tuscarawas, city. Ohio, bounded N. by Stark, E. by Harrison, S. by Harrison and Guernsey, and W. by Coshocton cities. It is 30 by 29 ms. in extent, containing 680 sqms. The principal waters are the Tuscarawas, Sandy, Conoten, Stillwater and Sugar creeks. Chief town, New Philadelphia. Pop. 1820, 8328. Ctl. lat. 40° 28' N. lon. W. C. 4° 30' W.

Tuscarawas, tp. in the western borders of Stark city. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 735.

Tuscarawas, small village on the W. bank of the Tuscarawas river, and in the city of the same name, Ohio, 9 ms. southerly from New Philadelphia.

Tuscarora, valley and pat. Mifflin city. Penn., by pstrd. 63 ms. NW. by W. from Harrisburg.

Tuscaroras. See *Onedaga*.

Tuscumbia, pstv. Franklin city. Al., by pstrd. 249 ms. NNW. from Cahaba.

Tuvia, town of the country of the Grisons, 18 ms. S. by W. of Coire.

Tutbury, town of Eng. in Staffordshire, 15 ms. E. of Stafford, and 34 NE. of London. Lon. 1° 40' W. lat. 53° N.

Tutacarin, town of Hindoostan, with a Dutch factory. It is 60 ms. NE. of Cape Comorin. Lon. 76° 40' E. lat. 8° 15' N.

Tutura, town of Russia, situated on the Lena. Lon. 105° 40' E. lat. 54° 40' N.

Tuxford, town of Eng. in Nottinghamshire, 13 ms. NNW. of Newark, and 137 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0° 50' E. lat. 53° 16' N.

Tuy, town of Spain, in Galicia, 62 ms. S. of Compostella, and 254° W. of Madrid. Lon. 8° 12' W. lat. 42° 4' N.

Tuzla, town of Turkey, in Asia, situated on a lake of the same name, 28 ms. N. of Cogni. 35° 55' E. lat. 38° 20' N.

Tweed, river of Stld., which rises from innumerable springs in the mountainous tract of Peeblesshire, called Tweedsmuir. It divides Eng. from Stld., and falls into the German Ocean at Berwick.

Tweeddale. See *Peeblesshire*.

Tweedsmuir, rugged and healthy mountain, in the S. part of Peeblesshire Stld.

Twenty Mile Stand, psto. Warren cty. Ohio, by pstrd. 89 ms. SW. from Columbus.

Twickerham, village of Eng. Middlesex, seated on the Thames, 3 ms. SSW. of Brentford. A branch of the Coln here falls into the Thames on which are erected some powder and oil mills.

Twiggs, cty. Geo., bounded W. by the Oakmulgee river, or Monroe cty., Jones cty. NW., Wilkinson NE., and Pulaski SE. Length 27 ms., mean width 15; area about 400 sqms. Chief town, Marion. Pop. 1820, 10,447. Ctl. lat. $32^{\circ} 40'$ N. lon. W. C. $6^{\circ} 25'$ W.

Twin, tp. Dark cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 228.

Twin, tp. Ross cty. Ohio, 8 ms. W. from Chillicothe. Pop. 1820, 1512.

Twin, tp. Preble cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 865.

Twinsburg, pstv. Portage cty. Ohio, by pstrd. 185 ms. NE. from Columbus.

Twitcheil's Mills, and psto. Pope cty. Ill., 115 ms. SSE. from Vandalia.

Twyman's Store, and psto. Spotsylvania, cty. Virg., by pstrd. 94 ms. northward from Richmond.

Tye, small river, Virg. gaining importance from forming by its main branch, Pine river, a common boundary, between Nelson and Amherst cties. It rises in the Blue Ridge, and drains part of the two cties., which it separates, and after a comparative course of 30 ms. falls into James River 25 ms. by land below Lynchburg.

Tye River Mills, psto. Nelson cty. Virg., about 20 ms. N. from Lynchburg.

Tye River Ware House, and psto. Nelson cty. Virg., by pstrd. 95 ms. W. from Richmond.

Tybee, island of Geo., at the mouth of Savannah river.

Tyboine, SW. tp. Perry cty. Penn., joining the SE. side of the Tuscorora mountain. Pop. 1810, 1799, in 1820, 1965.

Tucokun, town of Poland, in Polachia, with a castle and a mint. It is seated on the Narew, 22 ms. NW. of Bielsk. Lon. $23^{\circ} 40'$ E. lat. 53° N.

Tudore, one of the Molucca Islands, three leagues S. of Ternate.

Tyler, cty. Virg., bounded by Ohio river N. W., Ohio cty. N., Harrison SE., and Wood SW. Length 50 ms., mean width 20; area 600 sqms. Surface very broken, but soil generally fertile. Pop. 1820, 2314. Ctl. lat. $39^{\circ} 32'$ N. lon. W. C. $5^{\circ} 50'$ W.

Tymatchie, creek, and psto. Delaware cty. Ohio, by pstrd. 73 ms. northwardly from Columbus.

Tyne, river of Eng in Northumberland, formed by a branch from the cty. of Durham, and another from the hills on the borders of Stld. These uniting a little above Hexam, form a large river, which flows by Newcastle, and enters the German Ocean, at Tinnmouth.

Tyne, river of Stld., which rises in the mountains in the S. of Haddingtonshire, waters Had-

dington, and enters the German Ocean, to the W. of Dunbar.

Tynemouth. See *Tinnmouth*.

Tungaborough, pst. Middlesex cty. Mass. 2 ms. NW. from Boston. Pop. 1810, 704, in 1820, 808.

Tyre, seaport of Syria, in that part formerly called Phœnicia, now a heap of venerable ruins. It has two harbours, that on the N. side exceedingly good; the other choked by the ruins of the city. It is 60 ms. SW. of Damascus, and now called Sour or Sur. Lon. $35^{\circ} 50'$ E. lat. $33^{\circ} 18'$ N.

Tyringham, pst. Berkshire cty. Mass., 15 ms. SSE. from Lenox. Pop. 1810, 1682, in 1820, 1445.

Turnaw, town of Upper Hungary, in the pelatinate of Trencschan, 30 ms. NE. of Presburg. Lon. $17^{\circ} 33'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 23'$ N.

Tyrone, cty. of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 46 ms. long, and 37 broad; bounded on the N. by Londonderry, on the E. by Antrim and Lough Neagh, on the SW. by Fermanagh, and on the W. by Donegal. It is a rough country, but tolerably fruitful; contains 30 parishes, and sends 10 members to parliament. The capital is Dungannon.

Tyrone, one of the eastern pst. Steuben cty. N. Y., lying E. from Mud Lake, 15 ms. NE. from Bath, and 30 W. from Ithaca.

Tyrone, tp. Perry cty. Penn., between Big Buffalo, and Sherman's creek, with Rye tp. in the E., and Tyboine in the W. Pop. 1810, 2604, in 1820, 2236.

Tyrone, one of the northern tps. Fayette cty. Penn., between Youghiogany river, and Jacob's creek. Pop. 1810, 989, in 1820, 1058.

Tyrone, tp. Huntingdon cty. Penn. on Sinking creek, 14 ms. NW. from Huntingdon. Pop. 1810, 753, in 1820, 813.

Tyrral, cty. N. C., bounded by Albemarle Sound N., Roanoke Sound E., Pamlico Sound SE., Hyde cty. S., and Washington W. Length 40 ms., mean width 18; area 720 sqms. Surface level, and soil generally poor, sandy, or marshy. Alligator river, or bay, puts up from Albemarle Sound, and divides the cty. into two nearly equal parts. Chief town, Elizabeth. Pop. 1820, 4319. Ctl. lat. $35^{\circ} 45'$ N. lon. W. C. 1° E.

Tyson's Store, and psto. Moore cty. N. C., by pstrd. 95 ms. SW. from Raleigh.

Tzested, town of Denmark, in the province of North Jutland, with a citadel, on the Gulf of Limford, 44 ms. NW. of Wiburg, and 46 W. of Alburg. Lon. $8^{\circ} 25'$ E. lat. $56^{\circ} 54'$ N.

Tivy, or *Teivy*, river in Wales, which issuing from a lake on the E. side of the country, enters the bay of Cardigan, below the town of Cardigan.

Tynawpity, extensive flat, along the Mississippi river, Misu., partly in New Madrid, and partly in Cape Girardeau cties.

Tzadurilla, town of Natolia Proper, near the river Sangar, or Aclu, 63 ms. SE. of Isnic. Lon. $51^{\circ} 8'$ E. lat. 39° N.

Tzaritzyn, town and fortress of Russia, in the government of Saratof. It is seated on the Volga, 122 ms. NW. of Astracan. Lon. $45^{\circ} 25'$ E. lat. 48° N.

Tzernitz, town of Turkey in Europe, in Ro-

mania, near a river of the same name, 32 ms. NNE. of Adrianople. Lon. 26° 40' E. lat. 42° north.

Tzivilak, town of Russia, in the government of Kasan, 57 ms. W. of Kasan. Lon. 47° 25' E. lat. 55° 40' N.

U.

Ubeda, town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated in a fertile country, abounding in corn, wine, oil, and fruits, especially figs. It is 5 ms. NE. of Baeza, and 158 SE. of Madrid. Lon. 3° 13' W. lat. 37° 48' N.

Überlingen, city of Suabia, in the cty. of Furstenburg. The inhabitants, who are partly Roman Catholics, and partly Protestants, carry on a great trade in corn, which they send to Switzerland, and not far hence are very famous baths. It is seated on a high rock, near the Lake of Constance, 12 ms. N. of Constance. Lon. 9° 10' E. lat. 47° 50' N.

Ubes, *St.*, or *Setubal*, fortified town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a good harbour, defended by the fort of St. Jago. It is built on the ruins of the ancient Setobriga, at the head of a bay, near the mouth of the Zadaen. It is 22 ms. SE. of Lisbon. Lon. 8° 54' W. lat. 38° 32' N.

Ubigau, town of Upper Saxony, in Germany, 28 ms. SE. of Wiltemburg. Lon. 13° 12' E. lat. 51° 34' N.

Uby, or *Pulo Uby*, island in the Indian Ocean, at the entrance of the bay of Siam, 20 ms. in circumference. It yields good water, and plenty of wood. Lon. 105° 56' E. lat. 8° 25' N.

Uchland. See *Uwchland*.

Ucayale, one of the main sources of the Amazon, formed by several streams, rising about lat. 16° S., and lon. W. C. 4° E. It flows generally N., and falls into the Paro, at lon. W. C. 4° E., and lat. 11° S.

Ucker, river of Germany, which has its source in a lake of the same name, near Prenzlau, in the Ucker marche of Brandenburg, runs N. through Pomerania, and being joined by the Rando, enters the Frish Haf, a bay of the Baltic.

Uckermunde, town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, on the Frisch-Haf, a bay of the Baltic, 25 ms. NW. of Stetin. Lon. 14° 12' E. lat. 53° 53' N.

Uddevalla, town of Sweden, in West Gothland, situated in a bay of the Categate, at the bottom of some steep rocks, at the extremity of a small but fertile valley. It exports, iron, planks, and herrings, and is 50 ms. N. of Gotheborg. Pop. 3000.

Udenskoi, town of Siberia, in the government of Irkutsk, seated on the SE. side of the Lake Balkul, on the road from Tobolsk to China, 1000 ms. NW. of Peking, and 1200 E. of Tobolsk. Lon. 96° 30' E. lat. 53° N.

Udina, or *Udine*, city of Italy, capital of Friuli. It is seated in a large plain, near the rivers Taglemento and Lisenzo, 10 ms. N. of Aquileia, and 55 N. by E. of Venice. Pop. 16,000. Lon. 13° 3' E. lat. 46° 12' N.

Udskoi, town of Russia, in the government

of Irkutsk, near the Udda, 1100 ms. ENE. of Irkutsk. Lon. 133° 30' E. lat. 55° 16' N.

Ufa, government of Russia, formerly included in the government of Orenburg. It is divided into the two provinces of Ufa and Orenburg.

Ufa, town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name. It is 760 ms. E. of Moscow. Lon. 57° E. lat. 54° 40' N.

Uffenheim, town of Germany, in Franconia, 22 ms. NNE. of Anspach.

Ugento, town of Italy in Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, with a bishop's see, 8 ms. W. of Alessano, and 20 SW. of Otranto.

Ugliani, town of Italy, in Piedmont, 16 ms. SE. of Aosta. Lon. 17° 47' E. lat. 45° 30' N.

Ucoez, town of Upper Hungary, capital of a cty. of the same name, with a castle, seated on a small river, that falls into the Neisse, 15 ms. N. of Zatmar. Lon. 22° 34' E. lat. 48° 5' N.

Ugogna, town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, seated on the Tosa, 16 ms. N. of Varailo, and 45 NW. of Milan. Lon. 8° 24' E. lat. 45° 52' N.

Uist, *North* and *South*, two islands of the Hebrides, on the W. coast of Stld., viz.

Uist, *North*, which lies to the southward of Harris, separated by a channel of about 9 ms. over, is somewhat more considerable, being about 30 ms. in circumference. North Uist is 15 ms. S. of the Isle of Skye. And,

Uist, *South*, is about 21 ms. in length, and 3 or 4 in breadth, 20 ms. W. of the Isle of Skye.

Ukensoi, town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, at the junction of the Irtysh and Obv. Lon. 69° 15' E. lat. 61° 10' N.

Ukraine, large country of Europe, lying on the borders of Turkey in Europe, Poland, Russia, and Little Tartary. Its name properly signifies a frontier, and lies along the Dnieper, and belonged many ages to Russia. Kiel was one of the original capitals of that empire. After a series of revolutions, it has again entirely fell under the Russian sceptre. The principal town is Kief. See *Cossacs*.

Vladimir. See *Volodimir*.

Ulaia, town of Hindoostan, in Canara, 3 ms. SW. of Mangalore.

Ulapool, town of Stld., in Ross-shire, on the E. side of the entrance of Loch Broom, at the mouth of a river of its name, with a good harbour, and commodious road. It is a great fishing station, and situate in the midst of a wool country, 48 ms. W. by N. of Tain. Lon. 5° 5' W. lat. 57° 50' N.

Ulea, or *Ulaborg*, seaport of Russian Finland, and the largest town in East Bothnia, with a commodious harbour, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 340 ms. N. by E. of Abo. Lon. 24° 40' E. lat. 65° 30' N.

Utieland. See *Fie*.

Utica, one of the Society isles, in the Pacific Ocean. It has a harbour called Ohama-neno. Lon. $151^{\circ} 38'$ W. lat. $16^{\circ} 45'$ S.

Ullswater, lake of Eng., on the borders of Westmoreland and Cumberland, 10 ms. N. of Ambleside. It is 8 ms. long. The river Eamont flows through this lake, and by Penrith to the Eden, forming that part of the boundary line between the two cities.

Ulm, city of the kingdom of Wirtemberg, in Suabia. It is a fortified, large, and handsome place; in which the archives of the late imperial towns of Suabia were preserved, and the diet of the circle was generally held. Here is an excellent college, with a theological seminary annexed. Its other most remarkable buildings are, the abbey of St. Michael, commonly called Wengen, the town-house, the arsenal, the magazines, and the valuable town library. The inhabitants are protestants, and estimated at 15,000; they have a good trade in lincens, fustians, paper, wine, and wool. It is seated at the confluence of the Blau with the Danube, opposite the influx of the Iler, 38 ms. W. by N. of Augsburg, and 40 SE. of Stutgard. Lon. $9^{\circ} 56'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 24'$ N.

Ulmén, town of Germany, in the territory of Treves, 28 ms. W. of Coblentz.

Ulotho, or *Flothow*, town of Westphalia, in the city of Ravensberg, near which is a medicinal spring. It is 6 ms. S. of Minden.

Ulrichstein, town of Germany, in Upper Hesse, with a fortified castle, 25 ms. SE. of Marburg.

Ulrichshamn, town of Sweden, in West Gothland, formerly called Bogesund, the present name being given it, in 1741, in compliment to queen Ulrica Eleanor. It has a considerable trade in cattle, provisions, tobacco, &c. and is 59 ms. E. of Gotheburg.

Ulster, province of Ireland, 116 ms. long, and 100 broad; bounded on the E. by the Irish sea, N. by the Northern Ocean, W. by the Atlantic Ocean, SW. by the province of Connaught, and S. by that of Leinster. It contains the cities of Donegal, Londonderry, Antrim, Tyrone, Fermanagh, Monaghan, Armagh, Down, and Cavan. The principal place is Londonderry.

Ulster, city. N. Y.; bounded by Hudson river E., Orange city. S., Sullivan W., Delaware NW., and Greene N. Length 40 ms., mean width 70; area about 1200 sqms. Surface highly variegated by mountain, hill, dale, and valley. Its front on the Hudson, is rocky and precipitous, but most of its vales highly productive. Staples, grain, flour, live stock, &c. It is watered by the Wallkill and Kingston creeks. Chief town Kingston. Pop. 1820, 30,934. Ctl. lat. $41^{\circ} 52'$ N. lon. W. C. $2^{\circ} 45'$ E.

Ulster, pst. Bradford city. Penn.; on the right side of Susquehannah river, above Towanda. Pop. 1840, 704.

Ulsen, or *Veltzen*, town of Lower Saxony, in the dutchy of Lunenburg. It has a trade in flour and wool, and is seated on the Ilmenau, 20 ms. SE. of Lunenburg.

Ulverston, town of Eng. in Lancashire, at the foot of some hills, near a shallow arm of the Irish Sea, and has a canal to the estuary of the Leven. It is the port of the district of Fur-

ness, and exports much corn, limestone, iron ore, and blue slate. It is 18 ms. N.W. of Lancaster, and 261 NNW. of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 12'$ W. lat. $54^{\circ} 14'$ N.

Ulyaes, tp. Tompkins city. N. Y., containing Ithaca. Pop. 1810, 3250, in 1820, 6345.

Uma, or *Umea*, seaport of Sweden, in West Bothnia, at the mouth of the river Uma, in the Gulf of Bothnia. The houses are built of wood; and it was twice burnt by the Russians. It is the residence of the governor of West Bothnia, and 310 ms. N. by E. of Stockholm. Lon. $19^{\circ} 18'$ E. lat. $63^{\circ} 5'$ N.

Umago, seaport of Venetian Istria, seated between the Gulf of Largena, and the mouth of the river Quieto.

Umbagog, lake mostly in Maine, but extending into Coos city. in N. H. It is above 30 ms. long, and from 1 to 10 ms. wide; and is discharged into the Androscoggin river.

Umbriatico, town of Italy, in Naples, though now reduced to a small place, having only about 50 houses. It is seated on the Lepusa, 15 ms. N. by W. of St. Severina. Lon. $17^{\circ} 17'$ E. lat. $38^{\circ} 29'$ N.

Ummersapoora, one of the most flourishing and well built cities of Asia, the metropolis of the Birman empire, with a spacious and regular fort, completely fortified after the eastern manner. It was founded in 1783, by the emperor Minderagree, 4 ms. to the NE. of Ava, the ancient capital. A peninsula, formed by the Irrawaddy on the W., and a narrow channel branching E. from the river, which soon takes a N. direction, and expands to a lake on the E. side of that city; 7 ms. long, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad. It is 520 ms. SE. from Calcutta, and 620 NNW. of Siam. Lon. $76^{\circ} 7'$ E. lat. $21^{\circ} 57'$ N.

Unadilla River, rises in the southern sides of Oneida and Herkimer cities. N. Y., and flowing SSW., separates for about 10 ms. Madison from Otsego, and thence to its mouth, Otsego from Chenango. It falls into the Susquehannah after an entire course of about 40 ms.

Unadilla, pst. Otsego city. N. Y., lying on the right side of Susquehannah river, 5 ms. above its junction with Unadilla river. Pop. 1813, 1426, in 1820, 2194.

Uncasville, pstv. New London city. Conn., 45 ms. SE. from Hartford.

Undersveen, or *Underseen*, handsome town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, near which is the famous cavern of St. Pat. It is seated on the Lake Thun, 25 ms. SSE. of Bern, and 30 SE. of Friburg. Lon. $7^{\circ} 32'$ E. lat. $46^{\circ} 52'$ N.

Underwalden, canton of Switzerland, the sixth in rank; bounded on the N. by the canton of Lucern and the Lake of the Four cantons, on the E. by high mountains, which separate it from the canton of Uri, on the S. by Mount Brunich, which parts it from the canton of Bern, and on the W. by that of Lucern. It takes its name from a wood, which runs nearly in the middle of the country, from N. to S. It is 25 ms. long, and 17 broad, and is divided into two parts, that above the wood, and that below it, called Oberwald and Underwald. The inhabitants are Roman catholics. Stantz is the capital.

Underwood's, pstv. Herkimer city. N. Y., by pstv. 86 ms. NW. from Albany.

Unghwar, town of Upper Hungary, capital

Union, a city of the same name, in an island formed by the Ungh. It is strong from its situation among the mountains of Crapach, and is 47 ms. S. of Cassovia. Lon. $22^{\circ} 23'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 8'$ N.

Union, river of Hancock cty. Maine, falls into the Blackhill bay. This stream is followed advancing NE. by several minor rivers, which are included in this article. Narraguagus into Pigeonhill, or Narraguagus bay; Pleasant river into the bay of the same name; Chandler's river into English bay; and Machias and East rivers into Machias bay. None of those streams have sources 60 ms. inland, and though in a very remarkable manner supplied with convenient harbours, the inland commerce of the country is very confined.

Union, pst. Lincoln cty. Maine, 30 ms. NE. from Wiscasset. Pop. 1810, 1391.

Union, pst. Tolland cty. Conn., 33 ms. NE. from Hartford. Pop. 1810, 732, in 1820, 757.

Union, pst. Broome cty. N. Y., 6 ms. below Chenango, on the Susquehannah. Pop. 1820, 2037.

Union, pstv. Washington cty. N. Y., on the right bank of Batterhill, 6 ms. above its mouth. It is the seat of an academy, and extensive manufacture of cotton goods. Pop. about 600.

Union, pst. Essex cty. N. J. Pop. 1810, 1428, in 1820, 1567.

Union, cty. Penn., bounded by Susquehannah river E. or Northumberland cty. E., Mifflin S., and SW., Centre W., and Lycoming N. Length 26 ms., mean width 21; area 551 sqms. This is a mountain cty., and of course much broken, but the river, and creek lands are highly productive. This cty. is washed in its greatest length by Susquehannah river, and drained by White Deer, Buffalo, Penns, and Mahoning creeks. Chief town, New Berlin. Pop. 1820, 18,619. Ctl. lat. $40^{\circ} 53'$ N. lon. W. C. $6^{\circ} 8'$ W.

Union, tp. Erie cty. Penn., 5 ms. E. from Waterford. Pop. 1820, 200.

Union, tp. Huntingdon cty. Penn., in Trough creek valley, 15 ms. nearly S. from Huntingdon. Pop. 1820, 1078.

Union, tp. Luzerne cty. Penn., extending from the Susquehannah river, to the E. limit of Lycoming cty., 13 ms. below Wilkes Barre. Pop. 1820, 686.

Union, pst. borough, and seat of justice Fayette cty. Penn., on both sides of Redstone creek, 12 ms. SE. from Brownsville. Pop. 1820, 1058. See *Uniontown*, Fayette cty. Penn.

Union, tp. Fayette cty. Penn., around the borough of the same name. Pop. 1820, 1947.

Union, tp. Mifflin cty. Penn., adjoining Centre and Huntingdon cties. Pop. 1820, 1391.

Union, pstv. Loudoun cty. Virg., by pstrd. 49 ms. NW. by W. from W. C.

Union, pstv. Monroe cty. Virg., 240 ms. W. from Richmond.

Union, district S. C., bounded by Broad river or York, Chester and Fairfield districts E., Ennoree river or Newberry and Laurens districts SW., and Spartanburg W. and NW. Length 45 ms. mean width 15; area 675 sqms. Beside the two-bounding rivers, it is drained by Pacolet and Tyger rivers. Chief town, Union. Pop. 1820, 14,126. Ctl. lat. $34^{\circ} 42'$ N. lon. W. C. $4^{\circ} 34'$ W.

Union, pstv. and seat of justice, Union district, S. C., 60 ms. NNW. from Columbia.

Union, cty. Ohio, bounded by Delaware E., Madison and Champaign S., Logan W., and Hardin and Marion N. Length 27 ms. breadth 17; area 500 sqms. It is drained by the sources of Darby and Mill creeks. Soil generally fertile. Chief town, Marysville. Pop. 1820, 1996. Ctl. lat. $40^{\circ} 20'$ N. lon. W. C. $6^{\circ} 32'$ W.

Union, cty. of Kent, bounded by Ohio river W. and NW., Henderson cty. NE., Hopkins SE., and Tradewater river or Livingston cty. SW., Length 30 ms., mean width 16; area 540 sqms. This cty. lies opposite to the mouth of Wabash river. Chief town, Morganfield. Pop. 1820, 3470. Ctl. lat. $37^{\circ} 35'$ N. lon. W. C. $10^{\circ} 45'$ W.

Union, tp. Union cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 1336.

Union, tp. Belmont cty. Ohio, containing the village of Morristown. Pop. 1820, 1631.

Union, tp. Washington cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 242.

Union, tp. Lawrence cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 519.

Union, tp. Knox cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 955.

Union, one of the northern tps. of Ross cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 2778.

Union, NW. tp. Highland cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 730.

Union, tp. Champaign cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 708.

Union, tp. Logan cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 616.

Union, tp. Madison cty. Ohio, in which is situated the town of London. Pop. 1820, 720.

Union, tp. Fayette cty. Ohio, containing the town of Washington. Pop. 1820, 1069.

Union, tp. Clinton cty. Ohio, containing the town of Wilmington. Pop. 1820, 1656.

Union, NW. tp. Scioto cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 322.

Union, tp. Warren cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 1382.

Union, tp. Butler cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, uncertain.

Union, eastern tp. of Muskingum cty. Ohio, through which the road passes from Zanesville to Wheeling. Pop. 1820, 990.

Union, western tp. Clermont cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 1165.

Union, SW. tp. of Miami cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 1064.

Union, West. See *West Union*.

Union, or *Shakerstown*, settlement of Shakers, in Warren cty. Ohio, 4 ms. W. of Lebanon.

Union, tp. Montgomery cty. Ohio, 12 ms. NW., from Dayton

Union, cty. Illinois, bounded by the Mississippi river W., Jackson and Franklin cties. N., and Johnson E. Length 24 ms., breadth 18; area 430 sqms. Chief towns, Hamburg and Jonesburg. Pop. 1820, 2362. Ctl. lat. $37^{\circ} 28'$ N. lon. W. C. $12^{\circ} 10'$ W.

Union Bridge, pstv. Frederick cty. Md., 62 ms. a little W. of N. from W. C.

Union, C. H. and psto. Union district, S. C., about 65 ms. NW., from Columbia

Union Factory. See *Union Manufacturing Company of Md.*

Union Mills, psto. Erie cty. Penn.

Union Mills, and psto. on Little Pipe Creek, 5 K

NE., part of Frederick cy. Md. 74 ms. a little W. of N. from W. C. and 20 ms. NE., from Fredericktown.

Union Mills, and pst. Amherst cy. Virg., 156 ms. NW. from Richmond.

Union Mills, and pst. Fluvanna cy. Virg., by pst. 70 ms. NW. from Richmond.

Union Society, pst. Green cy. N. Y.

Union Springs, pst. Cayuga cy. N. Y.

Union Springs, pst. Fayette cy. Penn.

Union Square, pst. Oswego cy. N. Y., 117 ms. NW. by W. from Albany.

Uniontown, pst. in the north-eastern part of Frederick cy. Md., near the road from Baltimore to Chambersburg, 35 ms. NW. from the former city.

Uniontown, pst. and seat of justice, Fayette cy. Penn., on both sides of Redstone creek, about 4 ms. from the western foot of Laurel Hill, 186 ms. a little S. of W. from Harrisburg, 276 W. from Philadelphia, and 12 SE. from Brownsville. It is a tolerable compact village: pop. about 1200. Lat. $39^{\circ} 54'$ N. lon. W. C. $2^{\circ} 45'$ W.

Uniontown, pst. Belmont cy. Ohio.

Uniontown, pst. on the SW. border of Muskingum cy. Ohio, 12 ms. SW. from Zanesville, and 74 ms. a little S. of E. from Columbus.

Union Vill, pst. Union tp. Broome cy. N. Y., on Susquehanna river, 15 ms. E. from Owego, and by pst. 148 ms. SW. by W. from Albany.

Unionville, pst. Orange cy. N. Y.

Unionville, pst. Chester cy. Penn., 10 ms. SW. from West Chester, and 35 SSW. from Philadelphia.

Unionville, pst. Geauga cy. Ohio, by pst. 224 ms. NE. from Columbus.

United Provinces of the Netherlands, formerly a republic of Europe, consisting of seven provinces, which extended 150 ms. from N. to S., and 100 from E. to W. They were bounded on the W. and N. by the German Ocean, on the S. by Brabant and the bishopric of Liege, and on the E. by Germany. They ranked in the following order: Guelderland, Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Friesland, Overysse, and Groningen. They now form parts of the kingdom of the Netherlands.

United States, country of North America; bounded by the Atlantic Ocean E. and SE., Gulf of Mexico S., the Spanish or Mexican provinces SW., Pacific Ocean W., and N. by the Russian and British territories in North America. This extensive region has the following limits:

Commencing on Passamaquoddy bay, at the mouth of St. Croix river; and thence along the Atlantic Ocean to Florida point,	Miles.
Thence along the Gulf of Mexico to the mouth of the Sabine,	1,800
From the mouth of the Sabine, in common with the Spanish or Mexican provinces, to the Pacific Ocean,	1,100
Along the Pacific Ocean from lat. 42° to 49° N., or about,	2,300
Due E. from the Pacific Ocean, on lat. 49° N., on the Russian territories to the Rocky or Chippewan mountains,	500
Thence in common with Cabotia, or Bri-	600

tish North America, to the mouth of St. Croix,

Having an entire outline of,

So much has been given on the separate sections, as to preclude the necessity of a lengthened article under the head of the U. S. may be sufficient to observe, that the territory of the U. S. is naturally subdivided into sections.

First, the Atlantic slope; second, a part of the basin of St. Lawrence; third, the greater part of the basin of Mississippi; and fourth, the central part of the basin of Columbia.

The Atlantic slope, is that part of the U. S. from which the streams flow into the Atlantic Ocean. This region extends from Florida past lat. 25° to the sources of St. John's river, lat. 45° N., and reaches inland considerably beyond the main ridge of the Appalachian mountains. It is a very interesting fact in the geography of the U. S., that the real dividing line between the rivers of the Atlantic slope and those flowing into the basins of St. Lawrence and Mississippi, and the range of intermediate mountains cross each other obliquely. The Tennessee and Kenhawa rivers, rise E. of all the mountain ridges but one; and the Susquehanna and Mohawk, have their sources W. of the Appalachian system. In both cases the rivers pierce the mountain ridges in their progress towards their respective recipients. This peculiar structure gives great facility of water communication across an extensive mountain mass.

Taken into one general view, the Atlantic slope declines gradually, but unequally, from the sources of its rivers towards the Atlantic coast. NE. from the Hudson, this slope terminates by hills on the ocean; but SW. from that river, in an alluvial plain. See the various *States and Rivers of the Atlantic slope*.

Though not the actual dividing ridge between the sources of its rivers, the Alleghany, or Appalachian mountain system, is a very prominent, and influential feature, in the physiognomy of the U. S. It is composed of two very distinct masses, separated by the deep tide vale of the Hudson. NE. from that singular bay, two ridges extend nearly N. and S. First, the main ridge between the basins of the Hudson, and Lake Champlain, and that of Connecticut river: and the second, in more broken fragments E. of the latter basin. One part of the latter ridge, the White mountains of N. H. is the highest part of the system. See *Coast of New Hampshire*.

SW. from the Hudson, the Appalachian system, with some apparent confusion, extends in ridges lying nearly parallel to each other. The system is every where remarkable for the regular height of its ridges, and the non-existence of elevated peaks. The bearing of the whole system, is generally from NE. to SW., but, with some remarkable inflections. In the southern side of Penn., in Md., and in the N. side of Virg., the ridges lie nearly N. and S., but in the latter state, gradually re-assume a SW. direction, and continue in that course to near the N. boundary of Ten. Here the whole system inflects considerably to the W. of SW.,

and crossing Ten., imperceptibly merges into the general level of the adjacent country, in Al., Geo., and Miss.

From the sources of the Mohawk, to those of Tennessee, Kenhawa, and James river, the table land gradually rises, advancing from NE. to SW. The sources of the Mohawk flow from a surface about 600 feet above the Atlantic Ocean; those of the Tennessee, Kenhawa, and James river, from a table land from 1500 to 2000 feet above the ocean level. The intermediate streams rise upon elevations, nearly commensurate to their particular distance from the extremes.

The entire Appalachian, or Alleghany system, is about 1200 ms. in length, and including all its lateral ridges 100 ms. wide; embracing an area of 120,000 sqms. But a small part however, comparatively of this superficies is actually covered with mountains. Some of the most productive, picturesque, and salubrious sections of the U. S. are found in the valleys of this mountain system. They are amply noticed in this treatise, under the respective states and cities, within their range, to which the reader is referred.

The reader is also referred for the other great natural sections of the U. S., to the articles *Chippewan, Columbia, Masserne, Mississippi, Missouri, St. Lawrence, &c.*

TABLE I.

The U. S. is subdivided, at this period, into the following states and territories, which, taken alphabetically, are:

	Sqms.	Pop. 1820.
Alabama	51,770	143,000
Arkansas	100,000	14,273
Connecticut	4,750	275,248
Columbia district	100	33,039
Delaware	2,120	72,749
Florida	54,000	10,000
Georgia	58,000	340,989
Illinois	58,900	55,211
Indiana	34,000	147,178
Kentucky	37,680	564,317
Louisiana	48,220	153,407
Maine	35,000	297,839
Maryland	11,000	407,350
Massachusetts	7,250	521,725
Michigan	174,000	10,000
Mississippi	45,760	75,448
Missouri	62,870	66,586
New-Hampshire	8,030	244,155
New-Jersey	6,851	277,575
New-York	46,000	1,372,812
N. Carolina	48,000	638,829
Ohio	38,260	581,434
Pennsylvania	43,950	1,049,458
Rhode Island	1,580	83,059
S. Carolina	24,000	502,758
Tennessee	40,000	422,813
Vermont	8,278	235,764
Virginia	63,000	1,065,304
Western Territory	950,000	
	<u>2,063,369</u>	<u>9,663,313</u>

TABLE II.

The classified and progressive pop. of the U. S., are exhibited in the following tables:

Population in 1810.

Free white males,	-	-	-	2,988,141
Free white females,	-	-	-	2,873,952

Total whites,	-	-	-	5,862,093
All other persons except Indians not taxed,	-	-	-	186,446
Slaves,	-	-	-	1,191,364

Total pop. in 1810, - - 7,239,903

Population in 1820.

Free white males,	-	-	-	3,992,166
Free white females,	-	-	-	3,863,916

All other persons except Indians not taxed,	-	-	-	4,631
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Total whites,	-	-	-	7,840,713
Free persons of colour, males,	-	-	-	112,703
do. do. females,	-	-	-	120,695
Slaves, males,	-	-	-	784,671
Slaves, females,	-	-	-	746,765

Total pop. in 1820, - - 9,625,547

Of these:

Foreigners not naturalized,	-	-	53,655
Engaged in agriculture,	-	-	2,065,499
do. in manufactures,	-	-	349,247
do. in commerce,	-	-	72,397

To complete the enumeration, the inhabitants of the U. S. in 1820, to the above aggregate	-	-	9,625,547
Must be added, the pop. of Kershaw district, S. C.	-	-	12,442
Additional cities. Al.	-	-	15,324
Florida	-	-	10,000

Corrected Amount - - 9,663,313

Progressive pop. since 1790:

In 1790,	-	-	3,929,328
1800,	-	-	5,306,035
1810,	-	-	7,239,903
1820,	-	-	9,663,313

In estimating the comparative pop. to the sqm., it will be 4 1-3, if the whole territory of the U. S. is included; but amounts to 16 to the sqm., when we include only the area actually embraced by the census of 1820, or about 600,000 sqms.

Several very serious discrepancies exist in the general aggregate published at Washington, from the marshal's return of the census of 1820. In the general summary which precedes the separate tables, the entire pop. of the U. S. is given at 9,625,734; but when the classes in the various columns are numbered from the top to the bottom of the page, or from left to right, a difference in the respective results is found, amounting to 20,187. In searching for the source of this large error, it was discovered, that the column headed "Free white males of 16 and under 26, including heads of families," was 755,520, instead of 775,520, the real number. The small fraction of 187, was made up of minor errors, of too little moment to render specification necessary.

From the very loose manner of taking the

census of 1830, there can be no doubt of a large deficiency in the aggregates. I cannot think it presumption to give the opinion, that at the period of the last census, the actual pop. of the U. S. exceeded 10,000,000. The view given of the classified pop. is also extremely deceptive. Only 2,487,143 persons, or about one-fourth part of the whole mass, appears to have any employment. To form a real philosophical census, the numerical force of every order in the state ought to be shown. What extensive moral or political use can be made of an enumeration, which sinks into the common body of unemployed persons, doctors, lawyers, teachers, magistrates, legislators, military men, and those living on the proceeds of realized capital?

In order, however, to render the results of the former enumerations as useful as the nature of this treatise will admit, an analysis has been made for each cty., and I now enter into some general calculations to illustrate the history of the pop. of the U. S.

Comparing the census taken at 4 different times, as they afford 3 periods, I find that a ratio of $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. per annum, corresponds to great exactness with the increment found by actual enumeration. I have, therefore, adopted the ratio of $\frac{3}{4}$, from 1790 to 1840, to show the pop. of the U. S. in each year; but in order to be within the limits of real increase, I have used 3 per cent. per annum from 1840 to 1938. It will be seen, however, that if we examine the articles Earth, Great Britain, Europe, China, Indostan, and many others in this treatise, that the allowance made for the pop. of the U. S. is too moderate. In 1938, according to the estimate in this article, the U. S. territory will not be peopled equal to the general aggregate of many parts of Europe at this epoch. Including the people of Canada, it is probable that, in the beginning of the 20th century, the Anglo-American pop. will approach to, if not exceed, 400,000,000. The following table exhibits, upon the principles of increase I have adopted, the annual pop. to 1938.

TABLE III.

1790	3,929,328		
91	4,037,031		
92	4,188,884		
93	4,325,022		
94	4,465,595		
95	4,610,826		
96	4,750,677		
97	4,905,073		
98	5,064,487		
99	5,229,082		
1800	5,399,026		
1	5,564,293		
2	5,745,132		
3	5,931,848		
4	6,114,633		
5	6,313,358		
6	6,518,542		
7	6,730,394		
8	6,949,230		
9	7,175,080		
1810	7,408,270	5,980,000	1,528,270
11	7,649,038	6,071,100	1,577,938
12	7,897,631	6,268,510	1,629,121
13	8,154,503	6,472,236	1,682,067
14	8,419,317	6,682,683	1,736,694

1815	8,692,945	6,900,000	1,792,945
16	8,975,462	7,124,500	1,850,962
17	9,267,164	7,355,770	1,911,394
18	9,567,345	7,594,832	1,972,513
19	9,878,283	7,841,664	2,036,619
1820	10,199,327	8,096,518	2,102,809
21	10,530,805	8,359,654	2,171,151
22	10,873,155	8,632,342	2,241,813
23	11,226,532	8,912,894	2,313,638
24	11,591,394	9,202,562	2,388,832
25	11,968,114	9,501,645	2,466,469
26	12,356,677	9,810,448	2,546,229
27	12,758,269	10,129,287	2,628,982
28	13,172,912	10,458,487	2,714,425
29	13,602,031	10,798,387	2,802,644
1830	14,043,064	11,149,333	2,893,731
31	14,499,463	11,511,686	2,987,777
32	14,970,695	11,884,815	3,085,889
33	15,457,292	12,271,071	3,188,221
34	15,959,602	12,669,878	3,293,779
35	16,478,289	13,082,516	3,395,773
36	17,013,883	13,507,697	3,506,186
37	17,566,782	13,846,697	3,719,085
38	18,137,702	14,296,714	3,840,988
39	18,727,177	14,761,357	3,968,825
1840	19,335,810	15,241,101	4,114,709
41	19,915,984	15,698,334	4,217,658
42	20,513,453	16,169,283	4,344,170
43	21,128,856	16,654,359	4,474,465
44	21,862,721	17,153,988	4,708,735
45	22,518,602	17,668,605	4,849,997
46	23,250,000	18,198,663	5,051,337
47	23,947,500	18,744,621	5,202,879
48	24,665,925	19,306,959	5,358,966
49	25,405,902	19,885,966	5,519,935
1850	26,168,079	20,412,000	5,736,079
51	26,953,121	21,024,918	5,928,203
52	27,761,714	21,655,665	6,106,049
53	28,594,565	22,205,333	6,288,232
54	29,452,402	22,871,492	6,581,910
55	30,335,974	23,557,634	6,775,340
56	31,246,053	24,263,362	6,981,684
57	32,183,435	24,991,261	7,191,173
58	33,148,938	25,740,997	7,407,967
59	34,143,406	26,512,224	7,631,182
1860	35,167,708	27,307,590	7,860,118
61	36,222,739	28,126,815	8,095,924
62	37,309,420	28,970,619	8,338,801
63	38,428,702	29,839,737	8,588,965
64	39,581,563	30,734,928	8,846,635
65	40,769,010	31,656,975	9,102,036
66	41,992,080	32,606,682	9,385,438
67	43,251,842	33,584,880	9,666,982
68	44,649,397	34,592,524	10,056,865
69	45,988,878	35,630,399	10,358,479
1870	47,368,544	36,699,308	10,669,236
71	48,789,600	37,800,287	11,189,313
72	50,253,288	38,934,293	11,318,995
73	51,762,886	40,102,219	11,660,667
74	53,315,772	41,305,285	12,010,487
75	54,915,245	42,545,441	12,369,804
76	56,562,702	43,821,793	12,740,909
77	58,259,583	45,136,444	13,123,139
78	60,007,370	46,490,536	13,516,834
79	61,807,591	47,895,521	14,912,070
1880	63,661,808	49,332,107	14,329,701
81	65,571,662	50,812,070	14,759,592
82	67,538,811	52,436,430	15,102,381
83	69,564,975	54,009,522	15,555,455
84	71,651,924	55,629,807	16,023,117
85	73,801,481	57,298,701	16,504,780
86	76,015,525	59,037,662	16,977,863

1887	78,295,990	60,808,790	17,487,200
88	80,644,869	62,633,051	18,018,818
89	83,064,215	64,512,041	18,552,174
1890	85,656,141	66,447,401	19,208,740
91	88,225,825	68,440,823	19,785,000
92	90,872,959	70,494,047	20,378,912
93	93,598,776	72,608,367	20,989,969
94	96,406,739	74,787,131	21,619,608
95	99,298,941	77,030,744	22,268,197
96	102,277,909	79,341,665	22,936,244
97	105,346,246	81,711,913	23,634,333
98	108,506,633	84,163,70	24,343,363
99	111,761,832	86,688,166	25,073,666
1900	115,114,687	89,288,809	25,825,878
1	118,568,127	91,987,473	26,580,654
2	122,125,160	94,747,095	27,378,065
3	125,788,914	97,589,505	28,199,309
4	129,562,581	100,517,190	29,045,391
5	133,449,458	103,532,703	29,916,755
6	137,452,941	106,638,684	30,814,257
7	141,756,529	109,837,852	31,918,677
8	145,823,824	113,132,986	32,976,235
9	150,198,538	116,526,973	33,955,521
1910	154,704,494	120,022,780	35,074,186
11	159,345,628	123,623,361	36,126,409
12	164,125,996	127,332,060	37,210,201
13	169,049,776	131,151,920	38,226,507
14	174,121,269	135,086,477	39,476,302
15	179,344,907	139,139,069	40,660,591
16	184,725,254	143,313,259	41,880,406
17	190,267,011	147,613,655	43,136,818
18	195,975,021	151,042,043	44,430,922
19	201,854,271	155,573,303	45,763,849
1920	207,210,000	160,240,502	47,136,763
21	214,147,193	165,047,717	48,550,864
22	220,571,608	169,999,148	50,007,88
23	227,188,756	175,099,121	51,507,607
24	234,004,418	180,352,094	53,052,835
25	241,024,530	185,762,654	54,644,419
26	255,702,444	191,335,532	56,283,751
27	263,374,032	197,075,597	57,972,262
28	271,275,253	203,987,962	59,711,428
29	279,413,510	209,077,000	61,502,770
1930	287,795,915	215,350,000	63,547,851
31	296,419,000	221,311,000	65,238,285
32	305,312,000	228,465,000	67,195,431
33	314,371,000	235,319,000	69,211,293
34	323,905,000	244,379,000	71,287,629
35	333,623,000	249,650,000	73,425,257
36	343,631,000	257,140,000	75,528,013
37	353,940,000	264,854,000	77,793,853
38	364,558,000	272,800,000	80,127,607

It may be observed, that the results of Table III., have no reference to the coloured pop., as respects their condition, whether of freemen, or slaves. The following Table IV. shows the relative Nos. of the white, and coloured classes, in 1790, 1800, 1810, and 1820. The elements are taken from the respective census tables, and very partially, from the results in Table III.

Date.	1790	1800	1810	1820
Total,	3929528	5319762	7239903	9663226
Free,	3227046	4429881	6074562	8110108
Slaves,	694280	889118	1165441	1538118
Proportion of Slaves to Free,	177 1000	167 1000	160 1000	159 1000

Taken each as a whole, it is really matter of surprise, that the two classes of people in the U. S., the bond and free, should increase so equally in a given period. By bond, I here mean the entire coloured cast, as from their degraded condition, in the estimation of the whites, the nominally free coloured part of the pop., with but few exceptions, labour under all the worst evils of slavery. In 1810, the free whites were to coloured, as 185 to 1000, and in 1820, as 185 to 1000.

These interesting views might be greatly varied, but the elements once brought together, the reader is enabled to exercise his own ingenuity, in such manner as his pursuits may suggest. We now proceed to apply the increasing series found in Table III., to the past and future location of the aggregate pop. At the epoch of the first census, in 1790, the then inhabited surface, was about 400,000 sqms., with a distributive pop. of $9\frac{1}{2}$ to the sqm. In 1820, the organised cities, embraced in the census of that year, covered an area of about 600,000 sqms., with a distributive pop. of 16 to the sqm. nearly. From these facts, we perceive, that the density of population increases much more rapidly, than does the extension of settlement. The territory of the U. S., without including the immense regions on the Pacific Ocean, or that on the higher branches of the Missouri, is divided naturally into two very unequal sections. Watered by rivers flowing into the Atlantic Ocean, and having the sources of those streams, and the Appalachian mountains as its inland boundary, extends the original settlements of the U. S. To this natural section, I have given the name of the Atlantic slope, to distinguish it from the vast basin of the Mississippi. The Atlantic slope, with its extension in Florida, contains in the U. S. about 220,000 sqms. Extending as far westward as the limits of Missouri and Louisiana, having the Canadian sea N., the Gulf of Mexico S., and the Appalachian system E., spreads an expanse of upwards of 800,000 sqms. These two spaces taken together, it is probable, will contain at all subsequent periods, the far greater part of the pop. of the U. S. The Atlantic slope contains 140,800,000 acres, that part of the great central basin taken into this estimate 512,000,000 of acres. Relative surface is as 11 to 40. The subjoined extracts, show the state, in 1825, of the

PUBLIC LANDS.—By a statement recently laid before Congress, it appears that the total quantity of land sold at the land offices in Ohio, from their institution to the 30th of June, 1825, is 7,602,198.64 acres, and a quantity of land surveyed, and remaining unsold, is 7,630,338.86, making a total of land surveyed in that state of 15,233,632 acres.

In Indiana, the total of land surveyed to the same period, is 13,211,095 acres, of which 3,154,432.70 acres have been sold, and 10,056,612.30 remain unsold.

In Illinois, the total of land surveyed, is stated at 21,659,318 acres, of which 1,192,519.84 acres have been sold, and 20,477,298.16 remain unsold.

In Missouri, the total quantity of land surveyed, to the same period, is 20,281,926 acres,

of which 926,080.93 acres have been sold, and 19,355,845.07 remain unsold.

In Louisiana, the total quantity of land surveyed, is given at 3,518,763 acres, of which 139,861.07 acres have been sold, and 3,478,900.93 remain unsold.

In the territory of Arkansas, the total quantity of land surveyed, between the same periods, is 2,286,846 acres; of which 32,483.56 acres have been sold, and 2,254,362.44 remain unsold.

In Michigan territory, the total quantity surveyed, is 4,532,133 acres, of which 2,790,272 acres have been sold, and 4,284,230.28 remain unsold.

In the states of Alabama and Mississippi, the total quantity of lands surveyed, within the same periods, is 31,599,060 acres; of which 4,609,208.48 acres have been sold, and 26,789,860.52 remain unsold.

In Tallahassee, West Florida, 405,782 acres have been surveyed; of which 44,427.55 acres have been sold, and 361,354.45 remain unsold.

The aggregate of public lands surveyed, within the above periods, in all the states and territories, is 119,538,463 acres; of which 17,949,160.49 have been sold, and 101,589,302.51 acres remain unsold.

The U. S. now own upwards of 25,000,000 of acres of surveyed lands, which have not yet been offered for sale, viz:

In Ohio, - - - -	98,445
In Indiana, - - - -	836,948
In Illinois, - - - -	9,674,162
In Michigan, - - - -	8,219,042
In Missouri, - - - -	4,341,126
In Arkansas, - - - -	3,174,000
In Alabama, - - - -	3,757,444
In Mississippi, - - - -	1,246,975
In Louisiana, - - - -	665,664

Total, - - - - 25,015,742

The following official statement appeared in the Nat. Int. March 10, 1826.

Statement of moneys received, and expenditures incurred, at the following Land Offices, in 1822, 1823, 1824, and the first three quarters of 1825.

Districts.	Receipts.	Expenditures.
Vandalia, Illinois,	5,023 85	4,886 40
Little Rock, Arkansas,	3,324 51	4,004 86
Ouachita, Louisiana,	4,040 77	4,189 16
St. Helena Ct. House, do.		3,500 00
Jackson Ct. House, Miss.	1,088 24	3,310 88

DIFFERENCE.

Districts.	Against U. S. In favour U. S.
Vandalia, Illinois,	137 45
Little Rock, Arkansas,	680 35
Ouachita, Louisiana,	148 39
St. Helena Ct. House, do.	3,500 00
Jackson Ct. House, Miss.	2,222 65

The above statement goes as far as the accounts have been received. In the case of Little Rock, it goes only to the 30th of June, 1825.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
General Land Office, 8th Feb. 1826.

Statement of surveys of public lands, received at the General Land Office, to January, which have not been proclaimed for sale, including land relinquished, under the acts of 1822, 1823, and 1824.

State.	Amount of surveyed lands, which have not been proclaimed for sale.	Amount of relinquished lands, which have not been proclaimed for sale.	Amount subject to proclamation.
Ohio,	621,000 00	98,446 02 1/2	98,446 02 1/2
Indiana,	9,447,439 00	215,948 99 1/2	836,948 99 1/2
Illinois,	1,718,000 00	226,723 97	9,674,162 97
Michigan,	4,163,000 00	1,943 19	1,219,942 19
Missouri,	3,174,000 00	180,126 82	4,341,126 82
Arkansas,	3,174,000 00	3,174,000 00	3,174,000 00
Alabama,	3,299,000 00	468,476 27	3,757,476 27
Mississippi,	1,219,000 00	26,975 50	1,246,975 50
Louisiana,	665,000 00	664 13	665,664 12
Acres,	23,796,409 00	1,219,303 89	25,015,742 89

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
General Land Office, February, 1826

The actual pop. of the U. S. in 1826, is with in a small fraction of 12,000,000, and without pretending to very great accuracy, we may allow one-third as residents of the interior and larger section. It must be understood, however, that this statement includes the states of Al. and Miss., and western N. Y. in the central basin. The density of pop. is in an inverse ratio to surface. The mean existing density of the Atlantic slope is 36 1/3 to the sqm.; that of the central basin only 5 to the sqm. The ratio of increase on the whole mass of the pop. we have found at about 3 1/2 per cent. per annum, but if we compare the two great sections with each other, we at once perceive a prodigious inequality. The following tables fully elucidate this truly important subject.

We find that in the last quarter of a century, whilst the entire pop. of the U. S. increased from 5,319,762 to 12,000,000 that that of the central basin augmented from 700,000 to 3,000,000. If we consider the increased means of transportation by roads and canals, it is certainly safe to suppose that the relative increase of the pop. on the two sections will continue to maintain, at least, as great disparity for the next quarter century; but, in order to be within the bounds of certainty, I have constructed the following series at a ratio of 5 per cent. per annum.

TABLE VI.

Pop. of the central basin.

1826	3,000,000	1833	4,221,265
1827	3,150,000	1834	4,432,325
1828	3,307,500	1835	4,653,940
1829	3,472,835	1836	4,886,645
1830	3,646,495	1837	5,130,975
1831	3,828,815	1838	5,387,520
1832	4,020,255	1839	5,656,895

1840	5,939,715	1858	14,267,151
1841	6,236,700	1859	14,980,508
1842	6,548,535	1860	15,739,333
1843	6,875,960	1861	16,516,009
1844	7,219,755	1862	17,341,809
1845	7,580,740	1863	18,208,699
1846	7,959,775	1864	19,119,544
1847	8,357,760	1865	20,075,311
1848	8,775,645	1866	21,079,076
1849	9,194,425	1867	22,133,029
1850	9,654,145	1868	23,239,680
1851	10,136,850	1869	24,401,664
1852	10,643,690	1870	25,621,747
1853	11,176,874	1871	26,902,834
1854	11,735,717	1872	28,247,975
1855	12,324,503	1873	29,660,373
1856	12,940,728	1874	31,143,391
1857	13,587,763	1875	32,700,560

	TONS.		TONS.
Eclipse	200	Natchitoches	130
President	260	Florence	100
Friendship	180	Owens	130
Nashville	180	American	75
Congress	180	Ariel	50
Gen. Nevelle	150	Rotary	35
Steubenville	160	Phœbus	75
Gen. Brown	170	General Pike	130
Phoenix	150	Pittsburg	175
Magnet	160	Pennsylvania	120
Post Boy	120	Ohio	120
Miami	70	Atalanta	175
Louisville	75	Pilot	100
Robert Emmett	75	Courier	150
Fort Adams	180	Velocipede	100
Feliciana	400	Indiana	150
Ramapo	100	Aurora	120
Packet	140	Herald	150
Louisiana	140		
Natchez	250	<i>In the Mobile trade.</i>	
Mississippi	300	Henry Clay	196
Helen McGregor	340	Elizabeth	200
Lawrence	150	Belize	180
Olive Branch, tow-		Fanny	160
ing	280	Columbus	270
Expedition	230	And six boats going	
Missouri	180	round the first rise in	
Grecian	160	the water.	

NEW BOATS BUILDING.

7 at Pittsburgh,	2 at New Albany,
2 at Marietta,	1 at Brownsville, Pa.
9 at Cincinnati,	92 in all—and 5 at Mo-
1 at Big Bone Creek,	bile.

In order to enable the reader to make his own reflections on the present state of the commerce and revenue of the U. S., the following tabular documents are inserted.

Statement of the commerce of each State and Territory, commencing on the first day of October, 1822, and ending on the 30th of September, 1823.

STATES.	Total value of imports.	Total value of exports.
Maine, -	891,644	895,501
New Hampshire, -	371,770	237,705
Massachusetts, -	17,607,160	13,683,239
Vermont, -	62,242	236,140
Rhode Island, -	1,412,953	933,114
Connecticut, -	456,463	482,061
New York, -	29,421,349	19,058,990
New Jersey, -	59,3	26,064
Pennsylvania, -	13,696,770	9,617,192
Delaware, -	60,124	53,817
Maryland, -	4,946,179	6,030,228
District of Columbia, -	275,083	801,295
Virginia, -	681,810	4,006,788
North Carolina, -	183,958	482,417
South Carolina, -	2,419,101	6,898,814
Georgia, -	670,705	4,293,666
Louisiana, -	4,283,125	7,779,072
Alabama, -	125,770	202,587
Ohio, -	161	
Michigan Territory, -	2,159	1,010
Florida Territory, -	4,808	1,510
Total, -	77,579,267	74,699,030

[Nat. Int. March 20th, 1824.]

By reference to table III. it will be seen that the aggregate pop. of the U. S. for 1870, is estimated at 47,368,544, and comparing that with the same epoch in table VI., it is shown that a period of less than 45 years from the present time, is sufficient to give superior pop. to the central basin. In fact, the ratio used in table VI. is too low. If the march of the emigrating causes to the W. is not arrested by unforeseen causes, the preponderance will be in the basin of the Miss. in less than 40 years, or about 1865. And about that epoch, the relative density of pop. will be, on the Atlantic slope, 90 to the sqm., and on the central basin 25. If every thing else is considered equal, the capabilities of farther increase after 1865, or 1870, will be as 9 to 2½ in favour of the central basin of N. America over the Atlantic slope; and when each section is peopled in proportion to relative surface, the advantage of the central basin must have an excess, as 80 to 22, or 20 to 11. The inference, if the correctness of these data is admitted, is natural, obvious, and irresistible. The following extract was published in 1825.

No farther back than 1812, when the writer first visited New-Orleans, the first steam boat that ever entered the Miss. was plying between that city and Natchez, and no steamboat had ever ascended the river higher than the latter place. At her arrivals and departures from New-Orleans, the whole city was agog to see the *steamboat*. What a wonderful change has been effected in the short space of 13 years!

The following list must continue to increase with the rapidly increasing pop., wealth, and commerce of the W.

Steam boats in the trade on the Ohio and Miss. rivers.

	TONS.		TONS.
Patriot	280	Columbia	200
Lexington	220	Belle Creole	140
Pioneer	200	Sciota	160
Washington	333	Hibernia	275
Paragon	355	Belvidere	200
Caravan	280	Philadelphia	335
Rob Roy	240	Tecumseh	220
Mexico	160	Clinton	200
Mechanic	160	William Penn	140
Cavalier	190	General Clarke	100
Caledonia	360	Emerald	170
Favourite	262	Gen. Jackson	170

ANNUAL TREASURY REPORT.

In obedience to the directions of the "Act supplementary to the Act to establish the Treasury Department," the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following report:

1. *Of the Public Revenue and Expenditure, of the Years 1821 and 1822.*

The neat revenue which accrued from duties on imports and tonnage, during the year 1821, amounted to

\$15,898,434 42

The actual receipts in the Treasury, during the year 1821, including the loan of 5,000,000, amounted to

19,573,703 72

Viz.—

Customs 13,004,447 15

Public lands, exclusive of Mississippi stock 1,212,966 46

Arrears of internal duties and direct tax

Dividend on stock in Bank of the United States and other incidental receipts 356,290 11

Loan authorized by the act of the 3d March, 18 '1, including a premium of \$264,703 70 gained on the same 5,000,000 00

Making, with the balance in the Treasury, on the 1st of January, 1821, of

1,198,461 21

An aggregate of

The expenditures during 1821, amounted to

20,772,164 93

Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous 2,241,871 54

Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian Department, Revolutionary and Military pensions, arming the militia, and arrearages prior to the 1st January, 1817 5,162,364 47

Naval Services, including the gradual increase of the Navy 3,319,243 06

Public debt 8,367,093 62

Leaving a balance in the Treasury, on

the 1st of January, 1822, of

\$1,681,592 2

The actual receipts in the Treasury, during the three first quarters of the year 1822, are estimated to have amounted to 14,745,408 75

Viz.—

Customs

12,648,933 15

Public lands exclusive of Mississippi Stock

1,298,584 56

Arrears of internal duties and direct tax, dividend on stock in the Bank, and other incidental receipts

391,871 72

Balances of appropriations for the War and Navy Departments, returned to the Treasury, and carried to the surplus fund

406,119 28

The actual receipts into the Treasury, during the 4th quarter, are estimated at

5,000,000 00

Making the total estimated receipts into the Treasury during the year 1822

19,745,408 75

And with the balance in the Treasury, on the 1st of January, 1822, forming an aggregate of

21,427,000 99

The expenditures during the three first quarters of the year 1822, are estimated to have amounted to

12,278,633 52

Viz.—

Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous

1,536,434 24

Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian Department, revolutionary and military pensions, arming the militia, and arrearages prior to the 1st January, 1817, 4,930,210 68

Naval service, including the gradual

increase of the Navy,
1,538,952 88

Public debt

4,276,055 52

The expenditures during the fourth quarter, including the redemption of the \$2,000,000 of six per cent. stock of 1820, are estimated at

6,000,000 00

Making the total estimated expenditure of the year 1822

18,278,653 32

And leaving in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1823, an estimate of

3,148,347 67

After deducting from this sum, certain balances of appropriations amounting to \$1,232,212 11, which are necessary to effect the objects for which they were severally made, or have been deducted from the estimates, for the service of the ensuing year a balance of \$1,916,135 56, remains; which, with the receipts into the Treasury during the year 1823, continues the means for defraying the current service of that year.

2. Of the Public Debt.

The funded debt which was contracted before the year 1812, and which was unredeemed on the 1st day of October, 1821, amounted to

17,883,746 84

And that which was contracted subsequently to the 1st of January, 1812, and was unredeemed on the 1st of Oct. 1821, amounted to

75,852,458 18

Making the total amount of funded debt unredeemed on the 1st of October, 1821,

93,686,205 02

In the fourth quarter of that year there was issued Treasury Note six per cent. stock, to the amount of

390 40

Making an aggregate of

93,686,595 42

In the same quarter there was paid the sum of

262,738 75

Viz. Reimbursements of six per cent. deferred stock

257,180 60

Redemption of
Lou. stock

5,558 16

Reduction of the funded debt, on the 1st January, 1822, to

93,423,856 67

From that day to the 1st of October last, there was issued three per cent. stock to the amount of

143 02

Making an aggregate of

93,423,999 69

During the same period there was paid the sum of

380,980 02

Viz. Reimbursement of 6 per cent. deferred stock

300,280 02

Redemption of 6 per cent. stock of 1796

80,000 00

Reducing the funded debt, on the 1st of October, 1822, to

93,043,019 67

It is estimated that, in the 4th quarter of the present there will be paid

2,265,588 07

Viz. Reimbursement of 6 per cent. deferred stock

265,588 07

Redemption of six per cent. stock of 1820

2,000,000 00

Which will reduce the funded debt, unredeemed on the 1st of January, 1823 to

90,777,431 69

The amount of Treasury notes outstanding on the 1st of October, 1822, is estimated at

27,437 00

And the amount of Misp. stock unredeemed on that day, at

26,735 94

3. Of the Estimate of the Public Revenue, and Expenditure for the year 1823.

The gross amount of duties on imports and tonnage which accrued from the 1st of January, to the 30th of September last, both days included, is estimated at \$19,500,000 00; and that of the whole year at \$23,000,000 00.

It is estimated that the amount of debentures, issued during the same period, exceeds the amount issued during the corresponding period of the year 1821 by 86,000, and that the amount of debentures outstanding, on the 30th of September last, chargeable upon the revenue of 1823, is \$234,000 more than was on the same day in 1821, chargeable on the revenue of 1822.

It is estimated the value of domestic articles

5 L

exported from the U. S., in the year ending on the 30th of September last, has amounted to \$42,874,079 00, and that foreign articles exported during the same period, have amounted to \$22,216,202.

As the receipts from the customs in the year 1823 depend, 1st upon the amount of duty bonds which become due within that year, after deducting the expense of collection, and the amount of debentures chargeable upon them; and 2d, upon such portion of the duties secured in the 1st and 2d quarters of that year as are payable within the year; it is manifest that an increase in the amount of debenture chargeable upon the revenue of the year 1823, or a diminution of the importations of foreign merchandise during the two first quarters of that year, must necessarily diminish the receipts into the treasury. As debentures can be issued at any time within twelve months after importation, chargeable upon bonds given for the duties upon such importation, it is impossible to foresee the amount which may be chargeable upon the bonds that are payable during the year 1823. The facts, however which have been stated, justify the conclusion, that the amount of debentures which will be issued and charged upon the revenue of 1823, will considerably exceed the amount which was chargeable upon that of 1822. From the same facts, it is also presumed that the importations of the two first quarters of the year 1823, will be less than the corresponding quarters of the present year.

Giving due weight to all the facts connected with the subject, the receipts of the year 1823, may be estimated at

21,100,000

Viz:—

Customs,	19,000,000
Public lands,	1,600,000
Bank dividends,	350,000
Arrears of internal duties and direct tax, and incidental receipts,	150,000

To which is to be added the sum of

1,916,135 56

Remaining in the treasury after satisfying the balances of appropriations chargeable upon the revenue of 1822—which makes the entire means of the year 1823 amount to

23,016,135 56

The expenditure of the year 1823, is estimated at

15,059,597 22

Viz:—

Civil, diplomatic and miscellaneous	1,599,317 35
Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian Department, revolutionary and military pensions, arming the militia, and arrearages prior to the 1st of January, 1817	5,134,292 75
Naval service, including the gradual increase of the Navy	2,723,987 12
Public debt,	5,602,000

Which being deducted from the above sum, will leave in the treasury, on the 1st day of January, 1824, after satisfying the current demands of the year 1823, a sum estimated at

7,956,538 24

Statement of the value of Silk Goods imported and exported in the year 1821 to 1825 inclusive.

Years.	Imported.	Exported.
1821, -	\$4,486,924	\$1,037,255
1822, -	6,480,928	1,016,262
1823, -	6,713,771	1,512,449
1824, -	7,203,344	1,816,325
1825, -	10,271,527	2,565,742
	<u>\$35,156,484</u>	<u>\$7,968,011</u>

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Register's Office, April 26, 1826.
JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

What a bounty is paid by us to support the agriculturist and manufacturer of other nations, on articles which our country, with a few years of care, might supply! How important it is that the agriculturist should turn his attention to new objects of production, is very fully shown by the circumstance of the diminished and diminishing demand of bread stuffs abroad.

In 1817, the exports of bread stuffs amounted to

-	\$20,374,000
In 1818, -	15,388,000
In 1824, -	6,799,346
In 1825, -	5,417,997

An importation of ten millions of dollars of silks; an export of five millions of bread stuffs!—*Nat. Int.* Aug. 5th, 1826. Vide Mr. Van Rensselaer's Report, from the Committee on Agriculture. May 2d, 1826.

REPORT ON SINKING FUND.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund respectfully report to Congress.

That the measures which have been authorized by the Board, subsequent to the last report of the 5th of February, 1825, as far as the same have been completed, are fully detailed in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury to this Board, dated the fourth day of the present month, and in the statements therein referred to, which are herewith transmitted, and prayed to be received as part of this report.

JOHN C. CALHOUN,
Vice President.

J. MARSHALL,
Chief Justice U. S.

RICHARD RUSH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

WILLIAM WIRT,
Attorney General, U. S.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6th, 1826.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 4, 1826.

The Secretary of the Treasury respectfully reports to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund,

That the sums disbursed from the Treasury during the year 1824, on account of the principal and interest of the public debt, amounted, as per the last annual report, to \$16,568,393 76

And have been accounted for in the following manner, viz:

There was applied for the payment of a sum short provided, on account of the public debt, prior to the 1st January, 1824, as per statement B, annexed to the last annual report, 115,407 50

And there was applied, during the year 1824, towards the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt, as ascertained by accounts rendered to this Department, as per annexed statement A, the sum of 16,541,382 04

Viz:

In the reimbursement of the deferred stock, 353,844 30

In the redemption of the 7 per cent. stock, 8,598,309 35

In the redemption of the exchanged 6 percent. stock, 2,612,435 69

In the reimbursement of the Mississippi stock, 7,242 54

11,571,831 68

The interest which accrued for the year 1824 amounted to 4,920,248 17

And the premium on 7 per cent. stock purchased, to 49,302 19

16,541,382 04

Of this sum there was short provid-

ed, consisting of unclaimed dividends, not applied for by the proprietors, as per annexed statement B,

88,395 78

16,452,986 26

\$16,568,393 76

That during the year 1825, the following disbursements were made by the Treasury, on account of the principal and interest of the public debt:

On account of the interest of the debt, \$4,373,274 40

of the redemption of the Treasury note stock, 1,479,574 00

of the redemption of the 7 per cent stock, 2,125 50

of the redemption of the exchanged six per cent. stock, 55,529 20

of the redemption of the 6 per cent. stock of 1812, 6,187,006 80

of the reimbursement of the Mississippi stock, 1,524 00

of the reimbursement of Treasury notes, 2,001 40

of certain parts of the domestic debt, 15 24

Making together, as appears by the statement C., the sum of \$12,101,864 78

Which disbursements were made from the appropriation of ten million of dollars for the year 1825, and from the unexpended balance of the appropriations for previous years, and will be accounted for in the next annual report, in conformity to the accounts which shall then have been rendered to this department. In the meantime, the manner in which the said sum has been applied, is estimated as follows:

There is estimated to have been applied to the deficiency, at the end of the year 1824, as per statement B, 88,395 78

In the reimbursement of the principal of the public debt, as per statement E, 7,728,575 76

And on account of the interest on the debt, viz:

The interest for 1825, including \$11 68 paid in that year for premium on 7 per cent stock, purchased in 1824, is estimated at 4,381,746 96

Of this sum there is estimated to have been short provided, as per estimate F, 96,853 66

4,284,893 30

\$12,101,864 78

Nat. Int. Feb. 28th, 1826.

ANNUAL TREASURY REPORT.

Treasury Department, Dec. 22, 1825.

Sir: I have the honour to transmit a Report, prepared in obedience to the "Act supplementary to the act to establish the Treasury Department."

I have the honour to be, with great respect, Sir, your obedient servant,

RICHARD RUSH.

The Hon. the SPEAKER

of the House of Representatives.

In obedience to the directions of the act supplementary to the act, entitled "An act to establish the Treasury Department," passed on the 10th of May, 1800, the Secretary of the Treasury has the honour to submit to Congress the following Report:

1. *Of the Public Revenue and Expenditures of the years 1824 and 1825.*—There being no direct taxes, of any kind, duties of excise, or other internal duties, in operation under the authority of the United States, the public revenue, by their existing laws, arises almost entirely from duties upon foreign merchandise imported, and upon tonnage, and from the sale of the public lands. There are other branches, from which small and occasional receipts are derived: as dividends on bank stock, the post office, arrearages of taxes due under former laws, and other incidental payments, the aggregate of which, whether from temporary or permanent sources, is inconsiderable, as will appear by statements annexed to this report, where all are recapitulated. The receipts from the post office, indeed, have of late years exceeded a million of dollars annually, but this sum, exhausted for the most part in defraying the expenses of that extensive and useful establishment, performs in this manner the highest purposes of revenue, by contributing to the intercourse, the trade, and the prosperity of the country.

The nett revenue which accrued from duties on imports and tonnage, during the year 1824, amounted to \$20,385,430 42

The actual receipts in the Treasury, from all sources, during the year 1824, amounted, (including the loan of five millions, at 4 per cent. interest to discharge Florida claims,) to

Viz: \$24,318,212 79

Customs, \$17,878,325 71

Public Lands, 984,418 15

Dividends on Stock in the Bank of the U. S., ar-rears of internal duties and direct taxes, and incidental receipts, 472,987 04

Repayments of advances made in the War Department for services and supplies, prior to the 1st of July, 1816, 45,481 89

Loan made under the act of the 24th of May, 1824, "to provide for the awards of the Com-

missioners under the treaty with Spain,"

5,000,000 00

Making, with the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1824, of

\$9,463,922 81

An aggregate of

\$33,845,135 60

The regular and permanent expenditures of the United States divide themselves into two principal branches: First, the sums authorized by law for defraying the whole expenses of the government, domestic and foreign, civil, military, and naval. 2d. Those provided for the payment of the interest and principal of the public debt.

The actual expenditures of the nation, on all accounts, during the year 1824, amounted to

Viz: \$31,898,538 47

Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous, 7,155,308 81

Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian Department, revolutionary and military pensions, arming the militia, and arrearages prior to the 1st of January, 1817, 5,270,254 34

Naval service, including the gradual increase of the navy, 2,904,581 56

Public debt, 16,568,393 76

Leaving a balance in the Treasury, on the 1st of January, 1825 of

\$1,946,597 13

The difference between this balance and that stated in the last Annual Report from the Treasury, is reconciled by the facts, that the balance, last year, was given as an estimated balance, subject to correction by actual settlement afterwards, and that it included the moiety of the loan of five millions, under the act of May the 26th, 1824, which was not paid into the Treasury until after the 1st of January.

The actual receipts into the Treasury during the three first quarters of the year 1825, are estimated to have amounted to \$21,681,444 56

Viz:

Customs, 15,196,397 00

Public Lands, 976,902 67

Dividends on

Stock in the Bank of the U. States, 367,500 00

Arrears of internal duties and direct taxes, and incidental receipts, 98,886 29

Repayments of advances made in the

War Department, for services or supplies prior to the 1st July, 1816, - - - 41,758 60

Loan under the act of May 26, 1824, - - - 5,000,000 00

And the actual receipts into the Treasury during the fourth quarter of the year, are estimated at - - - 5,100,000 00

Making the total estimated receipts into the Treasury, during the year 1825, - - - 26,781,444 56

And, with the balance in the Treasury on the 31st December, 1824, of - - - 1,946,597 13

An aggregate of - - - 28,728,041 69
The expenditures during the three first quarters of the year 1825, are estimated to have amounted to 20,190,979 91

Viz:

Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous, - - - 2,098,525 16

Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian department, revolutionary and military pensions, arming the militia, and arrearages, prior to the 1st of Jan., 1817, - - - 4,890,510 59

Naval service, including the gradual increase of the navy, - - - 2,127,156 37

Public debt, - - - 11,074,987 79
And the expenditures during the 4th quarter are estimated at - - - 3,253,000 00

Viz:

Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous, - - - 445,000 00

Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian department, revolutionary and military pensions, arming the militia, and arrearages, prior to the 1st Jan., 1817, - - - 960,000 00

Naval service, including the gradual increase of the navy, - - - 820,000 00

Public debt, 1,028,000 00

Making the total estimated expenditure of the year 1825, 23,443,979 91

And leaving in the Treasury, on the 1st of Jan. 1826, an estimated balance of - - - \$5,284,061 78

Should the expectations formed respecting the receipts in the fourth quarter be realized, the amount of receipts for the whole year will have exceeded the estimate presented by the Treasury, at the last session of Congress, by about 500,000.

It is to be remarked, that of the above estimated balance of 5,284,061 78, the sum of 3,500,000 is not subject to appropriation, being the estimated amount that will remain, on the 31st of December next, unsatisfied, of appropriations heretofore made. These appropriations being necessary for the objects for which they were severally made, are still an existing charge upon the means of the Treasury. Of the residuary balance of 1,784,061 78, it is proper distinctly to state, that about one million cannot be counted upon in any estimate of effective funds for the public service. It is made up of debts due from various banks, whose notes were received by the government during the suspension of specie payment, or which were heretofore used as banks of deposit; debts, of which the recovery must, in regard to a large part, be doubtful, and, in any case, slow. It may be proper to add, that the permanent deposits generally, made in state banks, have recently been withdrawn, or put in train to be so: the public exigencies, which rendered it necessary to make them, in common with those on which the losses above mentioned are likely to occur, no longer existing. Such portions of the deposits as may still remain in any of these institutions, will be further withdrawn, as circumstances may render just and expedient, until these operations are closed; nor will they be renewed where it may be avoidable.

It may be proper, also, to state, that directions have lately been issued to all the receivers and collectors of the public revenue, not to receive in any payments made to them, bank notes of any of the state banks of less amount than five dollars. In discountenancing a species of paper circulation deemed to be objectionable, reference was had to the authority and example of Congress upon this point, as seen in the prohibition to the Bank of the U. States, and the banks existing in the District of Columbia, against issuing notes of a lower denomination. To guard against all inconvenience to individuals, from the adoption of this measure by the Treasury, especially in the districts where the public lands are sold, an adequate previous notice was directed to precede its enforcement.

2. Of the Public Debt.

The total amount of funded debt due on the first of October 1825, was \$80,983,537 72

Of the above amount, the only portion remaining unpaid, of the Revolutionary debt, is the 3 per cents, amounting to \$13,296,231 45. This sum, and the subscription of \$7,000,000 in the Bank

of the U. S., at 5 per cent. (the U. S. holding an equal amount in the shares of that institution,) are redeemable at the pleasure of the government, making, together,

\$20,296,231 45

The residue of the public debt, contracted subsequently to the first of January, 1812, and amounting to \$60,689,306 27, exists in the following portions, and is redeemable at the following periods, viz.

In 1826, being the residue unpaid of loans made in 1813, \$16,270,797 24

In 1827, being the residue unpaid of loans made in 1814, 13,096,542 90

In 1828, being the residue unpaid of loans made in 1815, 9,490,099 10

The stock of the foregoing portions of the debt is all at 6 per cent.

In 1829, stock at 4½ per cent. being the moiety of 6 per cent. stock of 1813, exchanged under the act of Congress of March 3d, 1825,

792,569 44

In 1830, stock at 4½ per cent. being the other moiety exchanged as last above stated,

792,569 44

In 1831, stock at 5 per cent. This is one-third of the sum of \$56,704 77, issued in exchange for the 6 per cents. of 1813, 1814, and 1815, subscribed under the act of the 20th of April, 1822,

18,901 59

In 1832, stock at 5 per cent. being one other third part of the sum subscribed, as last above stated,

18,901 59

In 1832, stock at 4½ per cent., borrowed of the Bank of the U. S., one half to pay the Florida claims; the other half to pay off the 6 per cents., of 1812, under the act of Congress of May 26, 1824,

10,000,000 00

In 1832, stock at 5 per cent., under the Act of Congress of May 15, 1820,

999,999 13

In 1833, stock at 5 per cent., being the remaining third, subscribed under the act of April 20, 1822,

18,901 59

In 1833, stock at 4½ per cent., being one moiety of the amount subscribed in exchange for 6 per cent. stock of 1813, under the act of May 26, 1824,

2,227,363 97

In 1834, stock at 4½ per cent., being the other moiety subscribed as last above stated,

2,227,363 98

In 1835, stock at 5 per cent., being the amount issued under the act of Congress of March 3, 1821,

4,735,296 50

Total, redeemable at the periods specified,

60,689,306 27

Total, redeemable at the pleasure of the government,

20,296,231 45

Total amount of funded debt

on the 1st day of October, 1825, \$80,985,537 72

The amount of treasury notes outstanding on the 1st of October, 1825, is estimated at \$16,600.

And the amount of Mississippi stock, unredeemed on that day, including awards not applied for, at \$7,850 17.

The foregoing recapitulation exhibits the precise amount of the public debt now due, as well as the different periods at which, by the terms of the several loans under which it was contracted, the U. S. are at liberty to pay it off.

Of the sum of \$11,074,987 79, mentioned under the head of expenditures for 1825, as having been paid off in that year \$7,727,052 19, were on account of principal of the debt, and the remainder on account of interest during the three first quarters of the year. Nearly the whole of the principal, thus paid, was outstanding at an interest of 6 per cent. Looking to the above recapitulation, it appears that, in the years 1826 and 1827, a larger amount of debt becomes redeemable than it will fall within the ordinary surplus means of the government to pay in the course of those years, viz. a sum exceeding \$16,000,000 in the former, and \$13,000,000 in the latter year. Both these portions of the debt are, also, at an interest of 6 per cent. In 1828, the amount redeemable is at a point which, it may be hoped, the stated means of the treasury, for that year, will reach: the ability to pay off increasing as the process of reduction advances, both by the increasing means of the nation and the annual liberation of interest on the amount of debt reduced. But, in the year 1829, only a very small amount becomes redeemable, viz.: less than \$1,000,000, and, in the year 1830, a sum no larger.

The debentures issued during the three first quarters of the present year, amounted to \$4,489,710 29. This is more, by \$1,537,710 99, than those issued during the corresponding period of the preceding year. The amount of those outstanding on the 30th of September last, and chargeable upon the revenue of 1826, was \$1,858,315 64, which is more, by \$854,313 64, than was chargeable on the same day, in 1824, upon the revenue of 1825.

The amount of duty bonds in suit on the 30th of September last, was \$2,987,347 22, which is \$92,791 98, more than was in suit on the same day in the year preceding.

Deducing from the foregoing statements the conclusions and probabilities that may at present seem warrantable, the receipts for 1826 are estimated as follow, viz.:

From customs,	\$24,000,000 00
From public lands,	1,000,000 00
From bank dividends,	385,000 00
From miscellaneous and incidental receipts,	115,000 00

Making an aggregate of, 25,000,000 00

The expenditures of the year are estimated as follow, viz.:

Civil, miscella-

neous, and diplomatic,

2,032,454 66

Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian department, revolutionary and military pensions, arming the militia, and arrearages prior to the 1st January, 1817,

5,525,662 55

Naval service, including the gradual increase of the navy,
Public debt,
Making together,

3,026,612 81

10,000,000 00

20,584,750 7

Which will leave in the treasury, on the 31st of December, 1826, after satisfying all the demands of that year, a surplus, estimated at

\$4,915,266 8

Nat. Int., Dec. 23, 1825.

Table of the Post-Office Establishment.

Years.	No. of Post Offices.	Amount of postages. Dollars.	Compensation to post-masters. Dollars.	Incidental expenses. Dollars.	Transportation of the Mail. Dollars.	Nett Revenue. Dollars.	Excess in aid of Post Road.
1789	75						
1790	75	37,935	8,198	1,861	22,081	5,795	1,275
1791	89	46,294	10,312	3,092	23,293	9,597	1,905
1792	195	67,444	16,518	5,282	32,731	12,913	5,662
1793	209	104,747	21,646	5,660	44,734	32,707	5,662
1794	450	128,947	27,156	9,812	53,005	38,974	11,864
1795	453	160,620	30,272	12,262	75,359	42,727	13,207
1796	468	195,067	35,730	14,353	81,489	63,495	15,207
1797	554	213,998	47,109	13,623	89,382	63,884	16,180
1798	639	232,977	56,035	16,035	107,014	53,893	16,180
1799	677	264,846	63,958	14,605	109,475	76,808	16,180
1800	903	280,804	69,243	16,107	128,644	66,810	20,817
1801	1025	320,443	79,338	23,363	152,450	65,292	22,309
1802	1114	327,045	85,587	21,658	174,671	45,159	25,515
1803	1258	351,823	93,170	24,084	205,110	29,459	25,515
1804	1405	389,450	107,716	24,231	205,555	51,948	29,556
1805	1558	421,373	111,552	26,180	239,635	44,006	31,076
1806	1710	446,106	119,785	25,895	267,893	52,533	33,431
1807	1848	478,763	129,041	32,093	292,751	24,878	33,755
1808	1944	460,564	128,653	28,676	305,499	—	34,035
1809	2012	506,634	141,579	23,516	332,917	8,622	34,035
1810	2300	551,684	149,438	18,565	327,966	55,715	36,406
1811	2405	587,247	159,244	20,689	319,166	88,148	36,406
1812	2610	649,208	177,432	22,117	340,626	109,043	39,378
1813	—	703,155	221,848	20,605	438,559	22,143	39,540
1814	—	730,370	234,354	17,170	475,602	3,244	41,736
1815	3000	1,043,065	241,901	18,441	487,779	294,944	43,966
1816	3260	961,782	265,944	16,508	521,970	157,360	48,976
1817	3459	1,002,973	305,916	25,410	589,189	86,458	52,649
1818	3618	1,130,235	346,429	24,792	664,611	94,403	59,473
1819	4000	1,204,737	375,828	24,152	717,381	86,876	68,586
1820	4500	1,111,927	352,295	26,206	782,425	—	73,492
1821	4650	1,059,087	337,599	51,003	815,681	—	79,808
1822	4799	1,117,490	355,299	23,655	788,618	—	84,763
1823	5043	1,130,115	360,462	29,069	767,464	—	87,860
1824	5182	1,199,737	380,908	34,874	759,618	15,337	87,860

JOHN M'LEAN,

Post-Master General.

General Post-Office Department, Jan. 1, 1825.

N. B. The amount of postages and of compensation to post-masters for the last quarter of 1824, are estimated.

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL TO THE
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Post Office Department, Nov. 24, 1825.

As stated in my Report of the 17th Nov., 1823, there was a deficiency of receipts to meet the current expenses of this Department, for the three years preceding the 1st April, 1823, of \$262,821 46.

The same Report stated the expenditures as exceeding the receipts, for the year ending on the 1st July, 1823, by \$55,540 39.

The expenditures for the year ending on the 1st July, 1824, amounted to,

\$1,169,198 91

There was received for postage during the same time,

1,156,811 56

Which shows a balance of expenditure over the receipts, of \$12,387 35,

\$12,387 35

The receipts for the year ending 1st July, 1825, were,

\$1,252,061 32

The expenditures were,

1,206,584 42

Leaving a balance of receipts above the expenditures, of \$45,476 90

\$45,476 90

The following will show the increase of receipts for the years specified.

For the year ending 1st July, 1823, the receipts were,

\$1,114,345 12

For the year ending 1st July, 1824,

1,156,811 56

Increase of receipts,

\$42,466 44

The receipts for the year ending 1st July, 1824, as above,

\$1,156,811 56

The receipts for the year ending 1st July, 1825, were,

1,252,061 32

Increase of receipts,

\$95,249 76

In making the contracts in the fall of the year 1823, there was a reduction of expenditure, though an increase of mail accommodation was given, of \$47,821 12. This sum may therefore be added to the increased receipts, as it was an augmentation of the means of the Department.

Increase of the year ending 1st July, 1824,

\$42,466 44

For do. ending 1st July, 1825,

95,249 76

Reduction of expenditure,

47,821 12

Showing an improvement in the pecuniary affairs of the Department, for the year ending 1st July, 1825, compared with the year ending 1st July, 1823, of \$185,537 32,

\$185,537 32

Since my Report of the 30th Nov., 1824, contracts have been made for an additional transportation of the mail, of 1,033,703 ms. annually. 613,024 ms. of this transportation will be effected in stages; the residue on horse-back or in sulkeys.

This service has been contracted for at an expense of \$58,012 42. As almost the whole of this expense has been incurred since the 1st July last, but a small part of it appears in the expenditures for the year ending on that day.

In my last Report, the increased transportation of the mail since the 1st July, 1823, up to that time, was stated at 495,118 ms. 374,270 ms. of this distance, the mail is conveyed in stages.

The increase of the transportation of the mail since the 1st July, 1823, amounts to 1,528,821 ms. annually; a distance nearly equal to one-sixth of its annual transportation throughout the Union previous to that time; and only falling short about 200,000 ms. per annum of its entire conveyance in the year 1797.

Such has been the accession of receipts for postage, that the additional expenditure required by this extension of the mail, will be met without difficulty; and, if Congress should think proper to relieve the treasury from all charge on account of this Department, the usual appropriations may be drawn from its own funds.

Since the 1st July, 1823, there have been established one thousand and forty Post Offices; a greater number than existed in the Union in the year 1801.

Suits have been commenced on the balances standing against late Postmasters, before the 1st July, 1823, where there existed any probability of collecting the whole or any part, from the principal or his sureties.

It was stated in the report of the 17th November, 1823, that there was due to the Department from Postmasters, late Postmasters, and Contractors, on the 1st July, 1823, three hundred and ninety-one thousand nine hundred and ninety-four dollars and fifty-nine cents. And in the same report it was estimated, that not more than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of this sum could be collected. The progress that has since been made, in adjusting these balances, goes to confirm the accuracy of this estimate.

The amount therefore due to the Department, on the 1st July last, the greater part of which must be realized from the old balances by the sale of property on execution, may be stated at

\$250,000 00

To this sum should be added the excess of receipts over the expenditures, for the year ending the 1st July, 1825, after deducting therefrom \$12,387 35, the deficiency of receipts to meet the expenditures for the previous year

33,089 55

Making the total sum of -

\$283,089 55

A law was passed at the last session of Congress, authorizing the Postmaster General under certain restrictions, to discontinue any mail route which shall have been in operation three years, and the receipts on which do not equal one fourth of the expense. As this provision does not take effect until three years after the passage of the act, it affords no immediate re-

lief from the expenditure of money on unproductive routes.

With the exception of some routes which connect important districts of country, the expenditure ought always to bear a just proportion to the receipts. No fairer criterion of the inutility of a mail route can be afforded, than its failure to pay a reasonable proportion of the expense.

On some routes, the mail bag is often carried when it does not contain a single letter or newspaper: and where this is not the case, the expense of transporting the mail on many routes is from ten to twenty times greater than the receipts. Both the justice and policy of such expenditures may well be questioned. A discontinuance of unproductive routes, which afford little or no accommodation, would save from forty to fifty thousand dollars annually. This sum, judiciously appropriated, would give much public accommodation, and would be the means of increasing the receipts of the department.

Some losses of money, transmitted in the mail, have occurred within the past year, but it is believed that the sums have been smaller, and the instances more rare, than have taken place, within the same period, for many years. And it is a fact, important to be known, that for eighteen months past, very few depredations upon the mail have escaped detection.

By permitting the large portmanteaus to be opened only at the important offices, and having them secured by locks different from those used on the way bags, greater safety has been given to the mail.

In the operations of this Department, there are between fifteen and twenty thousand agents employed. That these should all act with the promptitude and precision of a well disciplined military corps is not to be expected; but it is believed, that, with some exceptions, they exhibit an energy and attention in the discharge of their multitudinous duties, creditable to themselves and advantageous to the public. The quarterly returns of Postmasters are now made with great punctuality, and they seldom fail to pay the drafts of the Department.

FORTIFICATIONS ACCORDING TO THE PLAN OF 1821.

[The following Document is selected from those which accompanied the report of the Secretary of War to the President, and by him transmitted to Congress, as presenting, in a condensed shape, a complete view of the works reported to be necessary to complete our system of fortifications upon the present plan.]

Table, exhibiting the works projected by the Board of Engineers, which have not been commenced, and the estimates of their cost.

FIRST CLASS, TO BE COMMENCED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

<i>Designation of the works.</i>	<i>Estimate of their cost.</i>
Fort St. Philip, Louisiana,	\$77,810 79
Battery at Bayou Bienvenue,	94,582 30
Fort at Soller's Point Flats, Patapsco river,	673,203 44
Fort Tompkins, New York,	420,826 14
Redoubt in advance of ditto,	65,162 44

Fort at Wilkins' Point, N. York.
Fort at Throgg's Point, do.
Fort at Dumpling's Point, Rhode Island,
Fort at Rose Island, Rhode Island,
Dyke across W. Passage, Narragansett Roads,

SECOND CLASS, TO BE COMMENCED AT A LATER PERIOD.

<i>Designation of the works.</i>	<i>Estimate of their cost.</i>
Fort at Grand Terre, in Louisiana,	\$24,000 00
Tower at Pass au Heron, Mobile Bay,	10,000 00
Tower at Bayou Dupre.	10,000 00
Fort at Hawkins' Point, Patapsco river,	24,000 00
Fort St. Mary's, Potomac river,	25,000 00
Fort opposite Pea Patch, Delaware river,	35,000 00
Fort at Middle Ground, outer harbour, New York,	1,000,000 00
Fort at East Bank, ditto,	1,000,000 00
Fort Hale, Connecticut,	25,000 00
Fort Wooster, ditto,	25,000 00
Fort Trumbull, ditto,	100,000 00
Fort Griswold, ditto,	100,000 00

THIRD CLASS, TO BE COMMENCED AT A LATER PERIOD.

<i>Designation of the works.</i>	<i>Estimate of their cost.</i>
The rafts to obstruct the channel between Forts Monroe and Calhoun,	\$24,000 00
Fort Craney Island Flats,	25,000 00
Fort at Newport News,	24,000 00
Fort on Naseway Shoal,	65,000 00

RECAPITULATION.

First class, ten works,	\$3,126,890 00
Second class, twelve works,	4,757,100 00
Third class, four works,	1,916,583 00
	\$9,799,573 00

REMARK. The classification in this table, distinguishing three periods, exhibits the works enumerated in the order of their efficiency to meet the earliest possible emergency.

The following Historical, and Geographical view of the Forts, and system of fortification in the United States, is extracted from a speech of Mr. Dickerson of N. J. in Senate, May 9th, 1826. *Vide Nat. Intell. May 16th 1826.* The whole speech is highly worthy of attentive perusal.

By the plan of 1821, the proposed fortifications, in addition to those previously erected for the defence of our maritime frontier, are divided into three classes, to be erected at three different periods, as the country may be able to

bear the expense. Those of the first class to cost eight millions ten thousand and fifty-four dollars—to require for garrisons, in time of war, 20,305 men, and in time of peace, 2,540. The second class to cost \$4,711,031, to require 8,615 men, in time of war, and 1,030 in peace. The third class to cost \$5,073,970, and to require 9,042 men in war, and 1,120 in peace. To cost, in all, \$17,795,055—say \$18,000,000. To require in war 37,962—say 38,000 men, and in peace 4,690—say 5,000. By a report accompanying the President's message, of the 6th December last, we find estimates of additional works for defence of Boston Harbour and Narragansett Bay—for rafts to obstruct the channel between forts Monroe and Calhoun—Fort at Craney Island—Fort at New Port News—Fort at Naseway Shoal—Fort at Thomas's Point, and Fort at Point Patience, not included in the estimates of 1821, to the amount of nearly two millions of dollars. So that this scheme of forts, of 1821, as enlarged by the additions of 1825, is to cost nearly twenty millions of dollars, by the estimates submitted, which are several millions of dollars under what will be the real cost of these works; and this does not include the Forts Fayette and Washington, completed since the late war, nor a great variety of forts erected previously to, and during the late war—as Fort George, Fort Preble, Fort Constitution, Fort Sewell, Fort Independence, Fort Warren, Fort Wolcott, Fort Adams, Fort Trumbull, Fort Columbus, Fort Lewis, Fort Wood, Fort Mifflin, Fort McHenry, Fort Severn, Fort Pike, Fort Niagara, Fort Shelby, Fort Wayne, Fort Gratiot, Fort Howard, Fort Dearborn, Fort Harrison, Fort Nelson, Fort Norfolk, Fort Johnson, S. C., Fort Johnson, N. C., Fort Moultrie, Fort Scott, Fort Montgomery, Fort Crawford, (Al.), Fort Charlotte, Fort Hampton, Fort Osage, Fort Clarke, Fort Edwards, Fort Armstrong, and Fort Crawford, at Prairie du Chien. These forts are of so much importance, that in the year 1817 they were all military stations, commanded by the different officers of our army, as appears by a report accompanying the President's message, of the 22d December, of that year. At that time 4,460 men were stationed at those forts. Many of them will no doubt be finally abandoned, but many of them must be repaired and garrisoned, to give any thing like uniformity to the system, and will cost us several millions of dollars.

Accuracy, as to the expense of works of such magnitude, could not be expected. A man who builds knows that the estimates fall much below the actual cost. It is a matter of surprise that our engineers have been able to make their estimates with as near an approach to accuracy as they have; and yet I do not doubt those estimates will be found, in the average, twenty-five per cent. below what these fortifications will cost.

In the estimate of 1821, Old Point Comfort, now Fortress Monroe, was to cost - - - \$816,814

By an estimate, accompanying the President's message, of 4th of March, 1824, this fortress is to cost 1,259,792
A difference of \$442,978 in this one work,

which no doubt will be much increased before the work is completed

The fort at the Rigolets, by estimate
of 1821, to cost, - - - 264,517
By that of 1824, - - - 314,597

A difference of fifty thousand dollars.

The fort at Chef Menteur, by estimate, of 1821, - - - 260,517
By estimate of 1824, - - - 300,905

A difference of forty thousand dollars.

The fort at Pea Patch, by the estimate of 1821, to cost - - - \$258,000

By estimate in the President's message of 6th December last, - - - 469,767

A difference of \$211,767; about 81 per cent.

The history of the fort at this place, called Fort Delaware, may lead us to form some idea of what we may expect from other forts, by the time they are completed. Fort Delaware was calculated, in the first place, to be built upon a very large scale—to mount 212 guns; this plan was afterwards much reduced: and by the estimate of 1821, the whole expense of constructing the fort was fixed at \$258,000. The work was then so far advanced, that no more than \$55,000 were asked to complete the same; and Congress, by act of 3d of March, 1821, appropriated this sum for Fort Delaware, and very wisely inserted in the law, that it was to complete the fort. On the 7th May, 1822, however, to make it a little more complete, Congress voted a further appropriation of \$20,000 for Fort Delaware. On the 3d March, 1823, they voted the further sum of \$58,000 for this fort.

By a message of the President of the 4th March, 1824, it is stated that Fort Delaware was begun in 1817; that up to 30th September, 1823, it had cost \$369,473; and that there was wanting to complete the same, \$10,236, in all \$379,709.

In 1824, it was discovered that Fort Delaware was so badly built, that its walls would fall, without the help of an enemy. To satisfy the public, Major Babcock, under whose superintendence the work was constructed, has been tried by a court martial, but not found guilty of any criminal neglect or ignorance.

On the 2d of March, 1825, a further appropriation is made for this fortification, of \$71,679 50.

By the President's message, of 6th December last, it appears that Fort Delaware had cost, up to the 30th September, 1825, \$431,872 54, and that there would be wanted to finish the same, \$37,895 20. In all \$469,767 74; which is 81 per cent. above the estimate of 1821; how much more will be wanted, we are not yet informed.

All these circumstances and miscalculations, can be explained satisfactorily, nor are they stated to throw any censure upon the Engineer Department, but to show that this system of fortifications, is to cost much more than would appear, by the estimates submitted to us. At the Pea Patch, it is proposed to build fortifications on the opposite shores, to cost \$347,257, as by estimate of 1821; but it is also contemplated to have two steam batteries there, and field works on the Jersey and Delaware shore, not included in that estimate. Two miles below Fort Delaware, there is a good landing on

the Jersey side, at Elsenburg—and on the Delaware side, at Port Penn. And if these are defended, there are other points not far below, where an enemy may land in both states.

The expenditures for fortifications, from 1794 to 1814, twenty years, amounted to \$4,415,405.

Since that time, the following appropriations have been made for Fortifications.

1814, March 19th, - - -	\$500,000
1815, March 3d, - - -	400,000
1815, December 21st, - - -	200,000
1816, April 29th, - - -	838,000
1817, March 3d, - - -	838,000
1819, February 15th, - - -	500,000
1820, April 14th, - - -	800,000
1821, March 3d, - - -	202,000
1822, May 7th, - - -	370,000
1823, March 3d, - - -	518,000
1824, April 29th - - -	646,000
1825, March 2d, - - -	802,972

The estimates 1821, amounted to - 17,795,055

Money expended up to 30th September, 1825, upon the forts of the estimate of 1821, 3,605,000

To be expended under future appropriations, 14,190,055

To which add for works contained in the statement of 6th December, 1825, not included in the estimate of 1821, 1,953,067

16,145,123

\$27,185,500

If we add to this, a proper allowance for under estimates, on the fortifications still to be finished—for losses on contracts—for the guns and armaments for all these forts—and if we make allowance for the forts not mentioned in the estimates of 1821, but which must be rebuilt, or repaired, our whole system of fortification, will stand us in a sum not less than forty millions of dollars.

The men required for the forts mentioned in the plan of 1821, were in time of war 37,962, in peace 4,690. For the forts of Washington and Fayette, not mentioned in the plan of 1821, 1600 men in time of war, and 200 in time of peace. For the forts mentioned in the estimate of 6th December, 1825, and not contained in the plan of 1821, 2000 men in war, and 250 in peace. To these, add the requisite number for garrisons of forts, that were occupied in 1817, many of which must again be occupied, if we make our system of fortifications complete upon our present magnificent plan, and we shall find that 50,000 men at least, will be wanted for our fortifications in time of war, and 8,000 in peace. We have but few men in garrisons on our maritime frontier now. Our troops are stationed where they will be wanted. Most of those required for the garrisons in time of peace, must

be added to our present standing army—as our new forts shall be ready for occupation.

The forts built, and to be built, for the protection of New York, are besides the Throg's Neck and Wilkin's Point—Fort at New Utrecht Point, to cost Fort Tompkins, Fort on Middle Ground, Fort on East Bank, Fort Fayette,

Besides Fort Columbus, Fort Lewis Wood, &c.

UNITED STATES' ARMORIES.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, Feb. 22, 1794.

SIR—In pursuance of an act concerning Armories and Armories, passed the 2d of March 1794, I have the honour to transmit, herewith a statement of the expenditures at the Armories, and of the arms, &c., made during the year 1825.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES BARRETT

The Hon. SPEAKER,
House of Representatives.

Abridged Statement of the expenditures at the National Armories, and of the arms, &c., made therein, during the year 1825.

	Total amount expended.
Springfield, Mass.	\$179,983 03
Harper's Ferry, Va.	190,790 04
Total,	370,773 07

[Besides the muskets made, were screw drives, 26,000 wipers, 6500 ball screws 1500 spring vices, 1285 arm chests.]

Account, in detail, of the operations of the Armory at Springfield, viz.

Value of unwrought materials on hand, 1st January, 1825,	\$44,704 82
Value of component parts of arms on hand, 1st January, 1825,	100,792 95
Total amount drawn from the treasury, and expended during the year 1825,	179,983 03
	335,489 80

Amount expended in permanent improvements, per foregoing statement, 8,873 16

Amount expended in the manufacture of arms, viz. 15,000 muskets, average cost of each, \$10 50 - \$157,500 00

15,000 screw drivers, do. 8 cts. -	1,200 00	
1500 spring vices, do. 30 cts. -	450 00	
1500 ball screws, do. 15 cts. -	225 00	
15,000 wipers, do. 12½ cts. -	1,875 00	
437 arm chests, do. \$1 45 -	633 65	
Amount expended for miscellaneous purposes, per foregoing statement, -	1,438 50	
Value of component parts of arms on hand, 31st December, 1825, -	112,567 91	
Value of unwrought materials on hand, 31st December, 1825, -	40,717 58	
	<u>\$325,480 80</u>	

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, Feb. 20th, 1826.
GEORGE BOMFORD, Brev. Col.
On Ordnance Service.

Account, in detail, of the operations of the Armory at Harper's Ferry, viz :

Value of unwrought materials on hand 1st January, 1825, \$115,685 97		
Value of component parts of arms on hand, 1st January, 1825, -	65,659 36	
Total amount drawn from the treasury and expended during the year, 1825, -	190,790 04	
	<u>372,135 37</u>	
Amount expended in permanent improvements per foregoing statement, -	6,273 00	
Amount expended in the manufacture of arms, viz.		
14,000 muskets, average cost of each, \$11 56 -	161,840 00	
5000 ball screws, do. 15 cts. -	750 00	
11,000 wipers, do. 15 cts. -	1,430 00	
348 arm chests, do. \$2 25, -	1,908 00	
26,926 screw drivers, do. 7 cts. -	1,884 82	
Amount expended for miscellaneous purposes, per foregoing statement, -	2,660 13	
Amount expended on account of 1000 patent rifles in progress, but not yet completed, -	20,372 30	

Value of unwrought materials on hand 31st December, 1825, -	114,037 44	
Value of component parts of arms on hand, 31st December, 1825, -	60,979 68	
	<u>\$372,135 37</u>	

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, Feb. 20th, 1826.
GEORGE BOMFORD, Brev. Col.
On Ordnance Duty.

Statement of the Expenditures of the United States for the year 1824.

CIVIL, MISCELLANEOUS, AND DIPLOMATIC, VIZ :	
Legislature, - - - -	\$603,738 39
Executive Department, -	473,370 46
Officers of the Mint, - -	9,310 00
Surveying Department, -	12,272 30
Commissioner of the Public Buildings, - - - -	1,500 00
Governments in the territories of the United States, -	26,632 79
Judiciary, - - - -	209,442 30
Annuities and Grants, - -	1,953 02
Mint Establishment, - -	29,469 76
Unclaimed Merchandise, -	767 99
Light House Establishment, -	153,419 96
Surveys of Public Lands, -	108,891 00
Registers and Receivers of Land Offices, - - - -	1,206 00
Boundary lines between Missouri and Arkansas, - - -	1,000 00
Land Claims in Florida Territory, -	13,564 92
Land Claims in St. Helena Land District, - - - -	1,937 50
Repairing the road from Cumberland to Ohio, - - -	17,000 00
Roads within the Indian Territory, from Nashville to N. Orleans, -	7,920 00
Roads within the State of Ind., -	11,462 75
Roads, Canals, &c. within the State of Al., - - - -	32,969 01
Roads and Canals within the State of Misu. - - - -	3,282 79
Payment to Ohio of the nett proceeds of lands sold under the 3d section of the act of the 28th February, 1823, - - -	10,206 41
Marine Hospital Establishment, -	34,986 77
Public Buildings in Washington, -	110,370 53
Accommodation for the President's household, - - - -	839 54
Payment of balances due to Officers of Old Internal Revenue and Direct Tax, - - - -	657 47
Payment of balances to Collectors of New Internal Revenue, -	31 50
Payment of certain Certificates, -	425 73
Miscellaneous Expenses, -	136,294 41
Diplomatic Department, -	108,898 47
Missions to the Independent nations on the American Continent, - - - -	28,669 72
Contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, - - - -	20,145 73
Relief and protection of American seamen, - - - -	38,056 96
Treaty with Spain, - - -	15,946 17

Treaty of Ghent, (6th and 7th articles,) - - -	14,136 44
Do. (first article,) - - -	12,327 78
Treaties with Mediterranean Powers, - - -	10,550 00
Claims on Spain, - - -	4,891,368 56
	<u>\$7,155,308 81</u>

MILITARY DEPARTMENT, VIZ:

Pay of the Army, - - -	1,093,868 08
Subsistence, - - -	263,500 81
Forage, - - -	34,177 18
Purchasing Department, - - -	148,738 07
Medical and Hospital Department, - - -	23,674 19
Contingent Expenses, - - -	13,695 56
Ordnance, - - -	50,514 09
Quarter Master's Department, - - -	293,154 72
Repairs and contingencies of Fortifications, - - -	16,282 47
Fort Monroe, - - -	95,629 86
Calhoun, - - -	89,702 09
Washington, - - -	9,275 14
Delaware, - - -	11,500 00
Mobile Point, - - -	84,630 99
Rigolets, - - -	100,000 00
Jackson, - - -	69,059 17
Brenton's Point, - - -	39,500 00
New Utrecht Point, - - -	15,510 00
Repairs of Plymouth Beach, - - -	20,000 00
Harbour of Presque Isle, - - -	3,000 00
Improving Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, &c. - - -	3,003 84
Surveys of Roads and Canals, - - -	19,344 60
Relief of officers &c. of Seminole campaign, - - -	11,835 82
Military Academy, West Point, - - -	15,438 39
Medals for officers, - - -	2,215 00
Arrearages, - - -	17,331 62
Balances due to certain States, - - -	5,510 27
Bounties and Premiums, - - -	26,286 10
Gratuities, - - -	12,400 04
Expenses of recruiting, - - -	8,279 65
Armories, - - -	386,337 38
Arsenals, - - -	2,538 92
Arming and equipping the Militia, - - -	171,155 43
National Armory, Western Waters, - - -	3,117 00
Purchase of Greddley's farm, - - -	10,000 00
Purchase of woollens for 1825, - - -	20,000 00
Ransom of American captives, - - -	767 75
Maps, Plans, &c. War Office, - - -	547 56
Road from Plattsburg to Sackett's Harbour, - - -	1,350 00
Road from Ohio to Detroit, - - -	1,337 55
Road from Pensacola to St. Augustine, - - -	15,000 00
Relief of sundry individuals, - - -	134,745 81
Invalid and half pay pensioners, - - -	231,726 18
Revolutionary pensioners, - - -	1,267,600 41
Purchase and reservation of Indian lands in Georgia, - - -	26,025 70
Purchase of Quapaw lands, - - -	7,000 00
Treaty with the Choctaws, - - -	938 37
Do. Creeks, - - -	23,000 00
Do. Florida Indians, - - -	23,657 50
Military escort, do. - - -	9,500 00
Civilization of Indians, - - -	13,541 81
Pay of Indian Agents, - - -	2,874 24
Pay of Sub-agents, - - -	10,348 32
Presents, - - -	14,412 45
Contingencies, Indian Department, - - -	98,743 88

Indian Annuities, - - -	177,250 31
Treaties with Indians beyond the Mississippi, - - -	5,094 99
	<u>5,275,889 31</u>
From which deduct repayments, - - -	5,634 97
	<u>\$5,270,254 34</u>

NAVAL DEPARTMENT, VIZ.

Pay of the Navy afloat, - - -	898,418 50
Do. shore stations, - - -	223,869 34
Provisions, - - -	312,404 56
Medicines, - - -	31,698 47
Repairs of vessels, - - -	404,151 00
Ordnance and ordnance stores, - - -	30,136 44
Navy Yards, &c. - - -	136,365 61
Contingent expenses prior to 1824, - - -	102,028 39
Do. for 1824, - - -	149,889 97
Do. not enumerated, - - -	680 94
Gradual increase, - - -	286,977 45
Inclined plane, docks, &c. - - -	11,375 81
Ship houses, - - -	15,114 63
Suppression of piracy, - - -	16,401 60
Prohibition of the slave trade, - - -	14,032 38
Survey of the coast of Florida, - - -	1,412 82
Survey of Charleston harbour, - - -	2,962 37
Rewarding officers and crews of two gigs, under the command of Lt. Gregory, - - -	3,000 00
Captors of Algerine vessels, - - -	56 59
Relief of sundry individuals, - - -	22,305 07
Pay and subsistence of the Marine corps, - - -	199,061 30
Clothing do. - - -	31,334 83
Military stores do. - - -	3,551 25
Fuel do. - - -	4,639 80
Contingent expenses do. - - -	9,000 00
Medicines do. - - -	2,369 71
Barracks do. - - -	9,631 81
	<u>2,922,007 14</u>
From which deduct repayments, - - -	18,325 38
	<u>\$2,904,581 56</u>

PUBLIC DEBT, VIZ.

Interest, &c. domestic debt, - - -	5,301,104 19
Redemption of 7 per cent. stock of 1815 for principal, 8,589,309 35 premium, - - -	8,647,611 54
Redemption of exchanged 6 per cent. stock of 1812, - - -	2,612,435 69
Reimbursement of Misp. stock, - - -	7,242 34
	<u>16,568,393 76</u>
Total of expenditures of 1824, \$ - - -	<u>31,898,538 47</u>

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Register's Office, 8th Dec. 1825.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

EXPENDITURES OF PART OF 1825.

Statement of Expenditures of the U. S., from the 1st of Jan. to the 30th of September, 1825.

CIVIL, MISCELLANEOUS, AND DIPLOMATIC.

Legislature, - - -	316,367 08
Executive departments, - - -	369,767 44
Officers of the Mint, - - -	7,200 00
Commissioner of the public buildings, - - -	1,125 00

Surveying Department, - -	17,551 82
Governments in the Territories of the U. S., - - -	27,596 71
Judiciary, - - -	153,942 55
Annuities and grants, - -	1,300 00
Mint Establishment, - -	14,651 64
Unclaimed merchandise, - -	342 30
Lighthouse Establishment, -	115,868 88
Surveys of public lands, -	125,456 33
Grant to Gen. Lafayette, -	200,000 00
Registers and Receivers of Land Offices, - - -	1,125 00
Western Boundary Line of Arkansas Territory, - - -	2,000 00
Boundary Lines between Missouri and Arkansas, - - -	1,500 00
Preservation of the Public Archives in Florida, - - -	375 00
Land Claims in Florida Territory, -	6,682 69
Land Claims in St. Helena Land District, - - -	3,250 00
Roads within the State of Indiana, -	10,798 09
Roads within the state of Ohio, -	9,197 27
Roads, Canals, &c. within the State of Alabama, - - -	10,753 66
Roads and Canals within the State of Missouri, - - -	1,256 44
Roads and Canals within the State of Mississippi, - - -	15,780 26
Encouragement of learning within the State of Illinois, - -	5,702 06
Repayment for lands erroneously sold by U. States, - - -	1,635 93
Purchase of lands reserved to certain Creek Indians, - -	800 00
Marine Hospital Establishment, -	39,118 34
Public buildings in Washington, -	62,000 00
Accommodation of the President's Household, - - -	14,000 00
Bringing the votes for President and Vice President of the U. States, -	6,169 50
Payment of claims for property lost, &c. - - -	125 00
Stock in the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, - -	192,500 00
Payment of balances to officers of Old Internal Revenue and Direct Tax, - - -	2,184 64
Payment of balances to Collectors of New Internal Revenue, - -	1,723 45
Payment of certain certificates, -	83 01
Miscellaneous expenses, - -	71,670 84
Consular Receipts, under the act of 14th April, 1792, - - -	2,292 10
Diplomatic department, - -	127,017 29
Contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, - - -	25,224 95
Relief and protection of American seamen, - - -	22,567 20
Treaty of Ghent, (6th and 7th articles,) - - -	12,583 13
Do. 1st article, - - -	8,000 00
Treaty with Spain, - - -	1,125 00
Claims on Spain, - - -	66,335 02
Payments of claims under the 9th article of the treaty with Spain, -	16,270 87
Treaties with the Mediterranean powers, - - -	3,508 67
Prize causes, - - -	2,000 00
Total, - - -	\$2,098,525 16

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT, viz.

Pay of the Army, - - -	710,379 16
Subsistence, - - -	271,526 69
Forage, - - -	28,289 31
Clothing, - - -	184,737 06
Purchase of woollens for 1826, -	20,000 00
Medical and Hospital department, -	20,041 87
Contingencies, - - -	16,714 18
Ordnance, - - -	41,065 27
Quartermaster's department, -	233,157 25
Repairs and Contingencies of fortifications, - - -	4,155 31
Fort Monroe, - - -	86,025 58
Calhoun, - - -	57,400 00
Washington, - - -	207 35
Delaware, - - -	36,506 14
Mobile Point, - - -	107,008 67
Rigolets, - - -	80,000 00
Jackson, - - -	80,940 83
Brenton's Point, - - -	44,134 60
New Utrecht Point, - - -	40,366 76
Beaufort, - - -	400 00
Cape Fear, - - -	5,000 00
Armament of new fortifications, -	100 00
Plymouth beach, (repairs of) - -	5,712 00
Harbour of Presque Isle, - - -	10,371 37
Improving Ohio and Mississippi rivers, -	5,722 59
Surveys, &c. of Roads and Canals, -	38,780 21
Relief of Officers, &c. of Seminole Campaign, - - -	2,601 61
Military Academy West Point, -	9,066 40
Arrearages, - - -	32,504 47
Bounties and premiums, - - -	13,450 63
Expenses of recruiting, - - -	5,275 22
Armories, - - -	261,432 60
Arsenals, - - -	17,430 72
Preservation of Islands in Boston harbour, - - -	10,907 29
Arming and equipping the militia, -	153,724 91
National Armory, Western waters, -	2,479 88
Ransom of American captives, - -	610 00
Arsenal lot on the Schuylkill, - -	8,000 00
Interest due to the State of Virginia, -	178,480 11
Payment, claims for property lost, -	40 00
Cannon, shot, shells, &c. - -	62 20
Continuation of the Cumberland Road, - - -	13,850 00
Road from Ohio to Detroit, - -	5,255 00
Road from Cape Sable to Sawanney, -	2,072 15
Road from Detroit to Chicago, - -	3,000 00
Road from Memphis to Little Rock, -	1,880 00
Road from St. Augustine to Pensacola, -	809 50
Road from Colerain to Tampa, - -	6,000 00
Road from Missouri to New Mexico, -	15,000 00
Relief of sundry individuals, - -	140,144 63
Revolutionary pensions, - - -	1,307,251 12
Compensation of citizens of Geo., -	23,000 00
Claims against the Usages, - - -	2,748 00
Choctaw claims, - - -	16,972 50
Treaty with Choctaws, - - -	3,748 72
Expenses of Choctaw treaty, - -	9,723 44
Treaty with the Sioux, Chippeways, &c., -	6,400 00
Treaty with the Florida Indians, -	36,425 57
Military escort to do., - - -	500 00
Treaties with the Indians beyond the Mississippi, - - -	3,216 21
Treaty with the Creeks, - - -	225,853 12
Civilization of the Indians, - -	11,215 91
Pay of Indian Agents, - - -	26,254 12
Pay of Sub Agents, - - -	12,104 15
Presents to Indians, - - -	16,963 18

Contingencies, Indian department, 82,006 85
 Annuities to Indians, - - 201,278 98

\$4,967 281 39

From which deduct repayments, 850,770 80

Total, - - - \$4,890,310 59

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Pay of the Navy afloat, - -	511,913 27
Do. shore stations, - -	219,801 93
Provisions, - - - -	274,487 98
Medicines, - - - -	36,583 73
Repairs of vessels, - -	249,720 71
Navy yards, docks, and wharves, -	21,064 58
Navy yard, Portsmouth, - -	1,145 08
Do. New York, - -	25,314 03
Do. Philadelphia, - -	7,509 04
Do. Washington, - -	8,809 29
Do. Norfolk, - -	12,398 44
Do. Charlestown, - -	14,111 90
Contingent expenses prior to 1824, -	311 98
Do. for 1824, - -	45,108 14
Do. not enumerated 1824, - -	1,767 21
Do. for 1825, - -	192,632 94
Do. not enumerated 1825, - -	713 74
Gradual increase of the Navy, - -	244,409 02
Inclined plane docks, &c., - -	3,716 50
Ship houses, - - - -	2,674 74
Suppression of piracy, - -	8,374 90
Prohibition of the slave trade, - -	8,838 85
Survey of the coast of Florida, - -	73 61
Survey of Charleston and St. Mary's, -	1,894 28
Captors of Algerine vessels, - -	161 53
Relief of sundry individuals, - -	12,917 00
Building ten sloops of war, - -	78,594 22
Pay and subsistence of Marine corps, - - - -	118,492 74
Clothing do. - - - -	19,382 76
Medicines for do. - - - -	1,266 49
Military stores do. - - - -	1,313 78
Fuel do. - - - -	5,668 58
Contingent expenses do. - - - -	7,731 93
Arrearages of contingent expenses, - -	4,683 78

2,143,588 70

From which deduct repayments, 16,432 33

\$2,127,156 37

PUBLIC DEBT.

Interest on the funded debt, - -	3,347,923 92
Redemption of 7 per cent. stock of 1815, - - - -	
In 1825, principal 2,113 92	2,125 60
premium 11 68	
Redemption of exchanged 6 per cent. stock of 1812, - - - -	56,539 30
Redemption 6 per cent. stock of 1812, - - - -	6,187,006 84
Reimbursement of Mississippi stock, -	1,524 02
Principal and interest of Treasury notes, - - - -	493 29
Redemption of Treasury note 6 per cent. stock, - - - -	1,479,374 82

11,074,987 79

\$20,190,979 91

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Register's Office, 8th December, 1825.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Statement of the Debt of the United States, say
 January, 1825.

Three per cent. stock, - -	13,296,231 4
Exchanged 6 per cent. stock of 1812, - - - -	56,539 30

\$13,352,770 70

Six per cent. stock of 1812, (sixteen millions,) - - - -	6,187,006 84
Do. of 1813, (7½ millions,) - - -	12,403,051 66
Do. of 1813, - - - -	5,452,884 46
Do. of 1814, - - - -	13,096,542 80
Do. of 1815, - - - -	9,490,099 14
Treasury note 6 per cent. stock, -	1,479,374 82
Do. 7 per cent. do. - - - -	2,113 92
Five per cent. stock, subscription to bank United States, - -	7,000,000 00
Do. of 1820, - - - -	999,999 13
Do. of 1821, - - - -	4,735,296 20
Exchanged five per cent. of 1822, -	56,704 77
Four and a half per cent. stock, per act of the 26th May, 1824, (Florida loan,) - - - -	5,000,000 00
Exchanged four and a half per cent. stock, per act of the 26th May, 1824, - - - -	4,454,727 95

\$70,357,801 85

\$83,710,572 60

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Register's Office, December 8, 1825.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

The whole number in the House of Representatives is 212, exclusive of the three Delegates; of whom

Maine has	7	North Carolina	13
New Hampshire	6	South Carolina	9
Massachusetts	13	Georgia	7
Rhode Island	2	Alabama	2
Connecticut	6	Mississippi	1
Vermont	5	Louisiana	3
New York	34	Tennessee	9
New Jersey	6	Kentucky	12
Pennsylvania	26	Ohio	14
Delaware,	1	Indiana	3
Maryland	9	Illinois	1
Virginia	22	Missouri	1

In order to enable the reader to make his own comparisons, I have closed the article U. S., with the following Table. The document claims a high authority from its source, though, perhaps, rather too moderate in its aggregate results. See art. *America*.

POPULATION OF AMERICA.

In the copious Appendix to the third quarto volume of *Humboldt and Bonpland's Travels*, which was issued last year at Paris, the annexed tables are furnished. They refer to the year 1823, and comprise information as valuable as it is compendious. Having been framed upon the best principles and authorities, they may be supposed to have the highest degree of truth, which is generally attainable in such estimates. According to Humboldt, the whole surface of the West Indian Archipelago con-

tains about 8300 square leagues, (of twenty to the degree,) of which the four great Islands of Cuba, Hayti, Jamaica, and Porto Rico, occupy 7200, or about nine-tenths.

Pop. of the Antilles at the end of the year 1823.

Names of the Islands.	Total pop.	Slaves.
I. <i>British Antilles</i> , - - -	776,500	626,800
Jamaica, - - - - -	402,000	342,000
Barbadoes, - - - - -	100,000	79,000
Antigua, - - - - -	40,000	31,000
St. Christopher's, or St. Kitt's,	23,000	19,500
Nevis, - - - - -	11,004	9,500
Grenada, - - - - -	29,000	25,000
St. Vincent's and Grenadine's,	28,000	24,000
Dominica, - - - - -	20,000	16,000
Mont Serat, - - - - -	8,000	6,500
The British Virgin Islands,		
Aneeguda, Virgin, Gorda,		
and Tortola, - - - - -	8,500	6,000
Tobago, - - - - -	16,000	14,000
Anguilla and Barbuda, - - -	2,500	1,800
Trinidad, - - - - -	41,500	23,500
St. Lucie, - - - - -	17,000	13,000
Bahama Islands, - - - - -	15,500	11,000
Bermuda Islands, - - - - -	14,500	5,000
II. <i>Hayti, French and Spanish</i> ,	943,000	281,400
III. <i>Spanish Antilles</i> , - - -	700,000	256,000
Cuba, - - - - -	225,000	25,000
Porto Rico, - - - - -	18,000	400
Margarita, - - - - -	219,000	178,000
IV. <i>French Antilles</i> , - - -		
Guadaloupe and its depen-		
dencies, (Marie Galante,		
Deseada, and part of St.		
Martin,) - - - - -	120,000	100,000
Martinique, - - - - -	99,000	78,000
V. <i>Dutch, Danish, and Swe-</i>		
<i>dish Antilles</i> , - - - - -	84,500	61,000
St. Eustatia and Saba, - - -	18,000	12,000
St. Martin's, - - - - -	6,000	4,000
Curacao, - - - - -	11,000	6,500
St. Croix, - - - - -	32,000	27,000
St. Thomas, - - - - -	7,000	5,500
St. John, - - - - -	2,500	2,300
St. Bartholomew, - - - - -	8,000	4,000

Recapitulation of the divisions of the Population of the Antilles.

DIVISIONS.	Total Population.	Negro slaves, including some Mulatto slaves.	Free People of colour both Neg's and Mulattoes	Whites.
Spanish Antilles }	943,000	281,400	319,500	342,100
Hayti, }	820,000	—	790,000	30,000
British Antilles }	776,500	626,800	78,350	71,350
French Antilles }	219,000	178,000	18,000	23,000
Dutch, Danish, and Sw'dish Antilles }	84,500	61,300	7,050	16,150
Total pop. of the Antilles }	2,843,000	1,147,500	1,212,000	482,600
		or	or	or
		40 p. ct.	43 p. ct.	17 p. ct.

Distribution of the Human race in Spanish America.

1st. *Indigenous.* Indians, red people, copper coloured, or primitive Americans, without intermixture of White or Negro blood.

Mexico, - - - - -	3,700,000
Guatemala, - - - - -	880,000
Colombia, - - - - -	720,000
Peru and Chili, - - - - -	1,030,000
Buenos Ayres, with the Provinces of La Sierra, - - - - -	1,200,000

Total, - - - - - 7,530,000

2d. *Whites.* Europeans, and the descendants of Europeans, without intermixture of Negro or Indian blood.

Mexico, - - - - -	1,230,000
Guatemala, - - - - -	280,000
Cuba and Porto Rico, - - - - -	339,000
Colombia, - - - - -	642,000
Peru, and Chili, - - - - -	465,000
Buenos Ayres, - - - - -	320,000

Total, - - - - - 3,276,000

3d. *Negroes.* The African race, without intermixture of white or Indian blood, both free blacks and slaves.

Cuba, and Porto Rico, - - - - -	389,000
Continent, - - - - -	387,000

Total, - - - - - 776,000

4th. *Mixed Races, of black, white, and Indian blood.* Mulattoes, Mestizos, Zambos, and the intermixture of their mixed races.

Mexico, - - - - -	1,860,000
Guatemala, - - - - -	420,000
Colombia, - - - - -	1,256,000
Peru, and Chili, - - - - -	853,000
Buenos Ayres, - - - - -	742,000
Cuba, and Porto Rico, - - - - -	197,000

Total, - - - - - 5,328,000

Recapitulation, according to the preponderance of Races.

Indians, - - - - -	7,530,000 or 45 per ct.
Mixed races, - - - - -	5,328,000 — 32
Whites, - - - - -	3,276,000 — 19
Negroes, of the African race, - - - - -	776,000 — 4

Total, - - - - - 16,910,000

Distribution of Races in Continental and Insular America.

1st. *WHITES.*

Spanish America, - - - - -	3,276,000
Antilles, exclusive of Cuba, Porto Rico, and Margarita, - - - - -	140,000
Brasils, - - - - -	920,000
United States, - - - - -	8,575,000
Canadas, - - - - -	550,000
Guyana, British, Dutch, and French, - - - - -	10,000

Total, - - - - - 13,471,000

2d. *INDIANS.*

Spanish America, - - - - -	7,530,000
Brasils, (Indians between Rio Negro, Rio Blanco, and the river of the Amazons,) - - - - -	260,000

Independent Indians, to the East and West of the Rocky Mountains, on the frontiers of New Mexico, Mosquitoes, &c. . . .	400,000
Independent Indians, of S. America,	420,000

Total, 8,610,000

3d. NEGROES.

Antilles, with Cuba and Porto Rico,	1,960,000
Spanish America, on the Continent,	387,000
Brasil,	1,960,000
Guyana, British, Dutch, and French,	206,000
United States,	1,920,000

Total, 6,453,000

4th. MIXED RACES.

Spanish America,	5,328,000
Antilles, without Cuba, Porto Rico, and Margarita,	190,000
Brasil, and the United States,	890,000
Guyana, British, Dutch, and French,	20,000

Total, 6,428,000

RECAPITULATION.

Whites,	13,471,000 or 58 per ct.
Indians,	8,610,000 or 25 do.
Negroes,	6,453,000 or 19 do.
Mixed Races,	6,428,000 or 18 do.

Nat. Int., Aug. 10th, 1826.

Unitia, pstv. Blount cy. Tenn., by pstnl. 190 ms. eastward from Murfreesborough.

Unity, pst. Kennebec cy. Maine, 30 ms. above Augusta. Pop. 1820, 978.

Unity, pst. Cheshire cy. N. H., 32 ms. NW. from Concord. Pop. 1810, 1044; in 1820, 1277.

Unity, tp. Westmoreland cy. Penn., between Loyalanon and Big Sewickley creeks, about 10 ms. E. of Greensburg. Pop. 1820, 2436.

Unity, pstv. Montgomery cy. Md., about 30 ms. N. from W. C.

Unity, tp. Columbiana cy. Ohio. Pop. 1200. *University of Virginia*, and pstno. Albemarle cy. Virg., in the vicinity of Charlottesville, 80 ms. NW. from Richmond, and 120 SW. from W. C.

Unna, Marck cy. Hanseatic town, 10 ms. NE. from Dortmund, and 35 S. from Munster. Lon. 7° 49' E. lat. 51° 28' N.

Unna, river of European Turkey, in Croatia, falling into the Save after having passed Winich and Dubitza.

Unst, island, most northwardly of the Shetland, 8 ms. long, and 4 broad. Lat. 61° N.

Unterseen, village of Switzerland, in Berne. Lat. 46° 35' N. lon. 7° 28' E.

Unza, or *Unzha*, town of Russia, in the government of Kestroma. Lat. 57° 56' N. lon. 41° 13' E.

Upland, province of Sweden, which is a sort of peninsula, bounded on the W. by Westmania and Gestrícia, on the NE. by the Baltic, and on the S. by the sea of Sudermania. It is 70 ms. long, and 45 broad, enriched with inexhaustible mines of copper, iron, and silver; and the peasants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of those metals. Stockholm is the capital.

Upminster, village of Eng., in Essex, seated on a high eminence, 3 ms. SE. of Rufford.

Upper Dublin, tp. Montgomery cy. Penn., be-

tween Horsham and Whitmarsh, 5 ms. NW. of Jenkintown. Pop. 1810, 1050; in 1820, 1259.

Upper, SW. tp. Lawrence cy. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 414.

Upper Frechold, tp. Monmouth cy. N. J., on the S. side of the river Shrewsbury, 12 ms. S. of Amboy. Pop. 1810, 3483; in 1820, 4541.

Upper Hunting Creek, pstno. Caroline cy. Md., 12 ms. SE. by E. from Easton.

Upper Lisle, pstv. northern part of Broome cy. N. Y.

Upper Marlborough, pstv. Prince George cy. Md., 18 ms. E. by S. of Washington, and 20 SW. of Annapolis.

Upper Peach Tree, pstv. Wilcocks cy. Al.

Upper Red Hook, pstv. Dutchess cy. N. Y., 43 ms. S. from Albany.

Upper Sandusky, pstv. and seat of justice, Crawford cy. Ohio, on Sandusky river, about 80 ms. a little W. of N. from Columbus. Lat. 40° 49' N. lon. W. C. 6° 22' W.

Upperville, pstv. Loudon cy. Virg.

Uppingham, town of Eng., in Rutlandshire, on an eminence, 6 ms. S. of Oakham, and 90 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0° 45' W. lat. 52° 36' N.

Upsal, town of Sweden, in Upland, with a famous university. It stands in an open plain, fertile in grain and pasture, is a small, but very neat town, containing, exclusive of the students, about 5000 inhabitants. The university is the most ancient in Sweden, and the 1st seminary in the N. for academical education. The Royal Society here, is likewise the oldest literary academy in the N. Here is an observatory, planned by the celebrated Celsius, from which the Swedish geographers compute the longitude; also a botanical garden, of which the famous Linnæus was superintendent. Upsal is 35 ms. NNW. of Stockholm. Lon. 17° 59' E. lat. 59° 52' N.

Upson, cy. Geo. Situation uncertain.

Upson, C. H. and pst. Upson cy. Geo.

Upton, town of Eng., in Worcestershire, on the Severn, 11 ms. S. of Worcester, and 111 WNW. of London.

Upton, pst. Worcester cy. Mass.

Urach, town of Suabia, in the kingdom of Wirtemberg. It has a great trade in paper, damasks, and linen, and is 21 ms. SSE. of Stuttgart.

Uruguay, province of Paraguay, so named from a large river, which unites with the Parana, 70 ms. above Buenos Ayres, and forms the famous river Plata. See Parana.

Ural, river of Russia, which rises in Mount Caucasus, flows by Orenburg, Uralsk, and Guriel, and enters the Caspian sea by 3 mouths.

Ural Mountains, chain of mountains, extending from lat. 50° N. to near lat. 67° N., or about 1150 ms., and has, by the Russians, been called the back of the world. The central part of this chain abounds in metals; and they contain fine white marble. Pauda, one of the highest mountains, is said to be 4312 feet above the level of the sea. This chain forms a considerable part of the boundary between Europe and Asia.

Uralian Cossacs, a tribe that inhabit the Russian province of Orenburg, on the S. of the river Ural. These Cossacs are descended from those of the Don, and were formerly called the Cos-

sacs of the Yaik; but the name of the river and people was changed in 1771, on the suppression of the rebellion of Pugatchef. The river Yaik was from thence called the Ural; the Yaik Cossacs were denominated Uralian Cossacs; and the town of Yaitsk was named Uralsk.

Uralsk, town of Russia, in the government of Caucasus, and province of Orenburg. It was formerly called Yaitsk, and is seated on the river Ural, 375 ms. NNE. of Astracan. Lon. $50^{\circ} 10'$ E. lat. 52° N.

Uraniburg, once a magnificent castle of Denmark, in the island of Huen. It was built by Tycho Brahe, the celebrated astronomer, who called it Uraniburg, or Castle of the Heavens, and here made his observations. It is now in ruins. Lon. $12^{\circ} 43'$ E. lat. $55^{\circ} 55'$ N.

Urbania, town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, built by Urban VIII., on the Metro, 7 ms. SSW. of Urbino.

Urbanna, pstv. Steuben cty. N. Y., by pstrd. 227 ms. westward from Albany.

Urbanna, seaport and pstv. in Middlesex cty. Virg., on the SE., side of Rappahannock river, 12 ms. SW., of Lancaster, and 47 N. of York, and 60 N. by W. of Williamsburg. Lat. $37^{\circ} 38'$ lon. W. C. $0^{\circ} 21'$ E.

Urbano, pstv. and seat of justice, Champaign county, Ohio, containing a printing office, a court-house and a jail, a bank, a methodist meeting house, a market house, and 644 inhabitants. Distance, 43 ms. W. by N. from Columbus. Lat. $40^{\circ} 3' N$. lon. W. C. $6^{\circ} 4' W$.

Urbano, the name of a tp. in which is situated the above described pstv. Pop. 1810, 1752.

Urbino, duchy of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State, 55 ms. long, 43 broad; bounded on the N. by the Gulf of Venice, on the S. by Perugino and Spoleto, on the E. by Ancona, and on the W. by Tuscany and Romagna. The air is not very wholesome, nor is the soil fertile.

Urbino, town of Italy, capital of the duchy of Urbino, between the rivers Metro and Foglia, 18 ms. S. of Rimini, 58 E. of Florence, and 20 NE., of Rome. Lon. $12^{\circ} 40'$ E. lat. $46^{\circ} 46'$ N.

Freden, town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia. Lon. $7^{\circ} 8'$ E. lat. $52^{\circ} 8'$ N.

Urgantz, or *Jurgantz*, town of the country of the Turcomans, formerly a considerable place, four ms. in circumference, but now in ruins. It is 240 ms. E. of the Caspian Sea, and 70 S. of the lake Aral. Lon. $60^{\circ} 25'$ E. lat. $40^{\circ} 55'$ N.

Urgel, ancient town of Spain, in Catalonia, capital of a cty. of the same name, on the river Sagra, in a fertile plain, surrounded by mountains, planted with vineyards, 60 ms. W. of Perpignan, and 75 N. by W. of Barcelona. Lon. $1^{\circ} 44'$ E. lat. $42^{\circ} 32'$ N.

Uri, the most southern canton of Switzerland and the fourth in rank. It is bounded on the N. by the canton of Schwitz and the lake of the Four Cantons, on the E. by the country of the Grisons and the Canton of Glarus, on the S. by the bailiwicks of Italy, and on the W. by the cantons of Underwalden and Bern. It is 30 ms. long, and 12 broad. See *Schweitz*.

Uri, Lake of. See *Waldsetter See*.

Urmund, town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia.

Urguhart's Store, and pstv. Southampton cty. Virg.

Ursel, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 18 ms. NE., of Mentz. Lon. $8^{\circ} 28'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 9'$ N.

Urseren, town of Switzerland. Lon. $11^{\circ} 20'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 8'$ N.

Ursitz, St., town of Switzerland, in the bishopric of Basle, seated on the Doubs, over which is a stone bridge, 7 ms. S. of Porentrou.

Urutia, (ancient Spanta,) lake of Africa, in Aderbijian, which, similar to many others in Africa, has no visible outlet. Urutia, lies between Zab, branch of the Tigris, and the Kizil Ozein. Lat. 37° N.

Usbeck Tartars, a grand division of the vast Turkish race, possess a large region of Western Asia, forming once the kingdoms of Bukharia, Khoaresm, and Ferganna. The Usbecks are generally short and stout men, with broad foreheads, high cheek-bones, thin beards, small eyes, clear and ruddy complexions, and generally black hair. They speak the Zagatayan language. Religion Mahometan. Government despotic.

Usbeck Tartary, kingdom of Asia, inhabited by the Usbecks. The limits of this naturally fine country are indefinite, but generally considered as limited on the N. by Asiatic Russia; E. by the Beloor mountains; S. by Afghanistan; SW., by Persia; and W. by the Caspian Sea. Usbeck Tartary is a very diversified country. The eastern part is mountainous, the northern and western level, and in part sandy plains, but the central regions watered by the numerous branches of the Oxus and Iaxartes, are in a peculiar manner fertile, well watered and salubrious, and when inhabited by a civilized race of men equal to any portion of the eastern continent. The country peculiarly called Usbeck Tartary, is the southern part of what is usually called Tartary. Ctl. lat. 40° N. Chief cities, Bucharia, Samarcand, Khiva, and Badakshan. The government is a pure and unqualified despotism. Pop. in the aggregate, uncertain; in detail, the country is thinly peopled, and 5,000,000 would probably be too large an estimate.

Uscapia. See *Scopia*.

Usedom, island of Prussian Pomerania, at the mouth of the river Oder, in the Baltic Sea, between which and the island of Wollin, is a passage called the Swin. It had formerly a considerable town of the same name, which was almost reduced to ashes in 1473. Lon. $14^{\circ} 11'$ E. lat. $54^{\circ} 6'$ N.

Userche, town of France, in the department of Correze, and late province of Lorrain, seated on a craggy rock, at the foot of which flows the Vezere, 37 ms. SE., of Limoges, and 217 S. of Paris. Lon. $1^{\circ} 37'$ E. lat. $5^{\circ} 27'$ N.

Ushant, island of France, on the coast of the department of Finisterre, and late province of Brittany, opposite to Conquet. It is 8 ms. in circumference, and contains several hamlets and a castle. Lon. $5^{\circ} 4'$ W. lat. $48^{\circ} 28'$ N.

Ussingen, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine and principality of Nassau Weiburg, 22 ms. NE., of Mentz. Lon. $8^{\circ} 25'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Usk, town of Eng. in Monmouthshire, on the river Usk, 12 ms. SW., of Monmouth, and 140

W. by N. of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 36'$ W. lat. $51^{\circ} 41'$ N.

Usk, river of South Wales, which rises on the W. side of Brecknockshire, divides Monmouthshire into unequal portions, and falls into the Bristol Channel.

Ussel, town of France, in the department of Correze, and late province of Limosin, 32 ms. NE., of Tulle. Lon. $2^{\circ} 15'$ E. lat. $45^{\circ} 32'$ N.

Ustazio, town of Italy, in the Cremonese, seated on the Oglio, 12 ms. NE., of Cremona. Lon. $10^{\circ} 8'$ E. lat. $45^{\circ} 17'$ N.

Ustug, town of Russia, in the government of Vologda. Lon. $16^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $61^{\circ} 15'$ N.

Utica, incorporated city, Oneida cty., N. Y., on the left bank of the Mohawk river, on the site of Fort Schuyler. The banks of the river rise by a gentle acclivity, from the water; the streets are laid out at right angles to each other, the houses are well built, and gives the aspect of a neat and flourishing village. It is the mart of a highly fertile and well cultivated country, and the most commercial place between Schenectady and Buffalo. The Erie canal passes through the lower part of this town. A fine wooden bridge unites it to the opposite side of the river. It is 96 ms. by land from Albany, 93 from Sackett's Harbour, and 220 from Buffalo. Lat. $43^{\circ} 6'$ N. Pop. 1820, 2972.

Utica, pstv. Clarke cty. Ind., on Ohio river, opposite Transylvania, in Jefferson cty. Kent.

Uttoreter, town of Eng. in Staffordshire, on a rising ground near the river Dove, 13 ms. NE. of Stafford, and 136 NNW. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 50'$ lat. $53^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Utrecht, province of the kingdom of the Netherlands, 30 ms. long, and 20 broad; bounded on the N. by Holland and the Zuider Zee, E. and S. by Guelderland, and W. by Holland. The soil is fertile, and there are no inundations to fear as in the other provinces.

Utrecht, fortified city of the kingdom of the Netherlands, capital of a province of the same name, with a university. It is seated on the Rhine, 18 ms. SE. of Amsterdam, and 35 NNW. of Nimeguen. Lon. $5^{\circ} 8'$ E. lat. $52^{\circ} 6'$ N.

Utrera, town of Spain, in Andalusia, near which is a salt spring. It is 21 ms. S. of Seville.

Uttoreter, town of Eng. in Staffordshire, with manufactures of hardware. It is seated on a rising ground, near the river Dove, 13 ms. NE. of Stafford, and 135 NNW. of London.

Uznach, town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick belonging to the cantons of Schwitz and Glaris. It is 3 ms. E. from the lake of Zurich, and 15 N. by W. of Glaris.

Uxehlan, pstv. Chester cty. Penn., on the N. fork of Brandywine creek, commencing 2 ms. above Downingstown. Pop. 1810, 1178, in 18 0, 1198.

Uxbridge, town of Eng. in Middlesex, with a great trade in corn and flour. The Coln flows through it in two streams, and the Grand Junction Canal passes close by. Uxbridge is 15 ms. W. by N. of London.

Uxbridge, pst. Worcester cty. Mass., 16 ms. S. by E. of Worcester, and 40 SW. of Boston. Pop. 1810, 1404, in 1820, 1551.

Uxbridge South, pst. Worcester cty. Mass., on Pawtucket river, 34 ms. SW. from Boston.

Uzeda, town of Spain, in New Castile, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on the Cogolluda, 26 ms. NNE. of Madrid. Lon. $3^{\circ} 13'$ W. lat. $40^{\circ} 46'$ N.

Uzel, town of France, in the department of the North Coast, and late province of Bretagne, 17 ms. SW. of St. Brieux. Lon. $2^{\circ} 52'$ W. lat. $48^{\circ} 16'$ N.

Uzes, town of France, in the department of Gard, and late province of Languedoc, seated in a country abounding in corn, oil, silk, and good wine, 12 ms. N. of Nismis, and 20 SW. of Orange. Lon. $4^{\circ} 27'$ E. lat. $44^{\circ} 2'$ N.

V.

Vaast, St., town of France, in the department of the Channel, and late province of Normandy, 5 ms. from Harfleur, and 8 from Valogne.

Fabres, town of France, in the department of Aveyron, and late province of Roergue, 30 ms. SE. of Rodez, and 32 E. of Alby. Lon. $2^{\circ} 55'$ E. lat. $43^{\circ} 37'$ N.

Vacasausa, bay of Florida, extending in a circular form 20 ms. E. from the mouth of the Suwanee river, and opening SW. into the Gulf of Mexico, between Pagoi and Cedar Keys. The shores around Vacasausa are generally low and swampy. The central part in N. lat. $29^{\circ} 24'$ lon. W. C. $6^{\circ} 5'$ W.

Fucha, town of Germany, in the landgraviate of Hesse Cassel, 40 ms. SE. of Cassel. Lon. $10^{\circ} 12'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 55'$ N.

Fache, one of the West India islands, lying to the S. of St. Domingo, opposite St. Louis.

Vacheluse, one of the Lipari islands, in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Naples.

Vada, town of Italy, in Tuscany, seated on the Tuscan sea, 20 ms. S. of Leghorn. Lon. $10^{\circ} 20'$ E. lat. $43^{\circ} 15'$ N.

Vadagary, town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in the province of Madura, 64 ms. SSW. of Madura.

Vadin, town of Turkey, in the European province of Bessarabia, situated on the Danube, 32 ms. W. of Nicopolis. Lon. 25° E. lat. $44^{\circ} 25'$ N.

Vado, seaport in the territory of Genoa, with the French in 1795. It is 24 SW. of Genoa. I

Vadsci on the sid Motala, 35 55' E. lat. Gotbland, the river Lon 15°

Vadutz, town and castle of Germany, in Suabia, 26 ms. S. of Lindau, and 34 SSE. of Constance. Lon. $9^{\circ} 22'$ E. lat. $47^{\circ} 7'$ N.

Vaena, town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated at the source of the Castro, 23 ms. SE. of Cordova. Lon. $3^{\circ} 50'$ W. lat. $37^{\circ} 40'$ N.

Vaihingen, town of Germany, in Suabia, on the Neckar, 24 ms. SW. of Hahliron. Lon. $9^{\circ} 3'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 58'$ N.

Vaiseux, small island of the state of Misp. See *Ship Island*.

Valais, cty. of Switzerland, extending 100 ms. from E. to W., and divided into Upper and Lower Valais. The former reaches from Mount Furca to the river Murge, below Sion; and the latter from that river to St. Gingou, on the lake of Geneva. Pop. 120,000.

Val, village of the kingdom of the Netherlands, 3 ms. W. of Maestricht.

Val di Demona, province of Sicily. It means the valley of Demons, and is so called, because Mount *Ætna* is situated in this province, which occasioned ignorant and superstitious people, at the time of its fiery eruptions, to believe it was a chimney of hell. This province is said to contain upwards of 300,000 inhabitants. The capital is Messina.

Val di Mazara, province in the W. angle of Sicily, so called from the town of Mazara. It contains the town of Palermo, the capital of the whole island.

Val di Noto, province of Sicily; so called from the Noto, which is its capital town.

Val Ombrosa, celebrated monastery of Tuscany, in the Appennines, 15 ms. E. of Florence.

Valckovar, town of Slavonia, seated on the Walpo, near its confluence with the Danube, between Esack and Peterwaradin, 70 ms. NW. of Belgrade. Lon. $19^{\circ} 51'$ E. lat. $45^{\circ} 55'$ N.

Valdai, town of Russia, in the government of Novogorod, on the side of a lake of the same name. Its environs abound with beautiful lakes, sprinkled with woody islands, and skirted by forests, cornfields, and pastures.

Valdai, lake of, in the government of Novogorod, in Russia. It is about 20 ms. in circumference. In the middle of it is an island on which there is a convent.

Valdai Hills, hills of Russia, in the governments of Novogorod, Tver, and Vologda. They separate the sources of the Volga, from those of the Masta, Volkof, and other streams flowing into the Baltic, and lake Ladoga. See *Volga*.

Valdaanea, town of Portugal, in the province of Tra los Montes, 9 ms. ESE. of Mirandola.

Valdeburon, town of Spain. Lon. $4^{\circ} 53'$ W. lat. $43^{\circ} 5'$ N.

Valdecona, town of Spain, 15 ms. S. of Tortoso. Lon. $0^{\circ} 35'$ E. lat. $11^{\circ} 15'$ N.

Valdigem, town of Portugal, in Beira.

Valdivia. See *Baldivia*.

Valence, episcopal city of France, in the department of Drome, and late province of Dauphiny, on the Rhone, 30 ms. N. by E. of Vivers, and 335 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. $4^{\circ} 52'$ E. lat. $44^{\circ} 56'$ N.

Valence, town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, and late province of Guienne, situated on the Garonne.

Valenca d' Alcantara, considerable town of

Spain, in Estramadura, 15 ms. SW. of Alcantara, and 37 N. of Badajoz. Lon. $6^{\circ} 30'$ W. lat. $39^{\circ} 26'$ N.

Valencey, town of France, in the department of Indre, and late province of Berry.

Valencia, province of Spain, formerly a kingdom, bounded on the E. and S. by the Mediterranean, on the NE. by Catalonia, on the NW. by Arragon, and on the W. by New Castile and Murcia. It is 162 ms. long and 62 broad, and is the most pleasant and populous country in Spain, for here they enjoy a perpetual spring. It is watered by a great number of streams, which render it fertile in all the necessities of life, especially fruits and wine; and in the mountains are mines of gold, silver, and alum.

Valencia, city of Spain, capital of the province of the same name, with a university. It is a very populous place, and has several good manufactures of cloth and silk, carried on with great success and industry; for even the very children are employed in spinning silk. It is seated on the Guadalvia, (over which are five bridges,) near the Mediterranean, 130 ms. ESE. of Madrid. Lon. $0^{\circ} 10'$ E. lat. $39^{\circ} 23'$ N.

Valencia, New, town of Caracass, seated on the lake Tocaragea, 57 ms. SW. of Porto Cavallo. Lon. $65^{\circ} 30'$ W. lat. $9^{\circ} 50'$ N.

Valenciennes, city of France, in the department of the North. It contains about 20,000 souls, and the Scheldt divides it into two parts. It is 20 ms. WSW. of Mons, 28 SE. of Lisle, and 120 NNE. of Paris. Lon. $3^{\circ} 37'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 21'$ N.

Valentia, an island of Ireland, lying in the Atlantic Ocean, and forms a part of Kerry cty. It is about 6 ms. by $1\frac{1}{2}$, extending from the Kerry coast SW. into the Ocean, and separated from the main land by a narrow channel.

Valentia, town of Ireland, Kerry cty., and on the island of the same name. Lat. $51^{\circ} 40'$ N. lon., from London, $10^{\circ} 30'$ W.

Valentine, town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, 9 ms. NE. of St. Bernard. Lon. $0^{\circ} 57'$ E. lat. $43^{\circ} 1'$ N.

Valenza, or *Valencia*, strong town of Italy, in the Milanese, capital of the Lomeline, and subject to the king of Sardinia, on a mountain near the river Po, 12 ms. E. of Casal, and 35 SW. of Milan. Lon. $8^{\circ} 56'$ E. lat. $44^{\circ} 58'$ N.

Valenzo-do-Minho, town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Minho-e-Douero, seated on an eminence, near the river Minho, 3 ms. S. of Tuy. Lon. $8^{\circ} 11'$ W. lat. $42^{\circ} 2'$ N.

Valestra, town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena. Lon. $10^{\circ} 52'$ E. lat. $44^{\circ} 26'$ N.

Valette, town of France, in the department of Charente, and late province of Angoumois, 10 ms. S. of Angoleme. Lon. $0^{\circ} 15'$ E. lat. $45^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Valkenburg, or *Fauquemont*, town of Dutch Limburg, on the Guele. Lon. $5^{\circ} 50'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 52'$ N.

Valladolid, city of Spain, in Old Castile. The environs of this city are a fine plain covered with gardens, orchards, vineyards, meadows, and fields. It is seated on the Escurva and Pisuerga, near the Douero, 52 ms. SW. of Burgos, 80 SE. of Leon, and 95 N. by W. of Madrid. Lon. $4^{\circ} 25'$ W. lat. $41^{\circ} 50'$ N.

Valladolid, town in the peninsula of Jucatan.

near the coast of the bay of Honduras, 94 ms. E. by S. of Merida. Lon. $88^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $20^{\circ} 53'$ N.

Valladolid, town of Peru, in the audience of Quito, situated near the Andes. Lon. $75^{\circ} 5'$ W. lat. $6^{\circ} 2'$ S.

Valladolid, formerly an intendancy of Mexico, now state of Mechoacan, the ancient name of the country having been restored. See *Mechoacan*.

Valladolid de Mechoacan, capital of the state of Mechoacan. It is elevated 6396 feet above the level of the ocean, at lat. $19^{\circ} 42'$ N. Snow has been known to fall in its streets. The aqueduct which supplies this city with potable water, cost upwards of \$900,000. See *Mechoacan*.

Vallée Mines, and pst. Jefferson city. Misu.

Vallélunga, town of Naples, in Calabria Uteriore. Lon. $16^{\circ} 40'$ E. lat. $38^{\circ} 44'$ N.

Vallément, town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, and late province of Normandy, with a castle, 16 ms. N. by W. of Caudebec. Lon. $1^{\circ} 25'$ W. lat. $49^{\circ} 46'$ N.

Vallencay, town of France, in the department of Indre. Lon. $1^{\circ} 26'$ E. lat. $47^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Vallengin, town of Switzerland, capital of a city of the same name, in the principality of Neuchâtel. It is seated near the lake of Neuchâtel, 25 ms. NW. of Bern. Lon. $6^{\circ} 40'$ E. lat. $47^{\circ} 0'$ N. See *Neuchâtel*.

Vallers, town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, with some mineral waters. Lon. $0^{\circ} 41'$ E. lat. $47^{\circ} 24'$ N.

Vallery, St., commercial town of France, in the department of Somme, and late province of Picardy, at the mouth of the river Somme, whose entrance is very dangerous. It is 10 ms. NW. of Abbeville, and 100 N. by W. of Paris. Lon. $1^{\circ} 57'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 11'$ N.

Vallery en-Caux, St., seaport of France, in the department of Lower Seine, and late province of Normandy, 15 ms. W. by S. of Dieppe, and 105 NW. of Paris. Lon. $0^{\circ} 41'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 52'$ N.

Valletta. See *Malta*.

Valley, pst. Mifflin city. Penn.

Valley Forge, pst. on the Schuylkill river, in the NE. part of Chester city. Penn., 20 ms. NW. from Philadelphia.

Valley Towns, pst. in the Cherokee territory, Ten., 166 ms. SE. from Nashville.

Vallier, St., town of France, in the department of Ardeche, and late province of Normandy, 7 ms. NE. of Tournon. Lon. $2^{\circ} 5'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Valogne, town of France, in the department of the Channel, and late province of Normandy, noted for cloth and leather. It is seated on a brook, 8 ms. from the sea, and 158 W. by N. of Paris. Lon. $1^{\circ} 26'$ W. lat. $49^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Vallona, ancient *Aulon*, town of European Turkey in Upper Albania, on the N. side of a gulf of the same name. It supplies Upper Albania with Italian articles of commerce, and exports the wool, galls, oil and timber of the surrounding country. Lat. $40^{\circ} 34'$ N. lon. $20^{\circ} E$. Vallona stands on the site of the ancient Aulon, opposite to the Acroceraunian promontory, now cape Lenguetta. The bay between cape Lenguetta and Vallona is the ancient Oricum, and very nearly opposite Brindisi in

Italy. It is in great part land-locked, by the projecting capes, and by the Sassona islands. The breadth of the strait between Italy and Albania, is, in this place, about 30 ms.; and the distance from Brindisi to Aulon 75 ms.

Vallonia, pst. Jackson city. Ind. by pstrd. 64 ms. S. from Indianapolis.

Valparayso, town of Chili, with a well frequented harbour, defended by a strong fort. It is seated on the Pacific Ocean, at the foot of a high mountain. Lon. $72^{\circ} 14'$ W. lat. $33^{\circ} 3'$ S. Since the revolution in Spanish America has opened this port, 1817, it has become a place of very extensive trade, but the enormous importation of British goods affords no safe criterion to estimate the solid prosperity of its inhabitants. According to Mr. Morse, from February, 1817, to July, 1818, 3,300,000 dollars worth of British manufactured goods entered Valparayso. Pop. 7000.

Valrees, town of France, in the Venaissin, 12 ms. E. of St. Paul Trois Châteaux.

Vals, town of France, in the department of Ardeche, and late province of Dauphiny, remarkable for a mineral spring. It is seated on the Ardeche, 3 ms. N. of Aubenas. Lon. $4^{\circ} 26'$ E. lat. $44^{\circ} 48'$ N.

Vallée, called by the inhabitants *Vallée-tino*, fertile valley of Switzerland, subject to the Grisons. It is about 50 ms. in length, extending from the confines of Bormio to the lake of Chiavenna, and is enclosed between two chains of mountains. It is separated by the N. chain from the Grisons, by the S. chain from the Venetian territories; on the E. it borders on the city of Bormio; and is bounded on the W. by the duchy of Milan. The Vallées export wine, silk, planks, cheese, butter, and cattle. The inhabitants are computed to be 62,000, and are all Roman Catholics. It now forms a part of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom.

Valverde, town of Portugal, in Beira, on the confines of Spain, 30 ms. N. by W. of Alcantara, and 38 SSE. of Guardia. Lon. $6^{\circ} 19'$ W. lat. $39^{\circ} 44'$ N.

Valverde, town of Spain, in Estramadura, and 8 ms. from Badajoz.

Van, lake of, ancient Mantivus, lake of Asia, near the city of Van. It is one of those lakes without visible outlet, so common in Asia. Lake Van, in lat. $38\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N. is very elevated and lies between the sources of the Aras, Euphrates, and Tigris.

Van, town of Turkey, in Asia, in Armenia, near the frontiers of Persia. It is a populous place, defended by a castle, seated on a mountain. It is likewise a beglerbegic under which there are nine sangiacates, or particular governments. The Turks always keep a numerous garrison in the castle. Lon. $44^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $38^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Vanceburg, pst. Lewis city. Kent., near the Ohio river, 35 ms. NE. by E. from Washington. There are salt works near this place.

Vandalia, seat of government Fayette city. Ill., on the right bank of Kaskaskias river about 55 ms. from St. Louis. It was chosen whilst occupied by a wilderness as the seat of government for Ill., and is now rapidly assuming the aspect of a flourishing village, with the ordinary state and city buildings found in those places

in the U. S., in which the state legislature, and city courts are held. Lon. W. C. $12^{\circ} 1' W.$ lat. $39^{\circ} 5' N$

Vanderburgh, city, Ind., bounded by Ohio river S., Posey W. and N., and Warrick E. Length 20 ms., mean width 12; area 240 sqms. It is drained by Big Pigeon creek. Chief town, Evansville. Pop. 1820, 1798. Ctl. lat. $38^{\circ} 5' N.$ lon. W. C. $10^{\circ} 28' W.$

Van Diemen's Land, long considered as a part of New Holland, but in 1797 was determined to be a separate island by Mr. Boss, surgeon to captain Flinders. It is now colonized by the British, and divided into two cities, Buckingham and Cornwall. Capital, Hobartown. Lat. $43^{\circ} S.$ lon. $147^{\circ} E.$

Van Diemen's Road, road of the island of Tongataboo, one of the Friendly Islands. Lon. $174^{\circ} 36' W.$ lat. $21^{\circ} 4' S.$

Vanhook's Store, and psto. Person city. N. C.

Vannes, seaport of France, in the department of Morbihan, formerl a bishop's see, seated on the Gulf of Morbihan. Its principal trade is in wheat and rye for Spain; and it has a trade also in pilchards and sea eels. It is 3 ms. from the Atlantic, 56 W. of Rennes, and 255 W. by S. of Paris. Lon. $2^{\circ} 45' W.$ lat. $47^{\circ} 39' N.$

Vansville, pst. Prince George city. Md., 15 ms. NE. from W. C.

Van Syckle's Store, and psto. Hunterdon city. N. J., by pstrd. 38 ms. from Trenton.

Vanwert, city, in the NW. part of Ohio, bounded by Paulking N., Putnam and Allen E., Mercer S., and state of Indiana W. Length 24 ms., width 18; area 432 sqms.

Var, department of France, including part of the late province of Provence.

Var, river which has its source in the city of Nice, and falls into the Mediterranean, 4 ms. W. of Nice. It gives name to the above department.

Varolto, strong town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, 47 ms. WNW. of Milan. Lon. $8^{\circ} 25' E.$ lat. $45^{\circ} 42' N.$

Varrambon, town of France, in the department of Ain, 14 ms. NNW. of Bourge. Lon. $3^{\circ} 15' E.$ lat. $46^{\circ} 23' N.$

Varella, cape on the E. coast of the kingdom of Ciampa. Behind it is a mountain, remarkable for having a high rock on its summit. Lon. $109^{\circ} 17' E.$ lat. $12^{\circ} 50' N.$

Varendore, fortified town of Germany, in the bishopric of Munster, seated on the river Embs.

Varennes, town of France, in the department of Allier, seated on an eminence, near the river Allier, 14 ms. SSE. of Moulins. Lon. $3^{\circ} 31' E.$ lat. $46^{\circ} 22' N.$

Varennes, town of France, in the department of Meuse. It is 13 ms. N. of Clermont.

Varennes, pstv. on Rocky River, in the SE. part of Pendleton district S. C., by pstrd. 143 ms. NW. by W. from Columbia.

Varheli, town of Transylvania, 60 ms. E. of Temeswar. Lon. $17^{\circ} 10' E.$ lat. $45^{\circ} 40' N.$

Variety Mills, pstv. Nelson city. Virg., by pstrd. 102 ms. westerly from Richmond.

Varinas, province of Colombia, SW. from Caracas, on the head waters of Apure river.

Varna, considerable seaport of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, capital of the territory of Drobugia, near the mouth of the Varna, in the

Black Sea, 22 ms. N. of Mesembria, and 145 NW. of Constantinople. Lon. $28^{\circ} 28' E.$ lat. $42^{\circ} 44' N.$

Varzey, town of France, in the department of Yonne, with a castle, 32 ms. from Auxerre.

Vasil, town of Russia, in the government of Novogorod. Situated on the Volga, 60 ms. E. of Novogorod. Lon. $45^{\circ} 44' E.$ lat. $56^{\circ} 16' N.$

Vasilipotamos, or *Royal river*, (ancient Eurotas,) river of Greece, in the Morea. Though so much celebrated in ancient history, the Eurotas is a mere mountain torrent, formed by two branches flowing from Mount Taygetus. Pursuing a course nearly S., the two streams unite 6 or 7 ms. from the Gulf of Laconia, now Colokythia. The entire length of the Vasilipotamos, is short of 40 ms., dry in summer and autumn, and only swelled by winter rain.

Vasalborough, pst. Kennebec city. Maine, on the E. side of Kennebec river, 7 ms. S. of Fort Halifax, 40 N. of Wiscasset, and about 83 NE. of Portland. Pop. 1810, 1188, 1820, 2484.

Vasserburg, town of Bavaria. It is surrounded by high mountains and seated on the river Inn, 28 ms. E. of Munich. Lon. $12^{\circ} 15' E.$ lat. $48^{\circ} 10' N.$

Vassi, town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, seated on the Blaise, 10 ms. NW. of Joinville, and 115 E. of Paris. Lon. $5^{\circ} 10' E.$ lat. $48^{\circ} 27' N.$

Vatan, town of France, in the department of Indre, seated in a fine plain, 8 ms. NW. of Issoudun. Lon. $1^{\circ} 56' E.$ lat. $47^{\circ} 2' N.$

Vathi, village of Greece, in Livadia, on the straits of Negroponte, 5 ms. SW. from the town of Negroponte.

Vatica, seaport of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea, situated in a by of the same name, 44 ms. SE. of Mistra. Lon. $23^{\circ} 2' E.$ lat. $36^{\circ} 38' N.$

Faucoleures, town of France, in the department of Meuse, seated on the side of a hill, near the river Meuse, 10 ms. W. of Toul, 22 SW. of Nanci, and 150 E. of Paris. Lon. $5^{\circ} 40' E.$ lat. $48^{\circ} 36' N.$ See *Domremy-la Pucelle*.

Vauchuse, department of France, which includes the city of Venaissin, and territory of Avignon.

Vauchuse, village and fountain of France, in the department to which it gives name, 12 ms. E. of Avignon, celebrated by Petrarch.

Vaud, *Pays de*, country of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern. It extends along the lake of Geneva, rising gradually from the edge of that lake, and is richly laid out in vineyards, corn fields, and meadows, and chequered with continued villages and towns. Lausanne is the capital.

Vaudables, town of France, in the department of Puy de Donce, 5 ms. from Isoire, and 240 S. by E. of Paris.

Vaudemont, town of France, in the department of Meurthe, with a castle. It is seated in the most fertile country for corn in all Lorrain, 15 ms. SE. of Toul and 18 SW. of Nanci. Lon. $5^{\circ} 67' E.$ lat. $48^{\circ} 26' N.$

Vaudois, *Valleys of*, in Piedmont. They lie N. of the marquise of Saluzzo, and the chief town is Lucerna. The inhabitants are called Vaudois; also Waldenses from Peter Waldo, a merchant at Lyons, who exposed the superstitions of the church of Rome, in 1160, and being

banished from France, came here with his disciples. The Vaudois underwent the most dreadful persecution in the 17th century, particularly in 1655, 1656, and 1696.

Vaudrevange, decayed town of France, in the department of Meurthe, seated on the Sare, near the strong fortress of Sar Louis, 50 ms. NE. of Nancy. Lon. $6^{\circ} 56'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 28'$ N.

Vauxhall, village of Eng. in Surry, seated on the Thames, 2 ms. SW. of London.

Vecht, river that has its source in Westphalia, near Munster, crosses the cities of Stenford and Benthien, and entering Overysse, passes by Ommen, Haffelt, and Swartsluys, below which it falls into the Zuider-Zee, under the name of Swartwater, that is Blackwater.

Vecht, river of the Netherlands, which branches off from the old channel of the Rhine, at Utrecht, and enters the Zuider-Zee, at Muiden.

Vechta, fortified town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Munster, 30 ms. N. of Osnaburg. Lon. $8^{\circ} 24'$ E. lat. $52^{\circ} 54'$ N.

Vedenskoi, town of Russia, in the government of Archangel, on the Voksha, 200 ms. ESE. of Archangel. Lon. $46^{\circ} 44'$ E. lat. $58^{\circ} 45'$ N.

Veere. See *Torvere*.

Veglia, island in the Gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia, with a good harbour. It is the most populous island on this coast, abounds in wine and silk. The only town, of the same name, is seated on the sea, on a hill, commanded by two mountains, 17 ms. NW. of Arbe, and 110 SE. of Venice. Lon. $14^{\circ} 64'$ E. lat. $45^{\circ} 22'$ N.

Vagliana, town of Italy, in Piedmont, in the marquisate of Susa, seated on the eminence, near the river Doria, 12 ms. NW. of Turin. Lon. $7^{\circ} 34'$ E. lat. $45^{\circ} 7'$ N.

Veios, town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with a castle, seated on the Anhaloura, 10 ms. SSW. of Portalegre. Lon. $7^{\circ} 34'$ W. lat. $38^{\circ} 57'$ N.

Feit, St., strong town of Germany, in Austria, seated at the confluence of the Glan and Wainich, 8 ms. N. of Clagenfort, and 173 SW. of Vienna. Lon. $14^{\circ} 20'$ E. lat. $47^{\circ} 1'$ N.

Feit, St., strong seaport of Istria. See *Fiume*.

Fela, cape of S. America, on the N. coast of Terra Firma, 160 ms. ENE. of St. Martha. Lon. $71^{\circ} 25'$ W. lat. $12^{\circ} 50'$ N.

Felay, late province of France, bounded on the N. by Forez, on the W. by Auvergne, on the S. by Gevaudan, and on the E. by Vivarez. It is full of high mountains, covered with snow the greater part of the year, but abounds in cattle. It now forms the department of Upper Loire.

Felden, town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, 22 ms. NW. of Ratisbon. Lon. $11^{\circ} 50'$ E. lat. $40^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Feldevitz, town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the Moselle, 13 ms. N. E. of Treves. Lon. $7^{\circ} 3'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 52'$ N.

Feliki Ustiug, province of the Russian government of Vologda. Ustiug is the capital.

Felletri, or *Felletri*, town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma. It is a very pleasant place, and there are large squares adorned with fine fountains. It is seated on an eminence, surrounded by hills.

8 ms. ESE. of Albano, and 20 SE. of Rome. Lon. $12^{\circ} 56'$ E. lat. $41^{\circ} 46'$ N.

Felez, town of Spain, in New Castile, with a castle, 45 ms. NE. of Toledo, and 50 SE. of Madrid. Lon. $2^{\circ} 22'$ W. lat. 40° N.

Felez-de-Gomara, town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, with a harbour, seated between two high mountains, on the Mediterranean, 120 ms. NNE. of Fez. Lon. 4° W. lat. $35^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Felez-Malaga, town of Spain, in Granada, seated in a large plain, near the Mediterranean sea, 12 ms. NE. of Malaga, and 52 SW. of Granada. Lon. $3^{\circ} 24'$ W. lat. $36^{\circ} 42'$ N.

Felika, town of Slavonia, seated on the river Bakawa, 10 ms. E. of Cruetz, and 60 NW. of Posega. Lon. $16^{\circ} 50'$ lat. $46^{\circ} 18'$ N.

Felino, small river of Italy, flows past Terni, and near that town falls over a precipice 300 feet. This is the cataract so poetically described by Byron. See *Terni*.

Felore, town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. It is a post of great importance, commanding the great road from Mysore, into the Carnatic. It consists of three strong forts, on as many hills, and is deemed impregnable to an Indian army. It is 90 ms. W. of Madras, and 214 from Seringapatam.

Felzen. See *Ultzen*.

Vena, or *Monti-della-Vena*, mountains of Carniola, on the confines of Istria, on the S. of the Lake Czernic.

Venafro, town of Italy, in Naples, in Terra-di-Lavora, with a bishop's see, seated near the Volturno, 27 ms. W. of Capua, and 43 N. of Naples. Lon. $14^{\circ} 19'$ E. lat. $43^{\circ} 32'$ N.

Venaissin, small but fertile territory of France, lately depending on the pope, but now decreed a part of France, and included in the department of Vaucluse. It is of small extent, but pleasant and fertile.

Venango, city, Penn.; bounded by Armstrong SE., Butler SW., Mercer W., Crawford NW., Warren NE., and Jefferson E. Length 33, width 29 ms.; area 1114 sqms. Surface generally broken, though much good soil lies along the water courses. Alleghany river winds through and receives French creek in this city. Chief town Franklin. Pop. 1820, 4915. Ctl. lat. $41^{\circ} 24'$ N. lon. W. C. $2^{\circ} 40'$ W.

Venango, NE. tp. Butler city, Penn. Pop. 1820, 353.

Venango, one of the northern tps. of Crawford city, Penn., NW. from French creek, 6 ms. N. from Meadville. Pop. 1820, 630.

Venant, St., town of France, in the department of the straits of Calais, and late province of Artois. It can be laid under water at any time, which is its chief defence, and is 27 ms. SE. of Dunkirk, and 23 NW. of Arras. Lon. $2^{\circ} 39'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 38'$ N.

Venasque, town of Spain, in Arragon, in a valley of the same name, with a strong castle. It is seated on the Essara, in a country producing good wine, 35 ms. E. of Balbastro. Lon. $0^{\circ} 25'$ E. lat. $41^{\circ} 58'$ N.

Venetighery, town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, 51 ms. E. of Bangalore, and 54 W. of Arcot. Lon. $78^{\circ} 38'$ E. lat. $13^{\circ} 5'$ N.

Vence, town of France, in the department of Var, and late province of Provence, 8 ms. from

the Mediterranean, and 10 W. of Nice. Lon. $7^{\circ} 13'$ E. lat. $43^{\circ} 43'$ N.

Vende, department of France, including part of the late province of Poitou. It is so called from a small river of the same name. Fontenay-le-Compte is the capital.

Venden, town of Russia, in the government of Riga, 36 ms. NE. of Riga. Lon. $25^{\circ} 15'$ E. lat. $57^{\circ} 12'$ N.

Vendome, town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher, and late province of Blaisois, seated on the river Loir, 30 ms. NE. of Tours, and 95 SW. of Paris. Lon. $1^{\circ} 8'$ E. lat. $47^{\circ} 50'$ N.

Vendrell, town of Spain, in Catalonia, 25 ms. WSW. of Barcelona. Lon. $1^{\circ} 50'$ E. lat. $41^{\circ} 12'$ N.

Venezuela, province of Colombia, bounded on the N. by the Caribbean sea, on the E. by Caraccas, on the S. by New Grenada, and on the W. by St. Martha. When the Spaniards landed here in 1499, they observed some huts built upon piles, in an Indian village, in order to raise them above the stagnated water that covered the plain, and this induced them to give it the name of Venezuela, or little Venice. Near the seacoast are high mountains, the tops of which are barren, but the lower parts in the valley are fertile, producing plenty of corn, rich pastures, sugar, tobacco, and fruits. There are also plantations of cocoa nuts, which are exceedingly good; and gold is found in the sands of rivers.

Venezuela, or *Coro*, capital of the province of the same name, in Colombia, seated on a peninsula, on the Gulf of Venezuela, 70 ms. NE. of Maracaybo. Lon. $70^{\circ} 15'$ W. lat. $10^{\circ} 43'$ N.

Venezuela, Gulf on the N. coast of Terra Firma, which communicates with the lake of Maracaybo, by a narrow strait.

Venice, late celebrated republic of Italy, which comprehended the Dogado, Paduano, Vicentino, Veronese, Bresciano, Bergamo, Cremasco, Polesinodi Rovigo, Trevisano, Feltrino, Bellunese, Cadorino, and part of Friuli and Istria. The Venetian territories on the continent, enumerated above, (and which, by way of distinction, are sometimes called the Terra Firma,) are described in their respective places. This once powerful state, since 1814, has formed one of the great sections of Austrian Italy; area 9950 sqms. Pop. 1,930,000.

Venice, city of Italy, one of the most celebrated in the world, and capital of a republic of the same name, with a patriarchate, and a university. It stands on 72 little islands, in the Gulf of Venice. The approach to the city is marked by rows of stakes on each side, which direct vessels of a certain burden, to avoid the shallows. These shallows are a better defence than the strongest fortifications. Venice is included in the province called the Dogado, and is 72 ms. E. by N. of Mantua, 115 NE. of Florence, 140 E. of Milan, 212 N. of Rome, and 300 N. by W. of Naples. Lon. $12^{\circ} 10'$ E. lat. $45^{\circ} 26'$ N. The trade, opulence, and pop. of Venice are still respectable. The inhabitants amount to about 140,000.

Venice, Gulf of, sea between Italy and part of Turkey in Europe. It is the ancient Adriaticum Mare, and is still sometimes called the Adriatic. It extends from SE. to NW., between

Italy, to the SW., and Albania, Herzigowina, Dalmatia, and Illyria NE., reaching from latitude 40° to 46° N.

Venice, pstr. between Genoa and Scipio, Cayuga cty. N. Y., 20 ms. N. from Ithica, and 15 S. from Auburn.

Vento, stong town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Guelderland, formerly in alliance with the Hanseatic towns; 19 ms. N. of Ruremonde, and 35 NW., of Juliers. Lon. $5^{\circ} 50'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 20'$ N.

Venosa, town of Italy in Naples, on Basilicata, a fertile plain at the foot of the Appennines, 13 ms. NW. of Acerenza, and 72 NE., of Naples. Lon. $15^{\circ} 52'$ E. lat. $40^{\circ} 51'$ N.

Venta-de-Cruz, town of Colombia, in Darien, on the river Chagre. Here the Spaniards used to embark the merchandise of Peru, on that river for Porto Bello. Lon. 79° W. lat. $9^{\circ} 20'$ N.

Venzone, town of Italy, in Friuli, 52 ms. ENE., of Belluno. Lon. $13^{\circ} 40'$ E. lat. $46^{\circ} 22'$ N.

Vera, town of Spain, in Granada, with a harbour. It is 43 ms. NE., of Almeria, and 32 SW. of Carthagena. Lon. $1^{\circ} 30'$ W. lat. $37^{\circ} 15'$ N.

Vera Cruz, formerly an Intendancy, now a State of the republic of Mexico. It is a long narrow slip extending on the Gulf of Mexico 450 ms. with a mean width inland of 60 ms.; area 27,000 sqms. lying between N. lat. 17° and $22^{\circ} 20'$; lon. W. C. $17^{\circ} 5'$ to 22° W. In all its great line of sea coast, not one really good harbour exists. Vera Cruz itself is a mere roadstead. There are few, if any other region of the world where transition of soil, elevation, and vegetable life are more rapid and striking. The western part rises on the declivity of Anahuac. In one day the traveller ascends from the parched plains near the Mexican gulf, to the region of perpetual snow. Ascending from the city of Vera Cruz to the table land of Perote, we see the physiognomy of the country, the aspect of the sky, the form of plants, the figure of animals, the manners of the inhabitants, and their modes of cultivation assume a different aspect at every step. Staples, vanilla, cocoa, tobacco, cotton, sugar, and rice. This intendancy, contains the two great volcanic summits of Orizaba, and Coffre de Perote. In it, near Papantla, are found very well preserved remains of ancient monuments. See *Pyramids of Mexico*. Its cities are Vera Cruz, Xalapa, Perote, Cordoba, Orizaba, and Tlactotalpan. It is drained by the Sumasinta, Guasacualco, Alvarado, and some streams of lesser consequence.

Vera Cruz, city of Mexico, and capital of the state of the same name. This city, beautiful and wealthy from art, owes nothing to nature. It stands on the low, sandy, and insalubrious coast of the Gulf of Mexico. The harbour, if it ought to be so called, is in some measure protected by the small island of St. Jean d'Ulloa, but is in reality very insecure. The winter population of Vera Cruz is about 17,000, but in summer the yellow fever drives the wealthy to Xalapa, and other places of the interior. Arid sands environ this city, which depends on foreign commerce for its very existence. Lat. $19^{\circ} 11'$ N. lon. W. C. $19^{\circ} 9'$ W.

Vera Paz, province of Guatemala; bounded on the N. by Yucatan, E. by the bay and pro-

vince of Honduras, S. by Guatemala proper, and W. by Chiapa. It is full of mountains and forests; but there are many fertile valleys, which feed a great number of horses and mules. There are also many towns and villages of the native Americans. The capital, of the same name, or Coban, is a bishop's see, but is inconsiderable. It is 120 ms. NE., of Guatemala. Lon. $90^{\circ} 55'$ W. lat. $15^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Veraqua, province of Colombia, on the isthmus of Darien; bounded on the N. by the Caribbean sea, E. by the province and bay of Panama, S. by the Pacific Ocean, and W. by Costa Rica. It is 125 ms. long and 40 broad, and is a mountainous and barren country, but abounds in gold and silver. St. Jago is the capital.

Ferberie, town of France, in the department of Oise, on the river Oise, 10 ms. NE. of Senlis.

Fercelli, city of Piedmont, capital of a lordship of the same name, and a bishop's see. The inhabitants are estimated at 20,000. It is seated at the conflux of the Cerva with the Sesia, 40 ms. NE. of Turin. Lon. $8^{\circ} 24'$ E. lat. $45^{\circ} 31'$ N.

Fereholensk, town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, seated on the Lena, 120 ms. N. of Irkutsk. Lon. $103^{\circ} 35'$ E. lat. 54° N.

Verchotura, town of Russia, in the government of Perm. This was the first town the Russians built in Siberia. It is situated near the river Tura, 120 ms. N. of Catharinenburg. Lon. $60^{\circ} 15'$ E. lat. $58^{\circ} 45'$ N.

Verd, Cape, promontory on the W. coast of Africa, 145 ms. NW. of the mouth of the Gambia. Lon. $17^{\circ} 31'$ W. lat. $14^{\circ} 44'$ N.

Verd Islands, Cape, islands in the Atlantic, above 300 ms. W. of the coast of Africa, between 13 and 19 N. lat. They are said to have been known to the ancients, under the name of Gorgades; but not visited by the moderns till they were discovered, in 1446, by Anthony Noel, a Genoese, in the service of Portugal, and received their general name from their situation opposite Cape Verd. They are ten in number, lying in a semicircle. The names are St. Antonio, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, St. Nicholas, Sal Bonavista, Mayo, St. Jago, Fuego, and Brava. St. Jago is the principal.

Verden, dutchy of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, 28 ms. long and nearly as much broad; bounded on the W. and N. by the dutchy of Bremen, and E. and S. by the dutchy of Lunenburg. It consists chiefly of heaths and high dry lands; but there are good marshes on the rivers Weser and Aller. It now forms part of the kingdom of Hanover.

Verden, town of Westphalia, capital of a dutchy of the same name. It contains four churches, and is seated on a branch of the Aller, 18 ms. ESE. of Bremen. Lon. $9^{\circ} 20'$ E. lat. $52^{\circ} 58'$ N.

Verdon, pstv. Hanover cty. Virg., 32 ms. from Richmond.

Verdun, town of France, in the department of Meuse. The citadel, which is a regular fortification, was constructed by Vauban, who was a native of this place. It is seated on the Meuse, 28 ms. N. by E. of Bar le Duc, and 140 E. by N. of Paris. Lon. $5^{\circ} 23'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 9'$ N.

Verdun, town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, seated on the Saone, at the influx of the Doubs, 80 ms. E. by S. of Autun.

Verden, town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, seated on the Garonne, 20 ms. NNW. of Toulouse.

Verea, town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, 48 ms. W. of Salonica.

Vergennes, pst. of Ver. in Addison cty. seated on Otter creek, 6 ms. from its mouth, in Lake Champlain, and 10 N. of Middlebury.

Verina, town of Colombia, in the province of Cumana, celebrated for its tobacco. It is situated on a gulf of the Atlantic, 45 ms. E. of Cumana. Lon. $63^{\circ} 44'$ W. lat. $10^{\circ} 8'$ N.

Vermandois, territory of France, in Picardy; which, with the late territory of Soissonnois, is now included in the department of Aisne. It abounds in corn and excellent flax.

Vermejo, or *Rio Grande*, river of South America, rising from the eastern valleys of the Andes in the province of Salto, and falling into the Paraguay from the W. a little above the mouth of the Parana. See *Rio Grande*.

Vermilion, small river of Ohio, rises near the northern boundary of Richland, and flowing N. falls into lake Erie, after a comparative course of 30 ms.

Vermilion, pst. Huron cty. Ohio, on Vermilion river. Pop. 1820, 266.

Vermillion, tp. Richland cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 639.

Vermilion, river of Ill. and Ind., rises in the former, and flowing SE. by comparative courses 50 ms. enters the latter state, and falls into the Wabash at lat. $39^{\circ} 58'$ N.

Vermilion, river of Ill. heading with the Vermillion branch of Wabash, but flowing NW. by comparative courses 60 ms.; falls into Illinois river at Vermillion rapids.

Vermilion, river and branch of the Mississippi, entering that stream above the Falls of Pegagama.

Vermillion, cty. Ill. on Vermillion of Wabash, and N. from Edgar cty. It is traversed by lat. 40° N.

Vermillion, C. H. and pstv. Vermillion cty. Ill. about 120 ms. NE. from Vandalia, and 100 a little N. of W. from Indianapolis, in Ind.

Vermillion, river of Lou., rises 3 ms. NW. from the town of St. Landré, in Opelousas, by Bayon Bourbée. After continuing to flow to the S. a little E. 12 ms. an interlocking stream, the Fussillier, unites the Vermillion and Teche, forming the limit between Opelousas and Attacapas, at that place. The Vermillion continues through St. Martin's, the upper parish of Attacapas, in nearly a S. direction 60 ms., having an entire course of a little more than 70 ms. The arable lands along the Vermillion are extremely fertile, and as the stream flows S. of lat. 30° , sugar can be cultivated on its banks; considerable forests clothe the banks of the Vermillion near the limits of Opelousas and Attacapas; but in proceeding towards the sea, trees gradually diminish, and near the bay except a few clumps of cypress, live oak, &c. the prairie or sea marsh extends on all sides. The tide rises in the Vermillion 15 or 20 ms., but the bar at the mouth only admits vessels drawing 4 or 5 feet water.

Vermilion and *Côte Blanche Baye*, Lou., are only parts of the same sheet of water, indented by point Cyprière Mort, and limited on the

S. by a chain of low marshy islands. The depth of water over the two bays is 10 or 12 feet, though no vessel drawing more than 5 feet can enter. The coast along the shores is low and marshy, except the two small elevated spots of Côte Blanche and Grand Côte. Small clumps of trees are scattered along the lagunes, but the general surface is a grassy marsh.

The grand or western pass into Vermillion Bay, is the main outlet of Vermillion river, and is about one mile wide and three long. Morrison's Cut, or eastern pass, is merely a strait between two small islands; each pass having about 5 feet water.

Vermillion Bridge, and psto. St. Martin's parish, Lou., 15 ms. NW. from St. Martin's, and 25 a little E. of S. from St. Landre, in Opelousas.

Vermillion Sea. See *Gulf of California*.

Vermont, state of the U. S., bounded by L. C. N., Conn. river, or N. H. E., Mass. S., and N. Y. and lake Champlain W.

Miles.

Having an outline along Connecticut river in common with N. H.,	170
Along the N. boundary of Mass.,	43
In common with N. Y. and along lake Champlain,	160
Along L. C., on lat. 45° N.,	90
	463

Length from N. to S. 160 ms., mean width 52; area 8000 sqms.

Lying between lat. 42° 44' and 45° N. A chain of high mountains, running N. and S., divides the state nearly in the centre, between the river Connecticut and lake Champlain. The natural growth upon this chain is hemlock, pine, spruce, and other evergreens; hence they are called the Green Mountains, and give name to the state. The country is generally hilly, but not rocky, and the soil is fertile. It has numerous streams and rivers, which all rise in the Green Mountains; the largest are on the W. side, and the chief are Otter creek, Onion river, La Moelle, and Mischiscou; the most numerous are on the E. side, and the largest are West river, White river, and Passumpsic.

Vermont is subdivided into the counties of:

	<i>Sqms.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>To sqms.</i>
Addison, - - -	500	20,469	41
Bennington, - - -	630	16,125	24
Caledonia, - - -	500	16,669	33
Chittenden, - - -	630	16,055	25
Essex, - - -	728	5,284	4
Franklin, - - -	810	17,192	21
Grand Isle, - - -	90	3,527	39
Orange, - - -	600	24,681	41
Orleans, - - -	800	6,976	8½
Rutland, - - -	720	29,883	41
Washington, - - -	480	14,113	30
Windham, - - -	640	28,457	44
Windsor, - - -	732	38,233	38
	8,000	235,764	29

Pop. in 1810.

Free white males,	109,951
do. do. females,	107,194

Total whites, - - - 217,145

All other persons except Indians not taxed,	750
Slaves,	0

Total pop. in 1810, - - - 217,895

Pop. in 1820.

Free white males,	117,310
do. do. females,	117,536

All other persons except Indians not taxed,	15
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Total whites, - - - 234,861

Free persons of colour, males,	438
do. do. females,	465

Total pop. in 1820, - - - 235,764

Of these;

Foreigners not naturalized,	935
Engaged in agriculture,	50,950
do. in manufactures,	8,484
do. in commerce,	776

Pop. to the square mile, 28.

The principal products of Vermont, are small grain, pot and pearl ashes, beef, pork, &c. The opening of the Champlain canal must be of incalculable advantage to the western section of Vermont, in opening to the inhabitants the markets of the Hudson.

There are two colleges in Vermont, located at Burlington and Middlebury.

Vermont, pstv. Chataouque cty., N. Y.

Vernal, pstv. Genesee cty., N. Y.

Vernet. See *Issoire*.

Verneuil, town of France, in the department of Eure, and late province of Normandy, seated on the Aure, 22 ms. SW. of Evreux, and 65 W. by S. of Paris. Lon. 0° 59' E. lat. 48° 42' N.

Verneuil, town of France, in the department of Allier, and late province of Bourbonnois, 3 ms. from the river Allier, and 15 S. of Moulins. Lon. 3° 25' E. lat. 45° 20' N.

Virnon, town of France, in the department of Eure, and late province of Normandy, 27 ms. SE. of Rouen, and 42 NW. of Paris. Lon. 1° 42' E. lat. 49° 6' N.

Vernon, tp. Windham cty. Ver., on Connecticut river. Pop. 600.

Vernon, pst. Tolland cty. Conn., 12 ms. NE. from Hartford. Pop. in 1810, 827, in 1820, 966.

Vernon, pst. Oneida cty. N. Y., 18 ms. W. from Utica. It is the seat of a glass factory. Pop. in 1810, 1319, in 1820, 2707.

Vernon, pst. Sussex cty. N. J., 21 ms. NE. from Newtown. Pop. in 1810, 1708, in 1820, 2096.

Vernon, pstv. Kent cty. Del., by pstrd. 43 ms. from Dover.

Vernon, pstv. Montgomery cty. Geo. See *Mount Vernon*, *Montgomery cty. Geo.*

Vernon, SE. tp. of Clinton cty. Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 1383.

Vernon, pst. Trumbull cty. Ohio. The village is 20 ms. NE from Warren. Pop. in 1820, 514.

Vernon, pst. and seat of justice, Jennings cty. Ind., 64 ms. SSE. from Indianapolis. Lat 39° 1' N. lon. W. C. 8° 30' W.

Vernon, pst. and seat of justice, Hickman cty. Ten., on the left bank of Duck river, 45

ms. SW. from Nashville. Lat. $35^{\circ} 48'$ N. lon. W. C. $10^{\circ} 24'$ W.

Vernon, pstv. Autauga cty. Al., on Alabama river, 34 ms. E. from Cahaba.

Vernon Centre, psto. Oneida cty. N. Y., 18 ms. W. from Utica.

Veroli, town of Italy, in Champagna di Roma, on the Cosa, at the foot of the Appennines, 45 ms. SE. of Rome. Lon. $13^{\circ} 15'$ E. lat. $41^{\circ} 28'$ N.

Verona, city of Italy, capital of the Veronese, with an academy, 17 ms. NE. of Mantua, and 62 SW. of Venice. Lon. $11^{\circ} 24'$ E. lat. $45^{\circ} 26'$ N.

Verona, pst. Oneida cty. N. Y., on the Erie canal, 10 ms. W. from Rome. Pop. in 1810, 1014, in 1820, 2441.

Veronice, province of Austrian Italy, in the former territory of Venice; bounded on the N. by the Trentino, on the E. by the Vincentino and Paduano, on the S. by the Mantuan, and on the W. by the Bresciano. It is 35 ms. long and 27 broad, and one of the most fertile countries in Italy, abounding in corn, wine, fruits, and cattle. Area 1330 sqms.; and population 285,000.

Vernois, considerable town of Russia, in the government of Rozan, seated on a mountain, near a river of the same name, which a little lower falls into the Don. Lon. $42^{\circ} 29'$ E. lat. $55^{\circ} 15'$ N.

Vesplanks, psto. Dutchess cty. N. Y., 11 ms. E. from Poughkeepsie.

Vezze, town of Italy, in Piedmont, with an impregnable fortress.

Vezriers, town of Switzerland, 6 ms. ENE. of Pontarlier, and 20 WSW. of Neuchatel.

Versailles, town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise. It contains 60,000 inhabitants, and since the revolution has been created a bishop's see. In the reign of Louis XIII. it was only a small village, till Louis XIV. built a magnificent palace here, which was the usual residence of the kings of France, till 1789. The gardens, with the park, are 5 ms. in circumference, and surrounded by walls. Versailles is 10 ms. WSW. of Paris. Lon. $2^{\circ} 12'$ W. lat. $48^{\circ} 48'$ N.

Versailles, pstv. and seat of justice, Ripley cty. Ind., on Loughery creek, 43 ms. W. from Cincinnati, and by pstrd. 89 ms. SE. from Indianapolis. Lat. $39^{\circ} 6'$ N. lon. W. C. $8^{\circ} 11'$ W.

Versailles, pstv. and seat of justice, Woodford cty. Kent., 12 ms. W. from Lexington, and 12 SE. from Frankfort. Lat. $38^{\circ} 5'$ N. lon. W. C. $7^{\circ} 26'$ W.

Vershire, tp. Orange cty. Ver., on the W. side of the Connecticut river, 20 ms. E. of Randolph. Pop. 1400.

Versio, village of France, in the department of Ain, near the river Versio.

Vertus, town of France, in the department of Marne, and late province of Champagne, on a plain at the foot of a mountain, on which are vineyards, producing very good wines, 17 ms. SW. of Chalons, and 78 NE. of Paris. Lon. $4^{\circ} 2'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 53'$ N.

Vernie, or *Ferrua*, town of Italy, in Piedmont, in the cty. of Asti. It is seated on a hill, near the river Po, 20 ms. W. of Cassal, and 23 NE. of Turin. Lon. $8^{\circ} 2'$ E. lat. $45^{\circ} 13'$ N.

Verviers, town in the kingdom of the Nether-

lands, in the bishopric of Liege, seated on the Wese, 4 ms. SW. of Limburg, and 17 SE. of Liege.

Vervins, town of France, in the department of Aisne, and late province of Picardy, on the Serre, 110 ms. NE. of Paris. Lon. 4° E. lat. $49^{\circ} 50'$ N.

Vetulam, the vestiges of a celebrated Roman town in Hertfordshire, close by St. Alban's. In the time of Nero it was a municipium, or town, the inhabitants of which enjoyed the privileges of Roman citizens. By Tacitus it is called Velulamium, and by Ptolemy, Urolanium.

Vezuolo, town of Italy, in Piedmont, with a castle.

Vesley, town of France, in the department of Aisne, and late province of Soissonnois, seated on the river Aisne.

Vesoul, town of France, in the department of Upper Soane, and late province of Franche Comte, at the foot of a mountain, called Motte de Vesoul, near the river Durgeon, 22 ms. N. of Bressancon, and 200 SE. of Paris. Lon. $6^{\circ} 8'$ E. lat. $47^{\circ} 36'$ N.

Vesperin, or *Wesibrain*, town of Lower Hungary, capital of a cty. of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on the Lake Balaton, at the mouth of the river Sarwise, 50 ms. SW. of Strigonia, and 83 SE. of Vienna. Lon. $17^{\circ} 57'$ E. lat. $47^{\circ} 14'$ N.

Vesuvius, celebrated volcano of Italy, 6 ms. E. of Naples. This mountain has two tops; one of which only goes by the name of Vesuvius, the other being now called Somma; but Sir William Hamilton is of opinion, that the latter is what the ancients called Vesvrius. The perpendicular height of Vesuvius is only 3700 feet, though the ascent from the foot to the top is 3 Italian ms. One side of the mountain is well cultivated and fertile, producing great plenty of vines; but the S. and W. sides are entirely covered with cinders and ashes; while a sulphureous smoke constantly issues from the top, sometimes attended with the most violent explosion of stones, the emission of great streams of lava, and all the other attendants of a most formidable volcano. The top of the mountain fell in 1634, and the mouth is now little short of 2 ms. in circumference.

Veteran, psto. Tioga cty. N. Y.

Vevay, town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, in the canton of Bern. It stands on a small plain, on the edge of the lake of Geneva, 37 ms. SW., of Bern. Lon. $7^{\circ} 4'$ E. lat. $46^{\circ} 28'$ N.

Vevay, pstv. and seat of justice, Switzerland cty. Ind. on an elevated bank of the Ohio river, 65 ms. by water, and 45 by land below Cincinnati. The original settlers were emigrants from the canton of Berne in Switzerland. It was commenced in 1814, and now contains about 100 houses, with the county buildings, market, public library, and printing office. The culture of the vine has been attempted with some success. The vineyard is on the Ohio river below the village. Lat. $38^{\circ} 47'$ N.

Vende, town of France, in the department of Allier, and late province of Bourbonnois, seated on the river Allier, 17 ms. NW. of Moulins.

Vezelay, town of France, in the department of Nievre, and late province of Nivernois. Theo-

clore Beza was born in this town. It is seated on the top of a mountain, near the river Cure, 20 ms. S. of Auxerre, and 117 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 3° 42' E. lat. 47° 26' N.

Feselize, town of France, in the department of Meurthe. Lon. 6° 10' E. lat. 48° 29' N.

Fiadana, town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, seated on the Po, 8 ms. N. of Parma, and 17 S. of Mantua. Lon. 10° 35' E. lat. 44° 58' N.

Viana, town of Spain, in Navarre, seated near the Ebro, 3 ms. N. of Logrono, and 46 SW., of Pampeluna. Lon. 2° 20' W. lat. 42° 32' N.

Viana, town of Portugal, in Entre-Douero-e-Minho, seated at the mouth of the river Lima, with a good harbour, defended by a fort, 15 ms. W. of Araga, and 36 N. of Oporto. Lon. 8° 29' W. lat. 41° 39' N.

Vianden, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, capital of a city of the same name. It is divided into two towns by the river Uren. In the one is a castle, built on an inaccessible mountain. It is 22 ms. N. of Luxemburg, and 22 NW. of Treves. Lon. 6° 13' E. lat. 49° 55' N.

Vianen, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Holland, on the Leck, 7 ms. S. of Utrecht. Lon. 5° 8' E. lat. 52° N.

Viatica, government of Russia, which was formerly a province of Kasan. It takes its name from the river Viatica, which runs through it.

Viatica, town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, with a bishop's see and a castle. It was formerly called Khlynov, and is seated on the river Viatica, 100 ms. N. of Kasan. Lon. 54° 15' E. lat. 57° 25' N.

Vic, town of France, in the department of Meurthe, and late province of Lorrain, seated on the Seille, 12 ms. ENE., of Nanci, and 197 E. of Paris. Lon. 6° 38' E. lat. 48° 47' N.

Vic, town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrenees. Lon. 0° 9' E. lat. 43° 24' N.

Vic, or **Vicq**, town of Spain, in Catalonia, on a small river that falls in the Tar, 30 ms. N. of Barcelona, and 265 ENE., of Madrid. Lon. 2° 13' E. lat. 41° 55' N.

Vic-Fezensac, town of France, in the department of Gers, and late province of Armagnac, seated on the Douze, 15 ms. W. of Auch.

Vichada, river of South America, in Colombia, flowing from the plains between the Meta, and Ua, NE. by E. 300 ms. by comparative courses, and falling into the Orinoco, immediately above the Cataract of Atures.

Vic-le-Compte, town of France, in the department of Puy-de-Dome, and late province of Auvergne, 230 ms. S. of Paris. Lon. 3° 22' E. lat. 45° 26' N.

Vicegrad, or **Vizegrad**, strong town of Lower Hungary, on the S. side of the Danube, 8 ms. SE. of Gran, and 16 NW. of Buda. Lon. 19° 7' E. lat. 47° 35' N.

Vicentino, territory of Austrian Italy, bounded on the N. by Trentino and Feltrino, on the E. by Trevisano and Paduano, on the S. by Paduano, and on the W. by the Veronese. It is 33 ms. long, and 27 broad; and so very pleasant and fertile, that it is called the garden of Venice. The wine is excellent, and the butter and cheese very good. Here are also great numbers of mulberry trees, for silk worms; and there are mines of silver, and iron, and quarries of stone, almost as fine as marble.

Vicenza, town of Italy, the capital of Vicentino. It is seated between the rivers Bachelione and Rerone, and two mountains, in a fertile plain, 13 ms. NW. of Padua, 31 W. of Venice, and 135 N. of Rome. Lon. 11° 43' E. lat. 45° 26' N.

Vichy, town of France, in the department of Allier, and late province of Bourbonnois, famous for the mineral waters near it. It is seated on the Allier, 15 ms. SE. of Gannat, and 180 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 3° 22' E. lat. 46° N.

Vicksburgh, pstv. Fairfield city. Ohio.

Vicksburgh, pstv. Warren city. Miss. about 60 ms. NNE. from Natchez.

Vico, town of Italy, in Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, with a bishop's see. It was almost ruined by an earthquake, in 1694, for there were only 40 houses left. It is seated near the bay of Naples, 15 ms. S. by E. of Naples. Lon. 14° 28' E. lat. 40° 38' N.

Vico, town of Corsica, 15 ms. SW. of Corte. Lon. 9° 16' E. lat. 41° 55' N.

Vico, town of Italy, in Naples. Lon. 14° 30' E. lat. 40° 43' N.

Vicovaro, town and principality of Italy, in the province of Sabina, seated near the Tevere, 8 ms. E. of Tivoli, and 40 NE. of Rome. Lon. 13° 8' E. lat. 42° 30' N.

Victoria. See *Vittoria*.

Victor, pst. Ontario city, N. Y. Pop. 1820, 2084.

Victory, tp. in Essex city. Ver., 45 ms. NE. from Montpellier.

Victory, pst. in the NW., part of Cayuga city. N. Y., 12 ms. a little N. of E. from Montezuma.

Vidalia, pstv. parish of Concordia, Lou., on the right bank of the Mississippi, directly opposite Natchez. It is a small village in a single street parallel to the river, and within the Levée.

Vidin. See *Widdin*.

Viellesborough, pstv. in the northern part of Caroline city. Virg. by pstrd. 71 ms. SSW., from W. C., and 52 NNE. from Richmond.

Vielsk, town of Russia, in the government of Vologda, situate on the Vaga, 156 ms. NNE. of Vologda. Lon. 41° 45' E. lat. 61° 40' N.

Vienna, city of Germany, capital of Austria. It stands in a fertile plain, on the right bank of the Danube, at the influx of the little river Vien. The city itself is not of great extent, nor can it be enlarged, being limited by fortifications, but it is populous, and contains 78,000 inhabitants. The streets in general are narrow, and the houses high; but there are several fine squares, and in that called Joseph-square is a colossal equestrian statue in bronze, of Joseph II. Some of the public buildings are magnificent; the chief of them are the imperial palace, the palaces of the princes Lichtenstein, Eugene, &c. the imperial chancery, the extensive imperial arsenal, the city-arsenal, the mint, the general hospital, the town-house; the custom-house, the bank, the library, and the museum. No houses within the walls are allowed to be built nearer to the glacis than 600 yards; so that there is a circular field of that breadth all round the city, which has a beautiful and salutary effect. The eight suburbs are said to contain 220,000 inhabitants; but they are not populous in proportion to their size, for many houses have extensive gardens. The circum-

ference of the city and suburbs is upwards of 18 n.s. Many families who live during the winter within the fortifications, spend the summer in the suburbs. The cathedral is built of freestone, and the steeple contains a bell of uncommon magnitude. The archducal, now imperial library, is much frequented by foreigners, as it contains above 290,000 printed books, and 10,000 manuscripts. The archducal treasury, and a cabinet of curiosities of the house of Austria, are great rarities. The Danube is here very wide, and contains several woody isles, one of which is the prater, or imperial park; it also forms a sort of harbour, where are magazines of naval stores, and ships have been fitted out to serve on that river against the Turks. The trade of Vienna is in a flourishing state, and it has manufactures of silk stuffs, gold and silver lace, tapestry, looking-glasses, &c. It is 50 ms. W. of Presburg, 350 NNE. of Rome, and 570 E. of Paris. Lon. 16° 16' E. lat. 48° 13' N.

Vienna, pst. Kennebec cty. Maine; 26 ms. NW. from Augusta.

Vienna, pst. Oneida cty. N. Y., on Oneida lake. Pop. 1820, 1307.

Vienna, port of entry and pstv. in Dorchester cty. Md., on the W. side of Nanticoke river, 13 ms. NW. of Salisbury, on the Wicomico, 33 from Snow Hill, in the same direction, and 20 SE. of Boston.

Vienna, pstv. Trumbull cty. Ohio, 8 ms. NE. from Warren, and by pstrd. 221 ms. NE. from Columbus.

Vienna, pstv. and seat of justice, Johnson cty. Ill. on a small branch of Cash river, about 40 ms. NE. from the mouth of Ohio, and by pstrd. 156 ms. S. from Vandalia.

Vienna, small village on Green river, in the southern part of Davies cty. Kent. 22 ms. SSW. from Owingsburg.

Vienne, considerable town of France, in the department of Isere, and late province of Dauphiny, 15 ms. S. of Lyons, and 265 SE. of Paris. Lon. 4° 55' E. lat. 45° 31' N.

Vienne, department of France, formed of part of the late province of Poitou. It takes its name from a river which rises in the department of Correze, and falls into the Loire between Chinon and Saumur. Poitiers is the capital.

Vienne, Upper, department of France, comprising the late province of Limosin. Limoges is the capital.

Vieravuen, town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, seated on the Vesle, near its confluence with the Oder. Lon. 14° 20' E. lat. 53° 2' N.

Vierzon, ancient town of France, in the department of Cher, and late province of Bearn. It is seated on the Cher and Yevre, in the most fertile part of the department, 17 ms. NW. of Bourges, and 100 SW. of Paris. Lon. 2° 10' E. lat. 47° 12' N.

Viesti, town of Italy in Naples. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, in the place called the Spur of the Boot, and at the foot of Mount Garden, 25 ms. NE. of Manfredonia, and 117 of Naples. Lon. 16° 43' E. lat. 41° 51' N.

Vigan, town of France, in the department of Gard, and late province of Languedoc.

Vigevano, town of Italy, in the duty of Mi-

lan, capital of the Vigevanasco. It was the residence of the dukes of Milan, seated near the Tesino, 12 ms. SE. of Milan, and 15 SW. of Milan. Lon. 8° 54' E. lat. 22° N.

Vignamont, town of Germany, in the circle of Liege, 2 ms. N. of Huy. Lon. 5° 27' E. lat. 50° 44' N.

Vignot, town of France, in the department of Meuse. Lon. 5° 25' E. lat. 48° 46' N.

Vignuolo, town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena.

Vigo, seaport of Spain, in Galicia, at the bay of the Atlantic, defended by a fort, eminence, and an old castle. It has a harbour, and stands in a fruitful country, WNW. of Tuy, and 47 S. of Compostella. 8° 40' W. lat. 42° 14' N.

Vigo, cty. Ind., bounded by the states of W., Parke N., Putnum E., and Sellers S. Length 20 ms, width 18; area 360 sq. miles. traversed by Wabash river from N. to S. chief town, Terre Haute, is situated on the bank of Wabash, 60 ms. by land above Vincennes. Pop. 1820, 3390. Ctl. lat. 39° 30' N. W. C. 10° 15' W.

Vihiers, town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire, 20 ms. S. of Laval, and 20 W. by S. of Saumur.

Vilaine, river of France, which rises in the department of Mayenne, passes by Rennes, divides the department of Mayenne from that of Lower Loire, and enters the bay of Biscay, below Roche Bernard.

Villa de Conde, town of Portugal, in the district of Douero-e-Minho, at the mouth of the Douero. N. of Oporto.

Villa Flor, town of Portugal, in the district of Trancoso, 28 ms. S. by W. of Braganza.

Villa Franca, seaport of Italy, in the department of Nice. The harbour is capacious, and the town which enclose it extend into the sea promontories. It is 3 ms. E. of Nice.

Villa Franca, town of Italy, in the Venetian territory, 10 ms. S. of Venice.

Villa Franca, town of Portugal, in the district of Beira, on the estuary of the Tagus, 20 ms. N. of Lisbon.

Villa Franca, town on the S. coast of Portugal, one of the Azores, defended by a fort, and other works. Opposite this place, a small island, is a small island, has a basin with a narrow entrance, where vessels might anchor in security. It is 10 ms. E. by N. of Punta del Guda. Lon. 25° 30' W. lat. 37° 50' N.

Villa Franca de Panades, town of Spain, in Catalonia, 18 ms. W. by S. of Barcelona.

Village Green, pstv. Delaware cty. Pa. 10 ms. W. from Chester, and 20 SW. from Philadelphia.

Village Springs, pstv. Blount cty. Al. 10 ms. N. from Cahaba.

Village Hill, Nottaway cty. Virg.

Villa Hermosa, town of Spain, in the district of Valencia, near the river Millas, 58 ms. N. of Valencia.

Villa Hermosa, town of Mexico, in the province of Tabasco, on the river Tabasco, 70 SW. of Tabasco, and 70 NE. of Chiapa.

Villa-Jeiosa, or *Joyea*, town of Spain, in the district of Valencia. Lon. 0° 15' E. lat. 38° 52' N.

Villa-Nova-da-Cervera, town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Douero-e-Minho. Lon. $8^{\circ} 40'$ W. lat. $41^{\circ} 55'$ N.

Villa-Nova-de-Porta, town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Douero-e-Minho, seated on the river Douero, opposite Oporto (on which it depends) and defended by several forts. Pop. about 3000.

Villa-Nova-di-Portimao, seaport of Portugal, in the province of Algarva. Lon. $8^{\circ} 41'$ W. lat. $37^{\circ} 5'$ N.

Villa-Nuova-d'Asti, town of Piedmont, in the city of Asti, 10 ms. E. of Turin. Lon. $7^{\circ} 59'$ E. lat. $45^{\circ} 50'$ N.

Villa-Panda, town of Spain, in Leon, with an arsenal, and a palace belonging to the constable of Castile. It is 26 ms. N. of Toro. Lon. $5^{\circ} 0'$ W. lat. $42^{\circ} 5'$ N.

Villa-Real, town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-os-Montes, and capital of Comarca, in a very pleasant situation, at the confluence of the Corgo and Ribera, 15 ms. NE. of Lamego, and 45 SE. of Braga. Lon. $7^{\circ} 20'$ W. lat. $41^{\circ} 9'$ N.

Villa-Real, town of Spain, in the province of Valencia, 26 ms. N. of Valencia. Lon. $0^{\circ} 20'$ E. lat. $39^{\circ} 46'$ N.

Villa-Real, town of Spain, in Gaiuscoa.

Villa-Rica, seaport of the state of Vera Cruz, in the republic of Mexico, seated on the gulf of Mexico, 200 ms. E. of the city of Mexico. Lon. $97^{\circ} 15'$ W. lat. $20^{\circ} 26'$ N.

Villa-Rica, town of Chili, seated on the lake Malabaugen, 62 ms. from the Pacific Ocean. Lon. $72^{\circ} 41'$ W. lat. $39^{\circ} 15'$ S.

Villa-Viciosa, town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 16 ms. SW. of Elvas, and 83 SE. of Lisbon. Lon. $7^{\circ} 16'$ W. lat. $38^{\circ} 36'$ N.

Villa Viciosa, seaport of Spain, in Asturia d'Oviedo, seated on the bay of Biscay, 22 ms. NE. of Oviedo. Lon. $5^{\circ} 24'$ W. lat. $43^{\circ} 22'$ N.

Villa Viciosa, town of Spain, in New Castile, 6 ms. NE. of Brihuega, and 49 NE. of Madrid.

Villac, town of Germany, in the dutchy of Carinthia, belonging to the bishop of Bamberg, with a castle. Its inhabitants carry on a great trade with the Venetians, and near it are the baths of Toplitz. It is seated at the confluence of the Drave and Geil, surrounded by mountains, 12 ms. SW. of Clagenfurt, and 88 NE. of Brixen. Lon. $14^{\circ} 3'$ E. lat. $46^{\circ} 50'$ N.

Ville Dieu, town of France, in the department of the Channel, and late province of Normandy, 12 ms. NNE. of Avranches, and 11 SE. of Coutances. Lon. $1^{\circ} 8'$ W. lat. $48^{\circ} 52'$ N.

Villefort, town of France, in the department of Lozere, 18 ms. E. of Mende, and 19 N. of Alais.

Villefranche, town of France, in the department of Rhone, surrounded by walls, and seated on the Saone, 18 ms. N. by W. of Lyons.

Villefranche, town of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees, with a fort; seated on the river Tet, 25 ms. WSW. of Perpignan.

Villefranche, town of France, in the department of Aveyron, with a great trade in linen cloth; seated on the Aveyron, 20 ms. W. of Rodez.

Villefranche, town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, on the canal royal, 22 ms. SE. of Toulouse.

Villejuive, town of France, in the department of Paris, 4 ms. S. of Paris.

Villemont, pstv. Chicot city. Ark.

Villemur, town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, seated on the Tarn, 12 ms. NNE. of Toulouse.

Villena, town of Spain, in Murcia. In the neighbourhood is a morass, from which salt is made. It is 18 ms. SSE. of Almanza, and 50 N. by E. of Murcia.

Villeneuve, town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, on the river Lot, 17 ms. N. of Agen.

Villeneuve, town of France in the department of Gard, on the Rhone, opposite Avignon, 21 ms. ENE. of Nismes.

Villeneuve, town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, situate at the E. extremity of the Lake of Geneva, 3 ms. from the influx of the Rhone, and 14 ESE. of Lausanne.

Villeneuve de Berg, town of France, in the department of Ardeche, 13 ms. S. of Privas.

Villers Coterets, town of France, in the department of Aisne, 12 ms. SW. of Soissons, and 44 NE. of Paris.

Villingen, town of Suabia, in the Brisgau, 20 ms. E. by N. of Friburg.

Vilseck, town of Franconia, in the principality of Bamberg, near which are several foundries. It is seated on the Vils, 20 ms. N. of Amberg.

Vilshafen, town of Lower Bavaria, on the Danube, at the influx of the Vils, 11 ms. W. by N. of Passau.

Vitvoorden, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Brabant, seated on the Senne, 7 ms. NNE. of Brussels.

Vimieiro, town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 12 ms. W. by N. of Estremos.

Vimiera, village of Portugal, in Estramadura, 30 ms. N. of Lisbon.

Vimioso, town of Portugal, in Tra los Montes, 15 ms. WNW. of Miranda, and 17 SE. of Braganza.

Vincennes, pstv. and seat of justice, Knox city. Ind., on the E. bank of Wabash river, 160 ms. NE. of Kaskaskia, and 136 NW. of Louisville in Kent. As this town lies in the bosom of a fertile country, it must still progress rapidly in pop. and improvement. It now contains about 300 dwelling houses, and 1500 inhabitants, two market houses, a bank, two printing offices, with a considerable number of stores, and the city buildings. The citizens have formed a library of about 700 volumes. A college has been projected, and endowed by Congress, with a very valuable tp. of land, and some of the buildings are completed. Lat. $38^{\circ} 42'$ N. lon. W. C. $10^{\circ} 24'$ W.

Vincent, pst. Chester city. Penn., on the SW. side of Schuylkill, between Pikeland and East Nantmill. French creek runs nearly through the middle of it. Pop. in 1810, 1630, in 1820, 1918.

Vincetown, pstv. Burlington city. N. J., 5 ms. S. from Mount Holly, and 20 E. from Philadelphia.

Vineyard, tp. Grand Isle city. Ver., on the small island of Motte. Pop. in 1810, 338, in 1820, 400.

Vine yard, psto. Mecklenburg city. Virg.

Vingorla, Dutch settlement in the peninsula

of Hindoostan, on the coast of Concan, a little N. of Goa. Lon. $73^{\circ} 22'$ E. lat. $15^{\circ} 57'$ N.

Fingoria Rocks, rocks lying in the Indian Ocean, possessed by the Malwans, a tribe of pirates. Lon. $73^{\circ} 16'$ W. lat. $15^{\circ} 52'$ N.

Vintimiglia, town of Italy, with a small harbour, on the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the Rotta, 20 ms. ENE. of Nice and 70 SW. of Genoa. Lon. $7^{\circ} 37'$ E. lat. $43^{\circ} 53'$ N.

Virg, town of France, in the department of Calvados, and late province of Normandy, with several manufactures of coarse woollen cloths. It is seated on the Virg, 30 ms. SE. of Courances, and 150 W. of Paris. Lon. $0^{\circ} 45'$ W. lat. $48^{\circ} 48'$ W.

Virgil, pst. Courtlandt cy. N. Y., on the W. side of Chenango, 10 ms. S. from Homer. Pop. in 1810, 913, in 1820, 2411.

Virgin Cape, cape of Patagonia. Lon. $67^{\circ} 54'$ W. lat. $52^{\circ} 23'$ S.

Virgin Gorda. See *Virgin Islands*.

Virgin Islands, about 30 islands and keys in the West Indies, between St. Juan de Puerto Rico and the Leeward Caribbee Islands. They are possessed by the English and Danes. In the first division belonging to the English, is Tortola, the principal, to which belongs Just Van Dyke's and Little Vandyke's, Guana Isle, with Beef and Thatch Islands. In the second division is Virgin Gorda, to which belong Anegada, or Drowned Isle, Nicker, Prickly Pear, and Muskito Islands, the Commances, Scrub and Dog Islands, the Faller City (two rocky islets, close together, at a distance resembling ruins) the Round Rock, Ginger, Cooper's Salt island, Peter's Island, and the Dead Chest. Of the Danish division, the principal islands are St. Thomas and St. John. Lon. from $63^{\circ} 45'$ to $64^{\circ} 35'$ W. lat. from $17^{\circ} 10'$ to $18^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Virginia, state of the U. S.; bounded by the Atlantic Ocean E., N. C. and Ten. S., Kent. W., Ohio river or the state of Ohio NW., Penn. N., and Md. NE.

	Miles.
Having an outline on the Atlantic Ocean of,	110
In common with Md. from the Atlantic Ocean across the eastern shore peninsula, and Chesapeake bay, to the mouth of Potomac river,	55
Up Potomac river to its source,	200
Thence due N. to the S. boundary of Penn.,	36
Thence due W. to the SW. angle of Penn.,	53
Thence due N. along W. boundary of Penn. to Ohio river,	64
Down the Ohio river following its course to the mouth of Big Sandy river,	355
From the mouth of Big Sandy river in common with Kent., to the N. boundary of Ten.,	170
Thence E. along Ten. and N. C. to the Atlantic Ocean,	440
Entire outline,	1,483

Breadth from N. C. to Penn. 235 ms.

Between lat. $36^{\circ} 30'$, and $40^{\circ} 37'$ N.

From its great extent, and from being so much intersected by mountains, Virg. presents

a very marked diversity of soil and climate. It possesses the main southern nucleus of the Appalachian system, spreading also into the widest base, upon which that system rests. See article *United States*, section *mountains*.

In point of soil, Virg. like Md., presents three distinct tracts. The first, that of the alluvial sea sand inland to the falls of the rivers, and generally to the head of tide water. This region is flat and in part marshy along the sea coast, but rising imperceptibly inland, into the second or hilly tract. The latter again merges gradually into the third or mountain section. The subjoined tables will exhibit the relative density of pop., on the respective sections. The middle section of Virg. is remarkable for its rich scenery, and generally for good soil, and the production of excellent grain. The narrow zone between the Blue Ridge and Alleghany mountain, is generally considered as the most productive region of Virg.

In order to give the reader means of estimating correctly the present locality of pop. in Virg., the cities in the respective zones as far as their outlines would admit, are given separate.

No. I.—Eastern or alluvial Virginia, contains the cities of:

Counties.	Sqms.	Pop. 1820.	To Sqm.
Accomac, - - -	240	15,969	66
Caroline, - - -	600	18,008	30
Charles City, - - -	200	5,235	25
Elizabeth City, - - -	64	3,789	59
Essex, - - -	280	9,909	35
Gloucester, - - -	320	9,678	30
Greensville, - - -	300	6,838	23
Isle of Wright, - - -	450	10,139	22
James' City includ- ing Williamsburg, }	184	4,563	17
King and Queen, - - -	400	11,798	29½
King George, - - -	160	6,116	38
King William, - - -	480	9,697	20
Lancaster, - - -	230	5,517	27½
Mathews, - - -	80	6,920	86½
Middlesex, - - -	210	4,057	19
Nansemond, - - -	660	10,494	16
New Kent, - - -	230	6,630	29
Norfolk including Norfolk borough, }	600	23,943	40
Northampton, - - -	240	7,705	33
Northumberland, - - -	240	8,016	33
Princess Anne, - - -	300	8,767	29
Prince Georges, - - -	312	8,030	29
Prince William, - - -	300	9,419	31
Richmond, - - -	160	5,706	36
Southampton, - - -	500	14,170	28
Surry, - - -	360	6,594	18
Sussex, - - -	560	11,884	21
Warwick, - - -	105	1,608	16
Westmoreland, - - -	150	6,901	46
York, - - -	120	4,384	36½
Total, - - -	8,875	262,524	30

No. II.—Middle Virginia contains the cities of:

Counties.	Sqms.	Pop. 1820.	To Sqm.
Albemarle, - - -	700	19,750	28
Amelia, - - -	300	11,106	37
Amherst, - - -	418	10,426	25
Augusta, - - -	900	16,724	19
Bath, - - -	900	5,337	6

Bedford, - - -	660	19,305	30
Berkeley, - - -	500	11,211	22
Bottetourt, - - -	1,120	13,589	12
Brunswick, - - -	570	16,687	30
Buckingham, - - -	680	17,570	26
Campbell, - - -	550	16,569	30
Charlotte, - - -	600	13,290	22
Chesterfield, - - -	480	18,003	27
Culpepper, - - -	540	20,942	38
Cumberland, - - -	320	11,023	34
Dinwiddie, - - -	600	20,482	36
Fairfax, - - -	450	11,404	24
Fauquier, - - -	720	23,103	32
Fluvanna, - - -	414	6,704	16
Franklin, - - -	670	12,017	18
Frederick, - - -	736	24,706	33½
Goochland, - - -	236	10,007	30
Halifax, - - -	630	19,060	20
Hampshire, - - -	1,250	10,889	8
Hanover, - - -	640	15,267	23½
Hardy, - - -	700	5,730	8
Henrico, including the city of Rich- mond, - - -	300	23,657	78½
Henry, - - -	400	5,624	14
Jefferson, - - -	300	13,087	43
Loudon, - - -	400	22,702	56
Louisa, - - -	560	13,746	24½
Lunenburg, - - -	220	10,662	48½
Madison, - - -	784	8,490	10½
Mecklenburg, - - -	600	19,786	33
Morgan, - - -	450	2,500	5½
Nottaway, - - -	264	9,658	36½
Nelson, - - -	345	10,137	30
Orange, - - -	600	12,913	21½
Patrick, - - -	600	5,089	8½
Pendleton, - - -	1,000	4,836	4½
Pittsylvania, - - -	1,000	21,313	21½
Prince Edward, - - -	250	12,577	40
Powhatan, - - -	320	8,292	25
Pocahontas, - - -			
Rockbridge, - - -	700	11,945	17
Rockingham, - - -	770	14,784	19
Shenandoah, - - -	900	18,926	21
Spottsylvania, - - -	450	14,254	31½
Stafford, - - -	240	9,517	45
Total, - - -	24,277	655,266	27

No. III.—The surface of West Virg. is still more broken than that of West Penn. In one respect the two sections are equal; the air and water of both are pure and healthful. Strenuous exertions are making by the legislature and people of Virg., to open an uninterrupted water communication from Jame's river to the Great Kenhawa, and down that stream to the Ohio. Should such an undertaking be carried into effect, and nature appears to have opposed no obstacle insuperable to genius, wealth, and industry to remove; then will a new and most important commercial line be added, to connect and cement the two opposing slopes of the Ohio river and Atlantic Ocean.

Politically, West Virginia is subdivided into the cities, of:

Counties,	Sq. Miles.	Pop.	To Sq.
Broke, - - -	150	6,611	44
Cabell, - - -	1,750	4,789	2½
Giles, - - -	1,900	4,521	2
Grayson, - - -	900	5,598	6

Greenbriar, -	1,200	7,041	6 nearly.
Harrison, -	1,125	10,932	9
Kenhawa, -	2,400	6,399	2½
Lee, - - -	780	4,256	5
Lewis, - - -	1,400	4,247	3
Mason, - - -	830	4,868	6 nearly.
Mononga- hela E. } and W. }	660	11,060	16
Monroe, - - -	450	6,620	13
Montgomery, -	950	8,733	9
Ohio, - - -	440	9,182	20
Nicholas, - - -	900	2,853	2
Preston, - - -	640	3,422	5
Randolph, - - -	2,800	3,357	1
Russel, - - -	1,575	5,536	3½
Scott, - - -	1,100	4,263	3½
Tazewell, - - -	2,400	3,916	1½
Tyler, - - -	600	2,314	4
Washington, - - -	850	12,444	16 nearly.
Wood, - - -	1,300	5,860	4½
Wythe, - - -	1,030	9,692	9

Total, - 28,130 147,514

The entire pop. of West Virginia were classed by the census, 1820,
 Foreigners not naturalized, - - - 235
 Engaged in Agriculture, - - - 34,314
 Do. in Manufactures, - - - 3,878
 Do. in Commerce, - - - 343

Total, - - - 39,314

We perceive by the foregoing table, that a very scattered pop. of a little more than 5 to the sqm.; spreads over a surface, in West Virg., of 28,130 sqms. This includes also the two extremes, and comparatively thickly populated cities, of Brooke and Ohio, W. from Penn.; the two Monongalias, on Monongahela river, S. from Penn.; and Washington on the waters of Tennessee. The superficies and pop. of these cities, are, if taken together, 2100 sqms., and 39,297 inhabitants; leaving for the residue 26,030 sqms., and 107,817 inhabitants. This presents a surface, in West Virg., exceeding 26,000 sqms.; upon which there exists a pop. of within a trifling fraction of 4 persons to the sqm.

Summary.	Sq. Miles.	Population.	To Sqm.
East Virginia,	8,875	262,524	30
Middle Virginia,	24,297	655,266	26
West Virginia,	28,130	147,514	5

Total, - - 61,302 1,065,304

We here behold the interesting results, that although the large towns of Richmond, Petersburg and Lynchburg, are all included in the middle section, and though comparatively inferior in soil; that the alluvial portion of Virg., contains the most dense pop. of any of the great sections of that state.

The following table exhibits the entire population at the respective census of 1810 and 1820.

Population in 1810.			
Free white males,	-	-	280,038
Do. do. females,	-	-	271,496
Total whites,	-	-	551,534

All other persons except Indians not taxed, - - - -	39,570
Slaves, - - - -	592,518
Total population in 1810, - -	974,622
Population in 1820.	
Free white males, - - - -	304,731
Do. do. females, - - - -	298,343
All other persons except Indians not taxed, - - - -	250
Total whites, - - - -	603,324
Free persons of colour, males, - -	17,849
Do. do. females, - - - -	19,040
Slaves, males, - - - -	218,274
Do. females, - - - -	206,879
Total slaves and free coloured persons, - - - -	462,042
Total population in 1820, - -	1,065,366

Of these :

Foreigners not naturalized, - -	2,142
Engaged in Agriculture, - -	276,422
Do. in the Manufactures, - -	32,336
Do. in Commerce, - - - -	4,509

Population to the square mile, 17 1-3.

Progressive population :

In 1790, - - - -	747,601
1800, - - - -	886,149

In 1810, and in 1820, as in the preceding table.

In the alluvial and middle counties enumerated in sections No. I. and II. there were by the census of 1820, free whites, 452,930, and slaves and free coloured persons 424,370.

In the counties of West Virginia, there were by the census of 1820, 6728 male, and 6568 female slaves, amounting to 13,296. There were free persons of colour, 551 males, 487 females, amounting to 1028. The slaves and free persons of colour united, making an aggregate of 13,296, and leaving free whites 132,790.

The interests of education have received ample consideration from the legislature of Virginia. The university of Virginia has been located at Charlottesville, but has not yet went into operation. The most ancient college of that state, William and Mary, is at Williamsburg. See *Williamsburg*. Washington college at Lexington. See *Lexington*. Hampden Sydney college stands in Prince Edward county. See *Prince Edward*.

The funds appropriated by the legislature of Virginia, for literary purposes, are about 1,200,000 dollars, received from the U. S. for military services, and other sums arising from excise, fines, &c. The whole estimated to yield annually 90,000 dollars. Of which, about one half is appropriated to primary schools; and 15,000 dollars to the state university. The residue remains unappropriated.

The actual commercial relations of Virginia may be seen by reference to the articles Alexandria, Norfolk, Petersburg, and Richmond, its four principal ports. The most valuable staples of this state are wheat and tobacco, but a considerable quantity of cotton is cultivated in the SE. cties. Small grain, fruit, and pasturage

abounds, where due attention has been paid to agriculture. Iron, lead, gypsum, salt, and mineral coal, are its most valuable and abundant metallic productions.

Virmenberg, town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia. It is 20 ms. W. of Coblenz. Lon. 7° 5' E. lat. 60° 27' N.

Virtun, town of Austrian Luxembourg, 22 ms. W. of Luxembourg. Lon. 5° 41' E. lat. 49° 36' N.

Visagapatam, town of the peninsula of Hindoostan. Lon. 82° 40' E. lat. 17° 45' N.

Visalia, pstv. Campbell city. Kent.

Vischma, town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk. Lon. 61° 22' E. lat. 62° 36' N.

Viset, town of the Netherlands, in the bishopric of Liege, seated on the Maese, 7 ms. N. of Liege. Lon. 5° E. lat. 50° 44' N.

Vishnei-Volotchok, town of Russia, in the government of Tver. Lon. 35° 0' E. lat. 57° 23' N. This place is situated on the canal which unites the Masta to the Tver, and takes its name from the Russian noun, Volok, signifying the space between two navigable rivers.

Visiapour, or *Bejapour*, considerable city of the Deccan of Hindoostan, formerly the capital of a large kingdom of the same name, now subject to the Poonah Mahrattas. It is 136 ms. E. of Poonah, and 234 SE. of Bombay. Lon. 75° 19' E. lat. 17° 26' N.

Visogrod, town of Poland, in Masovia, with a castle, seated on the Vistula, 50 ms. NW. of Warsaw.

Vistula, large river which rises in Mount Crapach, on the confines of Silesia and Hungary, crosses Poland and Prussia, and falls by three mouths into the Baltic, below Dantzic. It is formed by the Vistula proper, the Bug, and Narew, and passes, Cracow, Sandomir, Warsaw, Calm, Marienberg, and Dantzic. The Vistula is a very important river in the general commercial connexion of Europe; its basin, 400 by 180, extends over 72,000 sqms. Canals of considerable magnitude unite the Vistula with the basins of the Dnieper and Oder. That of Thorn joins the Warta to the Vistula; and that of Pinsk unites the Bug and Prypec. The Vistula is navigable from Austrian Galicia, to the Baltic at Dantzic, nearly 400 ms. Its branch, the Bug, nearly 400 ms. and as much by the Naran. By these the produce of Poland, passes down to Dantzic in sloops and flat-bottomed barges, of from 30 to 60 tons. Below Marienwerder, the river divides into various channels. That to the NW., passes Dantzic, and enters the Baltic at Weichelmunde by an artificial cut. The main body enters the Friche Haff, by which the inland navigation is prolonged to Konigsberg on the Pregel. The delta of the Vistula as high as Marienwerder, is an embanked country.

Viterbo, episcopal town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, containing 10,000 inhabitants; seated at the foot of a mountain, from the top of which, the city of Rome and the Mediterranean Sea may be seen; the latter at a distance of near 50 ms. It is 20 ms. SE. of Orvieto, and 35 N. by W. of Rome.

Vitre, town of France, in the department of Isle and Vilaine, and late province of Brittany, with a trade in linen cloth, and knit stockings

and gloves. It is seated on the Vilaine, 20 ms. NE., of Rennes.

Vitri-le-Brule, village of France, in the department of Maine, and late province of Champagne.

Vitri-le-Francois, town of France, in the department of Marne, and late province of Champagne. It has a great trade, particularly in grain, and is seated on the Marne, 15 ms. SE., of Chalons, and 100 E. of Paris. Lon. $4^{\circ} 38' E.$ lat. $48^{\circ} 44' N.$

Vitring, town of Germany, in Austria, on a lake, called the Wordstee, 4 ms. SW., from Clagenfurt.

Vitteaux, town of France, in the department of Cote d'Or, and late province of Burgundy, on the river Braine, where there are quarries of marble, 12 ms. SE. of Semur, and 27 W. of Dijon.

Vittoria, or *Victoria*, town of Spain, in Biscay, capital of the province of Alaba. It has a great trade in hardware, particularly in sword-blades, which are made here in great quantities. It is seated on an eminence, at the end of a plain fertile in corn and grapes, 32 ms. SE. of Bilbao, and 155 N. of Madrid. Lon. $2^{\circ} 56' W.$ lat. $42^{\circ} 55' N.$

Vivara, late small province of France, and now included in the department of Ardeche.

Vivero, town of Spain in Galicia, seated at the foot of a steep mountain, near the river Landrova, whose mouth forms a large harbour in the Atlantic, 30 ms. NW. of Mondonnedo. Lon. $7^{\circ} 34' W.$ lat. $43^{\circ} 50' N.$

Viviers, town of France, in the department of Ardeche, and late province of Languedoc. It is seated among rocks (on one of which the cathedral is built) on the river Rhone, 20 ms. N. of Orange, and 70 NE. of Montpellier. Lon. $4^{\circ} 46' E.$ lat. $44^{\circ} 20' N.$

Viza, town of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, at the foot of a mountain, at the source of the river Glicenero.

Voerden, town of the United provinces in Holland. It is seated on the Rhine, 10 ms. W. of Utrecht, and 20 S. of Amsterdam. Lon. $4^{\circ} 58' E.$ lat. $52^{\circ} 6' N.$

Voghera, fortified town of Italy, in the dutchy of Milan and territory of Pavia. It is pleasantly seated on the Staffora, 14 ms. SSW., of Pavia, and 30 S. by W. of Milan. Lon. $9^{\circ} 10' E.$ lat. $44^{\circ} 59' N.$

Voglabruck, town of Germany, in the arch-dutchy of Austria, which enjoys the privilege of granting protection to slaves. Lon. $13^{\circ} 40' E.$ lat. $58^{\circ} 1' N.$

Vogouls, people in Asia, subject to Russia, who have established their habitations in the forests on the N. side of Mount Oural, extending themselves to the W. and still farther on the plains to the E. of this chain of mountains. Here they have dwelt from time immemorial, and are possessed of traditions which have a great conformity with history. Some authors pretend that they are the brethren of the ancient Ougrians, or of the present Hungarians, and found their conjecture on the situation of the Vogoul territory, and the striking resemblance there is between the languages of the two nations.

Void, town of France, in the department of Meurthe, and late province of Lorraine.

Voightland, territory of Germany, in Upper Saxony, on the four circles of the Marquisate of Misnia. It is bounded on the E. by Bohemia, on the N. by the dutchy of Altenburg, and on the W. by Thuringia and Franconia. Plawen is the capital.

Voigtsberg, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, with a citadel.

Vokelmark, or *Volickmark*, town of Germany, in the circle of Austria. Lon. $14^{\circ} 56' E.$ lat. $46^{\circ} 45' N.$

Volano, seaport of Italy in the Ferrarese, seated on the gulf of Venice, at one of the mouths of the Po, 40 ms. E. of Ferrara. Lon. $12^{\circ} 36' E.$ lat. $44^{\circ} 52' N.$

Volcano, one of the Lipari Islands, in the Mediterranean, 12 ms. in circumference. It is a volcano, in the form of a broken cone, but now emits smoke only.

Volcanello, small volcanic island in the Mediterranean, between that of Lipari and Volcano.

Volga, largest river in Europe, which has its source in two small lakes, in the government of Pleskof, in Russia, about 80 ms. W. of Tver. It begins to be navigable a few ms. above that town, and is considerably augmented here by the junction of the Tverza, which is a broader, deeper, and more rapid river. By means of the Tverza, a communication is made between the Volga and the Neva, or, in other words, between the Caspian and the Baltic. This river waters some of the finest provinces in the Russian empire, passes by Yaroslaf, Kostroma, Nisnei-Novogorod, Kasan, Simbirsck, and Saratof, entering the Caspian Sea, by several mouths, below Astracan. The Volga is formed by two immense branches, the Volga proper, flowing from the W. and the Kama from the E. These two great streams unite at lat. $53^{\circ} 10' N.$ lon. $50^{\circ} E.$ from London. Below their junction, the united waters assume a general course a little W. of S 800 ms. to the Caspian. Estimating by comparative courses, and following the Volga proper, the entire length is about 1600 ms.; by the Kama, 1300 ms. Below Saratov, the Volga receives no branches of any consequence, in a distance of 400 ms. Rejecting, therefore, this prolongation, the basin of this fine river is in length from the Ural mountains to the sources of the Oka, 1100 ms. and in breadth from N. to S. 500 ms. Area 550,000 sqms. or about the one sixth part of all Europe. This stream, taken in extenso, includes the most expanded uninterrupted navigable basin on the eastern continent, and is, in nearly all its parts, exempt from falls, or even rapids. On the northern side the Valday hills separate the basin of the Volga, from the great slope inclining towards the Baltic and White seas.

Through the Valday hills, three passes have been examined for canal erection. One to the SW., by the Emsta, lake Ilmen and river Volchoff, the fall to the gulf of Finland is about 570 feet, and to the Caspian about 890 feet. The 2d route is by the lake Ladoga, and rivers Sass, and Fiffin; the fall towards the Gulf of Finland, is about 920 feet, and into the Caspian 1240. The 3d or NE., route, is the

lowest depression between the Caspian and Baltic seas. It rises from the latter, by the river Neva, lake Ladoga, river Swire, lake Onega, and the river Whitegra, about 460 feet, and falls in the opposite direction 780 feet. For the cause of the different descents towards the Caspian and Baltic seas, see the art. *Caspian*. Through the southwestern route a navigable canal has been in operation above a century.

Volhynia, palatinate of Russian Poland, 300 ms. long and 150 broad; bounded on the N. by Polesia, on the E. by Kiof, on the S. by Podolia, and on the W. by Austrian Poland. It consists chiefly of plains watered by a great number of rivers. Lucko is the capital.

Vollenhoven, town of Overysse, capital of a territory of the same name, on the Zuyder-Zee, 8 ms. S.W. of Steenwich, and 12 N.W. of Zwol. Lon. $5^{\circ} 42' E.$ lat. $52^{\circ} 44' N.$

Volney, tp. Oswego cty. N. Y. Pop. 1820, 1691.

Volo, town of Turkey, in Europe, in Janna, on a gulf of the same name, where there is a good harbour, 30 ms. S.E. of Larissa. Lon. $22^{\circ} 53' E.$ lat. $39^{\circ} 21' N.$

Volodimir, or *Vladimir*, government of Russia, formerly a province of Moscow, containing 14 districts.

Volodimir, or *Vladimir*, town of Russia, capital of the government of that name, and once the metropolis of the Russian empire. It is seated on the Kliasma, 110 ms. E. by N. of Moscow.

Vologda, government of Russia, formerly the largest province of Russia, divided into the two provinces of Vologda and Veliki-Ustlug, and containing 12 districts.

Vologda, town of Russia, capital of a province of the same name, seated in a marsh, on the river Vologda. Lon. $39^{\circ} 46' E.$ lat. $59^{\circ} 40' N.$

Volta, river of Africa, which runs from N. to S. and falls into the Atlantic.

Volterra, town of Italy, in Tuscany, 50 ms. S.W. of Florence. Lon. $10^{\circ} 42' E.$ lat. $43^{\circ} 26' N.$

Voltei, town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, 6 ms. W. of Genoa.

Vulturno, river of Italy, in Naples, which rises in the Appennines, passes by Isernia and Capua, and falls into the gulf of Gaeta.

Volturna, town of Naples, in Capitanata, seated at the foot of the Appennines, 20 ms. W. of Lucera, and 52 N.E. of Naples. Lon. $15^{\circ} 14' E.$ lat. $41^{\circ} 26' N.$

Volvic, town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome. There are immense quantities of lava in its vicinity, which is formed into quarries, and is used instead of stone in building the adjacent towns.

Voluntown, pst. Windham cty. Conn. Pop. 1810, 2016; in 1820, 1116.

Vonitza, town of European Turkey, in Albania, or rather in Carnia, on the S. side of the Gulf of Arta, 12 or 13 ms. S.E. from Prevesa.

It is inhabited chiefly by Greeks, who trade in Bonteroga, or roe of fishes.

Voorn, fort of Guelderland, on an island formed by the junction of the Wahal and the Maese.

Voorn, island of South Holland, between the mouths of the Maese. Briel is the capital.

Voornland, territory of South Holland, consisting of the islands of Voorn, Goree, and Overslackee.

Vorarlberg, or *Voralberg*, district of Upper Austria; comprising the four counties of Feldkirch, Bregentz, Pludentz, and Sonaberg.

Vorden, town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia. Lon. $8^{\circ} 24' E.$ lat. $52^{\circ} 29' N.$

Voringen, town of Germany, in Suabia. Lon. $9^{\circ} 12' E.$ lat. $48^{\circ} 15' N.$

Voronetz, government of Russia, containing 15 districts.

Voronetz, town of Russia, the capital of a government of the same name. It is seated on the Voronetz, below its junction with the Don, 217 ms. S. by E. of Moscow. Lon. $39^{\circ} 40' E.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 36' N.$

Vosges, department of France, including that part of Lorraine, which was lately a province of the same name. It is so called from a chain of mountains, covered with wood, that separates this department from the departments of Upper Saone and Upper Rhine.

Vostibza, (supposed to be the ancient Egium,) village of Greece in the Morea, on the gulf of Lepanto, 24 ms. E. from Patras, and 56 N.W. by W. from Corinth. "The post of Vostibza," says Poqueville, "is much frequented by a number of small vessels, which take in cargoes of raw silk, cheeses, raisins of Corinth, undried skins of oxen, &c."

Votiaks, name of a people who inhabit the land between the rivers Kama and Viatki; they are commonly of a middling stature, and thin. The colour of their hair is various, but for the most part reddish; and they resemble the Finns in their make more than any other nation that derives its origin from them.

Voughine, pstv. Chicot cty. Ark.

Vou-hou-hien, city of China, in the province of Kian-nan, and jurisdiction of Tay-ping-fou; the most considerable, in point of riches, in that jurisdiction. It is 52 ms. S.W. of Tay-ping-fou.

Vouille, village of France, where was fought the memorable battle between Clovis and Alaric, king of the Visigoths, A. D. 508, by which the power of the Goths was destroyed, and that of the Franks established in Gaul.

Vou-ichang-fou, city of China, and capital of a province of Hou-quang.

Vou-theou, or *Fou-theou*, city of China, in the province of Kiang-si, 250 ms. S. by W. of Nanking. Lon. $116^{\circ} 25' E.$ lat. $25^{\circ} 50' N.$

Vraona, name of two villages of Greece in Attica. They are distinguished as Apano-Vraona, and Kata Vraona, and are situated on the sea coast between Keratea and Marathon.

W.

Waag, river of Hungary, which rises in the Carpathian mountains, flows by Leopoldstadt, and joins the Danube below Comorin.

Waal, river of Holland, being the left branch from the Rhine below Schenk. It flows W. through Guelderland, passes by Nimeguen, Tiel, Bommel, and Gorcum, and joins the Meuse, at Briel.

Wabash, river of the U. S., in Ind. It rises near some small lakes to the SW. of Lake Erie, and taking a SSW. course of 400 ms. enters the Ohio, 128 ms. above the confluence of that river with the Mississippi. The Wabash is navigable 340 ms. and it approaches within 9 ms. of the navigable waters of lake Erie.

Wabash, *cty.* Ind. By the census of 1820, this *cty.* is named with a pop. of 147; it lay N. from Vigo; Parke and Putnam *cties.* have been subsequently formed out of the country it embraced.

Wabash, *cty.* Ill., on the water of Wabash river.

Wabash, C. H. and *psto.* Wabash *cty.* Ill.

Wachenheim, town of Germany in the palatinate of the Rhine, 17 ms. SSW. of Worms.

Wachitau. See *Washitau.*

Wachovia, a rather obsolete name for a tract of land in N. C., between the rivers Dan and Yadkin, in the *cty.* of Surry; consisting of 100,000 acres, purchased by the Moravians, in 1751, and named by them from an estate of count Zinzendorf's in Austria. In 1755, by an act of assembly, it was made a separate parish, called Dobb's Parish. It contains several settlements, of which Salem is the principal.

Wachtendonck, town of Prussian Guelderland, seated in a morass, on the river Niers, 5 ms. S. of Guedres. Lon. 6° 7' E. lat. 51° 23' N.

Waddle's Ferry, in the northern part of Moore *cty.* N. C., by *pstrd.* 69 ms. SW. by W. from Raleigh.

Waddington, *pstv.* St. Lawrence *cty.* N. Y., by *pstrd.* 250 ms. NNW. from Albany.

Wadesborough, *pstv.* and seat of justice, Anson *cty.* N. C., on the S. side of Brown creek, a branch of the Great Pedee river, 22 ms. W. of Rockingham, and 70 W. of Fayetteville. Lat. 35° 3' N. lon. W. C. 3° 8' W.

Wading River, and *pst.* Suffolk *cty.* N. Y.

Wadstena, town of Sweden, in the province of E. Gothland. It is seated on the lake Wetter, 160 ms. SW. of Stockholm. Lon. 15° 37' E. lat. 58° 18' N.

Wadsworth, one of the southern *tps.* of Medina *cty.* Ohio. Pop. 1820, 318.

Wageningen, town of Dutch Guelderland, seated on the Leck, 10 ms. NW. of Nimeguen. Lon. 5° 31' E. lat. 52° N.

Wageria, or *Wagerland*, fertile territory in the dutchy of Holstein, 20 ms. in length, and 15 in breadth; bounded on the NE. by the Baltic sea, on the S. by the river Trave, and on

the W. by Proper Holstein and Stormaria. It is very fertile in corn, and Lubec is the principal town.

Waidborough, *pstv.* Callaway *cty.* Kent., by *pstrd.* 263 ms. SW. by W. from Frankfort.

Waigats, straits between Nova Zembla and Russia, through which the Dutch attempted to find a NE. passage to China, and sailed as far as 75° E. lon. in lat. 72° 25' N.

Waihlingen, town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia.

Wainfleet, town of Eng., in Lincolnshire, near the sea, in a fenny part of the country, and on the river Witham, 14 ms. NE. of Boston, and 130 N. by E. of London. Lon. 0° 20' E. lat. 53° 10' N.

Waitefield, *pst.* Washington *cty.* Ver., 12 ms. SW. from Montpelier.

Waizen, or *Waiz*, town of Hungary, on the Danube, 72 ms. ESE. of Presburg. Lon. 18° 38' E. lat. 47° 29' N.

Wakatomaka, *pstv.* Coshocton *cty.* Ohio, 80 ms. NE. from Columbus.

Wake, *cty.* N. C.; bounded SW. by Cumberland and Chatham, W. by Chatham and Orange, N. by Granville, NE. by Franklin, and SE. by Johnson. Length 37, mean width 28 ms.; area about 1000 sqms. Neuse river winds through it from N. to S., and the great body of the *cty.* is drained by the various branches of that stream. Chief town, Raleigh. Pop. 1820, 20,102. Ctl. lat. 35° 47' N. lon. W. C. 1° 36' W.

Wake Forest, *psto.* Wake *cty.* N. C., 18 ms. from Raleigh.

Wakefield, town of Eng. in the W. riding of Yorkshire. It has a trade in white cloths and tammies, and is 28 ms. SW. of York, and 184 NNW. of London. Lon. 28° W. lat. 53° 41' N.

Wakefield, *tp.* Strafford *cty.* N. H., situated about 50 ms. NW. of Portsmouth. Pop. 1810, 1166, in 1820, 1518.

Wakefield, *pstv.* Washington *cty.* R. I., 40 ms. from Providence.

Walachia, ancient *Dacia*, province of Turkey in Europe, 225 ms. long, and 125 broad; bounded on the N. by Moldavia and Transylvania, on the E. and S. by the river Danube, and on the W. by Transylvania. The inhabitants are chiefly of the Greek church. Tergovists, or Tervis is the capital.

Walcheren, principal island of Zealand. It is separated from the islands of N. and S. Beveland, by a narrow channel; and from Flanders by the mouth of the Scheldt; being bounded on the other sides by the German Ocean. It is 9 ms. long, and 8 broad, and being low is subject to inundations, but has good arable and pasture lands. The capital of this island, and of the whole province, is Middleburg.

Walcour, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in the *cty.* of Namur, on the confines of Hainault, between the Meuse and Sambre. It

is seated on the Heura, 12 ms. S. of Charleroy, and 27 SW. of Namur. Lon. $4^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Waldborough, pst. and port of entry Lincoln cty. Maine, 22 ms. NE. by E. from Wiscasset. Pop. 1810, 2160, in 1820, 2449. See *Waldsborough*, Lincoln cty. Maine.

Waldeck, principality of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 50 ms. long and 20 broad; bounded on the E. and S. by Hesse-Cassel, and on the W. and N. by Westphalia. It is a mountainous country, covered with woods, and has mines of iron, copper, quicksilver, and alum.

Waldeck, town of Germany, capital of a principality of the same name, with a strong castle, seated on the Stembach, 25 ms. WSW. of Cassel. Lon. $9^{\circ} 4'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Walden, or *Saffron Walden*, town of Eng. in Essex, on an ascent among pleasant fields of Saffron, which is here cultivated, 27 ms. NNW. of Chelmsford, and 42 N. by E. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 20'$ E. lat. $52^{\circ} 4'$ N.

Walden, pst. on a small branch of La Moelle river, Caledonia cty. Ver., by pstrd. 74 ms. NE. from Montpelier.

Walden, pstv. Orange cty. N. Y.

Waldenburgh, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, situated on the Muldau. Lon. $12^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 49'$ N.

Waldenburgh, *Old*, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, famous for its brown and earthen ware.

Waldenburg, or *Wallenburg*, town of Switzerland, in the canton of Basle.

Waldenburg, town of Franconia, in the principality of Hohenlohe, with an ancient castle on a mountain, 6 ms. E. by N. of Ohringen.

Waldheim, town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia. Here was formerly a monastery, now converted into an orphan house and house of correction, in which various manufactures are carried on. It is situate on the Zschopa, 30 ms. SE. of Leipsic.

Waldmanchen, town of Bavaria, on the river Schwarz, 32 ms. SSE. of Amberg.

Waldo, pstv. Hancock cty. Maine, 110 ms. NE. from Portland.

Waldoborough, pst. on Muscongus river, Lincoln cty. Maine, 22 ms. NE. by E. from Wiscasset, and 72 in a similar direction from Portland. It is the same as Waldborough.

Waldsassen, town of Bavaria, near which is a rich Cistercian abbey, whose abbot was formerly a prince of the empire. It is 44 ms. NNE. of Amberg.

Waldshut, strong town of Suabia, one of the four Forest Towns; seated on the Rhine, at the entrance of the Black Forest, 19 ms. WSW. of Schaffhausen.

Waldstadt, name given to the Swiss cantons of Lucern, Uri, Schwitz, and Unterwalden. It signifies Forest Towns; these cantons containing a great number of forests. For the Waldstadt of Suabia, see *Forest Towns*.

Wales, pst. Lincoln cty. Maine, 48 ms. NE. from Portland. Pop. 1820, 515.

Wales, pst. Erie cty. N. Y., on Seneca branch of Buffalo creek, 20 ms. SE. from Buffalo. Pop. 1820, 903.

Wales, principality in the W. of Eng., 120 ms. long and 80 broad; bounded on the N. by

the Irish sea, W. by that sea and St. George's channel, S. by the Bristol channel, and E. by the cities of Chester, Salop, Hereford, and Monmouth. It contains 5,200,000 acres, and the number of inhabitants was in 1801, 541,546; in 1811, 611,788; and in 1821, 717,141. The country is mountainous, but not barren, producing all the necessities of life; the cattle and sheep are numerous, but small, and it is particularly famed for goats. It is watered by many rivers, the principal of which, and other particulars, are noted in the different cities.

Wales, *New South*, country of N. America in New Britain, lying SW. of Hudson's Bay, and subject to Great Britain. See *Britain*, *New Hudson's Bay*, and *Labrador*.

Wales, *New South*, the E. coast of New Holland, extending from $43^{\circ} 49'$ to $10^{\circ} 37'$ S. lat. being the N. and S. extremities of that vast island. This coast was first explored by captain Cook, in 1770. A vast chain of lofty mountains runs nearly in a N. and S. direction farther than the eye can trace, about 60 ms. inland.

Walwin, pstv. Caldwell cty. Kent., by pstrd. 236 ms. SW. by W. from Frankfort.

Walhof, town of Poland, in the dutchy of Courland. Lon. $24^{\circ} 25'$ E. lat. $56^{\circ} 35'$ N.

Walkenried, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, seated on the Sorge, 20 ms. SW. of Halberstadt. Lon. $21^{\circ} 5'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 53'$ N.

Walker, pst. Centre cty. Penn., in Nittany valley, commencing about 5 ms. NE. from Bellefont. Pop. 1820, 694.

Walker, C. H. and pstv. Walker cty. Al.

Walker's, pstv. Colleton district S. C., by pstrd. 141 ms. SSE. from Columbia.

Walker's Meadow, pstv. Greenbrier cty. Virg., 291 ms. a little N. of W. from Richmond.

Walkertown, Centre cty. Penn., see *Walker* tp. Centre cty. Penn.

Walkertown, pstv. King and Queen cty. Virg., 40 ms. NE. from Richmond.

Wallabout, bay of East river, N. from Brooklyn, and opposite N. Y. The U. S. have a navy yard on a point of land extending from Brooklyn to the N., having East river to the N., and the Wallabout to the S.

Wallenstadt, town of Switzerland, in the canton of Appenzel; 9 ms. W. of Sargans, and 15 NW. of Coire. Lon. $9^{\circ} 14'$ E. lat. $47^{\circ} 1'$ N.

Wallenstädt, lake of Switzerland, about 15 ms. in length, and 2 in breadth; it is bounded by exceeding high mountains, except to the E. and W. Through this lake flows the Mat, which soon after joining the Linth, forms the river Limmat.

Wallerstein, town of Suabia, with a castle belonging to the counts of Oettingen, 6 ms. SW. of Oettingen.

Wallerstville, pstv. Fayette cty. Ind.

Wallingford, borough of Eng. in Berkshire, on the Thames, over which is a stone bridge, 14 ms. NW. of Reading, and 46 W. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 1'$ W. lat. $51^{\circ} 36'$ N.

Wallingford, pst. New Haven cty. Conn., 13 ms. N. from New Haven, 27 SW. by W. from Hartford, and 21 NE. from Derby. Pop. 1820, 2237.

Wallingford, Rutland cty. Ver., on the E. side of Otter river, about 15 ms. S. from Rutland.

Wallkill, pst. Orange cty. N. Y., on the W. side of Hudson river 65 ms. NNW. from New York. Pop. 1820, 4887.

Wallkill, small river, N. Y. and N. J., rises in Sussex cty. of the latter, and flowing thence NNE. over Orange and part of Ulster cties. of N. Y., falls into Hudson river 3 ms. SE. from the village of Esopus or Kingston, after a comparative course of 60 ms. This stream is remarkable from being the drain of an elevated marshy tract called the Drowned Lands. See *Drowned Lands*.

Walloon, name formerly given to the inhabitants of a considerable part of the Netherlands, and a part of Flanders and Brabant.

Wall's Old Fort, pst. Greene cty. Geo.

Walney, island of Eng., on the coast of Lancashire.

Walnut, NE. pst. Fairfield cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 1198.

Walnut, tp. Picaway cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 1183.

Walnut, one of the southern tps. of Gallia cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 281.

Walnut Branch, pst. Fauquier cty. Virg., by pstrd. 56 ms. from W. C., and 111 from Richmond.

Walnut Grove, pst. Kenhawa cty. Virg., by pstrd. 387 ms. SW. by W. from W. C. and 340 NW. by W. from Richmond.

Walnut Grove, pst. Cabarras cty. N. C., by pstrd. 145 ms. SW. by W. from Raleigh.

Walnut Grove, pst. Spartanburg district S. C., by pstrd. 135 ms. NW. from Columbia.

Walnut Grove, pstv. in the northern part of Mercer cty. Kent., between Salt river and Kentucky river, 20 ms. S. from Frankfort.

Walnut Grove, pst. Montgomery cty. Ten., 108 ms. NW. from Murfreesborough.

Walnut Hill, pstv. Jefferson cty. Ill., 19 ms. S. from Vandalia.

Walnut Hills, high bluff, or bank of the Mississippi river, Warren cty. Miss., 13 ms. below the mouth of the Yazoo.

Walpack, tp. Sussex cty. N. J., on the Delaware river, at the mouth of Flatkill, 38 ms. above Easton, Penn. Pop. in 1820, 822.

Walpo, town of Slavonia, capital of a cty. of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on the river Walpo, 20 ms. W. of Esseck, and 110 S. of Buda. Lon. 19° 22' E. lat. 45° 35' N.

Walpole, pst. Cheshire cty. N. H., lying on the E. side of Connecticut river, opposite to Westminster, Ver., 14 ms. NW. of Keen, 10 NE. of Poultney, and 28 S. by E. of Windsor, (the two last being in Ver.)

Walpole, pst. Norfolk cty. Mass., between Stoughton and Medway, 23 ms. SW. of Boston. Pop. in 1820, 1366.

Walpole Centre, pst. Walpole tp. Norfolk cty. Mass., 20 ms. SW. from Boston.

Walsall, corporate town of Eng., in Staffordshire. It has several manufactures in iron, such as nails, bridle bits, stirrups, spurs, buckles, &c. and is governed by a mayor. It is seated on the side of a hill, 15 ms. S. of Stafford, and 116 NW. of London. Lon. 1° 36' W. lat. 52° 46' N.

Walsham, North, town of Eng., in Norfolk, 10 ms. E. of Norwich, and 123 NNE. of London. Lon. 1° 31' E. lat. 52° 40' N.

Walsingham, town of Eng., in Norfolk, 25 ms.

NW. of Norwich, and 116 NNE. of London. Lon. 0° 53' E. lat. 52° 56' N.

Walstadter See, or *Lake of the Four Cantons*, one of the finest lakes in Switzerland. It consists of three principal branches, called the Lakes of Lucern, Schweitz, and Uri. The river Reuss flows through this lake.

Walterboro, pstv. Colleton district, S. C., on a branch of Ashpoo river, by pstrd. 46 ms. a little N. of W. from Charleston, and by pstrd. 178 ms. SSE. from Columbia.

Waltham, pst. Middlesex cty. Mass., lying N. from Charles river, 10 ms. NW. by W. from Boston. This tp. contains very extensive manufactories of cotton and woollen cloths. Pop. in 1820, 1677.

Waltham, or *Bishop Waltham*, town of Eng., in Hampshire, 8 ms. S. of Winchester, and 65 W. by S. of London. Lon. 1° 20' W. lat. 50° 57' N.

Waltham Abbey, or *Waltham Holy Cross*, town of Eng., in Essex, on the river Lea, which here forms several islands, 12 ms. N. by E. of London. Lon. 0° 3' E. lat. 51° 42' N.

Waltham Cross, or *West Waltham*, village of Eng., in Hertfordshire, which takes its first appellation from a cross erected here by Edward I. It is seated near the river Lea, 12 ms. N. by E. of London.

Waltham on the Would, town of Eng. in Leicestershire, 19 ms. NE. of Leicester, and 113 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0° 46' W. lat. 52° 51' N.

Walteinbruch, town of Germany, in the circle of Snabia, on the river Aich.

Walton, considerable village of Eng., in Surrey, seated on the Thames, over which at this place is a handsome bridge, 6 ms. W. by S. of Kingston.

Walton, pst. Delaware cty. N. Y., on the NW. side of Mohawk river, 98 ms. SW. of Albany. Pop. in 1810, 1211, in 1820, 1432.

Walton, cty. Geo.; bounded SW. by Newton, W. by Gwinnet, NW. by Hall, NE. by Oconee river, or by Jackson and Clark, and SE. by Morgan and Jasper. Length 25, mean width 22 ms.; area 550 sqms. It is principally drained by the sources of Oconee and Ockmulgee rivers. Chief town, Monroe. Pop. in 1820, 4192. Ctl. lat. 33° 50' N. lon. W. C. 6° 45' W.

Wampsville, pstv. Madison cty. N. Y.

Wanborough, pst. Edwards cty. Ill.

Wandersleben, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony.

Wandiwash, town of Asia, in Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, 27 ms. SSE. of Arcot, and 38 NNW. of Pondicherry.

Wanderworth, large village of Eng., in Surrey, seated on the Wandle, near its confluence with the Thames, 5 ms. WSW. of London.

Wangen, town of Germany, in Suabia. The inhabitants carry on a great trade in paper and hardware. It is seated on the Orerarg, 17 ms. NE. of Lindau, and 30 E. of Constance. Lon. 9° 56' E. lat. 47° 38' N.

Wangen, town of Switzerland, in Upper Argau, seated on the river Aar. Lon. 7° 30' E. lat. 47° 16' N.

Wangen, town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, and late province of Alsace, seated on the side of a mountain, and surround-

ed by a wall. It is 8 ms. NW. of Strasburg. Lon. $7^{\circ} 42'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 38'$ N.

Wangfried, town in the circle of Upper Rhine, in Germany. Lon. $9^{\circ} 58'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 5'$ N.

Wanlockhead, village of Stld., near the lead mines of Dumfries-shire: on that account it has a considerable number of smelting houses.

Wanstead, village of Eng., in Essex.

Wantage, town of Eng., in Berkshire, famous for being the birth place of king Alfred, is seated on a branch of the Ock, 12 ms. S. by W. of Oxford, and 50 W. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 16'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 35'$ N.

Wantage, tp. of Warren cty. N. J. Pop. in 1810, 2969, in 1820, 3507.

Wantzenau, town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, and late province of Alsace. The Austrians took this place in 1793.

Wanzleben, town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Magdeburg, 10 ms. WSW. of Magdeburg.

Wappatoo, island in Columbia river, opposite the mouth of Columbia river.

Wappinger's Creek, creek of Dutchess cty. N. Y., rises in the northern part of the cty., and flows SSW. into Hudson's river, about 7 ms. above Newburg.

Wappinger's Creek, pst. Dutchess cty. N. Y., on Wappinger's creek, 81 ms. S. from Albany, and 6 SE. from Poughkeepsie.

Waradin, Great, town of Upper Hungary, capital of a cty. of the same name, on the river Sebes Keres, 117 ms. NE. of Peterwaradin, and 150 ESE. of Buda. Lon. $21^{\circ} 50'$ E. lat. $47^{\circ} 5'$ N.

Waradin, Little, strong town of Slavonia, capital of a cty. of the same name, on the Drave, 28 ms. WSW. of Kamisca, and 34 N. by E. of Zagrad. Lon. $16^{\circ} 15'$ E. lat. $46^{\circ} 48'$ N.

Warangole, the Arinkill of Ferishta, once the capital of Golconda, in the Deccan of Hindoostan. It is 62 ms. NNE., of Hydrabad. Lon. $79^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $18^{\circ} 6'$ N.

Warburg, seaport of Sweden, in West Gothland, and province of Holland, with a castle, 30 ms. S. of Gottenburgh. Lon. $11^{\circ} 46'$ E. lat. $57^{\circ} 12'$ N.

Warburg, town of Germany, in Westphalia, in the bishopric of Paderborn, formerly imperial and hanseatic. It is seated in the Dymel, 20 ms. SE. of Paderborn. Lon. $0^{\circ} 19'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 33'$ N.

Warcop, village of Eng., in Westmoreland.

Ward, pstv. Worcester cty. Mass.

Warde, town of Denmark, in N. Jutland, near the mouth of a river of the same name, 15 ms. N. of Ripen.

Wardluys, seaport of Danish Lapland, seated on a small island of the same name, near the continent, is 120 ms. SE. of the North Cape. Lon. $31^{\circ} 6'$ E. lat. $76^{\circ} 22'$ N.

Wardsborough, pst. Windham cty. Ver., 40 ms. S. from Windsor. Pop. 2100.

Wardsbridge, pst. Orange cty. N. Y., on the E. side of Walkill river, 10 ms. N. of Goshen, 27 ms. W. by N. of Newburg, and 70 N. by W. of the city of N. Y.

Wardsburg, pstv. Christian cty. Kent. 200 ms. SW. from Frankfort.

Ware, town of Eng. in Herefordshire, on the river Lea, by which a great trade is carried on to London in corn; 5000 quarters being fre-

quently sent in a week. Here are sluices and weirs in the river to preserve it from floods. It is 21 ms. N. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 3'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 50'$ N.

Ware, pst. Hampshire cty. Mass., on the E. side of Ware river, 16 ms. NE. of Springfield. Pop. 1810, 996, in 1820, 1154.

Warbridge, or *Wardbridge*, town of Eng., in Cornwall. It has a bridge over the river Camel, which is the handsomest in the county, and supported by 20 arches. It is 13 ms. SW. of Camelford, and 241 W. by S. of London. Lon. $5^{\circ} 9'$ W. lat. $50^{\circ} 36'$ N.

Wareham, pst. Plymouth cty. Mass., at the head of Buzzard's bay, 13 ms. NW. of Barnstable, 16 NE. of New Bedford, and 61 S. by E. of Boston, in lat. $41^{\circ} 48'$ N. and lon. $70^{\circ} 40'$ W. Pop. 1820, 952.

Warehouse Point, 12 ms. above Hartford, Conn. See *South Windsor*.

Wareham, borough and seaport of Eng., in Dorsetshire, 20 ms. E. of Dorchester, and 114 W. by S. of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 16'$ W. lat. $50^{\circ} 43'$ N.

Warska, town of Poland, in the palatinate of Masovia, seated on the river Pilka. Lon. $20^{\circ} 15'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 35'$ N.

Warkworth, village of Eng., in Northumberland, 5 ms. SE., of Alnwick, on the river Coquet.

Warminster, town of Eng., in Wiltshire, at the source of the Wilbybourn, 22 ms. NW. of Salisbury, and 97 W. by S. of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 15'$ W. lat. $51^{\circ} 11'$ N.

Warminster, pst. Bucks cty. Penn., between the tps. of Southampton and Warrington, 10 ms. SW. from Newton. Pop. 1820, 695.

Warminster, pstv. Nelson cty. Virg., on James river, 30 ms. by land below Lynchburg, and 89 ms. by pstd. a little N. of W. from Richmond.

Warm Springs, pstv. on French Broad river in the NW. part of Buncombe, cty. N. C., 75 ms. a little S. of E. from Knoxville, and by pstd. 234 ms. W. from Raleigh.

Warm Springs, Clarke cty. Arkansaw, on a small creek flowing into Washitaw river. They are situated in an elevated healthy, but barren country, and have been found highly medicinal. Lat. $34^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Warnemunde, seaport of Germany, in Mecklenburg, on the Baltic, at the mouth of the Warne, 26 ms. NE. of Wismar. Lon. $12^{\circ} 26'$ E. lat. $55^{\circ} 4'$ N.

Warner, pst. Merrimack cty. N. H., 16 ms. NW. from Concord. Pop. 1820, 2246.

Warrenton, town of Flanders on the river Lis, 8 ms. NW. of Lisle. Lon. $3^{\circ} 4'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 45'$ N.

Warrenville, pstv. Hardeman cty. Tenn.

Warren, pst. Lincoln cty. Maine, 30 ms. E. from Wiscasset. Pop. 1810, 2443; in 1820, 1825.

Warren, pst. Grafton cty. N. H., 50 ms. N. from Concord. Pop. 1810, 506; in 1820, 544.

Warren, pst. Bristol cty. R. I., on Warren river, 4 ms. N. of Bristol, and 12 ms. S. by E. of Providence, in lat. $41^{\circ} 42'$ N. and lon. $71^{\circ} 18'$ W. Pop. 1810, 1775; in 1820, 1806.

Warren, pst. Litchfield cty. Conn. Pop. 1810, 1026; in 1820, 875.

Warren, extreme eastern pst. Addison cty. Ver., 18 ms. SW. from Montpelier.

Warren, cty. of N. Y., bounded by Saratoga

S., Hamilton W., Essex N., and lake George, and Washington cty. E. Length 38 ms., mean width 28; area about 1000 sqms. It is drained generally by the Hudson, and partly by Sacondago river. Surface mountainous; and soil rocky and mostly barren. Chief town Caldwell. Pop. 1820, 9453. Ctl. lat. $43^{\circ} 33'$ N. lon. W. C. $3^{\circ} 10'$ E.

Warren, pst. Herkimer cty. N. Y., 10 ms. S. from Herkimer. Pop. 1810, 3974; in 1820, 2013.

Warren, tp. Somerset cty. N. J. Pop. 1820, 1452.

Warren, cty. of Penn. bounded by Chataque, and Catteraugus cties. N., McKean cty. E., Jefferson and Venango S., and Crawford and Erie W. Length 32 ms., breadth 26; area 832 sqms. It is a remarkably well watered cty., Alleghany river winds obliquely through it; and within it receives the discharge of Chataque lake, or Conewango creek, Brokenstraw creek, and several other large creeks. Surface hilly, but much of the soil good, and some highly fertile. Chief town, Warren. Pop. 1820, 1976. Ctl. lat. $41^{\circ} 50'$ N. lon. W. C. $2^{\circ} 22'$ W.

Warren, pstv. and seat of justice, Warren cty. Penn., on the right bank of Alleghany, on the point below the mouth of Conewango creek. Pop. 1820, 182. Lat. $41^{\circ} 50'$ N. lon. W. C. $2^{\circ} 15'$ W.

Warren, pstv. Bradford cty. Penn.

Warren, SW. tp. Franklin cty. Penn. Pop. 1810, 436; in 1820, 527.

Warren, pstv. Albemarle cty. Virg., on the left bank of James' river, 30 ms. a little W. of S. from Charlottesville.

Warren, cty. N. C., bounded by Mecklenburg, and Brunswick cties. Virg. N., by Northampton, and Halifax cties. in N. C. E., Franklin S., and Granville W. Length 23 ms., mean width 15; area 345 sqms. Roanoke river traverses its NE. angle, and it is drained by several creeks flowing into that stream, and by Fishing creek, branch of Tar river. Chief town, Warrenton. Pop. 1820, 11,158. For ctl. lat. and lon. See Warrenton, Warren cty. N. C.

Warren, cty. Geo., bounded by Jefferson SE., Great Ogeeche river, or Washington and Hancock SW., Wilkes N., and Columbia NE. and E. Length 38 ms., breadth 18; area about 700 sqms. Chief town, Warrenton. Pop. 1810, 10,530. For ctl. lat. and lon. see Warrenton, Warren cty. Geo.

Warren, cty. Ohio; bounded S. by Clermont and Hamilton, W. by Butler, N. by Montgomery and Greene, and E. by Clinton. Length 20, breadth $19\frac{1}{2}$ ms.; are 400 sqms. Little Miami traverses it obliquely, from NE. to SW. Surface hilly, but with a soil highly fertile. Staples, grain and flour. Chief town Lebanon. Pop. 1820, 17,837. Ctl. lat. $39^{\circ} 26'$ N. lon. W. C. $7^{\circ} 8'$ W.

Warren, pstv. and seat of justice for Trumbull cty. Ohio. It contains the usual cty. buildings, a printing office, a bank, five mercantile stores, and 50 dwelling houses. It is situated on the eastern bank of Mahoning river, 45 ms. SE. from Fairport, at the mouth of Grand river, 70 ms. N. from Steubenville, and 180 NE. from Columbus. Lon. $3^{\circ} 56'$ W. lat. $41^{\circ} 17'$ N.

Warren, tp. in the SE. quarter of Jefferson cty. Ohio. Pop. 2432.

Warren, tp. Belmont cty. Ohio, in which is situated the village of Barnesville. Pop. 1820, 1491.

Warren, tp. Tuscarawas cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 1032.

Warren, tp. Washington cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 460.

Warren, cty. Kent.; bounded by Allen SE., Simpson S., Logan SW., Butler NW., Green river, or Grayson and Hart N., and Barren E. Length 35, mean width 20 ms.; area about 700 sqms. Big Barren river passes through this cty. dividing it into two nearly equal sections. Chief town, Bowling Green. Pop. 1820, 11,776. Ctl. lat. 37° N. lon. W. C. $9^{\circ} 16'$ W.

Warren, cty. Tenn.; bounded by Franklin S., Rutherford W., Wilson and Smith NW., Caney fork river, or White NE., and Bledsoe SE. Length 40, mean width 20 ms.; area 800 sqms. It is principally drained by the creeks of Caney fork river. Chief town, McMinnville. Pop. 1820, 10,348. Ctl. lat. $35^{\circ} 50'$ N. lon. W. C. $8^{\circ} 40'$ W.

Warren, cty. Miss.; bounded by Mississippi river W., Yazoo river N., Newpurchase E., and Big Black river, or Claiborne cty. S. Length 30, mean width 11 ms.; area 330 sqms. Staple, cotton, and soil highly fertile. Chief town, Warrenton. Pop. 1820, 2693. Ctl. lat. $32^{\circ} 18'$ N. lon. W. C. $14^{\circ} 5'$ W.

Warrenburg, tp. Warren cty. N. Y., on the Hudson, 7 ms. W. from Caldwell. Pop. 1810, 887; in 1820, 956.

Warrenburg, pstv. in the western angle of Green cty. Ten., 70 ms. a little N. of E. from Knoxville.

Warrensville, tp. Cayahoga cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 133.

Warrenton, pstv. and seat of justice, Fauquier cty. Virg., 40 ms. WSW. of W. C. Lat. $38^{\circ} 41'$ N. lon. W. C. $0^{\circ} 44'$ W.

Warrenton, pstv. and seat of justice, Warren cty. N. C., 56 ms. NNE. from Raleigh, and 85 nearly S. from Petersburg, in Virg. It is the seat of two academies. Lat. $36^{\circ} 21'$ N. lon. W. C. $1^{\circ} 10'$ W.

Warrenton, pstv. and seat of justice, Warren cty. Geo., about 40 ms. W. from Augusta. It is the seat of an academy. Lat. $33^{\circ} 22'$ N. lon. W. C. $5^{\circ} 35'$ W.

Warrenton, pstv. and seat of justice, Warren cty. Miss., on Mississippi river, 10 ms. below Walnut-hills. It is a place of considerable trade, containing 50 houses, and 500 inhabitants. Lat. $32^{\circ} 17'$ N. lon. W. C. $14^{\circ} 2'$ W.

Warrenstown, tp. Somerset cty. Maine. Pop. 1820, uncertain.

Warrentown, pstv. Jefferson cty. Ohio, on the Ohio river, above the mouth of Indian Short creek, 14 ms. below Steubenville.

Warrick, cty. Ind.; bounded by Ohio river S., Vanderburgh, and Posey W., Pike and Dubois N., and Spencer E. and SE. Length 30, width 13 ms.; area 410 sqms. It is drained by Big and Little Pigeon, and some other creeks. Chief town, Evansville. Pop. 1820, 1749. Ctl. lat. $38^{\circ} 5'$ N. lon. W. C. $10^{\circ} 10'$ W.

Warrington, town of Eng. in Lancashire. It has large and considerable manufactures of sail cloth, cotton, pins, glass, and other articles. It is seated on the Mersey, over which is a bridge, 18 ms. E. of Liverpool.

Warrington, tp. Bucks cty. Penn., on the NE. limit of Montgomery cty., between New Britain, and Warminster. Pop. 1810, 429, in 1820, 515.

Warrington, tp. York cty. Penn., on the NW. side of Conewago creek. Pop. 1820, 1274.

Warriormarks, pstv. Huntingdon cty. Penn., by pstrd. 105 ms. W. from Harrisburg.

Warsaw, city of Poland, lately the metropolis of that country, and in the palatinate of Masovia. It is built partly in a plain, and partly on a gentle rise from the Vistula; extending with the suburbs of Kraka and Praga, over a vast extent of ground, and containing above 90,000 inhabitants. Warsaw is 160 ms. SE. of Dantzic, 130 NNE. of Cracow, and 300 NE. of Vienne. Lon. 21° E. lat. 52° 14' N.

Warsaw, pst. Genesee cty. N. Y., on Allen's creek, 20 ms. S. from Batavia. Pop. 1810, 1317, in 1820, 1658.

Warta, town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Siradia, seated on the river Warta, 12 ms. NE. of Siradia, and 57 SE. of Posnamia. Lon. 18° E. lat. 51° 19' N.

Warta, SE. branch of the Oder, rises near the Cracow, and joins the Oder at Oustrin.

Wartenburg, town of Germany, in Silesia, capital of a lordship of the same name. It is 22 ms. NE. of Breslaw.

Warwick, the cty. town of Warwickshire, in Eng. on the river Avon. All the passages to it are cut through the rock, over which is a stone bridge, 15 ms. SSW. of Coventry, and 93 NW. of London. Lon. 1° 30' W. lat. 52° 18' N.

Warwick, cty. of Eng., 47 ms. long and 30 broad; bounded on the N. by Derbyshire, NE. by Leicestershire, E. by Northamptonshire, SE. by Oxfordshire, SW. by Gloucestershire, W. by Worcestershire, and NW. by Staffordshire. It contains 639,760 acres; is divided into four hundreds and one liberty, and 193 parishes; has one city and 12 market towns. Pop. 1810, 208,190, in 1811, 228,735, and in 1820, 274,392.

Warwick, pst. in the NE. part of Franklin cty. Mass., 32 ms. NE. from Northampton, and by pstrd. 86 ms. NW. by W. from Boston.

Warwick, pst. Kent cty. R. I., 10 ms. S. from Providence. This is one of the most manufacturing sections of R. I. It possesses numerous cotton factories, two banks, and an academy. Pop. 1820, 3643.

Warwick, pst. Orange cty. N. Y., on the E. side of Walkill river, 10 ms. S. of Goshen, 11 N. of Hamburg, N. J., and 70 NW. of the city of New York.

Warwick, tp. Bucks cty. Penn., on the SE. side of Neshaminy creek, below Doylestown. Pop. 1810, 1287, in 1820 1115.

Warwick, tp. Lancaster cty. Penn., between Elizabeth and Rapho tps., and joining Dauphin cty. Pop. 1810, 3439, in 1820, 3777.

Warwick, pstv. Cecil cty. Md., between Sassafras and Bohemia rivers, 18 ms. S. of Elkton, 27 SW. of Newcastle, (Del.) and 61 SW. of Philadelphia.

Warwick, cty. Virg.; bounded by James river SW., James city cty. NW., York NE., and Elizabeth cty. SE. Length 15, width 18 ms.; area 120 sqs. Pop. 1820, 1608. Ctl. lat. 37° 8' N. lon. W. C. 0° 30' E.

Warwick, cty. Ind. See *Warwick*, cty.

Warwick, central tp. Tuscarawas cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 485.

Washington, SE. cty. of Maine; bounded by the Atlantic ocean S., Passamaquaddy bay, S. Croix river, and New Brunswick E., and Hancock and Penobscot cties. Maine W. This cty. includes a strip along the whole E. side of Maine, and is about 250 ms. in length from N. to S., but the really inhabited part is confined to about 1000 sqms. along the sea coast. Its front is very much indented by fine bays. Chief towns. Machias, and Eastport. Pop. 1820, 12,744. Ctl. lat. 44° 45' N. lon. W. C. 9° 30' E.

Washington, tp. Hancock cty. Maine, 20 ms. above Castine. Pop. 1820, uncertain.

Washington, pstv. Cheshire cty. N. H. Pop. 1820, 992.

Washington, cty. Ver., bounded SE. by Caledonia and Orange, SW. by Addison, NW. by Chittenden, and NE. by Orleans and Caledonia. Length 24 ms., width 20; area 480 sqms. It occupies the fine valleys drained by the sources of Union river. Surface, though mountainous affording much excellent soil, Chief town. Montpelier. Pop. 1820, 14,113. For ctl. lat. and lon. see *Montpelier*.

Washington, pst. Orange cty. Ver., 43 ms. S. from Windsor. Pop. 1820, 1100.

Washington, the highest summit of the White Mountains, N. H., 7300 feet above the level of the ocean.

Washington, tp. Berkshire cty. Mass., 8 ms. E. from Lenox. Pop. 1810, 942; in 1820, 750.

Washington, SW. cty. of R. I., bounded by the Atlantic Ocean S., New London cty. Conn. W., Kent cty. R. I. N., and Narragansett bay E. It is about 20 ms. sq., with an area of 400 sqms. It is chiefly drained by the Pawcatuck river. Surface moderately hilly. Chief town, South Kingston. Pop. 1820, 15,687. Ctl. lat. 41° 25' N. lon. W. C. 5° 25' E.

Washington, pstv. Litchfield cty. Conn., 8 ms. SW. by W. from Hartford, and 10 SW. from Litchfield. Pop. 1810, 1575; in 1820, 1400. There are in this tp. two forges, one slitting mill, two marble saw mills, and several grist mills, and other machinery.

Washington, cty. N. Y., bounded by Ver. E. Pawlet river and lake Champlain NE., lake George NW., Warren cty. and Hudson river W., and Rensselaer cty. S. Length 60 ms., mean width 15; area 900 sqms. The face of this county is very diversified and picturesque. Much of the soil is excellent. It is peculiarly well watered, having Hudson river at one extremity, lake Champlain at the other, and drained by their confluents. The canal uniting Hudson river, and lake Champlain traverses Washington cty. Chief towns, Sandy Hill, Whitehall, Union, &c. Pop. 1820, 38,831. Ctl. lat. 43° 25' N. lon. W. C. 3° 35' E.

Washington, pst. Dutchess cty. N. Y., on Washington creek, 12 ms. NE. from Poughkeepsie. Pop. 1810, 2854; in 1820, 2882. It is the seat of a very respectable boarding school belonging to the society of Friends.

Washington, village of Albany cty. N. Y., on the Hudson, opposite Troy, and 5 ms. N. from Albany. It is the seat of an arsenal belonging to the U. S.

Washington, pst. Morris cy. N. J. Pop. 1820, 1876.

Washington, tp. Burlington cy. N. J. adjoining Little Egg-harbour tp. The soil is generally sandy and covered with pines. There are in it, at present, two blasting furnaces, Batsto and Martha, in operation, and two forges; there were formerly five blast furnaces, several forges and one slitting mill. The low lands abound in bog ore; that mixed with mountain ore is manufactured into all kinds of iron and castings.

Washington, cy. Penn., bounded by Virg. W., Beaver cy. Penn. N., Alleghany N.E., Monongahela river, or Westmoreland and Fayette E., and Greene S. Length 32 ms., mean width 28; area 888 sqms. Surface generally hilly, but soil as generally productive. This cy. occupies the height of land between Ohio, and Monongahela rivers, and the creeks flow from its central parts like radii from a common centre. Chief town Washington. Pop. 1820, 40,038. Ctl. lat. 40° 14' N. lon. W. C. 3° 20' W.

Washington, pstv., borough, and seat of justice, Washington cy. Penn., on Chartiers creek, 26 ms. SW. from Pittsburg. Pop. 1810, about 1200; in 1820, 1687. This is a very flourishing country town, with a steam flouring mill, and several other manufacturing establishments. Washington college in this town is under the direction of a president and two professors, and contains a library and philosophical apparatus. The college edifice stands to the E. of the town, is constructed of stone, three stories high, and sufficiently spacious to accommodate 150 students.

Washington, pstv. Columbia cy. Penn.

Washington, NW. tp. Fayette cy. Penn., between Monongahela, and Youghiogany river. Pop. 1810, 2160; in 1820, 2749.

Washington, SE. tp. Franklin cy. Penn. Pop. 1810, 2709; in 1820, 4797. It contains the borough of Waynesburg, and lies on the heads of Antietam creek.

Washington, tp. Union cy. Penn., S. from Middle creek. Pop. 1810, 438; in 1820, 1427.

Washington, tp. Lycoming cy. Penn., in the great bend of the W. branch of the Susquehanna, opposite Williamsport. Pop. 1810, 675; in 1820, 1743.

Washington, pstv. Lancaster cy. Penn.

Washington, tp. York cy. Penn., on the W. boundary of the cy. and on Conewago and Bermudian creeks. Pop. 1810, 441; in 1820, 1061.

Washington, tp. Westmoreland cy. Penn., on Kiskaminitas river, 12 ms. N. from Greensburg. Pop. 1810, 1695; in 1820, 1478.

Washington, tp. Indiana cy. Penn., lying NW. from the borough of Indiana. Pop. 1810, 755; in 1820, 1057.

Washington, cy. Md., bounded by Potomac river, or Virg. S., Alleghany cy. Md. W., Penn. N., and Frederick cy. Md. E. Length 40 ms., mean width 12; area 480 ms. It is a very well watered country; it is traversed by Connolaways, Licking, Connecocheague, Antietam, and other large creeks flowing from Penn. into Potomac river. Surface very much broken by mountains and hills, though much of the river and creek alluvial soil is excellent. Chief towns, Hagerstown, Hancockstown, and Williamsport. Pop. 1820, 23,075. Ctl. lat. 39° 33' N. lon. W. C. 1° 50' W.

Washington City, capital of the U. S., and of the D. C. The following description is from the pen of Mr. John Seaford, and extracted from the National Intelligencer.

Washington City, in the District of Columbia, the metropolis of the U. S. is situated on the left bank of the Potomac, and the right bank of the Anacostia, in lat. 38° 54', lon. 6°, being intended for a first meridian. The Tyber runs through the middle of the city, and may be conveyed to the high ground on which the Capitol stands; and the water of the Tyber and the Reedy Branch, may be conveyed to the Capitol, and the president's house, the avenues, and such streets as lead immediately to public places, are from 130 to 160 feet wide, divided into footways, and walks of trees, and carriage ways; the others are of various widths, from 70 to 110 feet; the avenues and streets of 100 feet and upwards, have footways of 20 feet wide; those under 100 and over 80, have footways 17 feet wide; and under 80 feet, 12 feet footways. The ground on which the city stands, was ceded by the state of Md. to the U. S. in full sovereignty, and the proprietors of the soil, surrendered their lands to be laid out as a city, gave up one half to the U. S. and subjected other parts to be sold to raise money as a donation to be employed, and constitute a fund for the public buildings.

The buildings belonging to the United States, are,

1. The Capitol, a large and massy building of the Corinthian order, of freestone, composed of a central edifice, and two wings; the whole front of the building is about 360 feet; the wings were nearly completed, when the British army, under general Ross, (who was afterwards slain in a battle near Baltimore,) in August, 1814, made a sudden incursion, gained possession of the city, setting fire to the Capitol, president's house, public offices, &c. not connected with the operations of war, reducing the whole to ashes, together with a valuable and extensive library belonging to Congress; the wings are rebuilt, and the centre nearly completed. The foundation of the north wing was laid in the presence of president Washington, on the 16th of Sept. 1793, and that of the centre on the 24th of August, 1813, being the anniversary of its destruction by the British.

2. The president's house, built of freestone, two stories high, of the Ionic order, and covered with copper, and distant from the Capital, about one mile and a half.

3. Four buildings, erected in a line E. and W. of the president's house, for the accommodation of the principal departments of government, and subordinate offices; the whole are of brick, two stories high, with freestone basements, and covered with slate; the two new ones are handsome edifices, with freestone porticos on the N. front, in the Ionic order.

4. The general post office, where the patent office is also kept, is a large and handsome building, three stories high, and 120 feet in length, is situated on high ground, about equidistant from the Capitol and the president's house.

5. A very extensive navy yard, completely enclosed with a lofty brick wall, with a handsome gate-way, with guard-rooms; a neat dwell-

ling for the commandant, and others for different officers of the yard; extensive warehouses, shop for blacksmiths, coopers, turners, plumbers, painters, &c. sail lofts, model rooms, timber sheds, a steam-engine which works two saws, drives a tilt hammer, and the turners' lathes. The Columbus 74, and the Potomac 44, were built at this yard; and there is a large frigate now on the stocks. The Potomac has been hauled up on Commodore Rodgers' inclined plane, erected as a substitute for a dry dock. Within the enclosure is a neat marble monument, erected by the American officers, to the memory of their brethren who fell before Tripoli, in the year 1804; this monument was mutilated by the British on the 25th of August, 1814. In this yard are deposited vast quantities of naval stores, and cannon of every size, and is superior to any thing of the kind in the U. S.

6. A comfortable marine barrack, sufficient for 1500 men, well enclosed, having a handsome parade, and a neat and commodious residence, for the commandant of the corps, and good houses for the subaltern officers, an armory, and shops for the repair of arms, &c.

7. A substantial navy magazine, with a house for the keeper.

8. A fort at the extreme southern point of land in the city, commands the channel of the Potomac, and the eastern branch; the improvements at this place are extensive and substantial: with store houses, an armory, shops in which are made gun carriages, fixed ammunition, &c. with an extensive open space, belonging to the garden.

The capitol square is enclosed by a strong and handsome iron railing, and in part planted with trees and shrubbery, and will, in a short time, afford a delightful promenade. Similar improvements are making at the president's house and public offices.

There is a pile bridge about one mile long, over the Potomac, built in 1809, leading to Alexandria, and two over the eastern branch. Of turnpikes, there is one to Alexandria, one to intersect the Little river turnpike to Virginia, another to Baltimore, completed, and one now opening to Montgomery court-house. A canal passes through the city, connecting the waters of the eastern branch with the Potomac. The eastern branch has a sufficient depth of water for frigates to ascend to the navy-yard without lightening, and vessels drawing 14 feet water come up to the Potomac bridge, near to which are three good wharves, and from thence to the mouth of the Tiber, there is 10 feet at high tide. There are four market-houses, in each of which markets are held tri-weekly. The city contains a large infirmary, a female orphan asylum, a jail, a neat and commodious new theatre, a circus, and two masonic halls, a city hall, commenced in August, 1820, the south half of which is built and enclosed; it presents a front of 251 feet, erected from the proceeds of a lottery, authorized by Congress, three buildings for public schools, two of which are on the Lancasterian plan, supported by the corporation, and open for all poor children; thirteen places of public worship, viz. two for Episcopalians, three Presbyterian, two Catho-

lic, two Methodist, two Baptist, one Unitarian and a Friends' Meeting, which are generally well attended. There are also a city library, Medical, Botanical, Clerk's, Benevolent, Manic, Orphan, Bible, Dorcas, Missionary, and Tract Societies, Columbian Institute, and other institutions. Education is not overlooked, it is evinced by the numerous academies and schools which are established. Besides the Columbian college, adjoining the city, there is a large Catholic theological seminary in the city, connected with which is a school for the general education of youth.

An extensive window glass manufactory, which supplies the market, and exports to a considerable amount; five very extensive taverns, with accommodations equal to any of a similar nature; three banks, a branch of the U. S. bank, a fire insurance company, nine printing offices, two daily papers, two tri-weekly, and two weekly. A steam-boat runs regularly, to Aquia creek, one to Alexandria, and another from Norfolk, to the city. Five stages depart daily to Baltimore, and several others to other places.

The seat of government was removed here in the year 1800, during the presidency of John Adams.

The city was incorporated by an act of Congress, passed on the third of May, 1802, by which act, the appointment of the mayor, was vested in the president, yearly; and the two branches of the council, elected by the people in a general ticket. In a supplementary act, passed May 4, 1812, the corporation was made to consist of a mayor, a board of aldermen, and a board of common council; the board of aldermen to consist of eight members, elected for two years, two to be residents of, and chosen from each ward; the board of common council to consist of twelve, three from each ward; the mayor, by the joint ballot of the two boards, to serve for one year. By a new charter, granted by congress on the 15th May, 1820, it is provided that the mayor shall be elected by the people, to serve two years, from the second Monday in June; the board of aldermen to consist of two members from each ward, elected for two years, and are ex-officio justices of the peace for the whole county; the board of common council to consist of three members from each ward, to serve one year; and every free white male citizen of the U. S. of lawful age, having resided in the city one year previous to the election, being a resident of the ward in which he offers to vote, and shall have been assessed on the books of the corporation for the year ending on the 31st day of December preceding the election, and shall have paid all taxes legally assessed and due on personal property, when legally required to pay the same, shall be entitled to vote at any election for a mayor, or members of the two boards.

The city is by an act of the council, divided into six wards. The number of inhabitants were at different periods, as follows, ascertained by the official enumeration, viz:

In 1800,	3,210
1803,	4,352
1807,	5,632
1810,	8,205

1817, 11,299
1820, 13,247

The number of dwellings, exclusive of public buildings and shops, was, on the 1st of January 1822, 2229, of which, 1035 were brick, and 1184 wood; and the assessed valuation and real and personal property, on the 1st of January, 1821, was \$6,568,726, affording a revenue of \$32,842 63; in addition to which there is a revenue of \$10,000, arising from the licences of taverns, hackney coaches, &c. which is appropriated to the support of the poor, of public schools, and markets, and to pay the officers of the corporation.

The classified population of Washington is exhibited in the following table.

Population in 1810.	
Free white males, - - -	2,895
Do. do. females, - - -	3,009
Total whites, - - -	5,904
All other persons except Indians not taxed, - - -	867
Slaves, - - -	1,437

Total population in 1810, - - - 8,208

Population in 1820.	
Free white males, - - -	4,786
Do. do. females, - - -	4,820
All other persons except Indians not taxed, - - -	0

Total whites, - - -	9,606
Free persons of colour, males, - - -	750
Do. do. females, - - -	946
Slaves, males - - -	880
Do. females, - - -	1,065

Total population in 1820, - - - 13,247

Of these;	
Foreigners not naturalized, - - -	293
Engaged in agriculture, - - -	16
Do. in manufactures, - - -	865
Do. in commerce, - - -	125

The following matter was published in one of the public prints of Philadelphia, December 20th, 1822, as a communication from the editor of this gazeteer, to the editor of that print. It is here subjoined to the article, W. City, as it may give some aid to the future disquisition on the question by which it was produced; that is, the occupation of the mouth of the Columbia river, by a colony from the U. S.

Washington is situated at lat. $38^{\circ} 54'$ N. and $77^{\circ} W.$ from London.

The mouth of Columbia is situated at lat. $45^{\circ} 15'$ N. and within a trifling fraction of $48^{\circ} W.$ from W. C. 125° from London.

The difference of lat. therefore, $7^{\circ} 21'$ and difference of lon. 48° .

By a calculation on Mercator's plan, the two places bear from each other N. $78^{\circ} 15'$ W. and S. $78^{\circ} 15'$ E. distant in geographical ms. 2162, and in English ms. 2486.

From W. city to St. Louis, by Pittsburg and the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, 1396 ms.

From St. Louis to the mouth of Columbia, by the Missouri and Columbia rivers, 3543 ms.

Entire distance from Washington to the mouth of the Columbia, 4944 ms.

The distance from St. Louis to Washington, by Shawanoxtown and Knoxville, 1029 ms.

By Lexington in Kentucky, 1005 ms.

By Vincennes, Cincinnati, and Pittsburg, 1011 ms.

St. Louis is $38^{\circ} 36'$ N. lat. $12^{\circ} 58'$ W. lon. Mouth of Columbia, $46^{\circ} 15'$ N. lat. $47^{\circ} 57'$ W. lon. These two places bear from each other at an angle from the meridian $73^{\circ} 28'$, are consequently $73^{\circ} 28'$ NW., and $73^{\circ} 28'$ SE. respectively distant; 1714 geographical, and 1861 English ms.

The several distances, as given by Messrs. Lewis and Clark, are no doubt over calculated; their aggregate distance exceeds the direct line almost two to one, an excess hardly credible. In most instances, where the lengths of rivers have been estimated by persons ascending their currents, the space passed through has been overrated, and the error has in most instances borne some proportion to the violence of the stream.

Washington, NW. city of the D. C., bounded SE. by the city of Washington and Georgetown, SW. by Potomac river, W. and N. by Md., and E. by East Branch, or Anacostia river. It approaches to the form of a right angled triangle, 7 ms. base, by 6 perpendicular, and with an area of 21 sqms. Surface hilly, and soil of middling quality. Pop. 1820, 2729. Ctl. lat. $38^{\circ} 56'$ N. lon. W. C. $33'$ W.

Washington, pstv. at the SE. foot of the Blue Ridge, and at the head of Thornton's river, in the NW. part of Culpepper city. Virg., 65 ms. WSW. from W. C.

Washington, city. Virg., bounded S. by N. C., W. by Scott city. Virg., NW. by Russel, N. by Tazewell, NE. by Wythe, and SE. by Grayson. Length 50 ms., mean width 17; area 850 sqms. This city lies in the various valleys of the two great branches of Holston river, and is drained by those streams and their numerous confluent. Though generally hilly, the soil is fertile. Chief town, Abingdon. Pop. 1820, 12,444. Ctl. lat. $36^{\circ} 40'$ N. lon. W. C. $5^{\circ} W.$

Washington, city. N. C., bounded by Hyde and Beauford S., Martin W., Roanoke river and Albemarle Sound N., and Tyrrell city. E. Length 20 ms., width 18; area 360 sqms. Surface level and in part marshy. Soil generally thin and steril. Chief town, Plymouth. Pop. 1820, 3986. Ctl. lat. $35^{\circ} 46'$ N. lon. W. C. $0^{\circ} 22'$ E.

Washington, pstv. Beauford city. N. C., on the left bank of Pamlico or Tar river, about 50 ms. below Tarborough. This is a place of considerable commercial importance.

Washington, city. Geo., bounded by Oconee river of Wilkinson city. SW., Hancock NW., Ogeechee river or Warren NE., Jefferson E., and Emanuel and Laurens SE. Length 30 ms., width 23; area 690 sqms. Chief town, Sandersville. Pop. 1820, 10,627. Ctl. lat. $32^{\circ} 56'$ N. lon. W. C. $5^{\circ} 48'$ W.

Washington, pstv. and seat of justice, Wilkes city. Geo., containing beside the ordinary city buildings, an academy, and about 700 inhabitants. About 50 ms. WNW. from Augusta, and by pstrd. 79 ms. NE. from Milledgeville. Lat. $33^{\circ} 41'$ N. lon. W. C. $5^{\circ} 41'$ W.

Washington, city. Ohio, bounded by Ohio river SE. and S., Athens city. SW. and W., and Morgan and Monroe cities. N. Length 43 ms. mean width 14; area 600 sqms. Except near the Ohio and Muskingum rivers the surface of this city is hilly and the soil steril. Muskingum river enters the Ohio nearly at equal distance from its NE. and SW. angles. Chief town, Marietta. Pop. 1820, 10,425. Ctl. lat. $39^{\circ} 30'$ N. lon. W. C. $4^{\circ} 30'$ W.

Washington, tp. Columbiana city. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 700.

Washington, pstv. and seat of justice for Fayette city. Ohio, 40 ms. SW. from Columbus. Lat. $39^{\circ} 33'$ N. Pop. 1820, 191.

Washington, one of the NW. tps. Franklin city. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 137.

Washington, one of the western tps. Dark city. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 456.

Washington, tp. Clermont city. Ohio, on Ohio river. Pop. 1820, 1942.

Washington, pstv. Guernsey city. Ohio, on the road between Wheeling and Zanesville, 45 ms. W. from the former.

Washington, tp. Licking city. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 668.

Washington, tp. Richland city. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 638.

Washington, tp. Miami city. Ohio, containing the village of Piqua. Pop. 1820, 490.

Washington, tp. Montgomery city. Ohio, containing the villages of Centreville and Woodburn. Pop. 1820, 3174.

Washington, tp. Pickaway city. Ohio, containing the village of Circleville. Pop. 1820, 2000.

Washington, tp. Preble city. Ohio, containing the village of Eaton. Pop. 1820, 1562.

Washington, tp. Sciota city. Ohio, containing the village of Alexandria, on Ohio river. Pop. 1820, 506.

Washington, tp. Warren city. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 922.

Washington, city. Ind., bounded by Floyd SE., Harrison S., Orange and Lawrence W., White river or Jackson N., and Scott E. Length 24 ms., width 20; area 480 sqms. Big Blue river rises in this city and flows S. into Ohio river. Chief town, Salem. Pop. 1820, 9039. Ctl. lat. $38^{\circ} 36'$ N. lon. W. C. 9° W.

Washington, pstv. and seat of justice, Davis city. Ind., between the two main branches of White river, 20 ms. SE. by E. from Vincennes, and by pstrd. 103 ms. SSW. from Indianapolis. Lat. $38^{\circ} 40'$ N. lon. W. C. $10^{\circ} 4'$ W.

Washington, city. Ill., bounded by Randolph S., St. Clair W., Madison and Bond N., and Jefferson E. It is 30 miles square, consequently area 900 sqms. Kaskaskias river passes obliquely through it. Chief town, Covington. Pop. 1820, 1517. Of these there were engaged in agriculture 77; in manufactures 39; and in commerce 18. Pop. to the sqm. $\frac{1}{2}$. Ctl. lat. $38^{\circ} 32'$ N. lon. W. C. $12^{\circ} 22'$ W.

Washington, city. Miss., S. from Franklin, and SW. from Jefferson and St. Genevieve. It lies on the heads of Big Black, Gasconade, Merri-mac, and St. Francis rivers. It includes great part of the lead mines of Miss., but is too vaguely defined to admit the insertion of its area or comparative pop. The surface is mountainous, hilly, and broken, though much very fertile

soil lies in detached places within its limits particularly along the banks of the Merri-mac Big river and Fourche à Cosurtois. The tract in the northern part of this city is traversed by lat. 38° N. and lon. W. C. $13^{\circ} 50'$ W. lies SSW. about 50 ms. from St. Louis.

Washington, city. Kent; bounded by Green S., Nelson W. and NW., Salt river, or Frank N., Mercer E., and Casey SE. Length 5, mean width 17 ms.; area 550 sqms. It is drained by the various sources of Salt river. Chief town, Springfield. Pop. 1820, 15,940. Ctl. lat. $37^{\circ} 40'$, lon. W. C. $8^{\circ} 15'$ W.

Washington, pstv. and seat of justice, Mass. city. Kent, 4 ms. SW. from Maysville, containing the ordinary city buildings, an academy, two churches and a printing office. Lat. $36^{\circ} 40'$ N. lon. W. C. $6^{\circ} 45'$ W.

Washington, city. Ten.; bounded by N. C. S. Greene city. Ten. W., Sullivan N., and Carter E. Length 22, mean width 17 ms.; area 540 sqms. Its southern part is drained by Nob-chucky river, and the northern by Holston. Surface hilly and broken. Chief town, Jonesborough. Pop. 1820, 9557. Ctl. lat. $36^{\circ} 11'$ N. lon. W. C. $5^{\circ} 33'$ W.

Washington, pstv. and seat of justice, Ebe city. Ten., on the right bank of Tennessee river, about 100 ms. below Knoxville, and 80 ms. SE. by E. from Murfreesborough. Lat. $35^{\circ} 58'$ N. lon. W. C. $7^{\circ} 48'$ W.

Washington, city. Al.; bounded by Miss. W. Choctaw country N., Tombigbee river E., and Baldwin city. in Al. S. Length 50, mean width 20 ms.; area 1000 sqms. Surface moderately hilly, and soil, except in a few places near the streams, steril, and covered generally with pine. Chief town, St. Stephens. Ctl. lat. $31^{\circ} 40'$ N. lon. W. C. $11^{\circ} 20'$ W.

Washington, pstv. and seat of justice, Autauga city. Al., on the right bank of Alabama river, at the mouth of Autauga creek, 23 ms. above Cahaba. Lat. $32^{\circ} 24'$ N. lon. W. C. $9^{\circ} 35'$ W.

Washington, parish of Lou.; bounded by Miss. N., Pearl river E., parish of St. Tammany S., and Tangipao river, or St. Helena W. Length 45, mean width 22 ms.; area about 1000 sqms. Surface moderately hilly, and soil generally steril, and covered with pine timber. It is principally watered by the Boyue, Chittas, and Chisunete rivers. Pop. 1820, 2517. Ctl. lat. $30^{\circ} 50'$ N. lon. W. C. $13^{\circ} 10'$ W.

Washington, pstv. and recently the seat of government of the state of Miss., stands on a high, dry, and healthy site, on the left bank of St. Catharine creek, 6 ms. E. from Natchez. Pop. about 1000. Jefferson college was incorporated in 1802, and located in this town. A large frame building, capable of accommodating about 70 students was erected, but it has not flourished as a literary institution, beyond the ordinary effects of an academy. Lat. $31^{\circ} 35'$ N. lon. W. C. $14^{\circ} 15'$ W.

Washington, C. H. and psto. on the small river Sinta Bogue, Washington city. Al., 12 ms. NW. from Fort St. Stephens, and 75 N. from Mobile. Lat. $31^{\circ} 39'$ N. lon. $11^{\circ} 18'$ W.

Washington Hollow, pstv. Dutchess city. N. Y., on Wappingers creek, 12 ms. NE. from Poughkeepsie.

Washington-point, cape formed by the two

branches of Elizabeth river, about 1 mile above Norfolk, Virg. Here the U. S. has a marine hospital.

Washitau, or *Ouachitau*, NE. parish of Lou.: bounded by the Mississippi river NE., the parish of Concordia and Ocatahoola SE., Rapides S., Natchitoches W., and the territory of Arkansas N. Length 85, mean width 50 ms.; area 4000 sqms. That part W. from Washitau river, is hilly, with a sterile soil covered with pine timber. A similar characteristic is continued E. of that stream in the northern section of the parish, to within 10 or 12 ms. from Mississippi river, E. from Washitau river, and in the S. and SE. part of the parish, except along the margins of the streams, the surface is liable to annual submersion. The only arable land of considerable extent is found along the Washitau, Barthberry, Bayou Siard, and the rivers Bon Idée, and Bœuf. There are, however, distant from the water courses, two small, but very productive prairies, Mer Rouge, and Jefferson. Except those, and a few other small prairies, the whole not amounting to 25 sqms., the whole parish of Washitau in a state of nature, was covered with a very heavy forest: pine W. and NW., and a mixed mass S., SE. and E. The arable river alluvion very productive. Staples, cotton and lumber. Pop. 1820, 2896. Ctl. lat. $32^{\circ} 35'$ N. lon. W. C. 15° W.

Washitau, river of Arkansas and Lou., great NE. branch of Red river. This stream rises by three large branches between Arkansas and Red river, about 15° W. from Washington, and at lat. $34^{\circ} 30'$ N. It thence flows nearly E., the three branches uniting above the Hot Springs. Opposite the latter place the Ouachitau turns S., enters Lou. at lat. 33° N., and continuing in that direction to lat. $31^{\circ} 39'$ N., where it receives the Tensaw from the SE., and Ocatahoola from the NW., and takes the name of Black river. See *Black river*, *Ocatahoola*, and *Tensaw*. The Ouachitau is navigable during spring floods as high as the Hot Springs, and except in very dry seasons, at all times to the upper settlements in Lou. Below the springs it is augmented from the W. by the Cado fork, Little Missouri, Saluter, and Derbane, and from the E. by the Saline, Barthelony, and Bœuf rivers.

Wassana, city of Africa, on the Niger, lying according to the best information, at lat. 11° N. and lon. 17° E. from London. This is probably the same place mentioned by Ptolemy under the name of Gano, and marked on the various maps of Africa as Gano, Gana, Wangara, and Gangara.

Wassenburg, town of Germany, in Westphalia. *Wasserburg*, town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, with a castle. Lon. $12^{\circ} 13'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 4'$ N.

Watauga, SE. branch of Holston river, rises in Ashe cy. N. C., flows into Ten., and joins Holston in Washington cy. Ten.

Watchet, town of Eng. in Somersetshire, on the Bristol Channel, at the mouth of a good harbour, much frequented by coal ships, which are freighted hence with lime-stone and various other articles. It is 14 ms. NW. of Bridgewater, and 153 W. by S. of London. Lon. $3^{\circ} 25'$ W. lat. $51^{\circ} 12'$ N.

Wateoo, island in the South Sea, discovered by captain Cook. It is about 6 leagues in circuit, is a beautiful spot with a surface covered with verdure, and composed of hills and plains. From every circumstance, it may be considered as indubitable, that the inhabitants of Wateoo derive their descent from the same stock which has so remarkably diffused itself over the immense extent of the Southern Ocean. Lon. $158^{\circ} 15'$ W. lat. $21^{\circ} 1'$ S.

Waterborough, pst. York cy. Maine, on the NE. side of the river Mousin, 15 ms. NW. of Kennebunk, 41 N. by E. of Portsmouth in N. H., and 47 W. of Portland. Pop. 1820, 1762.

Waterbury, pst. on Onion river, Washington cy. Ver., 12 ms. NW. from Montpelier.

Waterbury, pst. on Naugatuck river, New Haven cy. Conn., 19 ms. NNW. from New Haven, and 25 SW. from Hartford. Pop. 1820, 2882.

Waterce, river, S. C., NE. constituent of Santee. See *Catawba river*. The Waterce enters S. C., in York district, flows SSE. by comparative courses 120 ms., and joins the Congaree 40 ms. SE. from Columbia.

Waterford, cy. of Ireland, 46 ms. long and 25 broad; bounded on the S. by St. George's Channel, on the W. by Cork, on the N. and NE. by the river Sure, which separates it from Tipperary and Kilkenny, and on the E. by Waterford Haven, which parts it from Wexford.

Waterford, city and seaport of Ireland, in a cy. of the same name. It is the second place in the kingdom, and has an excellent harbour, where ships of the greatest burden may ride at the quay. It stands on the river Sure, 8 ms. N. of St. George's Channel, 26 S. of Kilkenny, and 75 S. by W. of Dublin. Lon. $6^{\circ} 54'$ W. lat. $52^{\circ} 18'$ N.

Waterford, town of Eng. in Hertfordshire, on the river Coln, 7 ms. S. by W. of St. Alban's, and 14 NW. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 17'$ W. lat. $51^{\circ} 41'$ N.

Waterford, pst. Oxford cy. Maine, 12 ms. SW. from Paris. Pop. 1810, 860, in 1820, 1035.

Waterford, pst. Caledonia, cy. Ver., on Connecticut river, 32 ms. E. from Montpelier. Pop. 1810, 1289, in 1820, 1300.

Waterford, pst. New London cy. Conn., between the Thames and Nautick rivers, adjoining New London to the NW. Pop. 1810, 2185, in 1820, 2339.

Waterford, pst. Saratoga cy. N. Y., lying on the W. side of Hudson, and N. side of Mohawk river, opposite to Lansingburg, 6 ms. above Troy, and 11 above Albany. It is joined to Lansingburg by a fine wooden bridge, is regularly laid out, the site rises by a gradual acclivity from the Mohawk, and the buildings have generally a neat and some an elegant appearance. Pop. 1820, 1184.

Waterford, tp. Gloucester cy. N. J. Pop. 1810, 2105, in 1820, 2447.

Waterford, formerly Le Bœuf, pstv. Erie cy. Penn., between Le Bœuf creek and lake, 15 ms. SSE. from Erie. At high water the Le Bœuf creek is navigable to this place. It contains about 50 houses, and 250 inhabitants.

Waterford, pstp. Erie cy. Penn., including the foregoing village. Pop. 1810, 162, 1820, 579.

Waterford, pstv. at the NW. foot of Tuscarora mountain, and on Tuscarora creek, Mifflin cty. Penn., 20 ms. a little S. of W. from Lewis-town, and by pstrd. 62 ms. NW. by W. from Harrisburg.

Waterford, pstv. in the northern part of Loudon cty. Virg., 10 ms. N. from Leesburg, and by pstrd. 42 ms. NW. from W. C.

Waterford, two tps. Washington cty. Ohio, on Muskingum river, opposite to each other, 10 ms. above Marietta. Pop. 1820, 880

Waterloo, village of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Brabant, 12 ms. S. from Brussels, about midway between the two small rivers Dyle and Senne, and on the road from Brussels to Namur.

Waterloo, pstv. and seat of justice, Seneca cty. N. Y., on Seneca river at its falls, 5 ms. NE. and below Geneva. It is a thriving village, containing the cty. buildings, a newspaper printing office, and about 50 houses. Lat. $42^{\circ} 55' N.$ lon. W. C. $6^{\circ} 6' E.$

Waterloo, pstv. in the extreme SW. angle of Mifflin cty. Penn., by pstrd. 105 ms. W. from Harrisburg.

Waterloo, tavern and psto. Anne Arundel cty. Md., on the road from Baltimore to W. C., 25 ms. from the latter.

Waterloo, pstv. Laurens district, S. C., 12 ms. S. from Laurensville, and by pstrd. 86 ms. NW. by W. from Columbia.

Waterloo, pstv. Fayette cty. Ind.

Waterloo, psto. Lauderdale cty. Al.

Watersay, one of the western isles of Sld., separated from S. Uist, by Chisamuel bay.

Watertown, pst. Middlesex cty. Mass., on Charles' river, 8 ms. N. by W. of Boston. It is the seat of several extensive manufactures. Pop. 1810, 1531, in 1820, 1518.

Watertown, pst. Litchfield cty. Conn., on the E. side of Naugatuck river, 10 ms. SE. of Litchfield. Pop. 1810, 1714, in 1820, 1439.

Watertown, pstv. and seat of justice, Jefferson cty. N. Y., on the left bank of Black river, 81 ms. NNW. from Utica, and 8 ms. E. from Sackett's Harbour. It is a fine flourishing village built on a swelling eminence, in a broken but fertile country. It is the seat of a state arsenal, printing office, &c. In 1810, pop. of the tp. 1841, in 1820, 2766.

Waterville, pst. Kennebec cty. Maine, on the right bank of Kennebec river, 20 ms. above Hallowell. The principal village is at Tecnick falls, at the head of boat navigation, and is the seat of several mills and manufacturing establishments, and also a Theological Baptist seminary. Pop. 1810, 1514, in 1820, 1719.

Waterville, pstv. Sangerfield, Oneida cty. N. Y., 18 ms. SW. from Utica.

Waterville, pstv. Delaware cty. N. Y., about 50 ms. W. from Hudson.

Water Vliet, pst. Albany cty. N. Y. It is about 9 ms. N. from Albany, and contains the Shakers village of Niskayuna. Pop. 1820, 2806.

Watkins' Store, and psto. Pittsylvania cty. Virg., by pstrd. 200 ms. SW. from Richmond.

Watkinsville, pstv. Goochland cty. Virg., 33 ms. NW. from Richmond.

Watkinsville, pstv. Clark cty. Geo., 63 ms. N. from Milledgeville.

Watson's Store, and psto., Columbia cty. Geo.,

by pstrd. 98 ms. NE. by E. from Milledgeville.

Watlington, town of Eng. in Oxfordshire is seated under the Chiltern Hills, on a brow which, with the continued ridge, divides the cty. from Buckinghamshire. It is 14 ms. of Oxford, and 46 W. of London. Lon $1^{\circ} 12'$ lat. $51^{\circ} 37' N.$

Watten, town of France, in the department of the North, and late province of Friesland; seated on the river Aa, 5 ms. from St. Omer.

Watten, town of Eng. in Norfolk, 18 ms. SE. of Norwich, and 95 NNE. of London. Lon $53^{\circ} E.$ lat. $52^{\circ} 36' N.$

Wattborough, pstr. Lunenburg cty. Va. about 50 ms. SW. from Richmond.

Waverly, psto. Lincoln cty. Misu., by pstrd. 93 ms. NW. from St. Charles.

Wawarsing, psto. Ulster cty. N. Y., by pstrd. 77 ms. from Albany.

Waxholm, fortress on the coast of Sweden in the Baltic, situated on a small island, at the entrance of the Lake Malar, where all homeward bound ships are searched. It is 16 ms. E. of Stockholm.

Wayne, pst. Kennebec cty. Maine, 20 ms. W. from Augusta. Pop. 1820, 1051.

Wayne, pst. Steuben cty. N. Y., between Seneca and Crooked Lakes, 30 ms. SSW. from Geneva. Pop. 1810, 1025, in 1820, 3607.

Wayne, cty. N. Y.; bounded by Seneca and Ontario cties. S., Monroe W., Lake Ontario N. and Cayuga cty. E. Length 35 ms., mean width 16; area 560 sqms. This cty. is traversed from W. to E. by a ridge of hills, from which a number of small creeks are discharged into Lake Ontario. The southern side is traversed by Mud Creek, along the valley of which, the Erie Canal has been formed. The soil though in the central parts broken, is generally fertile. Staples, grain, flour, salted provisions, and some lumber. Chief town Lyons. The pop. of this cty., was included in that of Seneca and Ontario in 1820. Ctl. lat. $43^{\circ} 7' N.$ The meridian of W. C. passes through Lyons, the seat of justice, and divides Wayne into two not very unequal sections.

Wayne, NE. cty. Penn.; bounded by N. Y., Delaware river or Delaware cty. in N. E., Pike cty. SE., and Luzerne and Susquehanna cties. W. Length 45 ms., mean width 16; area 720 sqms. It is drained by the Lackawaxen, and other creeks of the Delaware. Surface hilly and broken. Soil generally thin and poor. Chief town, Bethany. Pop. 1820, 4127. Ctl. lat. $41^{\circ} 40' N.$ lon. W. C. $1^{\circ} 42' E.$

Wayne, cty. N. C.; bounded by Duplin S., Sampson SW., Johnson NW., Nash and Edgecomb N., and Greene and Lenoir E. Length 30 ms., mean width 20; area 600 sqms. It is traversed by Neuse river. Chief town Waynesborough. Pop. 1820, 9040. Ctl. lat. and lon. see Waynesborough, Wayne cty. N. C.

Wayne, cty. Geo.; bounded by Glynn SE., Camden and Appling S., Appling and Tattnall W., and Akamahab, or Elbert and McIntosh cties. NE. Length 40 ms., mean width 25; area 1000 sqms. Turtle river rises in this cty., and it is traversed by Great and Little St. Jls.

Chief town, Tuckerville. Pop. 1820, 1010. Ctl. lat. $31^{\circ} 25'$ N. lon. W. C. $5^{\circ} W$.

Wayne, *cty.* Ohio; bounded N. by Medina, Stark E., Cochocton S., and Richland W. Length 30 ms., width 29; area 720 sqms. It is generally elevated, with extensive prairies. Soil of middling quality. It is principally drained by Mohicon, Kilbuck, and Sugar creeks. Chief town, Wooster. Pop. 1820, 11,393. For Ctl. lat. and lon., see *Wooster*.

Wayne, *tp.* Wayne *cty.* Ohio, immediately N. of Wooster. In the SW. corner are salt springs. Pop. 1820, 676. See *Wooster*.

Wayne, *SE. tp.* Ashtabula *cty.* Ohio. Pop. 1820, 624.

Wayne, *tp.* Columbiana *cty.* Ohio. Pop. 1820, 724.

Wayne, *tp.* Jefferson *cty.* Ohio. Pop. 1820, 1696.

Wayne, *tp.* in the SW. quarter of Belmont *cty.* Ohio. Pop. 1820, 654.

Wayne, *tp.* Tuscarawas *cty.* Ohio. Pop. 1820, 715.

Wayne, *tp.* Muskingum *cty.* Ohio. Pop. 1820, uncertain.

Wayne, *tp.* Knox *cty.* Ohio. Pop. 1820, 1101.

Wayne, *tp.* Pickaway *cty.* Ohio. Pop. 1820, 950.

Wayne, *tp.* Scioto *cty.* Ohio, in which is situated the village of Portsmouth. Pop. 1820, 541.

Wayne, *tp.* Adams *cty.* Ohio. Pop. 1820, 771.

Wayne, *tp.* Champaign *cty.* Ohio. Pop. 1820, 905.

Wayne, northern *tp.* Darke *cty.* Ohio. Pop. 1820, 268.

Wayne, *tp.* Fayette *cty.* Ohio. Pop. 1820, 925.

Wayne, *tp.* in the NE. corner of Montgomery *cty.* Ohio. Pop. 1820, 729.

Wayne, *tp.* Butler *cty.* Ohio. Pop. 1820, 1552.

Wayne, *tp.* Warren *cty.* Ohio. Pop. 1820, 2342.

Wayne, *cty.* Ind.; bounded by Ohio E., Union *cty.* Ind. S., Fayette SW., Henry W., and Randolph N. It is 20 ms. square; area 400 sqms.; and is drained by the sources of White water river. Chief town, Centerville. Pop. 1820, 7951. Ctl. lat. $39^{\circ} 50'$ N. lon. W. C. $7^{\circ} 55' W$.

Wayne, *cty.* Ill.; bounded by Johnson and Union S., Jackson and Randolph W., Jefferson N., and White and Gallatin E. Length 36 ms., width 24; area 864 sqms. It is drained by the W. branch of Little Wabash. Pop. 1820, 111. Ctl. lat. $38^{\circ} 30'$ N. lon. W. C. $11^{\circ} 22' W$.

Wayne, *cty.* Misu., W. from Washington and Franklin, and on the sources of Gasconade river. Its limits are too vague to admit specification. Pop. 1820, 1443. Ctl. lat. $37^{\circ} N$.

Wayne, *cty.* Mich.; bounded by Detroit river and St. Clair lake SE., McComb *cty.* NE. Oakland NW., and Monroe SW. and S. As it is now defined, it is about 30 ms. long, and 20 wide; with an area of 600 sqms. Surface generally level, rising by a very gentle acclivity from Lake St. Clair and Detroit river, and gradually becoming flat receding from these waters. Soil highly productive. It is principally drained by the Riviere Rouge. Chief town Detroit. Pop. 1820, 3574. Ctl. lat. $42^{\circ} 25'$ N. lon. W. C. $6^{\circ} 15' W$.

Wayne, *cty.* Kent; bounded by Tenn. S. Cumberland *cty.* in Kent. W., Cumberland river, or Adair and Pulaski *cties.* N., and Whitely E. Length 44 ms., mean width 22; area 970 sqms. It is principally drained by Big Sinking creek, branch of the Cumberland. Chief town, Monticello. Pop. 1820, 7951.

Wayne, *cty.* Tenn.; bounded by Lauderdale *cty.* in Al. S., Hardin *cty.* Tenn. W., Perry N., and Lawrence E. Length 24 ms., width 21; area 500 sqms. It lies encircled by the great bend of Tennessee river, where that stream turns N. on entering the state of Tenn.; and though in no place actually reaching Tennessee river, the creeks of this *cty.* are discharged from it like radii from a centre. Chief town, Waynesborough. Pop. 1820, 2459. Ctl. lat. $35^{\circ} 14'$ N. lon. W. C. $10^{\circ} 50' W$.

Wayne, *cty.* Miss., bounded by Al. E., Greene *cty.* in Miss. S., Covington W., and the Choctaw country N. Length 32 ms., width 30; area 960 sqms. It is drained by Chickisawhay, and other branches of Pascagoula river. Chief town, Winchester. Pop. 1820, 3323.

Wayne Hotel, *psto.* Steuben *cty.* N. Y.

Waynesborough, *pstv.* Augusta *cty.* Virg., 12 ms. E. by S. of Staunton, and 30 NW. of Charlottesville.

Waynesborough, *pstv.* and seat of justice Wayne *cty.* N. C.; on Neuse river immediately below the mouth of Little river, 50 ms. SE. from Raleigh. Lat. $35^{\circ} 20'$ N. lon. W. C. $1^{\circ} 1' W$.

Waynesborough, *pstv.* and seat of justice, Burke *cty.* Geo., on Briar creek, 30 ms. S. from Augusta. It is the seat of an academy. Lat. $33^{\circ} 5'$ N. lon. W. C. $4^{\circ} 55' W$.

Waynesborough, *pstv.* and seat of justice, Wayne *cty.* Tenn., on Reinses branch of Indian creek, 120 ms. SW. from Nashville. Lat. $35^{\circ} 11'$ N. lon. W. C. $10^{\circ} 53' W$.

Waynesburg, *pstv.* Franklin *cty.* Penn., on the E. branch of Antietam creek, 15 ms. SE. from Chambersburg, and 10 NNE. from Hagerstown in Md.

Waynesburg, *pstv.* and seat of justice, Greene *cty.* Penn., on the S. fork of Ten Mile creek, 25 ms. S. from Washington, 25 SW. from Brownsville, and 25 NW. from Morgantown in Virg. Lat. $39^{\circ} 54'$ N. lon. W. C. $3^{\circ} 16' W$.

Waynesburg, *pstv.* Honeybrook *tp.* Chester *cty.* Penn., 11 ms. NW. by W. from Downings-town.

Waynesburg, *pstv.* Stark *cty.* Ohio, by *pstrd.* 156 ms. NE. from Columbus.

Waynesville, *pstv.* Wayne *cty.* Geo. about 150 ms. SSE. from Milledgeville.

Waynesville, *pstv.* and seat of justice, Haywood *cty.* N. C., on the head of Big Pigeon river, 60 ms. WNW. from Rutherfordton. Lat. $35^{\circ} 28'$ N. lon. W. C. $5^{\circ} 50' W$.

Waynesville *pstv.* Warren *cty.* Ohio, on Little Miami, 68 ms. SW. from Columbus. It is a settlement principally made by a society of Friends. Pop. in 1820, 307.

Weakly, *cty.* of Tenn.; position and extent uncertain.

Weakly, C. H. and *psto.* Weakly *cty.* Tenn., 112 from Murfreesboro'.

Wear, river of Eng., which rises in the W. part of the *cty.* of Durham, and divides it into 5 R

two parts; flowing SE. by Stanhope to Bishop Auckland, and thence NE. by Durham; receives numerous tributary rills from the mountains, and falls into the German Ocean, at Sunderland.

Weare, pst. Hillsboro' cty. N. H. 55 ms. W. from Portsmouth. Pop. 1820, 2781.

Wearmouth, village of Eng. in Durham, opposite Sunderland. This place is famous for a bridge which has the largest arch in Eng. is built of iron, and the span of the arch is 256 feet.

Weathersfield, pst. Windsor cty. Ver., 7 ms. SW. from Windsor, and by pstrd. 70 ms. S. from Montpellier.

Weathersfield, pst. Trumbull cty. Ohio, 5 ms. SE. from Warren. It contains a village, and a forge and furnace.

Weaver's Mills, and psto. Alleghany cty. Md.

Webb's, psto. Stokes cty. N. C. by pstrd. 135 miles NW. by W. from Raleigh.

Webb's store and psto. Pendleton district, S. C. 148 ms. NW. from Columbia.

Webster's store and psto. Lancaster cty. Penn.

Wedenschweil, town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, 10 ms. SE. of Zurich.

Weert, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands in Brabant, 12 ms. W. of Buremonde. Lon. 5° 38' E. lat. 51° 7' N.

Weeds Port, or *Weeds Basin*. This is a port or basin in the Erie Canal, 9 ms. E. from Montezuma, and 9 ms. N. from Auburn.

Weever, river of Eng., which rises in the N. part of Shropshire, runs across the middle of Cheshire, and receiving the Dane from the E. discharges itself into the estuary of the Mersey. It is navigable to Windford, some ms. above Norwich in Cheshire.

Weibstadt, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 20 ms. SE. of Heidelberg. Lon. 9° 23' E. lat. 49° 19' N.

Weichterbach, town of Germany, in Weteravia, and in the cty. of Isenberg, seated on the river Kintz, with a castle, where the count resides.

Weiden, town of Germany, in Bavaria, seated on the Nab, 10 ms. NW. of Leuchstenberg. Lon. 12° 10' E. lat. 49° 24' N.

Weil, or *Wyl*, town of Germany, in Wirtemberg, on the Worm, 12 ms. W. of Stuttgart, and 20 N. of Tubingen. Lon. 8° 50' E. lat. 48° 46' N.

Weilburg, town of Germany, in the county of Nassau, on the Lahn, 22 ms. NE. of Nassau, 22 NW. of Frankfurt, and 29 E. of Mentz. Lon. 8° 26' E. lat. 50° 18' N.

Weile, or *Wedel*, seaport of Denmark, in the province of North Jutland. Lon. 9° 30' E. lat. 55° 45' N.

Weilheim, town of Germany, in Wirtemberg, seated on the river Lauter.

Weilingen, town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia. Lon. 10° 21' E. lat. 48° 58' N.

Weimar, town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a magnificent castle, the residence of the duke of Saxe-Weimar. It is seated on the Ilm, 20 ms. NE. of Erfurt, and 20 WSW. of Naumburg. Lon. 11° 52' E. lat. 51° 6' N.

Weimar, grand duchy of Saxe, consisting of Weimar Proper, and Eisenbach, detached from each other, but containing together, an area

of 1460 sqms. Weimar is the capital. Fr 200,000.

Weingartin, town of Germany, in the pstate of the Rhine, seated on the Printz, 4 1/2 NE. of Dourlach, and 9 ms. S. of Philipps. Lon. 9° 30' E. lat. 49° 5' N.

Weinheim, town of Germany, in the pstate of the Rhine, 10 ms. N. of Heidelberg. Lon. 8° 45' E. lat. 49° 35' N.

Wienberg, town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, famous for its wines. Lon. 9° 15' E. lat. 49° 15' N.

Weissbaden, town of Germany, in Mentz, where there are hot baths in high esteem. It is 8 ms. NE. of Mentz, and 15 W. of Frankfurt. Lon. 8° 20' E. lat. 49° 56' N.

Weisbrunn. See *Vesperin*.

Weissmunde, fortress of Western Prussia, seated at the mouth of the Vistula, below Danzig, whose harbour it defends. Lon. 18° 40' E. lat. 54° 24' N.

Weissburg, pstv. Baltimore cty. Md. See *Wissenburg*, Baltimore cty. Md.

Weissenburg, town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, on the Lauter, 16 ms. SW. of Landau, and 22 NE. of Strasburg. Lon. 8° 11' E. lat. 48° 53' N.

Weissenburg, town of Franconia, in the bishopric of Aichstadt. The inhabitants are protestants. It is seated on the Rednitz, 5 ms. S. of Pappenheim, and 30 SW. of Nuremberg. Lon. 11° 2' E. lat. 49° 4' N.

Weissenburg, town of Germany, in Saxony, 20 ms. N. by W. of Wittenburg, and 20 NE. of Deslaw. Lon. 12° 31' E. lat. 52° 8' N.

Weissenburg, or *Alba Julia*, city of Transylvania, capital of a cty. of the same name, and a university. It is seated on the side of a hill near the river Ompias, 35 ms. W. of Hermannstadt. Lon. 24° E. lat. 46° 26' N.

Weissenburg, or *Stuhlweissenburg*, town of Lower Hungary, seated at the E. end of the Platten Sea, 36 ms. SW. of Buda. Lon. 18° 50' E. lat. 47° 22' N.

Wiesenbergs, tp. Lehigh cty. Penn., between Lynn and Macungy tps., and joining the cty. of Berks. Pop. in 1810, 1046, in 1820, 1175.

Weissenfels, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, the residence of the duke of Saxe-Weissenfels. It is seated on the Saale, 17 ms. SW. of Leipsic. Lon. 12° 15' E. lat. 51° 9' N.

Welby, pstv. Prince George's cty. Md., nearly opposite Alexandria, and about 4 ms. below W. C.

Weldon, pstv. Halifax cty. N. C., by pstrd. 78 ms. NE. from Raleigh.

Welland, river of Eng. which rises in Northamptonshire, and separates that cty. from Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, and Lincolnshire; it passes by Market Harborough to Stamford, and is thence navigable to the Fosdike Wash, which it enters below Spalding.

Wellfleet, pst. Barnstable cty. Mass., lying on Barnstable bay, 10 ms. N. of Eastham, 22 N. of Chatham, and 105 SE. of Boston, by land. Boston market is supplied with fish, particularly oysters, from this small seaport town.

Wellingborough, town of Eng., in Northamptonshire, on the side of a hill, on the river Nene, 12 ms. NE. of Northampton, and 68 N.

by W. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 59'$ W. lat. $62^{\circ} 16'$ N.

Wellington, town of Eng., in Shropshire, seated near Wrekin Hill, 12 ms. E. of Shrewsbury, and 152 NW. of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 30'$ W. lat. $52^{\circ} 40'$ N.

Wellington, town of Eng., in Somersetshire, on the Tone, 15 ms. NE. of Exeter, and 147 W. by S. of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 25'$ W. lat. $50^{\circ} 57'$ N.

Wellington, pst. Bristol city. Mass., 3 ms. S. from Taunton. Pop. in 1820, 954.

Wellington, pstv. Medina city. Ohio, by pstrd. 186 ms. NE. from Columbus.

Wells, seaport of Eng., in Norfolk, which has a considerable corn trade. It is 27 ms. N. of Swaffham, and 21 NNE. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 1'$ E. lat. $53^{\circ} 1'$ N.

Wells, city of Eng., in Somersetshire. It is seated at the foot of a hill, and has its name from the wells and springs about it; and is the centre of a great manufacture of knit worsted stockings. It is 16 ms. S. of Bristol, and 120 W. of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 37'$ W. lat. $51^{\circ} 12'$ N.

Wells, town of Germany, in Upper Austria, seated on the Trawn, 18 ms. S. of Lintz. Lon. $13^{\circ} 53'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 4'$ N.

Wells, pst. York city. Maine, situated on the seashore, 6 ms. S. of Kennebunk, 16 N. of York, and 26 N. by E. of Portsmouth, N. H. Pop. in 1820, 2660.

Wellborough, pstv. and seat of justice, Tioga city. N. Y., on Crooked creek, Delmar tp., 45 ms. NNW. from Williamsport. Lat. $42^{\circ} 15'$ N. lon. W. C. $0^{\circ} 28'$ E.

Wellborough, pstv. and seat of justice, Tioga city. Penn., on the height of land between the sources of Pine creek, of the West Branch of Susquehanna, and Crooked creek, of Tioga river, about 50 ms. a little W. of N. from Williamsport.

Wellsburg, formerly Charlestown, pst. and seat of justice, Brooke city. Virg., on the bank of Ohio river, above the mouth of Buffalo creek, and 15 ms. above Wheeling. It contains about 1000 inhabitants, and some manufactures. Lat. $40^{\circ} 7'$ N. lon. W. C. $3^{\circ} 39'$ W.

Wells River, psto. Orange city. Ver., 48 ms. north-easterly from Montpelier.

Wellsville, pstv. Columbiana city. Ohio, by pstrd. 171 ms. NE. from Columbus.

Welshfield, southern tp. Geauga city. Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 100.

Welshpool, town of Wales, in Montgomeryshire. It is the principal trading town in the city, being the great mart for Welsh cottons, flannels, &c. It is seated in a rich vale, on the river Severn, 9 ms. N. of Montgomery, and 169 NW. of London. Lon. $3^{\circ} 5'$ W. lat. $52^{\circ} 33'$ N.

Welsenburg. See *Abach*.

Welwyn, village of Eng., in Hertfordshire, of which Dr. Young was rector; and here were written his celebrated Night Thoughts.

Wem, town of Eng., in Shropshire, on the Roden, 9 ms. N. of Shrewsbury, and 164 NW. of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 40'$ W. lat. $52^{\circ} 50'$ N.

Wendlingen, town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia. Lon. $9^{\circ} 18'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 38'$ N.

Wendel, tp. Cheshire city. N. H., 30 ms. NW. from Concord. Pop. in 1810, 447, in 1820, 603.

Wendel, pst. Franklin city. Mass., 15 ms. E.

from Greenfield. Pop. in 1810, 983, in 1820, 938.

Wendover, borough of Eng., in Buckinghamshire, 7 ms. SE. of Aylesbury, and 35 W. by N. of London. Lon. $3^{\circ} 35'$ W. lat. $51^{\circ} 46'$ N.

Wenham, pst. Essex city. Mass., on the road from Salem to Newburyport, 21 ms. NNE. from Boston.

Wenlock, borough of Eng., in Shropshire, 12 ms. SE. of Shrewsbury, and 147 NW. of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 30'$ W. lat. $52^{\circ} 36'$ N.

Wenner, the largest lake of Sweden, in West Gothland, NW. of the Lake Wetter. It is 100 ms. in length, and in some places 40 in breadth. The canal of Trollhattan, opens the trade of this fine sheet of water, to Gothenburg, by Wennerburg.

Wenersburg, town of Sweden, in West Gothland, which is the staple for all the iron sent from the province of Wermeland to Gotheborg. It is seated at the SW. extremity of the Lake Wenner, 15 ms. E. of Uddevale.

Wensyssel, peninsula of Denmark, which makes the N. part of North Jutland: bounded on the S. by the canal of Alburg, on the E. by the Categate, and on the N. and W. by the German Ocean.

Wensyssel, town of Denmark, in North Jutland, capital of a prefecture of the same name. It is seated on the Ryna, 17 ms. NW. of Alburg. Lon. $9^{\circ} 40'$ E. lat. $57^{\circ} 4'$ N.

Wentworth, village of Eng., in Yorkshire, 3 ms. NW. of Rotherham.

Wentworth, pst. Grafton city. N. H., between Stewart's mountain and Bakers river, 60 ms. NW. by N. from Concord.

Wentworth, pstv. Rockingham city. N. C., 10 E. from Danbury, and by pstrd. 126 ms. NW. from Raleigh.

Wewby, borough of Eng. in Herefordshire, 8 ms. NW. of Hereford, and 141 NNW. of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 41'$ W. lat. $52^{\circ} 9'$ N.

Werben, town of Germany, in the old marche of Brandenburg, formerly a strong passage on the river Elbe, but now all the fortifications are ruined. It is seated at the place where the Havel falls into the Elbe, 60 ms. NW. of Berlin. Lon. $12^{\circ} 12'$ E. lat. $53^{\circ} 5'$ N.

Werchteren, town of Brabant, seated at the confluence of the Demer and Dyle, 9 ms. E. of Mechlin. Lon. $4^{\circ} 49'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 5'$ N.

Werden, town of Westphalia, in the city of Marck. The inhabitants are Protestants under the protection of Prussia. It is seated on the Roer, 10 ms. NE. of Dusseldorf, and 10 E. of Duisberg. Lon. $7^{\circ} 1'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 17'$ N.

Werdenburg, town of Switzerland, subject to the canton of Glarus, and capital of a country of the same name, with a strong castle, seated on an eminence, commanding a beautiful prospect. It is 16 ms. NE. of Glarus. Lon. $9^{\circ} 25'$ E. lat. $46^{\circ} 58'$ N.

Werdenfelds, town of Germany, in Bavaria.

Werdehl, town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia. Lon. $7^{\circ} 22'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 14'$ N.

Werte, town of Germany, in Westphalia, in the bishopric of Munster, seated on the river Seisk, 30 ms. S. of Munster. Lon. $7^{\circ} 20'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 35'$ N.

Wermeland, or *Warmeland*, province of Sweden, in West Gothland, 100 ms. long and 50

broad, bounded on the N. by Dalecarlia, on the E. by Westmania and Nericia, on the S. by the lakes Wenner and Dalia, and on the W. by the mountains of Norway. Carlstadt is the capital.

Wern, town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Munster, with a monastery, seated near the Lippe, 28 ms. S. by W. of Munster. Lon. $7^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 35'$ N.

Wernigerode, town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, with a trade in brewing, and manufactures of cloth and stuff. Lon. $11^{\circ} 10'$ E. lat. $52^{\circ} 2'$ N.

Werra. See *Weser*.

Wertheim, town of Franconia, capital of a city of the same name. It is seated at the confluence of the Tauber and Maine, 20 ms. W. of Wurtzburg. Lon. $9^{\circ} 53'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 46'$ N.

Wesel, town of Germany, in Westphalia, in the duchy of Cleves, with a strong citadel, near the confluence of the Rhine and Lippe. It was formerly an imperial and hanseatic town, but now belongs to the king of Prussia. It is 25 ms. SE. of Cleves, and 45 N. of Cologne. Lon. $6^{\circ} 37'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 27'$ N.

Wesel, town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Treves, 20 ms. S. of Coblenz, and 46 ENE. of Treves. Lon. $7^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 4'$ N.

Wesenberg, fortified town of Russia, in the government of Esthonia, seated on the Wiss, 53 ms. SE. of Revel, and 53 NW. of Narva. Lon. $25^{\circ} 48'$ E. lat. $59^{\circ} 19'$ N.

Weser, considerable river of Germany, which rises in the country of Henneberg, being then called the Werra. It passes by Smalkald, crosses a corner of Thuringia, enters the duchy of Brunswick, and receives the Fulde, at Munden. It then assumes the name of Weser, runs along the confines of the circles of Westphalia and Lower Saxony, waters Hamelin, Minden, and Huye, receives the Aller, below Verden, and passing by Bremen, enters the German Ocean.

Wesley, western tp. Washington city. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 292.

West, one of the eastern tps. Huntingdon city. Penn., on the W. branch of Susquehanna 5 ms. above Huntingdon. Pop. 1820, 1244.

West, tp. Columbiana city. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 722.

West Alexandria, small pstv. on the U. S. road, Washington city Penn., 16 ms. W. from Washington and 14 a little N. of E. from Wheeling.

West Almond, psto. Alleghany city. N. Y.

West Barnstable, psto. Barnstable city. Mass., 68 ms. SSE. from Boston.

West Becket, pst. Berkshire city. Mass., 30 ms. W. from Northampton, and 153 W. from Boston.

West Bedford, pstv. Coshocton city. Ohio, 84 ms. NE. from Columbus.

West Bloomfield, pstv. Ontario city. N. Y., 12 ms. W. from Canandaigua.

Westborough, pst. Worcester city. Mass., 13 ms. E. from Worcester. Pop. 1810, 1048, in 1820, 1325.

West Boylston, psto. on Nashua river, Worcester city. Mass., by pst. 49 ms. W. from Boston.

West Bradford, pst. Essex city. Mass., 29 ms. N. from Boston.

West Brewster, pst. Barnstable city. Mass., 20 ms. SE. from Plymouth, and 60 from Boston.

West Bridgewater, pst. Plymouth city. Mass., 34 ms. S. from Boston.

Westbrook, tp. Cumberland city. Maine, 35 W. from Portland. Pop. 1820, 2502.

West Brook, pstv. Middlesex city. Conn., 135 ms. S. from Raleigh.

West Brookfield, pst. Worcester city. Mass., between the two main branches of Chickadee river, 68 ms. W. from Boston.

West Buffalo, tp. Union city. Penn., between White Deer mountain and Penn's creek. Pop. 1820, 1183.

West Cambridge, pst. Middlesex city. Mass., 13 ms. NW from Boston.

West Carlisle, pstv. Coshocton city. Ohio, by pst. 87 ms. NE. from Columbus.

West Chester, pstv. in the NW. part of New London city Conn., 30 ms. SE. from Hartford.

West Chester, city. N. Y.; bounded by Hudson river W., Putnam city. N. Y. N., Fairfield city. Conn. E., and Long Island Sound, and Harlem river S. Length 40, mean width 12 ms. area 480 sqms. Besides the Hudson, the Croton, and Bronx are its principal streams. Its face generally hilly and in part mountainous. Soil in most places productive in grain, pasture, and fruit. Chief towns, White Plains, Croton, Peekskill, and Bedford. Pop. 1820, 3256.

West Chester, pst. West Chester city. N. Y., 12 n.s. from New York. Pop. 1810, 1820, 1820, 2162.

West Chester, pstv. borough, and seat of justice, Chester city. Penn., 22 ms. W. from Philadelphia. Pop. 1820, 552. It contains, besides the city buildings, a market house and bank. Lat. $38^{\circ} 58'$ N. lon. W. C. $1^{\circ} 28'$ E.

Westchester, village, Perry tp. Tuscarawas city. Ohio.

West Dedham, pst. Norfolk city. Mass., 13 ms. SW. from Boston.

West Deering, pst. Hillsborough city. N. H., by pst. 38 ms. SW. from Concord.

Westeras, town of Sweden, capital of Westmania, with a famous college. It carries on a considerable commerce with Stockholm, particularly in copper and iron from the neighbouring mines. Westeras is seated on the lake Maeler, 45 ms. NW. from Stockholm. Lon. $17^{\circ} 5'$ E. lat. $59^{\circ} 58'$ N.

Westerham, town of Eng. in Kent. This place had the honour of producing general Wolfe, who is interred in the church. It is seated on the river Darent. Lon. $0^{\circ} 6'$ lat. $51^{\circ} 18'$ N.

Westerloo, pst. Albany city. N. Y. Pop. 1820, 3458.

Westerly, pstv. Merrimac city. H. H.

Westerly, pst. Washington city. R. I., on the E. side of Pawcatuck river, opposite to Stonington, in Conn., 13 ms. W. of Charleston, 34 of Newport, and 20 E. of New London. Its Packatuck village, in this tp. are 50 or 60 dwelling houses, two banks, two academies, and a woollen cloth factory.

Western, pst. Worcester city. Mass., 23 ms. SW. from Worcester. Pop. 1810, 1014, in 1820, 1112.

Western, pst. Oneida cty. N. Y., on the Mohawk, 5 ms. above Rome. Pop. 1810, 2416, in 1820, 2237.

Western Star, psto. Medina cty. Ohio, 168 ms. NE. from Columbus.

Westernport, or *Westport*, pstv. Alleghany cty. Md., on the left bank of Potomac river, between George's creek and Savage river, 20 ms. by land above Cumberland.

Westerwick, seaport of Sweden, in Smoland, seated on the Baltic, 50 ms. N. of Calmar, and 120 SW. of Stockholm. Lon. 16° E. lat. 57° 40' N.

West Fairlee, tp. Orange cty. Ver., 36 ms. SE. from Montpelier.

Westfall, tp. Pickaway cty. Ohio, on the right bank of Scioto river, nearly opposite Circleville. Pop. 1820, uncertain.

West Farms, pstv. Westchester cty. N. Y., on Bronx river, 10 ms. NE. from New York.

Westfield, tp. Orleans cty. Ver., 45 ms. N. from Montpelier.

Westfield, pst. Hamden cty. Mass., lying on the S. side of a river of the same name, 11 ms. W. of Springfield, 34 E. of Stockbridge, and 35 N. by W. of Hartford, Conn. Pop. 1810, 2130, in 1820, 2668.

Westfield, tp. Richmond cty. Staten Island, N. Y. Pop. 1820, 1616.

Westfield, pstv. Chataque cty. N. Y., by pstrd. 358 ms. SW. by W. from Albany.

Westfield, pst. Essex cty. N. J., 8 ms. W. from Elizabethtown. Pop. 1820, 2358.

Westfield, one of the southern tps. of Medina cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 179.

Westfield, pstv. Delaware cty. Ohio, 37 ms. northwardly from Columbus.

Westford, pst. Middlesex cty. Mass., on the E. side of Stoney river, 28 ms. NW. from Boston. Pop. 1820, 1409.

Westford, pst. on Brown's river, in the northern part of Chittenden cty. Ver., 35 ms. NW. from Montpelier.

Westford, tp. Otsego cty. N. Y., 10 ms. SE. from Cooper's town. Pop. 1820, 1526.

West Friendship, pstv. Ann Arundel cty. Md., marked in the psto. list 58 ms. from W. C., and 50 from Annapolis.

West Galway Church, psto. in the eastern part of Montgomery cty. N. Y., 43 ms. NW. from Albany.

West Greenwich, SW. tp. Kent cty. R. I., 18 ms. SW. from Providence. Pop. 1810, 1619, in 1820, 1927.

Westhampton, pst. Hampshire cty. Mass., 10 ms. W. from Northampton. Pop. 1810, 793, in 1820, 896.

West Hampton, pst. on the S. side of Long Island, Suffolk cty. N. Y., 80 ms. a little N. of E. from New York.

West Hanover, pst. on Swatara river, Dauphin cty. Penn., 15 ms. NE. by E. from Harrisburg, and 15 W. from Lebanon.

West Hartford, pst. Hartford cty. Conn., 5 ms. from Hartford.

West Hartland, pstv. in the NW. part of Hartford cty. Conn., 25 ms. NW. from Hartford.

West Haven, pst. Rutland cty. Ver., 50 ms. W. from Windsor. Pop. 1810, 679, in 1820, 750.

West Hebron, pst. between Moses Kill, and

Port Edward, Washington cty. N. Y., 48 ms. W. from Albany.

West Hill, pstv. Suffolk cty. N. Y.

West Hofen, town of Germany, in the circle of the Rhine.

West Hofen, town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, and late province of Alsace.

West Indies. See *Indies West*.

Westland, pstv. Mecklenburg cty. Virg., by pstrd. 137 ms. SW. from Richmond.

Westland, tp. Guernsey cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 676.

West Liberty, pstv. on the head of Short creek, Ohio cty. Virg. 14 ms. NE. from Wheeling, and 20 W. from Washington in Penn.

West Liberty, pstv. Logan cty. Ohio.

West Liberty, pstv. Henry cty. Ind. 40 ms. NE. by E. from Indianapolis.

West Liberty, pstv. Morgan cty. Kent. 75 ms. SE. by E. from Frankfort.

West Lowville, pstv. Lewis cty. N. Y., 30 ms. NE. from Sacketts Harbour, and 55 NNW. from Utica.

Westmania, or *Westmanland*, province of Sweden Proper, between Sudermania, Gestricia, Nericia, and Upland. It is 75 ms. long and 45 broad, and abounds in copper and iron mines. The face of the country is diversified like Wermeland. Westeros is the capital.

West Martinsburg, pst. Lewis cty. N. Y., 35 ms. NE. from Sacketts Harbour, and 50 NNW. from Utica.

West Mendon, pst. Monroe, cty. N. Y., 12 ms. S. from Rochester.

West Meredith, pst. on Oleant creek, Delaware cty. N. Y., 30 ms. S. from Cooperstown, and 104 SW. by W. from Albany.

West Middleburg, pst. Schoharie cty. N. Y. 35 ms. W. from Albany.

West Middletown, pstv. Washington cty. Penn. 20 ms. NNW. from Washington, and 35 a little S. of W. from Pittsburg.

West Minot, pst. in the NW. angle of Cumberland cty. Maine, 46 ms. N. from Portland.

Westminster, city of Eng., in Middlesex, the residence of the monarchs of Great Britain, the seat of the parliament and of the high courts of justice, and constituting with London and Southwark, the metropolis of the British empire. This city had its name from the situation of its abbey, anciently called a *minster*, in respect of that of St. Paul. See *London*.

Westminster, tp. Worcester cty. Mass. between the heads of Millers and Nashua rivers, 50 ms. NW. from Boston. Pop. 1820, 1634.

Westminster, pst. Windham cty. Ver. on the W. side of Conn. river opposite Walpole, 29 ms. S. from Windsor, and 18 N. from Brattleboro'.

Westminster, pstv. in the NE. part of Frederick cty. Md. on the road from Baltimore to Chambersburg, 30 ms. NW. from Baltimore, and a similar distance NE. from Fredericktown.

Westmoreland, cty. of Eng., enclosed between those of Cumberland, York, and Lancaster; the first bounding it on the N. and NW.; the second on the E.; and the last on the S. and SW. It has the natural boundaries of lakes, streams and mountains, almost every where except to the S., where it sinks undis-

tinguishably into Lancashire. From the sea it is excluded by the detached part of Lancashire; and only just touches upon the bottom of that wide sandy wash which separates the two parts of that city. The principal rivers are the Eden, Lone, and Ken. It has also several fine lakes, the principal of which is Winnandermere, or Windermere water. In the forest of Martindale, to the S. of Ulls-water, the breed of red deer still exists in a wild state. Appleby is the city. town. Pop. in 1801, 41,617; in 1811, 45,922; and in 1821, 51,359.

Westmoreland, pst. Cheshire city. N. H. opposite Putney in Ver. 10 ms. NW. by W. from Keene, and 45 SW. from Concord. Pop. 1820, 2029.

Westmoreland, pst. Oneida city. N. Y. 12 ms. E. of Oneida, and about the same distance W. of Utica, or old Fort Schuyler. Pop. in 1810, 1135; in 1820, 2791.

Westmoreland, city. of Penn.; bounded by Somerset S., Washington W., Alleghany NW., Armstrong and Ind. N.; and Bedford E. Length 37 ms., width 29; and area 1064 sqms. It is a well watered city. The Monongahela forms its extreme western border, near which it is traversed by the Youghiogany. Its entire northern limit is formed by the Kiskiminitas, and its north-western by the Alleghany; whilst its surface is drained by the numerous confluent of these rivers. The face of the country is hilly and in part mountainous. Soil generally productive in grain, pasturage and fruit. Chief town, Greensburg. Pop. 1820, 30,540; Ctl. lat. 40° 18' N. lon. W. C. 2° 32' W.

Westmoreland, city. of Virg., bounded by Potomac river NE., King George city. NW., Rappahannock river and Richmond city. S., and Northumberland SE. Length 30 ms., mean width 5; area 150 sqms. Chief town Leeds. Pop. 1820, 6901. Ctl. lat. 38° 9' N. lon. W. C. 0° 12' E.

Westmoreland, C. H. and psto. Westmoreland city. Virg., by pstrd. about 90 ms. SSE. from W. C. Lat. 38° 9' N. lon. W. C. 0° 15' E.

West Nantmill, pst. Chester city. Penn. See *Nantmill*, *West*.

West Newburg, pst. Essex city. Mass., by pstrd. 46 ms. NE. from Boston.

Weston, pst. Middlesex city. Mass., 14 ms. W. from Boston.

Weston, pst. Fairfield city. Conn., 7 ms. N. from Fairfield, and by pstr. 68 ms. SW. from Hartford. It is the seat of an Academy. Pop. 1820, 2767.

Weston, pstv. and seat of justice, Lewis city. Virg., by pstrd. 247 ms. W. from W. C., and 345 NW. from Richmond.

Weston, pst. Orange city. N. Y.

Westown, tp. Chester city. Penn. about 4 ms. E. from West Chester, containing a Friends' boarding school. Pop. 1820, 755.

Westphalia, formerly one of the circles of Germany, bounded on the E. by Lower Saxony, on the S. by Hesse, Westerwald, and the Rhine, on the W. by the United Provinces, and on the N. by the German Ocean. The principal rivers are the Weser, Emba, Lippe, and Roer. It contained the sovereign bishoprics of Osnaburg, Munster, and Paderborn; the principality of Minden; the cities of Ravensburg, Tecklen-

burg, Ritburgh, Lippe, Lemgow, Spiegelberg, Shauenburg, Hoyer, Diepholt, Belmedum, Oldenburg, Embden, or East Friesland, M. theim, and Lingen. These are to the N. the river Lippe. To the S. of it are the cities of Essen and Verden, the town of Duerum, the cities of Marck, and Homburg, and the dutchies of Westphalia, Berg, and Cleve. Munster is the most considerable city.

Westphalia, formerly dutchy of Germany. the circle of Westphalia, 40 ms. long, and broad; bounded on the N. by the bishoprics of Munster and Osnaburg, and the city. of Lippe on the W. by that of Marck, on the S. by the territories of Nassau, and on the E. by the cities of Witgenstein, Hartsfeld, Waldeck, and the landgrave of Hesse. Arensburg is capital. See the various sections of the *map* and *dutchy*, under their respective heads.

West Point, pstv. and military school, Orange city. N. Y., on the S. bank of Hudson river, at the lower verge of the Highlands, 7 ms. from Newburg. During the revolutionary war, it was a military post of much consequence. In 1802, the general government of the U. S. made it the seat of a military academy. It is now under the superintendence of a professor and assistant professor, on each of the three branches of mathematics, natural and experimental philosophy, and of the art of engineering. A chaplain, instructor on each of the following branches of tactics, and artillery. 1 surgeon, who is also professor of chemistry, and a teacher of the French language, a teacher of drawing, and a master of sword exercise. The number of students, termed cadets, are limited to 250.

Westpoint, pstv. Hardin city. Kent, 72 ms. from Frankfort.

Westport, seaport of Ireland, in the city. of Mayo. Lon. 9° 22' W. lat. 53° 48' N.

Westport, pst. and seaport, Bristol city. Mass. near the mouth of Acousket river, 11 ms. SW. from New Bedford, 22 NNE. from Newport, R. I., and by pstrd. 73 ms. S. from Boston. Pop. 1820, 2635.

Westport, pst. Essex city. N. Y., on lake Champlain. Pop. 1820, 1095.

Westport, pst. on Ohio river, Oldham city. Kent., by pstrd. 61 ms. NW. by W. from Frankfort, and 22 NNE. from Louisville.

West Poutney, pst. on Poutney river, Rutland city. Ver., 70 ms. NNE. from Albany in N. Y., and by pstrd. 96 ms. SSW. from Montpelier.

West Prospect pst. Hancock city. Maine, 10 ms. NE. from Belfast, and 112 NE. from Portland.

Westra, one of the Orkney Islands, 8 ms. long, and from 1 to 3 broad. Pop. 3000.

West River, or rather a small creek, of Chesapeake bay, in Ann Arundel city. Md., 8 ms. S. from Annapolis.

West River, pstv. on West River, Ann Arundel city. Md., by pstrd. 15 ms. SSW. from Annapolis.

West Rutland, pst. Rutland city. Ver., near to, and W. from Rutland.

West Springfield, pst. Hampden city. Mass. on the W. side of Connecticut river, opposite Springfield, 18 ms. S. of Northampton, 30 ms.

W. by S. of Brookfield, and 29 N. of Hartford, Conn. Pop. 1820, 3246.

Weststockbridge, pst. Berkshire cty. Mass., 10 ms. SSW. from Lenox. Pop. 1820, 1034.

West Stockholm, pst. between Racket, and St. Regis river, St. Lawrence cty. N. Y., 30 ms. E. from Ogdensburg.

West Townsend, pst. on West River, Windham cty. Ver., 35 ms. SSW. from Windsor, and 94 S. from Montpelier.

West Union, psto. on the U. S. road, 8 ms. E. from Wheeling.

West Union, pstv. and seat of justice, Adams cty. Ohio, 53 ms. SW. from Chilicothe. Lat. 38° 51' N. Pop. 1820, 406.

West Union, tp. Columbiana cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 722.

Westville, pstv. Simpson cty. Miss., 83 ms. from Jackson.

Westrogolia. See *Gothland*.

West Whiteland, pst. Chester cty. Penn., 25 ms. W. from Philadelphia, and 5 E. from Downingtown.

West Woodstock, pst. in the northwest part of Windham cty. Conn., 39 ms. NE. from Hartford.

Wetherby, town of Eng. in Yorkshire. Lon. 1° 20' W. lat. 53° 57' N.

Wethersfield, pst. Hartford cty. Conn., on the W. side of Connecticut river, 3 ms. S. of Hartford, 11 N. of Middleton, and 43 N. by E. of New Haven. Pop. 3961. It is the seat of an academy.

Wethersfield, pst. Genesee cty. N. Y.

Weter, lake of Sweden, in Gothland, SE. of the lake Wenner. It is 100 ms. in length, and in some places 20 in breadth. Above 40 small streams enter this lake, and its only outlet is the river Motala, which flows E. by Nordkoping, into the Baltic.

Wetteravia, or *Wettraw*, an extensive province of Germany, lying between the territories of Treves and Mentz on the S., and the dutchies of Berg and Westphalia, the landgrate of Hesse, and bishopric of Fulda on the N.; having the Rhine to the W., and Fulder to the E. It is divided into two parts by the river Lahn; the southern part, or Wettaravia Proper, belongs to the circle of Upper Rhine; and the northern, or the Westerwald, belongs to the circle of Westphalia. It contains several small cities.

Wettin, town of Lower Saxony, in the dutchy of Magdeburg, with a castle on a mountain; seated on the Saal, over which is a ferry, 9 ms. NNW. of Halle.

Wettingen, town of Switzerland, in the cty. of Baden, celebrated for its wooden bridge, 240 feet long, of a single arch, over the river Limmat. It is one mile S. of Baden.

Wetzlar, town of Germany, in Wetteravia, capital of a cty. of the same name. It is surrounded by ditches and walls flanked with towers. It is seated at the confluence of the Lahn, Disle, and Dillen, 30 ms. N. of Frankfort. Lon. 8° 37' E. lat. 50° 33' N.

Wevelsburg, town and city of Westphalia, in the principality of Paderborn, 9 ms. S. of Paderborn.

Wexford, cty. of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 38 ms. long and 24 broad; bounded on the N. by Wicklow, E. by St. George's

Channel, S. by the Atlantic ocean, W. by Waterford and Kilkenny, and NW. by Catherlough. It contains 100 parishes, and is fertile in corn and grass. The principal rivers are the Barrow and Slaney.

Wexford, borough of Ireland, capital of the cty. of the same name. It has a spacious harbour at the mouth of the Slaney, on a bay of St. George's channel, but the water is not deep enough for large vessels. Much woollen cloth is manufactured here and in the neighbourhood. The inhabitants are estimated at 9000. It is 33 ms. ENE. of Waterford, and 75 S. of Dublin. Lon. 6° 30' W. lat. 52° 22' N.

Wexio, town of Sweden, in Smoland, seated on the lake Helga, which contains a group of woody islands. It is a bishop's see, though small, and is 50 ms. W. of Calmar.

Wey, river of Eng., which rises in Hampshire, flows through Surry by Godalming and Guilford, and enters the Thames at Weybridge.

Weybridge, village of Eng., in Surry, seated on the Wey, at its entrance into the Thames, 2 ms. E. of Chertsey.

Weyhill, village of Eng., in Hampshire, 3 ms. W. of Andover, famous for an annual fair on the 10th of October, for sheep, leather, hops, and cheese.

Weymouth, town of Eng., in Dorsetshire, incorporated with that of Melcomb Regis. A few plain and striped cottons are made here. Weymouth is 130 ms. WSW. of London. See *Melcomb Regis*.

Weymouth, pst. Norfolk cty. Mass., 100 ms. SE. from Boston. Pop. 1820, 2407.

Weymouth, tp. of Gloucester cty. N. J. At the village or furnace, called Weymouth furnace is a psto. Pop. 1810, 1029; in 1820, 787.

Weymouth, pstv. Medina cty. Ohio, 186 ms. NNE. from Columbus.

Whalen's Store, and psto. Saratoga cty. N. Y.

Wharton, tp. of Fayette cty. Penn., adjoining Virg., and between Laurel Hill and Sugar Loaf Mountain, commencing 5 ms. SE. from Uniontown. Pop. 1810, 922; in 1820, 1276.

Whartonville, pstv. Fauquier cty. Virg., about 40 ms. from W. C.

Whateley, pst. Franklin cty. Mass., 10 ms. above Northampton. Pop. 1810, 891; in 1820, 1076.

Wheatfield, SE. tp. of Ind. cty. Penn. Pop. 1810, 1475; in 1820, 2020.

Wheeler, pst. Steuben cty. N. Y., 8 ms. NNW. from Bath.

Wheeler's Springs, Charlotte cty. Virg., 109 ms. SW. from Richmond.

Wheeling, large creek rising in Greene and Washington cties. Penn., and flowing NW. into Ohio cty. Virg., falls into Ohio river below the town of Wheeling.

Wheeling, pstv. and seat of justice, Ohio cty. Virg., stands on the bank of Ohio river, immediately above the mouth of Wheeling creek. It stands on a first and second bottom, principally in one street parallel to the river. It contains the cty. buildings; a nail factory, and about 2000 inhabitants. The U. S. turnpike road reaches the Ohio river at Wheeling, contributing greatly to its increase and prosperity.

Wheeling, tp. of Belmont cty. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 1482.

Whierock, pstv. Caledonia city, Ver., by pstrd. 79 ms. from Montpelier.

Whida, kingdom of Guinea, on the Slave Coast, extending about 10 ms. along the Atlantic, under 6° 29' N. lat. Their trade consisted of slaves, elephants' teeth, wax, and honey. The English factory is 200 ms. E. of Cape Coast Castle, within land. Xavier, or Sabi, is the capital.

Whitby, seaport of Eng., in the North Riding of Yorkshire, near the mouth of the Esk. It is a considerable town with a great traffic in the building of ships, and the carrying business. Its harbour is the best on this coast, and is protected by a fine pier; but it has no river communication with the interior country.

White, city, of Tenn., bounded by Bledsoe SE., Warren W., or Caney Fork river SW., Smith NW., Jackson N., and Overton NE. Length 40 ms., mean width 19; area 750 sqms. It is drained by the eastern branches of Caney Fork river. Chief town Sparta. Pop. 1820, 3701. Ctl. lat. 36° N. lon. W. C. 8° 30' W.

White, city, of Ill., bounded by Wabash river E., Gallatin city, S., Franklin and Jefferson W., and Wayne and Edwards N. Length 42 ms., width 20; area 800 sqms. It is chiefly drained by Little Wabash river. Chief town Carmi. Pop. 1820, 4828. Ctl. lat. 38° 8' N. lon. W. C. 11° 5' W.

White Chimneys, pstv. Caroline city, Virg., 30 ms. NNE. from Richmond.

White Clay Creek, rises in Chester city, Penn., flows SE. into New Castle city, Del., and joins Red Clay creek near their joint influx into Christiana.

White Clay Creek, hundred of New Castle city, Del. Pop. 1810, 1701; in 1820, 1904.

White Creek, pst. Washington city, N. Y. It is the seat of an academy, 36 ms. NE. from Albany. Pop. 1820, 2377.

White Day, pstv. Monongahela city, Virg., 320 ms. NW. from Richmond.

White Deer, pstv. Lycoming city, Penn., 10 ms. SSE. from Williamsport, and by pstrd. 84 ms. N. from Harrisburg.

White Deer, NE. tp. of Union city, Penn., on Susquehanna river. Pop. 1810, 1132; in 1820, 1677.

White Deer Mountain. This small detached ridge extends in a direction from E. to W. from the Susquehanna river, along the southern side of Lycoming city, and separates the two tps. of the same names, and for 4 or 5 ms. from the Susquehanna forms the boundary between Union and Lycoming cities.

White Eyes Plains, pstv. Coshocton city, Ohio, by pstrd. 112 ms. NE. from Columbus.

Whitefield, pst. Lincoln city, Maine, 15 ms. N. from Wiscasset. Pop. 1810, 995; in 1820, 1429.

Whitefield, tp. of Coos city, N. H. Pop. 1820, 281.

Whitehall, pst. Washington city, N. Y., at the head of Lake Champlain, 22 ms. N. of Fort Edward, and 41 W. of Rutland. This place was formerly called Skeensborough, from major Skeene, of the British army. Whitehall is a flourishing village, at the head of sloop navigation on Wood creek. A steam boat plies from this place to St. Johns, L. C. It is a place of much business, it has the exterior appearance of a crowded and active port. The importance of this town is now much enhanced by being

the place of outlet into lake Champlain to the Canal from the Hudson to wood creek. Pop. 1810, 2110, in 1820, 2341.

Whitehall, North, tp. Lehigh city, Penn., on Lehigh river, between Heidelberg, and Souders Whitehall. Pop. 1820, 1807.

Whitehall, South, tp. Lehigh city, Penn., on Lehigh river, below North Salisbury. Pop. 1820, 1623.

Whitehall, pstv. Columbia city, Penn., 12 ms. S. from Danville, and 81 ms. a little E. of N. from Harrisburg.

White Hall, pstv. Frederick city, Virg., 95 ms. westerly from W. C.

White Hall, pstv. Mecklenburg city, N. C., by pstrd. 169 ms. SW. from Raleigh.

White Hall, pstv. Abbeville district S. C., 10 ms. W. from Columbia.

Whitehaven, seaport of Eng. in Cumberland. It is seated on a creek of the Irish sea, on the N. end of a great hill, washed by the tide on the W. side, where there is a large whitish rock and a strong stone wall that secures the harbor. Near it are some coal mines, some of which run a considerable way under the sea, and are the great source of its wealth; but its trade is now extended to foreign parts. A packet-boat runs hence weekly to Douglass, in the isle of Man. Here are six yards for ship-building, an extensive canvass manufacture, three large ropewalks and several copperas works. The town is defended by batteries, and has three neat churches. It is 57 ms. SW. of Carlisle, and 294 NNW. of London. Lon. 3° 35' W. lat. 54° 25' N.

Whitehaven, pst. Somerset city, Md., on Wicomico river, 10 ms. NNE. from Princess Anne.

Whitehorn, royal borough of Stld., in Wigtonshire. This place is said to have been the first bishop's see in Stld.

White House, pstv. Hunterdon city, N. J., 9 ms. NW. by W. from Somerville, and by pstrd. 39 ms. N. from Trenton.

White Lake, pstv. on the Newburg Turnpike road, Sullivan city, N. Y., 50 ms. NW. by W. from Newburg, and by pstrd. 122 ms. NW. from Albany.

Whitland East, tp. Chester city, Penn., at the head of Valley creek, 10 ms. ENE. from Downingtown. Pop. 1810, 779, in 1820, 518.

Whitland West, tp. Chester city, Penn., 5 ms. E. from Downingtown. Pop. 1810, 635, in 1820, 773.

Whiteley, city, Kent., bounded by Ten. S. Wayne city, Kent. W., Rockcastle river, or Falskiet city, NW., Knox NE., and Harlan E. Length 40 ms., mean width 14; area 560 sqms. Cumberland river traverses it from SE. to NW. Chief town, Williamsburg. Pop. 1820, 2341. Ctl. lat. 36° 56' N. lon. W. C. 7° W.

Whiteley, C. H. and pstv. Whitely city, Kent. 78 ms. SSE. from Hartford.

Whitelburg, pstv. Kent city, Del., 22 ms. SE. from Dover.

Whitemarsh, pstv. Montgomery city, Penn., about 12 ms. N. from Philadelphia. The whitemarsh has long been noted for its elegant and variegated marble.

White Mountains, the highest part of a ridge of mountains, in N. H., in N. America. They extend NE. and SW. to a length not yet ascertained. The height of these mountains above

an adjacent meadow, is reckoned from observations made in 1784, to be 5500 feet; and the meadow is 3500 feet above the level of the sea. The snow and ice cover them 9 or 10 months in the year, during which time they exhibit that bright appearance from which they are denominated the White Mountains. Although they are 70 ms. within land, they are seen many leagues off at sea, and appear like an exceedingly bright cloud in the horizon. Their highest summit is in lat. 44° N.

White Mountains, psto. Coos cty. N. H., 117 ms. NNE. from Concord.

White Oak, psto. Rutherford cty. N. C.

White Plains, pstv. West Chester cty. N. Y., 15 ms. N. of Kingsbridge, and 30 of the city of New York. Pop. 18 C, 675.

White Plains, pstv. Jackson cty. Ten., by pstrd. 56 ms. NE. from Murfreesborough.

White Post, pstv. Frederick cty. Virg., 10 ms. SSE. from Winchester, and by pstrd. 78 ms. a little N. of W. from W. C.

White River, psto. Lawrence cty. Ark., 125 ms. from Little Rock.

White River, Ind., is the great south-eastern branch of Wabash. It is formed by two branches, both rising about lat. 40° N. and lon. W. C. 8° W., and near the W. boundary of the state of Ohio. Flowing by a general course SW. about 70 ms., the two branches unite, and continuing below their junction 30 ms., joins the Wabash, between Knox and Gibson cties., at lat. 38° 27' N. The valley of White river is a real curiosity in the hydrography of the U. S. The extreme eastern sources of Croghan's Fork, rise within one mile from the bank of Ohio river, opposite Gallatin cty. Kent. A ridge of hills winds at no great distance from its banks, and nearly parallel to the Ohio, from the Great Miami to the Wabash. The north-western streams of this ridge are discharged into either the White river or Wabash. The valley of White river is in form of an ellipsis, 180 ms. long, with a mean width of 60, embracing an area of 10,800 sqms., and comprising about one third part of the state of Ind. There are but few, if any, equal sections of the U. S., exceeding in natural advantages this tract. In fertility of soil, and mildness of climate, it is a really desirable region. The streams without falls, are, except in seasons of drought, navigable almost to their sources.

White River, river of Ark. and Misu., rises in the southern part of the latter, and northern part of the former, by two large branches, White river proper, or NW. branch, and Black river, or NE. branch. Both these rivers are navigable in seasons of high water, far above their junction. They unite in Ark., N. lat. 35° 30', and the united streams flow thence nearly S. by comparative courses about 120 ms., falls into Mississippi river 30 ms. above the mouth of Arkansas. White river is at all seasons navigable below the mouth of Black river. The entire length of this stream following either branch, is by comparative courses, about 350 miles.

White Sand, pstv. Lawrence cty. Miss., 45 ms. from Jackson.

Whitesborough, pstv. and seat of justice, Oneida cty. N. Y., on the S. side of Mohock river,

4 ms. NW. from Utica, 25 E. of Oneida lake, 44 NW. of Conajohary, and 85 of Skenectady. Pop. of the tp. in 1810, 4912, in 1820, 5219.

White Sea, bay or gulf of the Frozen Ocean, in the N. of Russia, situated between Russia, Lapland, and Samojede, at the bottom of which, stands Archangel; this was the only communication which the Russians had with the sea, before the conquest of Livonia from the Swedes in the beginning of the 18th century, by czar Peter the Great. The White Sea opens into the Arctic Ocean at N. lat. 68. Into this sea are discharged, the Onega, Dwina, and Mezen rivers. By the Dwina an extensive commerce is carried on with southern and central Russia.

White's Store, and psto. Chenango cty. N. Y., 238 ms. SW. by W. from Albany.

White Sulphur Springs, and psto. watering place, Green-brier cty. Virg., 205 ms. W. from Richmond.

Whiteland, pstv. Anson cty. N. C., by pstrd. 145 ms. SW. from Raleigh.

Whiterville, pstv. and seat of justice, Columbus cty. N. C., on the Beaver-Dam, branch of Waccamaw river, 60 ms. S. from Fayetteville, and 118 S. from Raleigh. Lat. 34° 14' N. lon. W. C. 1° 46' W.

Whitewater, river of Ind. and Ohio, is the SW. branch of Great Miami, into which it is discharged, 5 ms. above the junction of the latter with Ohio.

Whitewater, also the name of a tp., across the middle of which runs the above described river, in the western limits of Hamilton cty. Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 1661.

Whitewater, psto. Dearborn cty. Ind.

White Woman's river, one of the main branches of Muskingum river. It is formed by the confluences of Mohican and Owl creeks, in the western part of Coshocton cty. Ohio, runs E. by S. 16 ms., receiving in its progress, Kilbuck creek from the N., and forms its confluence with Tuscarawas river, opposite the town of Coshocton.

Whiting, pst. Addison cty. Ver., 70 ms. from Montpelier.

Whitingham, pstv. Windham cty. Ver., by pstrd. 132 ms. S. from Montpelier.

Whitley, tp. Green cty. Penn., on the waters of Whitley and Dunkard creeks. Pop. in 1810, 1264, in 1820, 1801.

Whitpain, tp. Montgomery cty. Penn., on the W. side of Wissahiccon creek, 15 ms. NNW. from Philadelphia. Pop. in 1810, 955, in 1820, 1126.

Whittedville, pst. Buncombe cty. N. C.

Wiborg, or *Viborg*, government of Russia, formerly Russian Finland, and comprised in Kexholm and Carelia. It was ceded by the Swedes to the Russians, partly by the peace of Nystadt in 1721, and partly by the treaty of Abo, in 1743. Besides pastures, the country produces rye, oats, and barley, but not sufficient for the inhabitants.

Wiburg, seaport of Russia, capital of a government of the same name. The houses are almost entirely built of stone. The chief exports are planks, tallow, pitch, and tar. The surrounding country is pleasant; and near it, at Imatra, is the famous cataract of the Woxa, which makes a noise more stunning than that

of the Rhine at Lauffen. Wiburg stands on the NE. point of the Gulf of Finland, 110 ms. NNW. of Petersburg. Lon. 29° 10' E. lat. 60° 56' N.

Wiburg, city of Denmark, in North Jutland, capital of a diocese of the same name, and the seat of the chief court of justice in the province. It is seated on a lake, in a peninsula, 95 ms. N. of Sleswick. Lon. 9° 50' E. lat. 56° 20' N.

Wick, town of Sld., in Caithness-shire, with a harbour, seated on an inlet of the German Ocean. Lon. 3° 2' W. lat. 58° 30' N.

Wick, town of Limburg, seated on the Maese. It has a communication with Maestricht by a bridge. Lon. 5° 41' E. lat. 50° 52' N.

Wich-by-Duerstede, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Utrecht, seated at the place where the Leck branches off from the Rhine, 9 ms. W. of Rhenen, and 15 SE. of Utrecht. Lon. 5° 22' E. lat. 52° N.

Wickford, pst. Washington cty. R. I., lying on the W. side of Narragansett bay, 24 ms. S. of Providence, and 9 W. of Newport.

Wicklow, cty. of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 33 ms. long, and 20 broad; bounded on the N. by Dublin, on the E. by the Irish Sea, on the S. by Wexford, on the W. by Caterlough and Kildare, and on the NW. by Kildare. It is indifferently fruitful, contains 54 parishes, and sends 10 members to parliament.

Wicklow, capital of a cty. of the same name, in Ireland, seated on the Irish Sea, with a narrow harbour, at the mouth of the river Leitrim, over which stands a rock, instead of a castle, surrounded by a strong wall, 24 ms. S. of Dublin. Lon. 6° 7' W. lat. 52° 55' N.

Wickware, town of Eng., in Gloucestershire, 17 ms. NE. of Bristol, and 111 W. of London. Lon. 2° 16' W. lat. 51° 26' N.

Wicomico, small river, or rather small creek of Chesapeake bay. It rises near Bridgeton, Northumberland cty. Virg., and falls into Chesapeake bay, 10 ms. S. from Smith's point.

Wicomico Church, and psto. on Wicomico river, Northumberland cty. Virg., by pstrd. 111 ms. SSE. from W. C.

Widdin, town of Turkey in Europe, on the Danube, 88 ms. NE. of Nissa, and 150 SE. of Belgrade. Lon. 24° 27' E. lat. 44° 12' N.

Wied, principality of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine.

Wiedenbruck, town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia. Lon. 7° 50' E. lat. 51° 48' N.

Wieiun, town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Siradia, on a river which falls into the Warta, 20 ms. S. of Siradia. Lon. 18° 55' E. lat. 51° 12' N.

Wielitka, village of Poland, lately included in the palatinate of Cracow, but now comprised in the Austrian kingdom of Lodomeria. It is celebrated for its salt mines, which lie 8 ms. SE. of Cracow. These mines have been worked above 600 years. Before the partition of Poland in 1772, they furnished a considerable part of the revenue of the king, who drew from them an average profit of about 430,000 dollars.

Wiesenteig, town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia. Lon. 10° 2' E. lat. 48° 30' N.

Wigan, borough of Eng., in Lancashire. That most elegant species of coal, called Cannel, is

found in plenty and great perfection in the neighbourhood. The small stream, the Dog-las, is made navigable hence to the Ribbles; and it is joined by a canal from Liverpool. Wigan is 30 ms. S. of Lancaster, and 196 NNW. of London. Lon. 2° 50' W. lat. 53° 34' N.

Wight, island of Eng., on the coast of Hampshire, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. It is in length about 13 ms., in breadth 21. It is nearly divided into two equal parts by the river Cowes, which, rising in the S. angle, discharges itself at the N. into the channel, opposite the mouth of Southampton bay. Its principal town is the borough of Newport; it likewise contains the two small boroughs of Newton and Yarmouth.

Wighton, town of Eng., in the E. riding of Yorkshire, at the source of the Skelster, 16 ms. SE. of York, and 192 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0° 40' W. lat. 53° 52' N.

Wigton, town of Eng., in Cumberland, among the moors, 12 ms. SW. of Carlisle, and 304 NNW. of London. Lon. 3° 4' W. lat. 54° 30' N.

Wigton, borough and seaport of Eng., the cty. town of Wigtonshire, on a hill, which overlooks the bay of Wigton. Lon. 4° 43' W. lat. 55° N.

Wigtonshire, cty. in Sld., comprehending the W. part of Galloway, and the Regality of Glenluce, extends about 31 ms. in length from E. to W., and as much from N. to S., is bounded on the N. by Ayrshire, and on the W. by the Irish Sea. This part of it stretches into the sea in form of a peninsula, indented on both sides by two inlets, called Lochrain, and the bay of Glenluce. Pop. 1801, 22,918; in 1811, 26,891; and in 1821, 33,240.

Wihatch, frontier town of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, seated on a lake formed by the river Unna, 40 ms. SE. of Caristadt. Lon. 16° 10' E. lat. 45° 34' N.

Wilbad, town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, with warm baths. Lon. 8° 35' E. lat. 48° 43' N.

Wilbraham, pst. Hampshire cty. Mass., situated on the W. side of Ware river, 6 ms. NE. of East Springfield. Pop. 2000.

Wilderness, pstrd. on the NW. border of Spotsylvania cty. Virg., 18 ms. W. from Fredericksburg, and 78 SSW. from W. C.

Wilcox, cty. AL., bounded by Butler SE., Monroe S., Clarke and Mariengo W., Dallas N., and Montgomery NE. Length 55 ms., mean width 20; area 1100 sqms. Alabama river winds through it from N. to S. nearly. Chief town, Canton. Pop. 1820, 2917. Ctl. lat. 32° N. lon. W. C. 10° 25' W.

Wilfong's Mills, and psto. Lincoln cty. N. C., by pstrd. 184 ms. SW. by W. from Raleigh.

Wildberg, town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, situated on the Nagold. Lon. 8° 38' E. lat. 48° 38' N.

Wildehausen, town of Westphalia, capital of a small bailiwick, united to the duchy of Bremen. It is seated on the Hunte, 18 ms. SW. of Bremen. Lon. 8° 27' E. lat. 52° 55' N.

Wilkes, cty. N. C., bounded by Iredell SE., Burke SW., Ashe NW. and N., and Suny E. Length 40 ms., width 20; area 800 sqms. It occupies a valley between mountains, and is drained by the sources of the Yadkin river.

Chief town, a small village at the court-house. Pop. 1820, 9967.

Wilkes, *cty. Geo.*, bounded by Columbia and Warren SE., Greene SW., Oglethorpe NW., Broad river, or Jefferson *cty.* and Lincoln E. It is about 22 ms. square, area 484 sqms. Chief town, Washington. Pop. 1820, 16,912.

Wilkes-Barré, *pst.*, borough, and seat of justice, Luzerne *cty.* Penn., stands upon a level plain on the eastern bank of the Susquehannah river. It was laid out about the year 1775, by Colonel John Durkee, from whom it received its name, in compliment to Wilkes and Barre, two celebrated members of the British parliament, favourable to the American cause during the revolution. The streets are laid out at right angles, having a square of about four acres in the centre of the plot, the sides of which form an angle of 45° with the streets; so that the four principal streets enter the public square at its corner. The public buildings are within the square. From the main street, a bridge crosses Susquehanna, connecting Wilkes-Barré and Wyoming, or Kingston. Pop. of the former, about 800. Lat. 41° 13' N. lon. W. C. 1° 7' E., 120 ms. N. N. W. from Philadelphia, and by *psrtd.* 117 NE. from Harrisburg.

Wilkes-Barré, valley of, commonly called the valley of Wyoming, is a real natural curiosity. The Susquehanna river enters the Appalachian system of mountains at Towanda, by breaking the western chain. Pursuing a SE. course of 50 ms. from Towanda, the great volume of waters in its rocky bed rolls through several chains in rapid succession, and finally enters the Wyoming valley, by a very marked mountain pass, above the mouth of Lackawannock creek. Here the river turns at right angles, and flows SW. 70 ms. to where the two great branches unite between Northumberland and Sunbury. The particular valley of Wyoming is a continuation of that of Lackawannock, and commences about 25 ms. NE. from Wilkes-Barré, extending 7 or 8 ms. SW. of that village. It is therefore, something above 32 ms. long, with a mean width of 2½. After winding down this vale 9 ms. the Susquehannah, passes Wilkes-Barré, and below the village 6 ms. again breaks through the same ridge by which it entered. The latter pass, or gap has been evidently first formed, and gradually lowered by abrasion. Above and below Wilkes-Barré, extensive alluvial flats, of different elevations extend, having every appearance of once forming the bottom of standing water. Wilkes-Barré itself stands on one of these alluvial plains, 18 or 20 feet above the ordinary level of the adjacent stream. The plains indeed, here, as every where else, along the upper Susquehannah, though differing in elevation, are generally in two stages. The lower, and more recent, is still exposed to occasional submersion, and is composed of soil but little admixed with rounded pebble. The second stage, is elevated above any rise that can now take place of the waters of the Susquehannah, and is formed by a congeries of rounded and amorphous stones and sand.

From these plains the mountains rise abruptly, though very seldom in precipices, and are

mostly clothed with timber to their summits. Bald peaks, and precipices, though not frequent, do, however, present themselves, and give variety to this truly picturesque region.

Appalachian scenery every where richly deserving more attention than it has received, presents in the Wyoming valley an assemblage of natural beauties that cannot be viewed without the most intense interest. Here at one *coup-de-oil*, are combined, the river, winding its fine volume through meadows and fields; alluvial plains relieved by swells of all forms, and on all sides mountains raising their broken and steep sides to the clouds.

The mineral wealth of this mountain valley is as remarkable as its natural attractions. Iron and mineral coal abound. The formation is secondary; the rocks inclining to the SE. The species of coal Anthracite, lies imbedded in inclined strata, from two or three, to 20 feet in thickness, and no doubt but very imperfectly and partially explored.

Wilkesboro, or *Wilkesville*, *psrv.* and seat of justice Wilkes *cty.* N. C., on the Upper Yadkin river, 50 ms. N. from Lincolnton, and by *psrtd.* 204 ms. NW. by W. from Raleigh. Lat. 36° 7' N. lon. W. C. 4° 12' W.

Wilkesville, *pst.* Gallia *cty.* Ohio, by *psrtd.* 104 ms. SE. from Columbus.

Wilkinson, *cty. Geo.*, bounded by Oconee river or Washington NE., Laurens SE., Twiggs SW., and Jones NW. Length 24 ms., width 20; area 480 sqms. Chief town, Irwinton. Pop. 1820, 6992.

Wilkinson, SW. *cty.* of Miss., bounded by New Feliciana in Lou. S., Mississippi river W., Homochitto river or Adams *cty.* in Miss. NW., Homochitto river or Franklin *cty.* NE., and Amite E. Length 30 ms., mean width 20; area 600 sqms. Chief town, Woodville. Pop. 1820, 9718.

Wilkinsonville, *psrv.* Chesterfield *cty.* Virg., 25 ms. SW. from Richmond, and 25 NNW. from Petersburg.

Wilkinsonville, village, Johnson *cty.* Ill., on Ohio river, about 20 ms. above its mouth.

Wilkomier, town of Poland in Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna, seated on the Sweita, 45 ms. NW. of Wilna. Lon. 24° 54' E. lat. 55° 19' N.

Willett, south-eastern *pst.* Cortlandt *cty.* N. Y., 30 ms. NE. from Owego, and 20 SW. by W. from Norwich.

William Fort. See *Calcutta*.

William Fort, fort of Sld., in Inverness-shire.

Williams, NW. *cty.* of Ohio; bounded N. by Mich., E. by Henry *cty.*, S. by Paulding, and W. by the state of Ind. It is above 25 ms. long from N. to S., by 24 broad from E. to W., and contains above 600 sqms. It is not settled; the principal waters are the St. Joseph's and Maumee rivers. It was constituted in February, 1820, out of the New Purchase.

Williamsborough, *psrv.* and formerly seat of justice, Greenville *cty.* N. C., on the W. side of Nutbush creek, a branch of the Roanoke, 17 ms. W. from Warrenton, about 37 W. by N. of Halifax, and 49 NE. of Hillsborough. Lat. 36° 21' N. lon. W. C. 1° 18' W.

Williamsburg, *pst.* N. from Sebec river, Pe-

nobscot cty. Maine, 65 ms. N. from Belfast, 40 NNW. from Bangor, and by pstrd. 175 ms. NNE. from Portland.

Williamsburg, pst. Hampshire cty. Mass., 10 ms. NW. from Northampton, and 108 ms. W. from Boston. Pop. 1820, 1087.

Williamsburg, pstv. Huntingdon cty. Penn., on Frankstown branch of Juniata, 15 ms. W. from Huntingdon, and by pstrd. 99 ms. NW. by W. from Harrisburg.

Williamsburg, pstv. Northumberland cty. Penn.

Williamsburg, pstv. and seat of justice, James' City cty., and formerly the metropolis of Virg. It is situated on the E. side of a small creek that runs into James' river, in lat. $37^{\circ} 16' N.$, and lon. $76^{\circ} 48' W.$, and at the distance of 12 ms. W. from York, 32 E. by S. from Richmond, and 175 S. by E. from W. C. This ancient city was made the seat of colonial government in 1698, and continued to enjoy this privilege till the revolution. The streets are laid out with great regularity, and the public edifices exhibit the ruins of comparative grandeur, particularly the capitol and college. The college called the college of William and Mary, was endowed by the royal government, with a clear and certain revenue of 3000*l.* per annum; though built to accommodate 100 pupils, it has seldom more than 40. Attempts have recently been made to revive the former prosperous state of this institution. Pop. 1820, 1402.

Williamsburg, pstv. Iredell cty. N. C., by pstrd. 176 ms. W. from Raleigh.

Williamsburg, district, S. C.; bounded by Santee river SW., Sumpter district NW., Lynchess creek, or Marion district NE., and Georgetown SE. Length 40, breadth 30 ms.; area 1200 sqms. It is drained by Black river branch of Great Pedee. Chief towns, Kingstree, and Williamsburg. Pop. 1820, 8716.

Williamsburg, pstv. and seat of justice, Clermont cty. Ohio. It is situated on the E. branch of Little Miami river, 28 ms. E. from Cincinnati. Lat. $39^{\circ} 2' N.$ lon. $6^{\circ} 52' W.$

Williamsburg, pstv. in the eastern part of Mason cty. Kent., 78 ms. NE., from Frankfort, and 60 SE. from Cincinnati.

Williamsburg, pstv. and seat of justice, Jackson cty. Ten., on the right bank of Cumberland river, about 70 ms. ENE. from Nashville. Lat. $36^{\circ} 24' N.$ lon. W. C. $8^{\circ} 38' W.$

Williamsfield, pstv. Ashtabula cty. Ohio, 242 ms. NE. from Columbus.

Williamsport, pstv. borough, and seat of justice, Lycoming cty. Penn., standing on the N. side of the W. branch of Susquehanna, 65 ms. S. of Tyoga, 36 N. by W. of Northumberland, and 160 NW. of Philadelphia. Pop. 1820, 624.

Williamsport, formerly Parkinson's ferry, pstv. Washington cty. Penn., on Monongahela river, at the mouth of Pigeon creek, 18 ms. E. from Washington.

Williamsport, pstv. Washington cty. Md., on the E. side of Potomac river, 6 ms. SW. of Hagerstown, 32 NW. of Fredericktown, and 78 from Baltimore.

Williamsport, pstv. Pickaway cty. Ohio, 34 ms. from Columbus.

Williamsport, pstv. Morgan cty. Ind.

Williamsburg, pstv. Maury cty. Ten. 5 ms. westerly from Murfreesborough.

Williamson, cty. Ten.: bounded by Bedford SE., Duck river, or Murray S., Dickson W., Davidson N., and Rutherford NE. Length 2 mean width 20 ms.; area 700 sqms. Harpeth river, branch of Cumberland, rises in this cty. and drains its northern side, the southern is watered by Duck river and its branches. Chief town, Franklin. Pop. 1820, 20,640.

Williams' store, and psto. Butler cty. Ohio. 112 ms. SW. from Columbus.

Williamstadt, strong seaport of Holland, built by William I, prince of Orange, in 1585.

Williamston, pst. Orange cty. Ver., between Washington and Northfield, 14 ms. N. of Sudolph, about 46 N. of Windsor, and about the same distance SE. of Burlington, on lake Champlaine. Pop. 1650.

Williamston, pstv. and seat of justice, Martin cty. N. C., lying on the S. side of Roanoke river, 25 ms. W. of Plymouth, 53 NW. of Washington on Pamlico river, and about 45 SE. of Halifax. Pop. about 300. Lat. $35^{\circ} 49' N.$ lon. W. C. $8^{\circ} W.$

Williamstown, pst. Berkshire cty. Mass., at the NW. angle of the state, about 30 ms. N. from Lenox. Williams College, located in this cty. was incorporated in 1795, and received its name in honour of colonel Ephraim Williams. This institution is in a prosperous state, under the direction of a president, two professors, and three tutors. The library, philosophical apparatus, and buildings, are ample. Students, about 90.

Williamstown, pstv. Oswego cty. N. Y., 30 ms. NW. by W. from Rome, and 30 E. from Oswego.

Williamstown, psto. Lancaster cty. Penn., 40 ms. from Harrisburg.

Williamstown, Martin cty. N. C. See *Williamston*, Martin cty. N. C.

Williamstown, pstv. Grant cty. Kent., 100 ms. a little N. of E. from Frankfort.

Williamville, pst. Windham cty. Ver.

Williamville, pstv. on Ellicott's creek, Erie cty. N. Y., 12 ms. NE. from Buffalo.

Williamville, pstv. Chesterfield cty. Virg., 40 ms. from Richmond.

Williamville, pstv. Person cty. N. C., by pstrd. 83 ms. NNW. from Raleigh.

Williamton, pst. Tolland cty. Conn., 8 ms. E. from Tolland, and 26 NE. from Hartford.

Williamton, pstv. in the southern part of Abbeville district, S. C., 20 ms. a little W. of S. from Abbeville, and by pstrd. 102 ms. W. from Columbia.

Willink, pstv. in the south-eastern part of Erie cty. N. Y., 30 ms. SE. from Buffalo.

Willis' Island, rocky island at the N. end of the island of Southern Georgia. It was discovered in 1775, and is covered with the nests of many thousand shags. Lon. $38^{\circ} 29' W.$ lat. $54^{\circ} S.$

Willisaw, town of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucern, seated among high mountains on the river Wiger, 25 ms. NW. of Lucern.

Williston, pst. Chittenden cty. Ver., on the SW. side of Onion river, about 10 ms. SE. from Burlington. Pop. 1200.

Willstown, tp. Chester cty. Penn., between Goshen and Easton. Pop. 1820, 1396.

Willow Grove, pstv. Montgomery cy. Penn., 12 ms. N. from Philadelphia.

Willow Grove, psto. in the eastern part of Sumpter district, S. C., 20 ms. NE. by E. from Sumpterville, and 67 E. from Columbia.

Willborough, pstv. in Essex cy. N. Y., on the W. side of Lake Champlain, and commanding an extensive view of that water; 9 ms. NE. of Elizabethtown. It supports a regular communication, across the lake, with Burlington and Vergennes in Ver.; being 15 ms. NW. of the latter, and about 25 SW. of the former, and 214 N. of the city of New York.

Willshire, pstv. Van Wert cy. Ohio, by pstrd. 131 ms. NW. from Columbus.

Willstown, psto. and Indian village, on Wills creek, a branch of Coosa river. The village as laid down in Tanner's map, is at N. lat. 34° 29'. lon. W. C. 8° 55' W. It is within that part of the Cherokee territory included in AL, about 50 ms. a little S. of E. from Huntsville.

Wilmanstrand, town of Russia, in the government of Wiburg. Lon. 27° 54' E. lat. 61° 20' N.

Wilmington, pst. Windham cy. Ver., 15 ms. W. of Brattleborough, and 21 E. of Bennington, at the foot of the Green Mountains. Pop. 100.

Wilmington, pst. Essex cy. Ver., about 160 ms. N. from Albany.

Wilmington, city and port of entry, in New Castle cy. Del., being the largest town in that state. It is seated on the N. bank of Christiana creek, near its entrance into the Delaware, 28 ms. SW. of Philadelphia, 74 NE. of Baltimore, and 117 from W. C. The town is incorporated, and governed by two burgesses, and six assistants, who are elected annually. It is regularly built, the houses are mostly of brick. The principal foreign trade of the state passes through this port, the exports in 1802 amounting to 440,500 dollars, and those chiefly in domestic produce. The vicinity of this town is remarkable for the number, magnitude, and value of its manufactories; consisting of cotton and woollen cloth factories; flour mills, saw mills, powder and paper mills, &c. The principal public edifice, is a poor house, and hospital, 120 feet wide by 40 deep, and three stories high, built on a considerable eminence and a very healthy situation. It lies in lat. 39° 43' N. and lon. 75° 32' W. Pop. 1820, about 6000.

Wilmington, pstv. on Fluvanna river, opposite Columbia, Fluvanna cy. Virg., 60 ms. NW. by W. from Richmond.

Wilmington, sea-port, pstv. and seat of justice, New Hanover cy. N. C., situated on the eastern side of Cape Fear river, about 30 ms. N. from Cape Fear, about 80 ms. SE. from Fayetteville, and by pstrd. 146 ms. SSE. from Raleigh. Lat. 34° 19' N. lon. W. C. 1° E.

Wilmington, pstv. and seat of justice, Clinton cy. Ohio, on Todd's Fork of Little Miami river, about 45 ms. NW. from Cincinnati, and by pstrd. 75 SW. from Columbus. Lat. 39° 28' N. lon. W. C. 6° 45' W.

Wilna, commercial city of Lithuania, in a palatinate of the same name, with a bishop's see, a university, an ancient castle, and a palace. The houses are all built of wood. It was taken by the Russians in 1794; and is seated at the

confluence of the Vilia and Wilna, 15 ms. E. of Troki, and 215 NE. of Warsaw. Lon. 25° 39' E. lat. 54° 38' N.

Wilna, pstv. Jefferson cy. N. Y., by pstrd. 176 ms. NW. from Albany.

Wilsdruf, or *Wilsdorf*, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. Lon. 13° 28' E. lat. 51° 5' N.

Wilahoven, town of Germany, in Bavaria, seated at the confluence of the Wile and Danube, 30 ms. NW. of Passau.

Wilmach, town of Germany, in the margrave of Brandenburg, seated on a rivulet that falls not far from it into the Elbe.

Wilson, pst. in the northern part of Niagara cy. N. Y., 30 ms. NNE. from Buffalo.

Wilson, cy. of Tenn., bounded NW. by Sumner, or Cumberland river, E. by Smith, SE. by Warren, SW. by Rutherford, and W. by Davidson. Length 30 ms., mean width 15; area 450 sqms. Chief town, Lebanon. Pop. 1820, 18,730.

Wilson Hill, pstv. Shelby cy. AL, by pstrd. 133 ms. NNE. from Cahaba.

Wilsonville, pstv. Bath cy. Virg., by pstrd. 220 ms. NW. by W. from Richmond.

Wilton, borough of Eng., in Wiltshire. It was formerly the capital of the cy., and has a manufacture of carpets and thin woollen stuffs. It is seated at the confluence of the Willy and Nadder, 7 ms. NW. of Salisbury, and 85 W. by S. of London. Lon. 1° 52' W. lat. 51° 5' N.

Wilton, one of the north-western psts. of Kenebec cy. Maine, by pstrd. 66 ms. N. from Portland.

Wilton, pst. on Souhegan river, Hillsboro' cy. N. H., by pstrd. 42 ms. SSW. from Concord.

Wilton, pst. on Norwalk river, Fairfield cy. Conn. 10 ms. NW. by W. from Fairfield, and by pstrd. 77 ms. SW. from Hartford.

Wilton, pst. Saratoga cy. N. Y., 15 ms. NW. from Ballston Spa. This tp. was formerly part of Northumberland. Pop. 1820, 1293.

Wills, cy. of England, so called from the town of Wilt, once its capital. It is 53 ms. long, and 38 broad, bounded on the NE. by Berkshire, on the E. by Berkshire and Hampshire, on the W. by Somersetshire, on the S. by Dorsetshire and Hampshire, and on the N. and NW. by Gloucester. The land in this cy. is of various quality, but is generally dry and elevated. The principal rivers are the Upper and Lower Avon, the Nadder, Willy, Bourne, and Kennet. This county lies in the diocese of Salisbury; contains 29 hundreds, one city, 24 market towns, and 304 parishes; and sends 34 members to parliament. Salisbury is the capital. Pop. 1801, 185,107; in 1811, 193,828; in 1821, 222,157.

Wimbleton, village of Eng., in Surry, on an elevated heath, whence may be seen 19 parish churches, exclusive of those of London and Westminster.

Wimmis, town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, seated on the Sibnen, 18 ms. S. of Bern. Lon. 7° 8' E. lat. 46° 34' N.

Wimpfen, town of Germany, in Suabia, seated on the Neckar, 8 ms. N. of Hailbron, and 22 E. of Heidelberg. Lon. 9° 25' E. lat. 49° 20' N.

Winborn, or *Winborn Minster*, town of Eng.,

in Dorsetshire. It is a pretty large well-inhabited place, between the Stour and Allen, 6 ms. N. of Poole, and 102 SW. of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 1' W.$ lat. $50^{\circ} 47' N.$

Wincaunton, town of Eng., in Somersetshire, on the side of a hill, 34 ms. S. of Bath, and 108 W. by S. of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 18' W.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 1' N.$

Winchcomb, town of Eng., in Gloucestershire, in a deep bottom, 16 ms. NE. of Gloucester, and 93 WNW. of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} W.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 55' N.$

Winchelsea, town of Eng., in Sussex, one of the cinque ports, 71 ms. SW. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 44' E.$ lat. $50^{\circ} 58' N.$

Winchendon, pst. Worcester city. Mass., 35 ms. NW. of Worcester, and 65 W. by N. of Boston. Pop. 1810, 1172; in 1820, 1263.

Winchester, city of Eng., in Hampshire, seated in a valley on the river Itchen, 21 ms. NW. of Chichester, and 63 W. by N. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 21' W.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 5' N.$

Winchester, pst. Cheshire city. N. H., on Ash-melot river, by pstrd. 86 ms. SW. from Concord. Pop. 1820, 1849.

Winchester, pstv. Litchfield city. Conn. 22 ms. NW. from Hartford.

Winchester, pstv. and seat of justice, Frederick city. Virg., on a branch of Opequan creek, 75 ms. NW. by W. from W. C. Lat. $39^{\circ} 10' N.$ lon. W. C. $1^{\circ} 10' W.$ By a census taken, June 1826, this village contains:

White males under 18 years of age,	-	638
Between 18 and 45,	-	524
Over 45,	-	140
White females under 17 years,	-	626
Between 18 and 45,	-	494
Over 45,	-	153
Free black males,	-	119
Free black females,	-	151
Male slaves,	-	264
Female slaves,	-	380

Total, - - - - - 3,489

There are in the town, 23 attorneys at law, 3 physicians, 35 stores, 12 taverns, 3 iron stores, 2 book stores, 2 printing offices, 4 tanneries, 1 distillery, 1 pottery, 1 bookbindery, 3 silversmiths, watch repairers and jeweller's shops, 3 coachmaker's shops, 1 clock and mathematical instrument maker, 1 ropemaker, 1 tinner, 1 confectioner, 1 tobacconist, 3 brickmakers, 1 saddle-tree-maker, 1 upholsterer, 3 shoe stores, 1 wheelmaker, 2 gunsmiths, 1 whitesmith, 2 cabinet maker's shops; a number of hat, shoe and saddle manufactories, milliners and mantua-makers, butchers, coopers, weavers, painters, chairmakers, coppersmiths, skindressers and glovers, tailors, house-joiners, and blacksmiths, bakers, stonemasons and bricklayers, plasterers, wagon makers, and barbers; 7 houses of public worship, for Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Lutherans, Methodists, Baptists, Roman Catholics, and Quakers, and another erecting: a law school under the superintendence of Chancellor Tucker; a medical school, incorporated by act of assembly; an incorporated academy, in a flourishing state, averaging 50 pupils; 2 female seminaries, averaging from 30 to 40 pupils each, and a number of private schools; 2 banks.

Winchester Gazette.

Winchester, pstv. Guernsey city. Ohio, 20 NNE. from Zanesville, and 45 W. from Waukegan.

Winchester, pstv. and seat of justice, Randolph city. Ind., on one of the sources of the River, 80 ms. NNW. from Cincinnati, and 80 NE. from Indianapolis. Lat. $40^{\circ} 11' N.$ lon. W. C. $8^{\circ} 2' W.$

Winchester, pstv. and seat of justice, Kent; on the height of ground between Strood's and Howard's creeks, 20 ms. E. of Lexington, and 40 SE. by E. from Faversham. Lat. $38^{\circ} 4' N.$ lon. W. C. $7^{\circ} 5' W.$

Winchester, pstv. and seat of justice, Franklin city. Tenn., on Elk river, 60 ms. SSE. from Murfreesborough. Lat. $35^{\circ} 16' N.$ lon. W. C. $9^{\circ} 6' W.$

Winchester, pstv. and seat of justice, Wagon city. Miss., on Oktubbehan, branch of Pascagoula river; 180 ms. E. from Natchez, and 15 NE. from New Orleans. Lat. $31^{\circ} 39' N.$ lon. W. C. $11^{\circ} 50' W.$

Winchester, Centre, pstv. in Winchester & Litchfield city. Conn., 15 ms. NE. from Litchfield, and 26 NW. from Hartford.

Windaw, town of the dutchy of Courland, with a castle, and a harbour at the mouth of the Wetaw, in the Baltic, 70 ms. NW. of Mittaw, and 100 N. of Memel. Lon. $22^{\circ} 52' E.$ lat. $57^{\circ} 20' N.$

Windermere-water, or *Winander-mere*, the most extensive lake in Eng., lying between Westmoreland and Lancashire. It extends 13 ms. from N. to S., but in no part broader than one mile; and exhibits a greater variety of landscapes than any lake in Eng. Not a bullrush or swampy reed, defiles the margin of this lake.

Wind Gap, pst. Northampton city. Penn., 15 ms. NNW. from Easton, and 63 a little W. of N. from Philadelphia.

Windham, pstv. Cumberland city. Maine, 11 ms. NW. from Portland.

Windham, pst. Rockingham city. N. H., 8 ms. S. by E. of Londonderry, 43 SW. of Portsmouth, and 29 W. of Newburyport.

Windham, city. Ver.; bounded E. by Connecticut river S. by Mass., Bennington W. and Windsor N. Length 35 ms., mean width 20, area 640 sqms. Chief town, Newfane. Pop. 1820, 28,457.

Windham, pstv. Windham city. Ver., by pstrd. 90 ms. S. from Montpellier.

Windham, NE. city. Conn.; bounded by Mass. N., R. I. E., New London city. in Conn. S. and Tolland W. Length 30 ms., mean breadth 20; area 600 sqms. It is almost entirely drained by the various branches of the Thames. Surface finely diversified by hill and dale. Chief town, Brooklyn. Pop. 1820, 31,684.

Windham, pst. Windham city. Conn., 30 ms. E. from Hartford, and 12 N. by W. from Norwich.

Windham, pst. Greene city. N. Y., containing the highest summits of the Kaatsbergs, or Catskill mountains.

Windham, pstv. Portage city. Ohio, by pstrd. 220 ms. NE. from Columbus.

Windismerk, territory of Germany, forming the E. part of Carniola. Metling is the capital.

Windlingen, town of Germany, in Suabia, in

the dutchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the Neckar, 12 ms. from Stuttgart.

Windsheim, imperial town of Germany, in Franconia. Lon. $10^{\circ} 35'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 25'$ N.

Windsor, considerable borough of Eng. in Berkshire. It is pleasantly seated on the banks of the Thames, on a beautiful eminence. Windsor is 17 ms. E. by N. of Reading, and 22 W. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 36'$ W. lat. $51^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Windsor, pst. Kennebec cty. Maine, 36 ms. from Portland.

Windsor, cty. Ver.; bounded by Connecticut river E., Windham cty. S., Rutland W., and Orange N. Length 40 ms., mean width 18; area 732 sqms. Chief town, Woodstock. Pop. 820, 38,233. Ctl. lat. $43^{\circ} 35'$ N. lon. W. C. $0^{\circ} 30'$ E.

Windsor, pstv. Windsor cty. Ver., on the W. side of Connecticut river, 40 ms. E. by S. of Rutland, and 22 S. by E. of Dartmouth college, V. H. The seat of government alternates between this town and Rutland. Lat. $43^{\circ} 27'$ N. lon. W. C. $4^{\circ} 36'$ E.

Windsor, pst. Berkshire cty. Mass., 18 ms. E. from Lenox.

Windsor, pst. Hartford cty. Conn., lying on the W. side of Connecticut river, 7 ms. N. of Hartford, and 22 S. by W. of Springfield, Mass. Pop. 1810, 2868, in 1820, 3008.

Windsor, pstv. Broome cty. N. Y., by pstrd. 56 ms. SW. by W. from Albany.

Windsor, pst. York cty. Penn., on the SW. side of Susquehanna river, 10 ms. E. from York. Pop. 1820, 2096.

Windsor, pstv. and seat of justice, Bertie cty. N. C., on Cashie river, about 100 ms. SW. from Norfolk in Virg., and by pstrd. 194 ms. NE. by E. from Raleigh.

Windsor, pstv. in the south-eastern angle of Ashtabula cty. Ohio, 100 ms. NNW. from Pittsburgh in Penn., and by pstrd. 250 ms. NE. from Columbus.

Windward Islands, such of the Caribbean, in the West Indies, as commence at Martinico, and extend to Tobago.

Windward Passage, strait between Point Maizi, at the E. end of the Island of Cuba, and Cape St. Nicholas, at the NW. extremity of St. Domingo.

Winfield, pstv. Herkimer cty. N. Y., by pstrd. 91 ms. NW. from Albany.

Winhall, pst. Bennington cty. Ver., about 60 ms. NE. from Albany in N. Y., and 25 ms. W. from Bellow's Falls.

Winnenden, town of Germany, in Suabia, 12 ms. ENE. of Stuttgart. Lon. $9^{\circ} 16'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 49'$ N.

Winnicza, strong town of Poland, in Podolia, capital of a territory of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on the river Bog, 35 ms. N. of Bracklow. Lon. $28^{\circ} 12'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 23'$ N.

Winnipegsee, lake, is a very irregular sheet of water, Stafford cty. N. H. The general range of this lake is NW. and SE. about 20 ms. in length. The mean width is difficult to estimate, from the projecting capes and deep bays by which it is indented. The discharge is to the SW. into Merrimac river, which it enters about 20 ms. above Concord. The outlet is not navigable, and a project of a canal from the lake to the tide waters of the Piscataqua river has

been formed. The following notice appeared in the *Nat. Int.* May 20th, 1825, the result I have not seen. "*Boston, May 16—Winnipegsee Canal.* A meeting of more than a hundred and twenty gentlemen was held at Dover on Wednesday last, to consider the expediency of constructing a Canal or Rail-way from Winnipiseogee Lake, to the tide waters of Piscataqua. The Hon. Jeremiah Mason was appointed Chairman. A committee of nine gentlemen was appointed to procure by subscription a sufficient sum of money to defray the expense of a survey and estimate of the expense of a Canal and also to employ a skilful engineer to make the survey and estimates. A committee of fifteen gentlemen was appointed to prepare a plan for procuring the stock in the Canal company already incorporated to be taken up, and to make report at an adjourned meeting to be held on the 6th of July next."

Winnaborough, pstv. and seat of justice, Fairfield district S. C., 30 ms. N. from Columbus, and 143 ms. NW. from Charleston. Pop. 400. Lat. $34^{\circ} 23'$ N. lon. W. C. $4^{\circ} 2'$ W.

Winchoten, town of Gronningen. It is 6 ms. NW. of Dollart bay, and 16 SE. of Gronningen. Lon. $6^{\circ} 58'$ E. lat. $53^{\circ} 3'$ N.

Winsen, town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, in the dutchy of Lunenburg, seated at the confluence of the Elbe and Ilmenau, 13 ms. NW. of Lunenburg. Lon. $10^{\circ} 11'$ E. lat. $53^{\circ} 24'$ N.

Winsheim, town of Germany, in Franconia, in the margravate of Anspach. It is seated on the Aisch, 30 ms. NW. of Nuremburg. Lon. $10^{\circ} 31'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 32'$ N.

Winstow, town of Eng. in Buckinghamshire, 7 ms. NW. of Ailsbury, and 50 WNW. of London.

Winstow, pst. Kennebec cty. Maine, situated at the confluence of Kennebec and Sipsaticook rivers, 27 ms. W. of Pittston, and 45 N. of Wiscasset. Pop. 1820, 935.

Winstet, town of Eng. in Derbyshire, 5 ms. NW. of Derby, and 152 NNW. of London.

Winterberg, town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia. Lon. $8^{\circ} 15'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 5'$ N.

Winterburg, town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine.

Winteringham, town in Lincolnshire.

Winterthur, town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, where there is a rich library and a mineral spring. It is seated in a fertile plain, on the river Ulach, 15 ms. NE. of Zurich. Lon. $8^{\circ} 45'$ E. lat. $57^{\circ} 31'$ N.

Wintertonnes, NE. cape of Eng. in Norfolk, 5 ms. N. of Yarmouth.

Winthrop, pst. Kennebec cty. Maine, 10 ms. W. of Augusta, 5 NE. of Monmouth, and 60 N. by E. of Portland. Pop. 1820, 1619.

Winton, pstv. and seat of justice, Hertford cty. N. C., on Chowan river about 2 ms. below the junction of Meherin, and Nottaway rivers, by pstrd. 153 ms. NE. from Raleigh, and 60 NW. from Norfolk in Virg. Lat. $36^{\circ} 23'$ N. lon. W. C. $0^{\circ} 1'$ E.

Wintonbury, pstv. Hartford cty. Conn., 9 ms. from Hartford.

Wipperfurt, town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, seated near the source of the Wipper.

Wipra, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. Lon. $11^{\circ} 20'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Wirksworth, populous town of Eng. in Derbyshire. It is seated in a valley, near the source of the Ecclesborn, and remarkable for having the greatest lead market in Eng. It is 13 ms. N. by W. of Derby, and 139 NNW. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 30' W.$ lat. $53^{\circ} 6' N.$

Wurtemberg, or **Wurtemberg**, new kingdom of Germany, in the circle of Suabia. The old dutchy was 65 ms. in length, and nearly as much in breadth, and is one of the most populous and fertile countries in Germany, though there are many mountains and woods. It produces plenty of pasture, corn, fruit, and a great deal of Neckar wine, so called from the river Neckar, which runs through the kingdom. There are also mines and salt springs, and much game. This country was erected into a kingdom, by Napoleon, in 1805; and he made considerable addition to it by the territories taken from Austria. Stutgard is the capital.

Wisbaden, town of Germany, in the principality of Nassau, capital of a lordship of the same name, subject to the prince of Nassau Saarbrück. It is famous for its warm baths, and mineral waters; and is 5 ms. N. of Mentz. Lon. $8^{\circ} 20' E.$ lat. $49^{\circ} 56' N.$

Wisbeach, town of Eng. in Cambridgeshire, in a fenny country, in the lakes of Ely, between two rivers, and possesses a considerable trade in the export of corn, and of oil pressed from seeds at mills in its neighbourhood. Barges only can come up its river, large vessels stopping 6 ms. below. It is 89 ms. N. by E. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 6' E.$ lat. $52^{\circ} 38' N.$

Wisby, seaport of Sweden, in the isle of Gothland. It is seated on the side of a rock on the Baltic, 88 ms. SE. of Stockholm. Lon. $18^{\circ} 41' E.$ lat. $57^{\circ} 36' N.$

Wiscasset, port of entry, and pst. in Lincoln city, Maine, lying on the E. side of Sheepscut river, 13 ms. NE. of Bath, 18 S. of Pittston, and 55 NE. of Portland, in lat. $43^{\circ} 58' N.$ and lon. $69^{\circ} 22' W.$ It contains a bank, and annual exports amount to \$23,000. Pop. 1810, 2083, in 1820, 2138.

Wiseburg, pstv. Baltimore city. Md., 25 ms. NW. from Baltimore.

Wiset, small fortified town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in the dutchy of Limburg, seated on the Maese, 7 ms. N. of Liege, and 20 NW. of Limburg. Lon. $5^{\circ} 40' E.$ lat. $50^{\circ} 41' N.$

Wischgrad, town of Poland in the palatinate of Ploeksko, seated on the Vistula, 58 ms. NW. of Warsaw. Lon. $19^{\circ} 50' E.$ lat. $52^{\circ} 44' N.$

Wisloche, town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the Eltsatz, 8 ms. S. of Heidleburg. Lon. $8^{\circ} 48' E.$ lat. $49^{\circ} 18' N.$

Wismar, strong seaport of Germany, in the dutchy of Mecklenburg, seated at the bottom of a bay of the Baltic, 36 ms. E. of Lubec, and 66 W. by S. of Stralsund. Lon. $11^{\circ} 44' E.$ lat. $53^{\circ} 54' N.$

Wiston, corporate town of Wales in Pembrokehire, 10 ms. N. of Pembroke, and 225 WNW. of London. Lon. $4^{\circ} 52' W.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 33' N.$

Witepski, town of Lithuania, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a castle. It is seated in a morass, at the confluence of Dwina and Widsha, 65 ms. E. of Polotsk, and 80 WNW. of Smolensk. Lon. $29^{\circ} 40' E.$ lat. $55^{\circ} 43' N.$

Witham, town of Eng. in Essex, 8 ms. NE. of Chelmsford, and 37 ENE. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 41' E.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 51' N.$

Witham, river of Eng. in the district of Evesham, in Lincolnshire, which rising in the SW. corner, flows by Lincoln, and enters the German Ocean, below Boston. It is but a shallow stream, and abounds in vast quantities of Pike. From Lincoln it has a communication with the Trent, by a navigable canal called the Fosdike, cut by king Henry I.

Wittlich, town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Treves, with a castle, seated on the river Moselle.

Winney, town of Eng. in Oxfordshire. Here are manufactures of the finest blankets, and other thick woollens, called bearskins and kerseys. It is 8 ms. NW. of Oxford, and 6 WNW. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 18' W.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 52' N.$

Wittenhausen, town of Germany, capital of a territory of the same name, in the landgrave of Hesse Cassel. Lon. $9^{\circ} 46' E.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 34' N.$

Wittenberg, strong town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of the dutchy of Saxony, with a famous university. It is the place where the general assemblies of the circle of Upper Saxony were held. It is famous for being the place where Martin Luther was professor in the university, and is buried in a chapel belonging to the castle. It is seated on the Elbe, 55 ms. NW. of Dresden. Lon. $12^{\circ} 47' E.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 49' N.$

Wittenbergen, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. Lon. $11^{\circ} 48' E.$ lat. $52^{\circ} 27' N.$

Wittenstein, town of Russia, in the government of Livonia, 40 ms. S. of Revel. Lon. $24^{\circ} 39' E.$ lat. $58^{\circ} 47' N.$

Wittmund, town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, seated near the German Ocean. Lon. $7^{\circ} 4' E.$ lat. $53^{\circ} 41' N.$

Wittlesea-Mere, lake in the NE. part of Huntingdonshire, 6 ms. long and 3 broad. It is 4 ms. S. of Peterborough.

Wittlich, town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves, 38 ms. SW. of Coblenz. Lon. $6^{\circ} 27' E.$ lat. $50^{\circ} 7' N.$

Wittsburg, pstv. Erie city. Penn.

Wittstock, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. Lon. $12^{\circ} 30' E.$ lat. $53^{\circ} 10' N.$

Wivelcomb, town of Eng., in Somersetshire. 20 ms. NNE. of Exeter, and 155 W. by S. of London. Lon. $3^{\circ} 28' W.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 4' N.$

Wloimeitz, town of Little Poland, capital of a dutchy of the same name, in Volhinia, with a castle. It is seated on the Luy, which falls into the Bug, 36 ms. W. of Luchow, and 56 N. of Lemberg. Lon. $24^{\circ} 30' E.$ lat. $51^{\circ} 3' N.$

Wooahoo, one of the Sandwich Islands, seven leagues NW. of Morotoi. From the appearance of the NE. and NW. parts, it is the finest island of the group. Lon. $157^{\circ} 51' W.$ lat. $21^{\circ} 43' N.$

Woburn, town of Eng., in Bedfordshire, on a rising ground, has a free school, and a charity school founded by the duke of Bedford. Near it is found great plenty of fuller's earth. It is 12 ms. S. of Bedford, and 42 NNW. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 32' W.$ lat. $52^{\circ} 2' N.$

Woburn, pst. Middlesex city. Mass., 8 ms. S. of Andover, 33 SW. of Newburyport, and 11 NW. of Boston.

Wodnay, town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prach, seated on the Bianitz, 12 ms. NW. of Budweis, and 56 S. of Prague. Lon. $14^{\circ} 50'$ E. lat. $42^{\circ} 9'$ N.

Woerden, town of Holland, seated on the Rhine, 18 ms. S. of Amsterdam. This town was taken by the French, in 1794. Lon. $4^{\circ} 51'$ E. lat. $52^{\circ} 6'$ N.

Wohlan, strong town of Bohemia, in Silesia, capital of a dutchy of the same name. The greatest part of the inhabitants are employed in a woollen manufacture. It is seated near the Oder, 20 ms. NW. of Breslaw, and 32 SE. of Glowgaw. Lon. $16^{\circ} 54'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 18'$ N.

Wokingham. See *Oakingham*.

Wolbeck, town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia.

Wolcot, pst. Orleans ct. Ver., by pstrd. 63 ms. a little E. of N. from Montpellier.

Wolcot, tp. New Haven ct. Conn., about 25 ms. N. from New Haven. Pop. in 1820, 943.

Wolcot, pst. in the eastern part of Wayne ct. N. Y., 15 ms. NE. by E. from Lyons.

Wolcottville, pstv. Litchfield ct. Conn.

Woler, town of Eng., in Northumberland. Lon. $1^{\circ} 46'$ W. lat. $55^{\circ} 34'$ N.

Wolborough, pst. Stafford ct. N. H., on Smith's lake, 45 ms. NE. from Concord.

Wolfenbuttle, town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony and dutchy of Brunswick, with a castle, where the duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle resides. It is one of the strongest places in Germany. Here is an excellent library, with a cabinet of curiosities relating to natural history. It is seated on the Ocker, 7 ms. S. of Brunswick, and 30 W. of Halberstadt. Lon. $10^{\circ} 42'$ E. lat. $52^{\circ} 18'$ N.

Wolferdike, island of the United Provinces, in Zealand, between North Beveland and South Beveland.

Wolf River, a stream of the south-western angle of Ten., rises in Hardeman, and flowing nearly a western course, enters, and crosses Shelby ct., and joins the Louisiana at their common entrance in the Mississippi at Memphis.

Wolf River, pst. on Wolf river, Hardeman ct. Ten., by pstrd. 249 ms. SW. by W. from Murfreesborough.

Wolfsberg, town of Germany, in Lower Carinthia, 36 ms. E. of Clagenfurt. Lon. $15^{\circ} 10'$ E. lat. $46^{\circ} 56'$ N.

Wolgast, considerable town of Germany, in Pomerania, capital of a territory of the same name, with one of the best and largest harbours on the Baltic. It is seated on the Psin, 12 ms. SE. of Gripswald, 25 SE. of Stralsund, and 45 NW. of Stetin. Lon. $14^{\circ} 4'$ E. lat. $54^{\circ} 1'$ N.

Wolkoski, town of Russia, in the government of Novogorod, 100 ms. SE. of Novogorod. Lon. $34^{\circ} 20'$ E. lat. $57^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Wolkowska, town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodeck, seated on the Ros, 23 ms. SE. of Grodno. Lon. $24^{\circ} 46'$ E. lat. $53^{\circ} 4'$ N.

Wollin, seaport of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Prussian Pomerania, capital of an island of the same name, in the mouth of the Oder. It is 10 ms. W. of Cammin. Lon. $14^{\circ} 39'$ E. lat. $54^{\circ} 4'$ N.

Wolmar, town of Russia, in the government of Livonia, seated on the Aa, 38 ms. N. of Riga. Lon. $24^{\circ} 25'$ E. lat. $57^{\circ} 32'$ N.

Wolverhampton, town of Eng., in Staffordshire. It is chiefly noted for a great iron manufacture, consisting of locks, hinges, buckles, cork screws and japanned ware. It is seated on a hill, 13 ms. S. of Stafford, and 124 NW. of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} W$. lat. $52^{\circ} 47'$ N.

Wolvey, village of Eng., in Warwickshire, 5 ms. SE. of Nuneaton. Here Edward IV. was surprised and taken prisoner by Richard Nevil, earl of Warwick.

Womeldorff, flourishing pstv. Berks ct. Penn., on the E. side of Tulpehocken creek, about 18 ms. NW. from the borough of Reading.

Wood, ct. Virg., bounded by Ohio river NW., Tyler ct. Virg. NE., Lewis ct. SE., and Mason SW. Length 38, mean width 30 ms.; area 1140 sqms. It is chiefly drained by the Little Kenhawa river. Chief town, Bellville. Pop. in 1820, 5869.

Wood, northern ct. of the new purchase, Ohio, bounded N. by Mich., E. by Sandusky and Seneca, S. by Hancock, and W. by Henry cties. It is 31 ms. long from N. to S., by 24 broad from E. to W., containing about 750 sqms. It is watered by Maumee river, Carrying river, Swan and several other creeks. Wood ct. was constituted and organized in February, 1820; but in August following, when the national census was taken, contained but 733 inhabitants. Chief town, Maumee.

Woodbridge, town of Eng., in Suffolk, seated on the E. side of a sandy hill, on the river Deben, 8 ms. from the sea. It has docks for building ships, carries on a great corn trade, is famous for refining salt, and much lime is burned here from fossil sea shells. It is 7 ms. ENE. of Ipswich, and 76 NE. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 25'$ E. lat. $52^{\circ} 11'$ N.

Woodbridge, tp. New Haven ct. Conn., about 7 ms. NW. of the city of New Haven. Pop. in 1820, 1988.

Woodbridge, pstv. Middlesex ct. N. J., 10 ms. NE. from New Brunswick.

Woodbury, pstv. in Litchfield ct. Conn., 10 ms. S. of Bethlehem, and 19 N. by W. of New Haven.

Woodbury, pstv. and seat of justice, Gloucester ct. N. J., 10 ms. S. from Philadelphia. Pop. 1820, 700. Lat. $39^{\circ} 48'$, lon. W. C. $1^{\circ} 56'$ E.

Woodchester, village in Gloucestershire, where some antiquities have lately been discovered.

Woodford, county of Kentucky, bounded by Kentucky river W., Franklin NW., Scott NE., Fayette E., and Jessamine SE. Length 20 ms. mean width 8; area 160 sqms. Chief town, Versailles. Pop. 1820, 12,207. For ctl. lat. and lon. see Versailles, Woodford ct. Kent.

Wood Lawn, pst. Edgefield district, S. C.

Woodruffs, pst. Spartanburg district, S. C., by pstrd. 105 ms. NW. from Columbus.

Woodruffs, pst. Washtenaw district, Mich.

Woodboro, pstv. near the centre of Frederick ct. Md., 10 ms. NNE. from Fredericktown, and by pstrd. 56 ms. NW. from W. C.

Woods Cross Roads, pst. Gloucester ct. Virg., 82 ms. E. from Richmond.

Woodfield, pstv. and seat of justice, Monroe ct. Ohio, on the head of Little Muskingum, 25 ms. NE. from Marietta, and by pstrd. 154

ms. E. from Columbus. Lat. $39^{\circ} 47'$ N. lon. W. C. $4^{\circ} 9'$ W.

Woods, Lake of the, lake of North America, 90 ms. long, and 30 where broadest, but very irregular in its shape. It lies between the Winnipeg and Lake Superior, chiefly in U. C., but the S. part is in the territory of the U. S. The lands on its banks are covered with oaks, pines, firs, &c.

Wood Pecker's Level, psto. Franklin city. Virg.

Woodstock, borough of Eng., in Oxfordshire. It is chiefly noted for giving birth to Chaucer the poet, who was born, lived, and died here. It is 8 ms. NW. of Oxford, and 62 WNW. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 15'$ W. lat. $51^{\circ} 52'$ N.

Woodstock, pst. Oxford city. Maine, by pstrd. 56 ms. a little W. of N. from Portland.

Woodstock, pst. Windsor city. Ver., 15 ms. NW. from Windsor, and by pstrd. 79 ms. S. from Montpellier.

Woodstock, pst. Windham city. Conn., 20 ms. N. from Windham, and by pstrd. 48 ms. NE. by E. from Hartford. Pop. 1820, 3017.

Woodstock, pstv. and seat of justice, Shenandoah city. Virg., near the N. fork of Shenandoah river, 32 ms. SW. from Winchester, and by pstrd. 100 ms. W. from W. C. Lat. $38^{\circ} 39'$ N. lon. W. C. $1^{\circ} 52'$ W.

Woodstown, pstv. Salem city. N. J., 11 ms. N. by E. from Salem, and 26 S. from Philadelphia. Pop. 1820, 400.

Woodville, pstv. Jefferson city. N. Y., 158 ms. NW. from Albany.

Woodville, pstv. in the western angle of Culpepper city. Virg. by pstrd. 98 ms. SW. by W. from W. C. and 128 NNW. from Richmond.

Woodville, pstv. on Pamunkey river, Hanover city. Virg., 30 ms. a little W. of N. from Richmond.

Woodville, pstv. Perquimans city. N. C., by pstrd. 231 ms. NE. by E. from Raleigh.

Woodville, pstv. Warren city. Tenn., about 20 ms. E. from Murfreesboro'.

Woodville, pstv. and seat of justice, Decatur city. Al. Position uncertain.

Woodville, pstv. and seat of justice, Wilkinson city. Miss., 38 ms. a little E. of S. from Natchez. Pop. about 500. The vicinity of Woodville, watered by the branches of Buffalo and Bayou Sara, is one of the most productive cotton tracts in Miss., or Lou. The face of the country rolling, though not abruptly broken by hills, except along the Miss. Bluffs. Lat. $31^{\circ} 7'$ N. lon. W. C. $14^{\circ} 27'$ W.

Woolley's Store, and psto. Montgomery city. N. C. by pstrd. 128 ms. SW. from Raleigh.

Woolthorpe, a village of Eng., in Lincolnshire, about 6 ms. S. of Grantham, and about 12 E. from Melton Mowbray. In this obscure village, not marked on the map of Eng. published in Rees' Cyclopedia, on December 25th, 1642, was born ISAAC NEWTON. The birth place of this ornament of human nature, was indeed rather a manor house than a village, his father, John Newton, was lord of the Manor of Woolthorpe.

Newton procured the first rudiments of his education at Grantham school, and on June 5th, 1660, was admitted into Trinity College, Cambridge, in his 18th year. The mind of Newton

must have received an early and unconquerable bias for analytical mathematics, which led him to neglect the ancient geometry. This neglect was, subsequently, severely regretted by himself. In 1664, he procured a prism, and with its aid made such discoveries in optics as almost to have first raised that subject to the rank of a science. In 1666, Newton was elected a Fellow of Trinity College, and in the same year took his degree of Master of Arts. On the 11th of January 1672, the Royal Society did itself the honor to enrol the name of Newton as one of its members.

Dr. Brewster, in his eagerness to do honor to Newton, ascribes to him the discovery of the first and second laws of Kepler. The propositions containing those laws had been in print before Newton was born; this illustrious English astronomer demonstrated their principles, but it is barefaced imposition to make him their discoverer. According to Brewster himself in the Art. Astron. p. 560, Kepler's Rudolphine tables were published in 1626, and states expressly, that these tables were founded on the true laws of planetary motion; that the planets moved in elliptic orbits with the sun in one of the foci, and that the Radius Vector described equal areas in equal portions of time.

In 1687, Newton's Principia were published by the Royal Society, under the inspection of Dr. Halley, and placed the name of its author amongst the greatest of those who have contributed to exalt human nature.

In 1699, he was made Warden of the Mint, and on the resignation of John lord Somers, President of the Royal Society, Nov. 30th, 1703. Both these offices he held until his death. Many of his important works were published after the Principia, but rather involved him in controversy than added to his fame. The evening of the life of Newton was not so tranquil as is too commonly supposed, nor did his own temper always remain unmoved by attack or contradiction, though he attained the great age of 84 years and some months: he died March 20th, 1727. With great inconsistent pageantry, his remains were laid in Westminster Abbey. His fame demanded a more dignified and less showy mausoleum. His name alone would have been the most sublime of all epitaphs.

Woolpit, town of Eng., in Suffolk, famous for the manufacture of white bricks.

Woolwich, town of Eng. in Kent. Here are several fine docks, rope-yards, and spacious magazines, this place being wholly taken up and raised by the works erected for the naval service. The largest ships ride here safely, even at low water. Some hulks are moored off this town, for the reception of convicts, who are employed in raising gravel from the river. It is 10 ms. E. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 10'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Woolwich, pst. Lincoln city. Maine, 6 ms. a little S. of W. from Wiscasset, and 40 NE. from Portland.

Wooter, pstv. and seat of justice, Wayne city. Ohio, on Killbuck creek, 60 ms. N. from Zanesville, and by pstrd. 82 ms. NE. from Columbus.

Worcester, city of Eng., in Worcestershire, capital of that city. Worcester is seated on a gentle ascent, on the Severn, 36 ms. NNE. of

Bristol, and 118 WNW. of London. Lon. 2° W. lat. $52^{\circ} 9'$ N.

Worcester, city of Eng., 30 ms. long, and 20 broad; bounded on the N. by Shropshire and Staffordshire, on the E. by Warwickshire, on the W. by Herefordshire, on the SE. and S. by Gloucestershire, being in circuit 124 ms., and contains 600,000 square acres. Its chief manufactures are carpeting, china and earthen ware, woollens, and stockings. The principal rivers are the Severn, Teme or Tenl, and Avon. Pop. 1801, 139,333; in 1811, 160,546; and in 1821, 184,424.

Worcester, city. Mass., bounded on the E. by Middlesex and Norfolk cities., on the N. by N. H. and Ver., on the W. by Franklin, Hampshire, and Hampden cities., and on the S. by the states of R. I. and Conn. The principal town is Worcester. It crosses the state from N. to S., area 1500 sqms. Pop. 1820, 73,635. Ctl. lat. $42^{\circ} 23'$ N. lon. W. C. $5^{\circ} 8'$ E.

Worcester, pstv. and seat of justice, Worcester city. Mass., 46 ms. W. of Boston, 34 N. by W. of Providence, R. I., and 50 NE. of Springfield, Mass. This is esteemed one of the largest inland towns in the state, and carries on some manufactures, particularly printing, with great spirit. Isaiah Thomas, of this town, has published as many books as any bookseller in the U. S. It contains the greatest population of any inland town in New England. The principal streets exceed a mile in length. Beside the city buildings, are a bank, two printing offices, from each of which is issued a weekly newspaper. A commodious building was erected in 1819, for the cabinet and library of the American Antiquarian Society. The building, society, and cabinet may be considered as productions of Isaiah Thomas, Esq. President of the society.

Worcester, pstv. Otsego city. N. Y., 74 ms. W. from Albany.

Worcester, tp. Montgomery city. Penn., between Guined and Norriston, on the E. side of Skippack creek. Pop. 1820, 977.

Worcester, SE. city. of Md., bounded by Del. N., Atlantic Ocean E., Eastern shore of Virg. S., and Somerset city. Md. W. Length 25 ms., mean width 20; area 700 sqms. It is chiefly drained by Pocomoke river. Chief town, Snow Hill. Pop. 1820, 17,521. Ctl. lat. $38^{\circ} 16'$ N. lon. W. C. $1^{\circ} 38'$ E.

Worcum, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands in Brabant, seated on the Maese. Lon. $4^{\circ} 52'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 52'$ N.

Worcum, seaport of Friesland, on the Zuider-Zee, 18 ms. SW. of Lewarden. Lon. $5^{\circ} 15'$ E. lat. 53° N.

Worden, town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony.

Wordingberg, seaport of Denmark, in the island of Zealand. Lon. $11^{\circ} 58'$ E. lat. $55^{\circ} 3'$ N.

Woringen, town of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, seated on the Rhine, 8 ms. from Cologne.

Workington, sea port of Eng., in Cumberland, seated on the Derwent, over which is a stone bridge. In its neighbourhood is a large iron foundry. Workington is 7 ms. W. of Cockermouth, and 307 N. of London. Lon. $3^{\circ} 35'$ W. lat. $53^{\circ} 42'$ N.

Worksep, town of Eng., in Nottinghamshire. Quantities of liquorice are grown in its vicinity and there are a great many noblemen's seats near it. The canal from the Trent to Chesterfield passes by this place. It is 24 ms. N. of Nottingham, and 146 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1° W. lat. $53^{\circ} 20'$ N.

Worms, city of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine. It is famous for a diet held in 1521, at which Luther assisted in person. The protestants have a church here, where Luther is represented as appearing at the diet. It is seated on the W. bank of the Rhine, 20 ms. SE. of Mentz, and 32 SW. of Frankfort. Lon. $8^{\circ} 29'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 32'$ N.

Worsted, town of Eng., in Norfolk, noted for being the place where worsteds were first made. It is 12 ms. N. of Norwich, and 120 NE. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 26'$ E. lat. $52^{\circ} 52'$ N.

Worthington, pstv. Hampshire city. Mass. 10 ms. W. from Northampton, 19 E. from Pittsfield, and 44 NE. from Brookfield. Pop. 1820, 1276.

Worthington, pstv. on Whetstone creek, Franklin city. Ohio, 9 ms. N. from Columbus.

Wotton Bosset, borough of Eng., in Wiltshire. It is seated near the Forest of Brandon, and is 30 ms. N. of Salisbury, and 89 W. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 54'$ W. lat. $51^{\circ} 21'$ N.

Wotton under-Edge, town of Eng., in Gloucestershire, 20 ms. NE. of Bristol, and 108 W. NW. of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 11'$ W. lat. $51^{\circ} 40'$ N.

Wragby, town of Eng., in Lincolnshire, 11 ms. ENE. of Lincoln, and 144 N. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 10'$ W. lat. $53^{\circ} 18'$ N.

Wrath Cape, vast promontory of Sld., in Sunderland, which forms the NW. point of Great Britain. It is the dread of mariners, for against its rugged and lofty cliffs the rapid tide bursts with incredible fury.

Wrentham, pstv. Norfolk city. Mass., 26 ms. S. by W. from Boston, and 19 NE. from Providence. Pop. 1820, 2801.

Wexham, town of Eng., in Denbighshire. It is the most populous town in all North Wales, and is a place of considerable traffic in Welsh flannels. In the vicinity of Wexham is a large foundry for cannon and other articles. It is seated on a river, in a country affording plenty of lead. Lon. $3^{\circ} 10'$ W. lat. $53^{\circ} 2'$ N.

Wrightaboro', pstv. Union, S. C.

Wrightaboro', pstv. Columbia city. Geo., by pstvd. 104 ms. NE. by E. from Milledgeville.

Wrightsburg, pstv. 220 ms. NE. from Columbus.

Wrightstown, pstv. Burlington city. N. J., 21 ms. SSE. from Trenton, and 30 NE. by E. from Philadelphia.

Wrightsville, pstv. on Susquehanna river opposite Columbia, 11 ms. W. from Lancaster.

Wrightsville, pstv. Duplin city. N. C., 89 ms. SE. from Raleigh.

Wrinton, town of Eng., in Somersetshire. It is the birth place of Mr. Locke, is noted for calamine, and seated among the Mendip hills, 11 ms. WNW. of Wells, and 125 W. of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 8'$ W. lat. $51^{\circ} 21'$ N. See *Laver*.

Wrotham, town of Eng. in Kent, 11 ms. WNW. of Maidstone, and 24 SE. of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 24'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 18'$ N.

Wunnengburg, town of Gernay, in the circle of Westphalia. It is 14 ms. S. of Paderborn. Lon. $8^{\circ} 15'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 26'$ N.

Wunsidel, town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, with mines of copper, and quarries of marble in its vicinity. Lon. $12^{\circ} 24'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Wunstorf, town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony.

Wurtemberg. See *Wirttemberg*.

Wurtzburg, late bishopric of Germany, now a duchy of Bavaria, comprehending the principal part of Franconia; bounded by the city of Henneburg, the duchy of Coburg, the abbey of Fulde, the archbishopric of Mentz, the marquisate Anspach, bishopric of Bamberg, and the city of Wertheim, being about 65 ms. in length, and 50 in breadth. The soil is very fertile, and produces more corn and wine than the inhabitants consume.

Wurtzburg, city of Germany, in Franconia, on the Maine, 40 ms. SW. of Bamberg, and 200 NW. of Vienna. Lon. $10^{\circ} 13'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 46'$ N.

Wurzace, town of Germany, in Suabia. Lon. $10^{\circ} 3'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 6'$ N.

Wurzen, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Leipsic, with a citadel. Lon. $12^{\circ} 40'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 19'$ N.

Wusterhausen, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. Lon. $12^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $52^{\circ} 53'$ N.

Wusterhausen, town of Upper Saxony, in the middle marche of Brandenburg, 11 ms. SSE. of Berlin.

Wyalusing, large creek of Susquehannah and Bradford cities. Penn., rising near Montrose, and flowing thence SW. by W. into Susquehannah river.

Wyalusing, pst. Bradford city. Penn., adjacent to and including the mouth of Wyalusing creek, 50 ms. NW. from Wilkes-Barre, and 30 SW. by W. from Montrose. Pop. 1820, 546.

Wye, town of Eng. in Kent, on the Stour, 10 ms S. of Canterbury, and 56 SE. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 4'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Wye, river of Wales, which rises on the confines of Cardiganshire, and running SE. divides the cities of Radnor and Brecknock; thence crosses Herefordshire, passes by Hereford, and

turning directly S. runs by Monmouth, and falls into the mouth of the Severn at Chepstow.

Wye, river of Eng. in Derbyshire, which is in the NW. part, above Buxton, and flows SE. falls into the Derwent, below Bakewell.

Wye, town of Switzerland, in a territory of the abbey of St. Gallen, with a palace. It is built on an eminence, 16 ms. SSW. of Constantine. Lon. $9^{\circ} 4'$ E. lat. $47^{\circ} 34'$ N.

Wye, creek of Md., separating Queen Anne from Talbot city., and falling into Chesapeake bay opposite the S. end of Kent island.

Wye Mills, and pstn. on the Eastern Shore Talbot city. Md., by pstrd. 54 ms. SE. by 1 from Annapolis.

Wyl. See *Weil*.

Wylliesburg, on Roanoke river, pstr. Charlotte city. Virg., 132 ms. SW. from Richmond.

Wynant's pstn. Rensselaer city. N. Y.

Wynendale, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Flanders, 8 ms. ENE. of Brumde.

Wyoming, Valley of. See *Wilkes-Barre*.

Wyoming, or *Kingston*, pstr. Luzerne city. Penn., on Susquehannah river, 1 mile from and directly opposite Wilkes-Barre. Pop. about 300. This village stands similar to Wilkes-Barre, on an elevated alluvial plain; they are full view from each other.

Wyre, river of Eng. in Lancashire, which rises near Wyresdale, 6 ms. SE. of Lancaster, and passing by Carstang, enters the Irish Sea below Poulton.

Wysox, small creek of Bradford city. Penn., falling into the Susquehannah, 5 ms. below Tawanda.

Wysox, pst. on Wysox creek, Bradford city. Penn., 25 ms. W. from Montrose.

Wythe, city. Virg.; bounded by Grayson SE. and S, Washington SW., Tazewell NW., and Giles and Montgomery NE. Length 46, mean width 25 ms.; area 1150 sqms. It occupies the dividing country between the head waters of Tennessee and Great Kenhawa. Chief town. Evansham. Pop. 1820, 9692.

Wythe Court House, or *Evansham*, pstr. and seat of justice, Wythe city. Virg., 58 ms. NE. of Abington, 31 SW. of Inghisville and 351 from Washington. Lat. $36^{\circ} 50'$ N. lon. $4^{\circ} 10'$ W.

X.

XARELA, seaport of Spain, in Valencia. Lon. $0^{\circ} 25'$ lat. $38^{\circ} 40'$ N.

Xacca, or *Sacca*, seaport of Sicily, with an old castle. It is seated on the S. coast of the island, at the foot of a mountain, 20 ms. SE. of Mazara, and 41 SSW. of Palermo. Lon. $13^{\circ} 2'$ E. lat. $37^{\circ} 41'$ N.

Xagua, seaport of the S. coast of the island of Cuba, one of the finest in America, 84 ms. SE. of Havanna. Lon. $80^{\circ} 43'$ W. lat. $22^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Xalapa, town of New Spain, in the province of Tlascala, with a bishop's see. Lon. $98^{\circ} 20'$ W. lat. $19^{\circ} 32'$ N.

Xalisco, pronounced by the Spaniards *Xalisco*, and written according to the orthography of the Spanish language, indifferently, *Xalisco*, or *Jalisco*. That part of New Spain called New Galicia, was designated by the Aztecas *Xalisco*, and was for civil purposes, under the viceroyalty subdivided into the intendancies of Guadalajara, and Zacatecas. Guadalajara has again received the ancient name, and is now the state of Xalisco. It is bounded W. by the Pacific Ocean, NW. by the state of Sonora y Cinaloa, N. by Durango, NE. by Zacatecas, E. by Guanajuato, and SE. and S. by Mechoacan.

Length 300, mean breadth 240 ms.; area 72,000 sqms. See *Julisco*.

Xalisco, town of Mexico, in Guadalajara Proper, seated on the Pacific Ocean, 400 ms. W. of Mexico. Lon. $110^{\circ} 5' W.$ lat. $22^{\circ} 30' N.$

Xativa, town of Spain, in Valencia. It is seated on the side of a hill, at the foot of which runs the Zucar, 32 ms. SW. of Valencia, and 50 NW. of Alicant. Lon. $0^{\circ} 14' W.$ lat. $59^{\circ} 4' N.$

Xavier, or *Sabi*, the capital of the kingdom of Widah, on the Slave Coast of Guinea.

Xavier, town of Spain, in Navarre, 35 ms. SE. of Pampeluna.

Xavier, St., town of Paraguay, in the province of La Plata, 200 ms. W. of Rio Janeiro. Lon. $50^{\circ} 6' W.$ lat. $24^{\circ} 28' S.$

Xenia, pstv. and seat of justice, Greene cty. Ohio, 30 ms. S. from Urbanna, and 50 NE. from Cincinnati. Besides the cty. buildings, it contains an academy. Lat. $39^{\circ} 39' N.$ lon. W. C. $6^{\circ} 53' W.$

Xeres-de-Badajoz, town of Spain in Estramadura, and in the territory of Trala-Guadiana, seated on the rivulet of Ardilla, 27 ms. SE. of Badajoz. Lon. $6^{\circ} 32' W.$ lat. $38^{\circ} 9' N.$

Xeres-de-Guadiana, town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on the Guadiana, 18 ms. N. of Ayamonte. Lon. $7^{\circ} 15' W.$ lat. $37^{\circ} 30' N.$

Xeres-de-la-Frontera, town of Spain, in Andalusia, famous for excellent wine; and hence is derived the name of that we call Sherry. It is seated on the Guadaleta, 5 ms. N. of Port St. Mary, and 110 S. by W. of Madrid. Lon. $5^{\circ} 50' W.$ lat. $36^{\circ} 42' N.$

Xeres-de-la-Frontera, town of New Spain, in the audience of Guadalaxara. Lon. $104^{\circ} 25' W.$ lat. $22^{\circ} 35' N.$

Xicoco, an island of Japan, between Niphon and Saikoka.

Ximo, island of Japan, the second in size and eminence, to the SW of Niphon, from which it is divided by a narrow channel. It is 300 ms. in circumference.

Xingu. See *Paranatinga*.

Xizona, town of Spain, in Valencia, and in the territory of Segura, with a strong castle. It is seated among mountains, in a country that produces excellent wine, 15 ms. SW. of Alicant. Lon. $0^{\circ} 10' W.$ lat. $38^{\circ} 6' N.$

Xucar, river of Spain, which rises in New Castile, in the Sierra-de-Cuenza. It passes by Cuenza, and entering the province of Valencia, runs into the Gulf of Valencia, at the town of Cullera.

Xudnograd, town of Turkish Croatia, 17 ms. N. of Sebenica, and 37 E. of Kzara. Lon. $16^{\circ} 51' E.$ lat. $40^{\circ} 34' N.$

Y.

Y, arm of Zuider Zee, which enters that sea 5 ms E. of Amsterdam. It forms the boundary between N. and S. Holland, and is pronounced *Ey*.

Yadkin river. See *Pedee*.

Yaik. See *Ural*

Yaik Cossacks. See *Uralian Cossacks*.

Yaitsk. See *Uralsk*.

Yakutsk, one of the four provinces of the Russian government of Irkutsk, in the eastern part of Siberia.

Yakutsk, town of Siberia, capital of a Russian province of the same name, seated on the river Lena. Lon. $129^{\circ} 53' E.$ lat. $62^{\circ} 1' N.$

Yale, capital of a province of the same name, in the island of Ceylon.

Yambo, seaport of Arabia, with a castle, on the coast of the Red Sea, 60 ms. SW. of Medina. Lon. $40^{\circ} 10' E.$ lat. $23^{\circ} 40' N.$

Yamburg, town of Russia, in the government of Petersburg. Lon. $28^{\circ} 16' E.$ lat. $59^{\circ} 15' N.$

Yancey's Mills, and pst. Albemarle cty. Virg., by pstrd. 57 ms. NW. from Richmond.

Yanceyville, pstv. Louisa cty. Virg., 14 ms. S. of Louisa C. H., 14 N. of Caroline C. H., and 60 NW. from Richmond.

Yang-tcheou, populous city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan. It is 45 ms. NE. of Nanking.

Yang-tse-kiang, great river of China, which rises in the province of Yunman, and having crossed Hou-quang and Kiang-nan, enters the Eastern Ocean, opposite the isle of Tsong-ming,

which is formed by the sand accumulated at its mouth.

Yare, river in Norfolk.

Yarkan. See *Ireken*.

Yarmouth, borough of Eng., in Norfolk, at the mouth of the Yare, and has long been known as one of the principal seaports of Eng. Off the mouth of the harbour is a bar, which prevents the entry of ships of large burden; and the many sand banks off the coast, at a distance, from the Yarmouth Roads, so noted for frequent shipwrecks. Yarmouth is 27 ms. E. of Norwich, and 112 NE. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 55' E.$ lat. $52^{\circ} 45' N.$

Yarmouth, borough of Eng., in Hampshire, on the W. coast of the Isle of Wight, seated on a creek, 8 ms. W. of Newport, and 123 SW. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 28' W.$ lat. $50^{\circ} 40' N.$

Yarmouth, pst. Barnstable cty. Mass. 5 ms. E. by N. of Barnstable, and 76 SE. of Boston. Pop. 1810, 1727, in 1720, 2332.

Yaroslaw, government of Russia, formerly a province of the government of Moscow.

Yaroslaw, town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, seated on the right bank of the Volga. Lon. $38^{\circ} 59' E.$ lat. $57^{\circ} 35' N.$

Yarum, town of Eng., in the North riding of Yorkshire. It is seated on the Teves, over which is a stone bridge, 40 ms. NNW. of York, and 231 N. by W. of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 2' W.$ lat. $54^{\circ} 31' N.$

Yaruki, village in South America, in Peru,

Here Ulloa and the French mathematicians measured an arc of the meridian.

Yates, city. N. Y., bounded S. by Steuben, N. by Ontario, E. by Seneca lake, and W. by Ontario and Canandaigua lake. Length 21 ms., width 12; area 210 sqms. Surface generally hilly, soil fertile and well wooded. The discharge of Crooked lake, is in the SE. part of this city. Chief town, Penn Yan. Ctl. lat. 42° 43' E. lon. W. C. 0° 10' W.

Yates, psto. Genesee city. N. Y.

Yavari. See *Araza*.

Yazoo, river of Miss., rises on the southern border of Tennessee, and flowing W. 200 ms. falls into Mississippi river, at lat. 32° 24' N. The country drained by the Yazoo, is generally a thin soil, though some good lands are found along the water courses.

Yazoo, city. of Miss., on the Yazoo river, bounds and position uncertain.

Yazoo, C. H. and psto. Yazoo city. Miss.

Yell, one of the Shetland Islands, to the N. of that called Mainland. It is 12 ms. long and 8 broad, and has several good harbours.

Yellow Creek Furnace, and pst. Montgomery city. Tenn., by pstrd. 118 ms. NW. from Murfreesboro'.

Yellow river, or *Hoang-Ho*, large river of Asia, which, after a course of nearly 600 leagues across Tartary and China, enters the Eastern Sea, to the N. of the mouth of Yan-tse-kiang. It is very broad and rapid, but so shallow that it is scarcely navigable. It is called the Yellow River, because the clay and sand which it washes down, especially in time of rain, makes its water appear of a yellow colour.

Yellow Sea, Gulf of China, between the provinces of Pe-tcheli and Chang-tong on the W. and the peninsula of Corea on the E.

Yellow Springs, watering place, and psto. Pikeland tp. Chester city. Penn., 30 ms. NW. from Philadelphia.

Yellow Springs, pstv. Huntingdon city. Penn., 56 ms. W. from Harrisburg.

Yellow Springs, pstv. near the northern boundary of Green city. Ohio, 12 ms. NNE. from Xenia, and by pstrd. 65 ms. SW. by W. from Columbus.

Yellow stone river, river of the western territory of the U. S., the great SE. branch of Missouri. See *Missouri river*.

Yellow water, river which rises in Alabama, runs nearly S. into Florida, falls into Pensacola bay, after a course of about 70 ms. It is a fine, clear, and beautiful stream, rising in pine woods.

Yenisei, or *Jenisa*, river of Siberia, which running from S. to N. enters the Frozen Ocean, to the E. of the bay of Oby. The Yenisei is a river of the first class, rising on the vast Plateau of Asia. It is composed of three great branches, the Yenisei proper, Upper Tongouska, and Lower Tongouska. The former by the name of Szizkit, rises about lat. 50° N. pierces the Altaian, and flowing northwardly joins the Upper Tongouska at lat. 57° N. The Upper Tongouska, is in reality the main stream; its higher source the Selenga rises in the country of the Kalkas Mongols, N. lat. 49°. Composed of numerous branches, and taking the name of Selenga, this elevated river falls into the Aral

Sea; from which it is again precipitated in the Angara. Augmented by innumerable smaller streams, and changing its name to Tongouska, this main arm of the Yenisei reaches above N. lat. 60°, where it abruptly turns SW. 300 ms. and receives from the S. near Kemska, the Yenisei proper. The now immense volume rolls northwardly to above lat. 60°, where it receives from the SE. Lower Tongouska, and inclining to NNW. the Yenisei at lat. 66°, is finally augmented by its last great tributary the Ingouska. Crossing the Arctic Circle, and advancing into the regions of perpetual frost, this great river reaches lat. 72° N., after a comparative course, from the sources of the Selenga of 2100 ms. Without estimating the solitary prolongation below the Ingouska, the basin of the Yenisei is 1400 ms. long, with a mean width of 600 ms., area 840,000 sqms. This basin is again remarkable for its great difference of level. It is probable, that the country of the Kalkas Mongols, is at least 5000 feet above the level of the ocean. See *Tartary*, *Mongolia*, *Siberia*, &c.

Yeniseisk, or *Jeniskoi*, large and populous town of Siberia, in the province of Tomsk, seated on the river Yenisei. Lon. 92° 33' E. lat. 57° 46' N.

Yen-ping, city of China, in the province of Fo-kien, 275 ms. S. of Nan-king.

Yen-scheu, city of China, in the province of Chang-tong, 275 ms. SE. of Peking.

Yen-tching, city of China, in the province of Chang-tong, and jurisdiction of Tsi-nan-fou, where a kind of glass is made, so delicate and brittle, that it cracks when exposed to the smallest injuries of the air.

Yewil, or *Ivel*, town of Eng., in Somersetshire. Here is a manufacture of cloth, but the principal one is of gloves. It is seated on the Ivel, 20 ms. S. of Wells, and 123 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2° 37' W. lat. 50° 55' N.

Yesh, town of Persia, in Irac Agemi, on the road from Kerman to Ispahan. It has a silk manufacture; and here are made the finest carpets in the world. It is 200 ms. ESE. of Ispahan. Lon. 56° 50' E. lat. 32° N.

Yonguesville, pstv. Fairfield district, S. C., 42 ms. N. from Columbus.

Yonkers, pstv. West Chester city. N. Y., 11 ms. N. of the city of N. Y., and 253 from W. C. Pop. in 1810, 1565, in 1820, 1586.

Yonne, department of France, containing part of the late province of Burgundy. It is so called from a river that rises in the department of Nievre, and passing by Chateau, Chinon, Clamenci, Auxerre, Joigny, and Sens, falls into the Seine. Auxerre is the capital.

Yoriman, province of Guiana, about 150 ms. in length, on the river Amazon.

York, city of Eng., the capital of Yorkshire. It is the Eboracum of the Romans, and many of their coffins, urns, coins, &c. have been found here. It has always been considered as the capital of the North, and in point of rank, as the second city in the kingdom. York is 70 ms. S. by E. of Durham, and 198 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1° 1' W. lat. 53° 59' N.

York, city of Eng., double in size to any of the other; bounded on the N. by Durham and Westmoreland, on the E. by the German Ocean,

on the W. by Westmoreland and Lancashire, and on the S. by the cities of Chester, Derby, Nottingham and Lincoln. Its most remarkable natural inland boundaries are, the river Tees to the N., the ridge of hills called the English Appennines to the W., and the arm of the sea named the Humber to the SW. This city is 100 ms. in length, and above 80 in breadth. From its great extent it has been distributed into three main divisions, called Ridings. The sea-coast, except the southern part of it, is in general naked and dreary, consisting of wide extended moors and barren hills. This city is extremely well watered, and its rivers are disposed in a singularly beautiful manner. They rise, in general, in the mountainous skirts of the city, from the NE. round to the SW.; and, uniting as they proceed towards its centre, like the veins of a spreading leaf, at length terminate in one main trunk, which issues in the Humber. The principal branches are the Ouse, Don, Derwent, Calder, Aire, Warf, Nidd, Ure, and Hull, all which terminate in the Humber, which falls into the German Ocean between Yorkshire and Lincolnshire. Pop. in 1801, 858,892, in 1811, 973,113, and in 1821, 1,175,241.

York, city of U. C., is in about $43^{\circ} 35'$ N. lat., and is the present seat of the government of U. C. It is most beautifully situated within an excellent harbour of the same name, made by a long peninsula, which confines a basin of water sufficiently large to contain a considerable fleet. Pop. about 3000.

York, SW. city of Maine; bounded by the Atlantic Ocean SE., Piscataqua river, or N. H. SW., N. H. W., Oxford city. Maine, N., and Cumberland NE. Length 50, mean width 20 ms.; area 1000 sqms. Its principal river, Saco. Chief town, York. Pop. in 1820, 46,283. Ctl. lat. $43^{\circ} 25'$ N. lon. W. C. $6^{\circ} 15'$ E.

York, pst. and seat of justice, York city. Maine, on York river, near the ocean, 10 ms. NE. of Portsmouth, 16 S. of Wells, and 22 of Kennebunk; in lat. $43^{\circ} 12'$ N. and lon. $70^{\circ} 49'$ W. Pop. in 1810, 2776, in 1820, 3224.

York, pst. on the W. side of Genessee river, Livingston city. N. Y., 25 ms. SSW. from Rochester, and 40 W. from Canandaigua.

York, city. Penn.; bounded by Md. S., Adams city. Penn. W., Cumberland city. NW., and Susquehannah river NE. Length 31, mean width 29 ms.; area 900 sqms. It is principally drained by Connewago and Codorus creeks. Surface generally hilly. Soil varied. Staples grain, flour, whiskey, fruit, live-stock, &c. Chief town, York. Pop. in 1820, 38,759. For ctl. lat. and lon. see next article.

York, pstv., borough, and seat of justice, York city. Penn., on both sides of Codorus creek, 21 ms. SW. by W. from Lancaster, and 11 ms. nearly W. from Columbia, on the Susquehannah. It is laid out on a plain, with streets at right angles to each other, and contains the city buildings, jail, academy, and almshouse. Pop. in 1820, 3545. Lat. $39^{\circ} 57'$ N. lon. W. C. $0^{\circ} 17'$ E.

York, tp. York city. Penn., SE. from the borough of York. Pop. in 1820, 2107.

York River, river of Virg., formed by the Pamunky and Mattapony, 30 ms. above York-

Town, below which place it enters Chesapeake bay.

York, city. Virg.; bounded by York river N. and NE., Elizabeth City and Warwick cities. S., and James City city. SW. and NW. Length 40, mean width 5 ms.; area 200 sqms. Chief town, York. Pop. in 1820, 14,384. Ctl. lat. $37^{\circ} 16'$ N. lon. W. C. $0^{\circ} 20'$ E.

York, district of S. C.; bounded by Lincoln and Rutherford cities. N. C. N., Catawba river, or Lancaster district E., Chester S., and Broad river, or Union and Spartanburg districts SW. Length 35, breadth 22 ms.; area 770 sqms. Chief town, Yorkville. Pop. in 1820, 14,936. For ctl. lat. and lon. see *Yorkville*, or *York C. H.*

York, C. H. York district, S. C. See *Yorkville*.

York Haven, pst. York city. Penn., on the Susquehannah river, at the foot of Conewago Falls, 15 ms. below Harrisburg, and 12 ms. N. from York.

York Springs, on Bermudian creek, pstv. Adams city. Penn., 22 ms. W. from York, and 22 SW. from Harrisburg.

York town, pstv. West Chester city. N. Y.

Yorktown, pstv. seat of justice, and Port of Entry, York city. Virg., on the S. side of York river, 12 ms. E. of Williamsburg, 65 E. by S. of Richmond, and 29 NW. of Norfolk, in lat. $37^{\circ} 22'$ N. and lon. $76^{\circ} 52'$ W. Pop. 700.

Yorkville, pstv. and seat of justice, York district S. C., about 80 ms. N. from Columbia. Lat. $34^{\circ} 58'$ N. lon. W. C. $4^{\circ} 14'$ W.

Yo-tcheou, commercial city of China, in the province of Hou-quang, which may be reckoned one of the wealthiest cities in China. Its district contains one city of the second, and seven of the third class, it is seated on the Yang-tse-kiang, 275 ms. SW. of Nan-king.

Youghall, town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and province of Munster. It has a manufacture of earthenware, and is seated on the side of a hill, at the mouth of the river Blackwater, 28 ms. E. by N. of Cork. Lon. $47^{\circ} 5'$ W. lat. $51^{\circ} 59'$ N.

Youghiogany, river of Penn. and Md., rises in the extreme south-western angle of Md., between the sources of Potomac and Cheat rivers. Pursuing a northern course over Md. into Penn., and augmented by Castleman's river, its northern branch, the Youghiogany, turns to NW., and breaking through Chesnut Ridge and Laurel Hill, joins the Monongahela at McKeesport, 18 ms. above Pittsburg. This is a fine mountain stream, which in all seasons, except in periods of long drought, contains more than sufficient water for a supply of the most capacious canal; general comparative course, about 100 ms. 50 in Md. and 70 in Penn. The Youghiogany heads with the Cheat branch of Monongahela, with the N. branch of Potomac, and by Castleman's river, with Juniata and Kiskiminitas. Should the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal be seriously undertaken, the channel of the Youghiogany, from relative position, presents the most direct route to unite the waters of the Potomac with those of Monongahela.

Yough Glades, and pst. Alleghany city. Md.

Young's Tavern, and pst. Frederick city. Md.

Young's Store, and psto. Granville city. N. C., by pstrd. 94 ms. N. from Raleigh.

Young's Store, and psto. in the northern part of Laurens district S. C., 15 ms. N. from Laurensville, and 85 NW. from Columbus.

Young's Store, and psto. Adams city. Ohio.

Youngstown, pstv. on Niagara river, Niagara city. N. Y., 5 ms. N. from Lewiston, and 20 ms. NW. by W. from Lockport.

Youngstown, pstv. Westmoreland city. Penn., at the western foot of Chesnut Ridge, 11 ms. E. from Greensburg, and 158 W. from Harrisburg.

Youngstown, pstv. in Trumbull city. Ohio, on a branch of Big Beaver river, 8 ms. NE. of Canfield, and about 90 N. by W. of Pittsburg. Pop. 1820, 1025.

Youngsville, pstv. Warren city. Penn., by pstrd. 328 ms. NW. from Harrisburg.

Ypres, large city of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Flanders. It has a considerable manufacture of cloth and serges; and every year in lent there is a well frequented fair. It is seated on the Yperlee, 12 ms. W. of Courtray, 15 NW. of Lisle, and 130 N. of Paris. Lon. 2° 48' E. lat. 50° 51' N.

Ysendyk, small but strong town of the kingdom of the Netherlands in Flanders, and in the isle of Cadsand, seated on a branch of the river Schekht, called Blie, 8 ms. E. of Sluys, and 18 NW. of Ghent. Lon. 3° 38' E. lat. 51° 20' N.

Yssel. See *Isel*.

Ysselburg, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands in Guelderland, 12 ms. E. of Cleves, and 22 NE. of Gueldres. Lon. 6° 15' E. lat. 51° 42' N.

Ysselmonde, island of the kingdom of the Netherlands in Holland, between the Merwe and a branch of the Maese.

Ysselstein, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands in Holland, on the river Yssel, 5 ms. SW. of Utrecht. Lon. 5° 5' E. lat. 52° 7' N.

Yssengaux, town of France, in the department of Upper Loire, and late province of Languedoc, 10 ms. NE. of Puy.

Ystad, or *Ystad*, seaport of Sweden, in the province of Schonen, 26 ms. SE. of Lund. Lon. 13° 44' E. lat. 55° 22' N.

Ythan. See *Eithan*.

Yucatan. See *Iucatan*.

Yucatan, peninsula and state of Mexico, designated the Intendency of Merida, under the Vice Royalty. Yucatan is bounded by the Gulf of Mexico NW. and N., by the Caribbean sea E., by Central America S., and by Chiapa and Tabasco SW. Length from SW. to NE., 500 ms., mean width 160; and area 80,000 sqms. "The peninsula of Yucatan," says Humboldt, "of which the northern coast, from Cape Catoche, to the Punta de Piedras, 240 ms., is a vast plain, intersected in its interior by a chain of hills of little elevation." Though one of the

warmest, Yucatan is amongst the most healthy regions of equinoctial America. It reaches from lat. 15° 40' to 21° 30' N. This salubrity is no doubt, owing to the dryness of the soil and atmosphere. Along the whole coast from Cape Catoche to the mouth of the river San Francisco, in a distance of 400 ms., the country does not afford a single spring of fresh water; that element, is however, abundant in the interior. Chief towns, Merida de Yucatan, Campeche, and Valladolid de Yucatan. Pop. 700,000.

Yuen-yano, city of China, in the province of Hou-quang. Its district contains one city of the second, and six of the third class. It is 300 ms. W. of Nan-king.

Yverdun, town of Switzerland, in the Pays de Vaud, capital of a bailiwick of the same name. It is seated in a flat situation at the S. end of the lake of Yverdun, on the rivers Orbe and Thiele, 30 ms. SW. of Bern. Lon. 6° 50' E. lat. 46° 50' N.

Yverdun, Lake. See *Neuchatel*.

Yvetot, town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, and late province of Normandy, 5 ms. NE. of Caudebec.

Yu-hung-fou, city of China, in the province of Hohan. Its district contains two cities of the second and 12 of the third class. It is 176 ms. NW. of Nan-king.

Yuma, one of the Bahama islands, in the W. Indies, to the N. of Cuba; 55 ms. in length, and 17 in breadth.

Yumeto, one of the Bahama islands, in the West Indies, to the N. of the isle of Yuma, lying under the tropic of Cancer. It is 37 ms. in length.

Yun, largest canal in China, called also *The Imperial Canal*. This celebrated canal, which extends from Canton to Peking, forms a communication between the N. and S. provinces.

Yung-ping, city of China, in the province of Pe-tcheli, 87 ms. E. of Peking.

Yun-nan, one of the most fertile and opulent provinces of China; bounded on the N. by Setchuen and Thibet, on the E. by Quang-si and Koei-tcheou, on the S. by the kingdoms of Laos and Tonquin, and on the W. by those of Burmah and Pegu.

Yun-nan, capital of the province of Yun-nan, in China, once remarkable for its extent and the beauty of its public buildings, all which have been destroyed by the Tartars, in their different invasions. It is 430 ms. NW. of Canton.

Yurba. See *Araza*.

Yureup, town of Turkey, in Asia, in Carmania. Lon. 34° 30' E. lat. 39° 40' N.

Yutaay. See *Araza*.

Yvoy, town of France, seated on the Cher. Lon. 5° 4' E. lat. 49° 32' N.

Z.

Zubern, town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 15 ms. W. of Philippsburg. Lon. $8^{\circ} 10'$ E. lat. $49^{\circ} 11'$ N.

Zabola, town of Transylvania, on the confines of Moldavia, 5 ms. SW. of Neumark.

Zaburn, town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine and late province of Alsace, 15 ms. N. of Strasburg. Lon. $7^{\circ} 50'$ E. lat. $48^{\circ} 50'$ N.

Zacatecas, formerly an intendancy, now a state of Mexico; is bounded NW. by Durango, NE. by New Leon, E. by San Louis Potosi, S. by Guanajuato, and SW. and W. by Xalisco. Length 200 ms., mean breadth 87; area 17,400 sqms. It is a mountainous and arid table land, the central parts rising to 6500 feet above the oceanic level. The geographical features bear a strong resemblance to those of central Asia. Sandy plains are broken by lakes without outlets, and abounding with common salt, and soda, epsom salt. "The central table land of Asia", says Humboldt, "is not more rich in soda, than is Mexico."

Zacatecas, is next to Guanajuato, the principal mining district of the Mexican republic. The principal mines are near the capital of the same name, and at Fresnillo, and Sombrete; but besides these three places, the state contains the metaliferous seams of Sierra de Pinos, Chalchiguitec, San Miguel del Mezquitas, and Mazapil. In the mine of Sombrete, the richest mass was found, ever yet discovered in America, or in the earth. The pop. of this region 230,000; 13 to the sqm.; depends much on mining.

Zacatecas, city of, capital of the state of the same name, with a pop. of 33,000; stands on the table land of Mexico, at an elevation of 6561 feet; by the road 390 ms. NNW. from Mexico. Lat. $23^{\circ} 5'$ N. lon. W. C. $24^{\circ} 35'$ W.

Zachan, or *Sochan*, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. Lon. $15^{\circ} 16'$ E. lat. $53^{\circ} 18'$ N.

Zafra, town of Spain, in Estramadura, with a castle. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, near the river Guadaxiers, 20 ms. SW. of Medina. Lon. $6^{\circ} 12'$ W. lat. $38^{\circ} 19'$ N.

Zagutalla, town of Mexico, 200 ms. SW. of that city, at the mouth of a river of the same name. Lon. $104^{\circ} 35'$ W. lat. $17^{\circ} 50'$ N.

Zagara, famous mountain of Turkey, in Europe, in Iivadia, on the Gulf of Corinth, near Mount Parnassus, and almost always covered with snow. It is the ancient Helicon, from which issued the fountain, Hippocrene.

Zagrad, strong town of Sclavonia, capital of a city of the same name, on the Save, 25 ms. NE. of Carlsstadt, and 137 SW. of Buda. Lon. $51^{\circ} 41'$ E. lat. $46^{\circ} 20'$ N.

Zahara, strong town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on a craggy rock, and defended by a citadel. It is 47 ms. SE. of Seville. Lon. $4^{\circ} 55'$ W. lat. $36^{\circ} 52'$ N.

Zahara, or *The Desert*, vast country of Africa, bounded on the N. by Barbary, on the E. by Fezzau and Cashna, on the S. by Tombuctoo, and on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean.

Zahna, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. Lon. $12^{\circ} 40'$ E. lat. $51^{\circ} 53'$ N.

Zaire, large river of Africa, which rises in the kingdom of Morocco, divides the kingdoms Loango and Congo, and falls into the Atlantic ocean, below Sogno. There are strong evidences to support the opinion, that the Zaire, is really the outlet of the great western river of Africa, the Jolaba, or Niger.

Zamora, strong town of Spain, in Leon. its environs fine turcois stones are found. It seated on a hill, on the river Douero, over which is a bridge of 17 arches, 135 ms. N. of Salamanca, and 150 NW. of Madrid. Lon. $5^{\circ} 18'$ W. lat. $41^{\circ} 41'$ N.

Zamora, town of Peru, in the audience of Quito. In its neighbourhood are rich mines of gold, and it is seated near the Andes, 230 ms. S. of Quito. Lon. $75^{\circ} 55'$ W. lat. $5^{\circ} 6'$ S.

Zamora, town of Mexico, in Guadalupe, 30 ms. SE. of Guadalupe. Lon. $104^{\circ} 30'$ W. lat. $20^{\circ} 30'$ N.

Zamora, town of Algiers, in the province of Constantine, 250 ms. W. of Hamamet. Lon. $6^{\circ} 25'$ E. lat. $36^{\circ} 20'$ N.

Zamoski, strong town of Poland, in Red Russia, now the Austrian kingdom of Lodomeria. It has a citadel, and is 37 ms. NW. of Lemburg. Lon. $23^{\circ} 26'$ E. lat. $50^{\circ} 52'$ N.

Zampango, town of Mexico proper, 25 ms. N. of Acapulco.

Zane, tp. Logan city. Ohio. Pop. 1820, 545.

Zanesfield, pstv. Logan city. Ohio.

Zanesville, pstv. and seat of justice for Muskingum city. Ohio, containing a court-house, and public offices; 21 mercantile stores, 2 glass factories, 2 printing offices, and 320 houses, and 2052 inhabitants. If the pop. contained in the villages of Putnam, and West Zanesville, on the opposite side of the Muskingum river, be reckoned as part of it, Zanesville may be said to contain 4000 inhabitants. Zanesville, stands on the E. bank of Muskingum river, immediately adjoining the falls, on which are erected, and erecting numerous mills, among which are several flouring and saw mills, an oil mill, a rolling mill, a nail machine, and woollen factory. Across the river, adjoining the town, are built two bridges within half a mile of each other, the lower connecting this town with Putnam; 80 ms. W. from Wheeling in Virg. Lat. 40° N. lon. $5^{\circ} 2'$ W.

Zanfara, kingdom of Negroland, to the W. of the kingdom of Zegzeg. The inhabitants are tall in stature, of a very black complexion, with broad faces, and savage dispositions. It is very little known to Europeans.

Zanguebar, country on the E. coast of Africa, between 3° N. and 18° S. lat. It includes several petty kingdoms, in which the Portuguese have settlements. The principal territories are Mombaza, Lamo, Melinda, Quiola, Mosambique, and Sofala. The productions are much the same as in other parts of Africa, between the tropics.

Zante, island of the Mediterranean, near the coast of the Morea, 17 ms. SE. of the island of

Cephalonia. It is 24 ms. long and 12 broad, and very fertile. There are about 50 villages, but no other large town than Zante, which is seated on the E. side of the island, and has a good harbour. It contains near 20,000 inhabitants; all the houses are low, on account of the frequent earthquakes. The English and Dutch have each a factory and consul here. Lon. $21^{\circ} 3' E.$ lat. $37^{\circ} 53' N.$

Zanzibar, island of Africa, on the coast of Zanguebar, between the islands of Pemba and Monsia, with the title of a kingdom tributary to Portugal. It abounds in sugar canes and citrons. The inhabitants are Mahometans. Lon. $38^{\circ} 25' E.$ lat. $6^{\circ} S.$

Zara, strong city of Dalmatia, (it is the ancient Jadessa,) now capital of a city of the same name, with a citadel and a harbour, on a small peninsula, in the Gulf of Venice, 80 ms. SW. of Jaicza, and 150 SE. of Venice. Lon. $16^{\circ} 6' E.$ lat. $44^{\circ} 30' N.$

Zarnate, town of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea, agreeably seated on an eminence, 20 ms. W. of Mistra.

Zarnaw, town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomir, 63 ms. N. of Cracow. Lon. $19^{\circ} 56' E.$ lat. $65^{\circ} 13' N.$

Zaslau, town of Poland, in Volhinia, seated on the Horin, 15 ms. SE. of Ostrog. Lon. $27^{\circ} 11' E.$ lat. $50^{\circ} 20' N.$

Zatmar, town of Upper Hungary, capital of a city of the same name. It is seated on a small lake formed by the river Samos, 50 ms. E. by S. of Tockay, and 130 E. of Buda. Lon. $22^{\circ} 34' E.$ lat. $47^{\circ} 50' N.$

Zator, town of Poland, capital of a starosty of the same name, in the palatinate of Cracow. It is seated on an eminence, near the river Wislula, 20 ms. SW. of Cracow, and 50 SE. of Ratibon. Lon. $19^{\circ} 42' E.$ lat. $49^{\circ} 54' N.$

Zaweh, town of Persia, situated 20 ms. from the Caspian Sea.

Zawila. See *Zueela*.

Zharaz, town of Poland, in Podolia, 70 ms. N. by W. of Kamienieck.

Zborow, town of Austrian Poland, in the palatinate of Lemburg, 25 ms. W. of Zharaz, and 52 E. by S. of Lemburg. Lon. $25^{\circ} 46' E.$ lat. $49^{\circ} 46' N.$

Zealand, island of Denmark, almost of a round form, 700 ms. in circumference, and the largest except Iceland of the isles belonging to the king of Denmark. It lies at the entrance of the Baltic, having the Schaggerach Sea on the N., the Sound on the E., the Baltic on the S., and the Great Belt on the W. It is exceedingly fertile; producing grain of all sorts, and in great plenty, and abounding with excellent pasture. Copenhagen is not only the capital of this island, but of the whole kingdom.

Zealand, one of the provinces of the kingdom of the Netherlands; bounded on the N. by the isles of Holland, on the E. by Dutch Brabant, on the S. by Dutch Flanders, and on the W. and NW. by the German Ocean. It is composed of several islands, the principal of which are Walcheren, Schowen, North and South Beveland, Tolén, Duyveland, and Wolfersdyke. The inhabitants are at a great expence to defend themselves from the encroachments of the sea, and in keeping up their dikes.

The river Scheldt forms the most of these islands; and the soil of them is fruitful, but the air is unhealthy, especially for strangers. The inhabitants are excellent seamen. The principal towns are Middleburg and Flushing.

Zealand, New, island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Tasman, in 1642. Lon. 181° to $194^{\circ} W.$ lat. 34° to $58^{\circ} S.$

Zebid, city of Arabia. Lon. $43^{\circ} 16' E.$ lat. $14^{\circ} 13' N.$

Zebu, or Cebu, one of the Philippines, 14 ms. long, and 30 broad.

Zedic, town of the kingdom of Barbary.

Zegedin, or Seged, town of Hungary. 68 ms. N. of Belgrade. Lon. $21^{\circ} 5' E.$ lat. $46^{\circ} 8' N.$

Zeighenheim, town of Germany, in the land-gravate of Hesse Cassel, 30 ms. S. of Cassel. Lon. $9^{\circ} 19' E.$ lat. $50^{\circ} 52' N.$

Zeil, town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, 70 ms. S. of Ulm.

Zeitru, town of Turkey in Europe, in Janna, with a castle and an archbishop's see. It is a small place, and seated on a hill, by the Gulf of the same name, near the river Esalayda, 50 ms. SE. of Larissa.

Zeitun, or Zeitoun, is the ancient Gulf of Lamacus. This sheet of water extends between the NW. part of Negroponte and the continent of Greece. It has two outlets, one, the celebrated Euripus, now Negroponte, and the other the ancient Artemisium into the Archipelago.

Zeitun, village of Greece, on the Gulf of Zeitun, near the mouth of the Sperchius, and N. from the straits of Thermopylae.

Zeitz, town of Upper Saxony, in the dutchy of Namburg, with a castle, and a well frequented college. It is seated on the Ester, 25 ms. SW. of Leipsic, and 45 E. of Erfurt. - Lon. $12^{\circ} 8' E.$ lat. $50^{\circ} 59' N.$

Zell, town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, capital of a dutchy of the same name, seated on the Aller, 31 ms. NW. of Brunswick, and 47 S. by W. of Lunenburg. Lon. $10^{\circ} 12' E.$ lat. $52^{\circ} 49' N.$

Zell, imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia. Lon. $8^{\circ} 8' E.$ lat. $48^{\circ} 12' N.$

Zellany. See *Jeso*.

Zellerfeld, town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, in the Hartz forest; 6 ms. SSW. of Goslar.

Zembla, Nova, large island, in the Northern Ocean, to the N. of Russia, from which it is separated by the strait of Waigate. It is a desert, frozen, and uninhabited country, visited in summer by fishermen and hunters.

Zemlin, or Zemlin, town of Upper Hungary, capital of a city of the same name. It is seated on the Bodrog, 25 ms. SE. of Cassovia, and 27 NE. of Tockay. Lon. $21^{\circ} 35' E.$ lat. $48^{\circ} 36' N.$

Zengua, town of Turkey in Asia. Lon. $37^{\circ} 50' E.$ lat. $36^{\circ} 25' N.$

Zenta, town of Hungary, where the Turks under Mustapha II. were defeated by prince Eugene. Lon. $21^{\circ} 30' E.$ lat. $46^{\circ} 5' N.$

Zerbi. See *Gerbes*.

Zerbit, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, capital of a district of that name, in the principality of Anhalt, with a castle, where the princes commonly reside. The inhabitants are partly Lutherans and partly Calvinists, and are famous for brewing good

beer. It is 27 ms. NW. of Wittemberg. Lon. 12° 13' E. lat. 52° N.

Zeriga, town of Persia, in Irac-Arabia, seated in a narrow plain, between mountains. It has produced several very famous Arabian authors.

Zia, island of the Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, to the SW. of Negroponte. It is 15 ms. long, and 8 broad, and well cultivated. It is the ancient Ceos.

Zibit, territory in Arabia Felix, extending from the principality of Mecca to that of Mocha, being bounded on the E. by the principality of Tehama, and on the W. by the Red Sea. The Turks were formerly masters of this country, but it now belongs to an Arabian prince.

Zibit, trading town of Arabia Felix, capital of a territory of the same name. It is seated on the Zibit, 150 ms. NW. of Aden.

Ziget, town of Hungary. It has been often taken and retaken by the Turks and Imperialists. Lon. 17° 42' E. lat. 46° 21' N.

Ziricee, town of Zealand, and the principal of the isle of Schowen, 12 ms. NE. of Middleburg, and 18 SW. of Briel. Lon. 4° 10' E. lat. 51° 36' N.

Zittau, town of Germany, in Lusatia, subject to the king of Saxony. It is seated on the Neisle, 17 ms. SW. of Gorlitz, and 25 SE. of Bresden. Lon. 15° 5' E. lat. 50° 59' N.

Zitza, village of European Turkey, in Albania, 14 ms. NW. of Ionina. According to Hobhouse, the natural scenery and the condition of its people, are complete and melancholy contrasts. The scenery is truly grand and delightful, whilst amid these charming landscapes, the poor peasants, under Turkish oppression, employed in the cultivation of a fertile soil and superintendence of numerous flocks, have, to rise an exorbitant tax, to sell their wine, their oil, corn, their fleeces, and even milk. Surrounded by the benefactions of nature, the wretched human being is degraded and starving.

Znaim, strong town of Germany, in Moravia. It is seated on the river Teya, 24 ms. SW. of Brinn, and 32 N. of Vienna. Lon. 16° 40' E. lat. 48° 38' N.

Zoara, fortified town on the coast of Barbary, with a good harbour, 60 ms. W. of Tripoli. Lon. 11° 55' E. lat. 32° 45' N.

Zoblitz, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony; the chief subsistence of the inhabitants is working the serpent stone which is found in the neighbourhood, into tea and coffee cups, &c. A red species of this stone is also found here, which is considered as the finest, and therefore claimed by the sovereign as his property. It is 17 ms. S. of Freyburg.

Zoffingen, town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, with an elegant church, and a public library, containing several curious manuscripts. It is seated near a large forest, which contains the best pine trees in all Switzerland, 3 ms. from Arburg. Lon. 7° 6' E. lat. 47° 5' N.

Zolneck, town in Upper Hungary, capital of a city of the same name. It is seated on the Teyse, where the Sagelia falls into it, 62 ms. NE. of Cokocza, and 62 E. of Buda. Lon. 20° 50' E. lat. 47° 10' N.

Zora, pstv. Erie cty. N. Y.

Zorndorf, village of Germany, in the new marche of Brandenburg, famous for a battle be-

tween the king of Prussia, and the Russians, in 1758.

Zug, small canton of Switzerland, bounded on the E. by that of Zurich, on the W. by that of Lucern and the free Provinces, and on the S. by that of Schweiz. It is rich in pasture, has plenty of various kinds of stone fruit.

Zug, town of Switzerland, capital of a canton of the same name, and the only walled town of all the popular ones, stands delightfully upon the edge of a beautiful lake, in a fertile valley, abounding in corn, pasture-ground, and fruit trees. Zug is 12 NE. of Lucern, and 42 SE. of Basil. Lon. 8° 16' E. lat. 47° 10' N.

Zuider-Zee, great bay of the German Ocean, which extends from S. to N. in the United Provinces, between Friesland, Overysse, Guelderland, and Holland.

Zullicchau, town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, on a plain near the Oder, 37 ms. SE. from Frankfort on the Oder.

Zulpha, town of Persia, almost close to Ispahan, to which is a sort of suburb, and separated from it by the river Sanderous. It is peopled by a colony of Armenians, who were brought into Persia by Shah Abbas.

Zulpitch, or **Zulch**, town of Germany, in the dutchy of Juliers, belonging to the archbishop of Cologne. It is seated on the Nassel, 10 ms. S. of Juliers, and 10 W. of Bonna. Lon. 6° 40' W. lat. 50° 46' N.

Zurich, canton of Switzerland, 50 ms. long, and 30 broad, bounded on the N. by the Rhine, which separates it from the canton of Schaffhausen, on the S. by that of Schweiz, on the E. by Thurgau and the cty. of Tockenbourg, and on the W. by the canton of Zug and the free Provinces. It was admitted a member of the Swiss confederacy in 1358.

Zurich, considerable city of Switzerland, capital of a canton of the same name. It stands at the N. end of lake Zurich, and occupies both sides of the rapid and transparent Limmat, which issues from the lake, and divides the town into two unequal parts, which communicate by three bridges. Here are several manufactures, particularly muslins, cottons, linens, and handkerchiefs. Zurich is 35 ms. SW. of Constance, 40 SE. of Basle, and 55 NE. of Bern. Lon. 8° 30' E. lat. 47° 20' N.

Zurich, lake of Switzerland, near 10 leagues in length, and 1 in breadth. In the vicinity of Zurich, the edges of the lake are skirted with a continued range of valleys, which being intermixed among vineyards and pasture-grounds, produce a most pleasing effect. The adjacent country is finely cultivated and well peopled; and the southern part of the lake appears at some little distance bounded with the high stupendous mountains of Scheitz and Glarus; the scenery altogether is picturesque, lively and diversified. The river Limmat runs through the whole length of this lake to the city of Zurich.

Zurita, town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a castle, seated on the Tajo, very near Toledo. Lon. 3° 17' W. lat. 39° 50' N.

Zurzach, town of Switzerland, in the cty. of Baden, seated on the Rhine.

Zuthen, strong and considerable town of Dutch Guelderland, capital of a cty. of the same name. It is seated at the confluence of

the Berkel and Yssel, 9 ms. S. by E. of Derventer, and 55 E. by S. of Amsterdam. Lon. 6° E. lat. 52° 17' N.

Zuyt, village of the kingdom of the Netherlands, 1 ms. from Utrecht. The Moravian brethren are employed here in various kinds of manufacture, and their workmanship far exceeds that of any other part of Holland.

Zwickau, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, formerly imperial, but now subject to the king of Saxony. The place where the inhabitants are buried is in Voigtland, and therefore, it is commonly said that they are Misnians while alive, but Voigtlanders after they are dead. Zwickau is seated on the Muldau, 15 ms. S. of Altenberg, and 20 NE. of Plawen. Lon. 12° 26' E. lat. 50° 45' N.

Zwingenbourg, town of Germany, in the langravate of Hesse Darmstadt, 8 ms. S. of Darmstadt, and 12 N. of Worms.

Zwoll, town of Overijssel, and in the district of Zailant. It is defended by some fortifications, and the canal, which begins near this place, and extends to the river Yssel, is defended by several forts. Near it is the mountain of St. Agnes, where there was formerly an Augustine convent, in which Thomas Kempis lived 71 years, and died in 1471. It was formerly an imperial and hanseatic town, and is seated on an eminence, on the rivers Aa and Yssel, 5 ms. S. of Hasselt, and 8 SE. of Campen. Lon. 6° 10' E. lat. 52° 33' N.

Zygeth, strong town of Lower Hungary, capital of a city of the same name, with a citadel. It is seated in a morass, made by the river Alma, 50 ms. NW. of Esseck. Lon. 18° 58' E. lat. 46° 17' N.

Zytomierz, town of Poland, in Volhinia, seated on the Cieciwief, 70 ms. W. of Kiof, and 120 E. of Lucko. Lon. 29° 22' E. lat. 50° 35' N.

ADDENDA.

Oceanica, a term introduced into geography by Malte Brun, to designate those interminable regions S. and SE. from Asia. "The Chinese Sea separates Asia from the great ocean, as the Mediterranean separates Africa from Europe. To the W. we continue the boundary line through the Strait of Malacca, and then turning round the N. point of Sumatra, we proceed to the point where the 92d meridian E. from London crosses the equator. Through the whole southern hemisphere that meridian will form a convenient division between the seas of New Holland, and those of Madagascar and Africa. The islands of Amsterdam and St. Paul will, on this principle, remain connected with the Archipelago of the Indian Ocean. When we leave the Chinese Sea, to the N., the channel between Formosa and the Philippines being the broadest, marks the natural boundary. From this we draw a line which, following that part of the waters most free of islands, separates the Japanese seas to a distance of 300 or 400 ms., and reaches the point of intersection of the 40th parallel of N. lat., with the 152d meridian. The 40th parallel will continue to bound the new division of the world, till we come to the point where it is crossed by the 153th western meridian from London. Taking our departure from this point, we separate the North American seas from those of the Oceanic Archipelago, by the shortest line that can be drawn from this to the point of intersection of the 108th western meridian and the equator. This meridian will be our boundary through the southern hemisphere." *Malte Brun*, Lib. II. Part I.

Oceanica contains the *Terra Australis Incognita*, of early geography, and now comprises the Archipelago of the East Indies, Austral Asia, and Polynesia, and in respect to mere outline is the most extensive grand division of the earth. When discovered by Europeans, two very distinct races of men were found to inhabit *Oceanica*; these were the Malay race in Polynesia, or eastern *Oceanica*, and the Austral Asian Negro, of New Holland, Van Diemen's Land, New Caledonia, the New He-

brides, New Britain and Solomon's islands, as well as New Guinea or Papua: though in the savage state of society the Malays were found very far advanced in the arts of life above the Papuans. See *New Holland, Papua, Polynesia, &c.*

Prairie, Savannah, Steppe, and also *Llanos* and *Pampas*, are terms frequently found in this Dictionary, and mean essentially the same object, viz. a country grassy and unwooded. The word *prairie*, is French, and is the superlative of *pré*, a meadow. The term *prairie* has a very extensive application in North America, as has *steppe* in Asia. The following extract from *Tooke's Russia*, London Edition, vol. i. p. 74, will serve to show the minute resemblance between the North American, and Asiatic plains in Siberia. "Steppes of Asia. The term does not properly denote low and watery places, or morasses, but dry, elevated, extensive, and for the most part uninhabited plains: some of them being destitute of wood and water, are therefore uninhabitable; others have shrubs growing on them, and are watered by streams, at least have springs or wells, though they are void of inhabitants."

The same author proceeds to state, that the soil of the steppes, vary from the most productive alluvion to an arid sand admixed with common salt, (*muriate of soda*) and broken by rocks. This, if they are taken in their full extent, is the character also, of the prairies of North America. The *prairie* or *steppe* differs only from the deserts of Arabia, and Africa, in the circumstance of having more fertility of soil. The nomadic or wandering pastoral tribes of northern and central Asia, find on the *steppe* a scanty herbage, which is wanting on the deserts. The *llanos* and *pampas* of South America, are prairies, or steppes, and present similar variety of soil. In South America, however, those grassy regions possess more fertility in general, than do similar parts of either North America, or Asia. The common ideas attached to either the *prairie* or *steppe*, is, that they are undeviating plains, but this opinion is erroneous, as on both continents they present great diversity of surface as well as of soil.